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Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 1489

Archaeological Evaluation on land at 5-11 East Street and 10A The Pallant, Havant, Hampshire A2021.29

A Vasileiadou BA MA ACIfA and AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA

1/4/2022

Client: JNP Developments



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Front cover: The Roman wall and associated deposits.

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation on land at 5-11 East Street and 10A The Pallant, Havant, Hampshire A2021.29

By A Vasileiadou BA MA ACIfA and Dr AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA

Report number: 1489
Site code: A2021.29
Grid reference: 471846 106270

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land occupied by Nos 5-11 East Street and 10A The Pallant in Havant, Hants. The site lies close to the junction of the 1st century Roman road that ran from Chichester towards Winchester and Southampton, and the undated Roman road that ran between Langstone Harbour and Rowlands Castle. Thirteen archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in order to check for the presence of archaeology. The geology was chalk and gravel Head deposits. The natural was cut by features of Roman, Medieval, post-Medieval, and Early Modern date, and layers of Roman and post-Medieval date were found above the natural. The earliest evidence was dated to the Roman period, and consisted of two large negative features and a substantial masonry wall. One feature, a ditch produced imported Samian and Spanish oil amphora together with local pottery from the Rowlands Castle kilns. The other feature may have had an industrial use. There was no sign of either of the Roman roads. There was some evidence of Late Medieval occupation evidenced by a stone-lined well and a rubbish pit. Occupation probably grew more intensive in the 17th and 18th centuries when a thick deposit of humic garden soil built up. It contained fragments of earthenwares and stonewares from Staffordshire, German stoneware mugs, Chinese porcelain, and French imports, suggesting a middle-class family.

Overall, the evaluation has shown that apart from the Roman archaeology the site contains little of archaeological significance. The Roman wall is of great interest being the only evidence of a Roman masonry building in Havant apart from the discovery beneath the medieval church in 1857 of a solid concrete floor level made of Roman brick and cement. The wall might be related to the presence of a *mansio* on the main Roman road that ran west from Chichester. Similar *mansios* with evidence of masonry buildings have been found on the route between Chichester and London.

2. Site location, topography, and geology

2.1 The site is located on the north side of East Street, east of North Street, and south of The Pallant, in the historic core of Havant at grid ref 471846 106270 (fig. 1).

4.2 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>).

4.3 The present ground level is fairly level at approximately 8mOD.

3.Planning background

3.1 The Client submitted applications to redevelop the sites of Nos 5-11 East Street, and 10A The Pallant (fig. 1), under planning permissions 20/00936, 20/00933, & 20/00935. The sites lie immediately north of the 1st century Roman road that ran from Chichester towards Winchester and Southampton immediately west of the undated Roman Road that ran between Langstone Harbour and Rowlands Castle. The sites also lay in an area of Roman and Medieval settlement. HCC Strategic Environment Delivery Group in their role as advisor to Havant Borough Council advised that archaeological conditions should be placed on the permissions.



Figure 1. Location of site marked by red star.

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3.2 Permission 20/00936 was for the Erection of 4 storey residential building comprising of 1No one bed apartment and 7No two bed apartments at 5-7 East Street, Havant, PO9 1AA was granted on 11 Feb 2021.

Conditions regarding archaeology were as follows:

4 No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and having due regard to policies CS11 and CS16 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

5 No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of

Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and having due regard to policies CS11 and CS16 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

6 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, a report shall be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication, and public engagement.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available and having due regard to policies CS11 and CS16 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

3.3 Permission 20/00933 was for the demolition of existing retail unit (no. 9 East Street) and construction of 10 no. supported living units, use Class C2 at 9 East Street, Havant, PO9 1AA was granted on 20 Feb 2021.

Conditions regarding archaeology were as follows:

5 No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and having due regard to policies CS11 and CS16 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

6 No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and having due regard to policies CS11 and CS16 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

7 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report shall be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available and having due regard to policies CS11 and CS16 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

3.4 Permission 20/00935 was for the Erection of 6No. 3bed dwellings, with 4 No. car parking spaces at 11 East Street, Havant, PO9 1AB was granted on 26 March 2021 (

Conditions regarding archaeology were as follows:

5 That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

6 That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

2.1. Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit was commissioned by JNP Developments to draw up a Written Scheme of Investigation that met the conditions on all three planning permissions. The project design was written to the recommended guidelines for archaeological projects laid down by English Heritage in *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* 2006. All work was to be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by the local planning authority. The evaluation took place in two parts, the first from 27th September to 1st October 2021 and the second from 7th to 9th March 2022.

2.3 The project was managed by Dr AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA. The evaluation was carried out by Dr AD Russel, A Vasileiadou, BA MA ACIfA, T Riley BA MSc, R Mogg

BA MA, and I Camici BA MA PhD. The report was written by A Vasileiadou, the illustrations were prepared by A Vasileiadou, and the finds were identified by AD Russel, who also edited the report.

5. Historical and Archaeological Background

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

5.1.1 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).

5.1.2 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).

5.1.3 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).

5.1.4 In 1200 King John granted the town a market charter (Longcroft 1857, 9). Obtaining the market charter may represent an attempt by St Swithun's 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).

5.1.5 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).

5.1.6 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).

5.1.7 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 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.

5.2 Archaeological Background.

5.2.1 Hampshire County Council Specialist Environmental Services: Economy, Transport & Environment provided data on heritage assets within 500m of the site.

The Location of the Roman remains are shown in figure 2 to put the results of the evaluation in context. Each site is detailed here:

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, 1.1m 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 greyware pottery were recovered including an everted 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

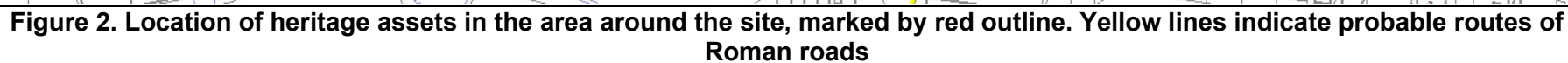
Stone relief embedded in the West wall in St Faith's, Havant church. Discovered in 1832 when the tower was rebuilt. The circular motif is suggestive of a chi rho.

70232

Roman Well

NGR 471723 106267

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



6. Aims and Objectives of Investigation

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

6.2 The aims of the investigation were:

- 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 see if traces of the Roman roads or their side ditches survive.
- 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 costed programme of mitigation works to be formulated.

7. Evaluation methodology

7.1 The methodology followed that specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (A Russel 2021).

7.2 A total of thirteen trenches were excavated (fig 3).

	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Trench 1	5.7	1.8	1.2
Trench 2	10.7	1.8	0.75
Trench 3	10.3	1.8	1.1
Trench 4	10	1.8	1.55
Trench 5	1.15	0.8	0.75
Trench 6	1.2	1.1	0.95
Trench 7	1.6	1.1	1
Trench 8	1.3	1.1	1.2
Trench 9	1.2	1	0.7
Trench 10	12	1.8	1
Trench 11	10	1.8	0.90
Trench 12	9	1.8	1.3
Trench 13	8	2	0.85

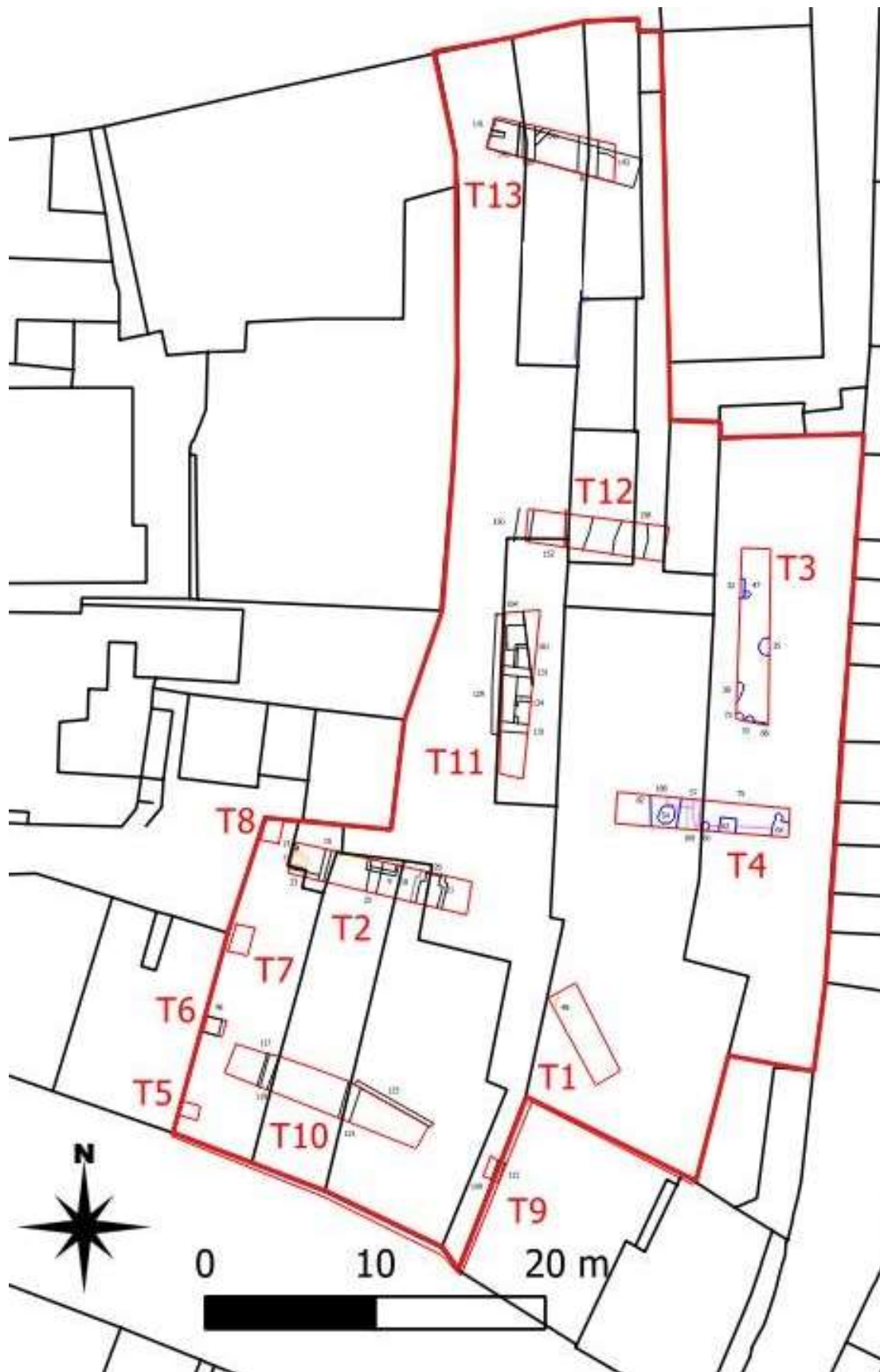


Figure 3. Location of the Trenches and major features.

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7.3 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The groundworks were mapped to the National Grid by GPS, a Leica model with a horizontal accuracy of 3mm and a vertical accuracy of 5mm. Archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. Soils were recorded following the Soil Survey Handbook, and colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000). Contexts 1-82, 107-166, and 168-169 were assigned.

8. Results

The results are presented in trench order and in chronological order from the oldest to the most recent. Appendix 1 gives details of contexts; Appendix 2 is a list of all recovered artefacts. Appendix 3 contains the plans, and Appendix 4 the sections.

8.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 was situated in the southeast corner of the site. It was 4.7m long, 1.8m wide and 1.2m deep.

Natural

The earliest deposit was context 4, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4 and 4/6) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 1.2m below the surface and it was at least 0.10m thick. Layer 3 was weathered natural gravel on top of gravel 4. As layer 4, it was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4 and 4/6) gravel in a sandy loam matrix.

Late Medieval

Feature 48 was a pit in the west corner of Trench 1. It extended beyond the edges of the trench so, its full shape and size are unknown. The visible part was 0.8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. It had gently sloping edges and a concave base. Fill 49 was mixed dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam. It contained a flake of Bembridge limestone, six sherds of a Late Medieval jug, a whelk shell, and mammal, rodent and fish bones.

Post-Medieval -Early modern

Layer 2 was a garden soil above the weathered natural gravel, and below modern layer 1. It was a dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty clay loam, and was 0.37m thick. It contained a roman greyware sherd, medieval and post-medieval sherds, and cow bones.

Modern

Layer 1 was a layer of crushed brick and concrete resulting from the recent demolition of the standing buildings. It was 0.40m thick.

8.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 was situated in the southern area of the site. It was 10.7m long, 1.8m wide and 0.75 deep.

Natural

Natural gravel 4 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.75m below the surface and it was at least 0.10m thick.

Late Medieval

Feature 7 (fig 4) was a stone-lined well. It was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides. It was not completely excavated due to its depth. It was 0.8m long, at least 0.62m wide and 0.7m deep. It cut natural gravel and it was below post-medieval layer 6. It had three fills, 28, 29 and 8. Fill 28 was the flint and greensand lining of the well. The stones were bonded with soil. Fill 29 was the lower exposed fill. It was olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt clay and it was 0.52m thick. It contained a burnt flint, West Country roof slate, a sherd of a Late Medieval glazed cistern, iron slag, and bird bones. Upper fill 8 was dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay loam. It was 0.25m thick and produced West Country roof slate, a Roman ceramic fragment (probably tegula), a Late Medieval roof tile, and a sherd of a Late Medieval Borderware.



Figure 4. Plan of well 7, looking east.

Post-Medieval-Early modern

Layer 6 was a garden soil above the natural gravel and below modern layer 5. It was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay loam, and was 0.42m thick. It contained West Country roof slate, a fragment of Medieval coxcomb ridge tile, two fragments of a Late Medieval cistern, and a sherd of Verwood.

Early modern

Layer 17 was a deposit of rubble flint rubble between walls 16 and 12. It was 1.8m long, 1.6m wide and 0.85m deep. It was below modern rubble 5 and above natural 4.

Foundation trench 13 ran east to west and it was at least 1.3m long, 0.23m wide and 0.6m deep. It cut layer 6 and it was below layer 5. Brick wall 14 consisted of six courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks were 222mm in length, 112mm in width and 60mm thick.

Foundation trench 15 contained a brick wall on concrete footing. It ran north to south, and was at least 2.5m long, 1m wide and 0.53m deep. It cut layer 6 and it was below layer 5. Brick wall 16 consisted of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks measured 232x111x39mm. It was the same wall as wall 110 in Trench 10.

Foundation trench 20 contained a brick wall on a concrete footing. It ran north to south, and was at least 2.1m long, 0.75m wide and 1.25m deep. It cut feature 9 and it was below layer 5. Wall 12 consisted of twelve courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar.

Foundation trench 23 ran east to west, and it was at least 2.1m long, 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep. It cut layer 6 and it was below layer 5. Brick wall 24 consisted of three courses of red bricks. There were two skins with a cavity between. Each course stepped out from the one above. The measurements of the bricks were 222x110x65mm.

Feature 9 was a rectangular brick-lined cesspit. It was 1.94m long, 0.7m wide and 1.10m deep. It cut layer 6 and it was cut by foundation trench 20. Fill 10 was the brick lining. It had at least eight courses and two skins of red bricks. The bricks were 220x102x62mm and they were bonded with sandy mortar. Fill 11 was a black (10YR 2/1), silty clay loam. It was 0.63m thick. It contained fragments of pottery including pearlware, redware, Verwood, and creamware, plus glass, clinker, and mammal bones. A date in the early 19th century is likely.

Features 18, 21 and 26 (fig 5) were the foundations trenches for walls 19, 22, and 27 respectively. These walls formed a brick-lined cesspit in the eastern part of Trench 2. Foundation trench 18 was 2m long, 0.50m wide and 0.6m deep. Wall 19 was the west edge of the cesspit. It had eight courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks were 227x107x57mm. Foundation trench 21 was 2.1m long, 0.50m wide and 0.8m deep. Wall 22 was the east edge of the cesspit. It had eight courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks were 223x96x60mm. Foundation trench 26 was 0.85m long, at least 0.1m wide and 0.68m deep. Wall 17 was the north edge of the cesspit. It consisted of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks measured 212x98x60mm. The lowest excavated fill 44 was dark yellowish brown and dark greyish brown (10YR 4/4 and 4/2) silty clay loam. Above it fill 25 was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam. It was 0.34m thick and it contained West Country roof slate, coal, fragments of bricks and tiles, 18th-19th century pottery, glass, a galvanised iron sheet, and mammal bones.



Figure 5 cesspit 18, 21 and 26 looking north.

Modern

Layer 5 was a coarse weak concrete at the west end of Trench 2. It was 0.2m thick and butted wall 16.

Layer 1 was a 400mm thick layer of crushed brick and concrete resulting from the recent demolition of the standing buildings.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was situated in the middle and east area of the site. It was north of Trench 4 and east of Trenches 11 and 12. It was 10.3m long, 1.8m wide and 1.1 deep.

Natural

The earliest deposit was context 31, a very pale brown (10YR 7/3) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 1m below the surface and was at least 0.30m thick. There was a thin layer of pea gravel at the top where it interfaced with layer 30, but large rounded flint cobbles protruded from it.

Post-Medieval

Layer 37 was garden soil in the southern part of Trench 3, below layers 30 and 40, and above natural gravel 31. It was very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay loam. It was 3.2m long, at least 2m wide and 0.30m thick. It contained coal, fragments of bricks and tiles, 18th- 19th century tobacco clay pipes, pottery including Verwood, creamware, redware, stoneware, porcelain, glass, a copper alloy shoe buckle, iron nails, a window came, and mammal and bird bones. The majority of the pottery was 18th century in date with one sherd of residual medieval and nine sherds of early post-medieval.

Layer 40 was assigned to patches of a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) mortar on top of layer 37. It was found only in the southern part of Trench 3. It was 2m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m thick.

Layer 41 was a scatter of flints below layer 30 and above layer 40 in the southern part of Trench 3. It was 2m long, 0.3m wide and 0.05m thick.

Pit 32 was at the north end of Trench 3. It was rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base. It was 1.11m long, 0.32m wide and 0.51m deep. It cut fill 33 of feature 47. Fill 34 was a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silty clay loam. It was clean compact brickearth with occasional lenses of a lighter silty clay. It blended into the upper part of layer 30. No finds were recovered.

Feature 35 was a circular bowl-shaped pit on the east side of Trench 3. It was 0.92m long, 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. It cut natural gravel 31 and it was below layer 30. Fill 36 was a very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam with no finds.

Feature 38 was a rectangular pit on the west side of Trench 3. It had vertical sides and a flat base. It was 1.17m long, 0.40m wide and 0.50m deep. It cut natural gravel 31 and layer 37, and was sealed by layer 30. Fill 39 was a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silty clay loam, similar to fill 34 of pit 32. It blended into layer 30. There were no finds.

Post-hole 47 was oval with near vertical sides and a rounded base. It was 0.36m long, 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep. It cut natural gravel 31 and it was cut by pit 32. Fill 33 was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay loam. It contained a flint flake, an Early to Middle 17th century tobacco clay pipe, a sherd of High-Late Medieval pottery, an iron nail, and bird and mammal bones.

Pit 68 (fig 6) was a brickearth-filled pit at the southern end of Trench 3. It was similar to pits 32 and 38. The exposed part was 0.60m long, 0.15m wide and 0.30m deep. It was a rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flat base. It cut fill 71 of feature 70 and it was below layer 37. Fill 69 was a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silty clay loam.

Post-hole 70 (fig 6) was situated at the south end of Trench 3. It was rectangular with vertical sides and a concave base. It was 0.40m by 0.32m by 0.50m deep. It was cut by feature 68 and it cut natural gravel 31. Fill 71 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), silty clay loam. It contained pieces of Bembridge and Quarr stone, probably the packing material around the post.

Post-hole 72 (fig 6) was partly exposed in the southwest corner of Trench 3. It was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.47m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It contained two fills, 74 and 73. Fill 74 was the packing material around the post. It was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam. The post mould was filled by 73, a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silty clay loam. It contained coal, a fragment of post-medieval brick, pegtile fragments, bottle glass, a copper-alloy pin, and mammal bones.



Figure 6. North facing section of features 68, 70 and 72.

Post-Medieval-Early modern

Layer 30 was garden soil above natural gravel and below modern layer 1. It was a dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty clay loam and was 0.65m thick. It contained fragments of bricks, tiles, 18th century tobacco pipes, glass bottles, fragments of window, at least two wine glasses, and bird and mammal bones. The pottery included 17th century tin-glazed plates, Staffordshire salt glazed wares, porcelain, creamware, and 19th century china.

Modern

Layer 1 was a layer of crushed brick and concrete resulting from the recent demolition of the standing buildings. It was at least 0.40m thick.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was situated in the middle and east area of the site, south of Trench 3 and east of Trench 11. It was 10m long, 1.8m wide and 1.55m deep.

Natural

Layer 4/81 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 1.35m below the surface and was at least 0.10m thick. Where it had been disturbed by feature 168, it was allocated number 81. 81 was a dark yellowish brown (5Y 5/2) sandy loam. Cleaning of its upper surface produced two fragments of daub, possibly introduced when feature 168 was dug in the Roman period.

Roman

Running north south in the middle of Trench 4 was a Roman masonry wall. It had been preceded by the excavation of pit 168 to the west and ditch 75 to the east.

Feature 75

Feature 75 was a ditch aligned northwest to southeast). It was at least 5.6m long, 1.5m wide and 0.82m deep (fig 7).

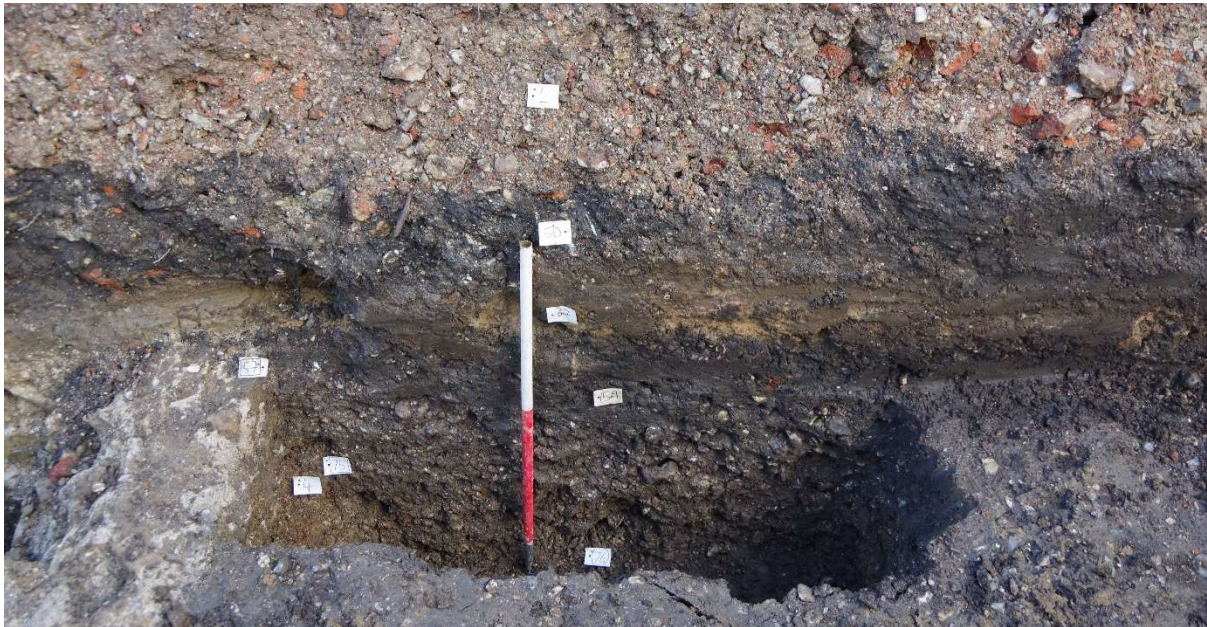


Figure 7. Sondage through the terminus at the west end of ditch 75 to the east of Roman wall 58. Looking north.

It cut natural gravel 4. It contained two fills, 76 and 59. The lowest fill 76 was a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam. It was 0.50m thick and it contained two fragments of Rowlands Castle ware. Upper fill 59 was very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty loam. It was 0.32m thick. It produced daub, iron slag, two fragments of Roman CBM, an iron nail, mammal and bird bones, an oyster shell, and much Roman pottery. Thirty-three sherds were Rowlands Castle ware, one sherd was from a samian bowl, and 12 sherds were from a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora. One small sherd seems to be a copy of an imported flagon with a pulley wheel rim. The Rowlands Castle forms included everted rim jars, a lattice decorated bowl, and a large storage jar with internal finger impressions.

Feature 168

Pit 168 was excavated into the natural gravel 4 by some 200mm. The pit was then filled up with alternated layers of clay and chalk to a depth of 330mm (fig. 8). Fill 80 was an olive grey (5Y 5/2) clay. Fill 78 was grey (10YR 6/1) crushed chalk 0.10m thick. Fill 77 was olive grey (5Y 5/2) clay some 0.07m thick. Fill 53 was a deposit of white (7.5YR 8/1) chalk with patches of olive grey (5Y 5/2) clay. It was 0.10m thick. Fill 51 was pale brown (2.5Y 8/4) chalk.



Figure 8. Sondage through the alternating layers of chalk and clay in pit 168, to the west of wall 58. Looking north.



Figure 9. West facing elevation of wall 58.

Feature 57

Foundation trench 57 ran north to south. It was at least 1.5m long, 0.75m wide and 0.65m deep. It cut natural gravel 4/81, the fills of pit 168 and fill 76 of ditch 75. Wall 58 was built on the east side of the construction trench (fig 9). It consisted of layers of flint nodules and limestone rubble alternating with layers of extremely hard lime mortar. On the east side of the wall, the mortar had squeezed out from between the stones and flattened out against fills 59 and 76 of ditch 75. The edge of the construction trench was 200mm to the west of the wall allowing the builder access to the west face. After the wall was built, the gap along the west side was backfilled with 79, a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam mixed with the clay and chalk layers.

Undated

At some later date wall 58 was robbed by trench 169. Trench 169 was filled by context 56, a deposit of stones, flints, and mortar fragments in light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam matrix. The deposit was 1.5m long, 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep. Further to the west was a layer of brickearth 52. It was strong brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay, 1.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.15m thick.

Post-Medieval

Pit 54 was sub-circular with a flat but irregular base. It was 1.12m long, 1.02m wide and 0.07m deep. It cut layer 53 and it was cut by feature 82. Fill 55 was brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam mottled with patches of light olive grey (5Y 6/2). The finds were a fragment of glazed medieval ridge tile, a fragment of black-glazed ridge tile of post-medieval date, a nail, mammal bones, and cockle shells.

Pit 60 was a brickearth-filled pit. It was 0.50m long, 0.45m wide and at least 0.10m deep. It cut fill 59 of ditch 75 and it was below layer 50. Fill 61 was a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silty clay loam.

Rectangular pit 62 was a brickearth-filled pit. It was 0.90m long, 0.76m wide and at least 0.65m deep. It cut fill 59 of ditch 75 and it was below layer 50. Fill 63 was a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silty clay loam.

Pit 64 was another brickearth-filled pit. It was rectangular and was 0.90m long, 0.75m wide and at least 0.65m deep. It cut fill 59 of ditch 75 and it was below layer 50. Fill 65 was a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silty clay loam.

Feature 82 was 1.85m long, 1.45 wide and 0.30m deep. It had a flat base and straight edges. It cut fill 51 of feature 168 and fill 55 of feature 54 and it was below layer 50. Fill 66 was very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy clay loam with mortar flecks.

Layer 67 was yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam. It was 6.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.25m thick. It was below layer 50 and above 51 and 56 and fill 59 of ditch 75.

Post-Medieval- Early Modern

Layer 50 was a garden soil below modern layer 1. It was a very dark grey (10YR 3/1), silty clay loam and was 0.55m thick. It contained a sherd of a high-medieval jug.

Modern

Layer 1 was a layer of crushed brick and concrete resulting from the recent demolition of the standing buildings. It was at least 0.55m thick.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated in the southwest corner of the site. It was 1.15m long, 0.80m wide and 0.75m deep.

Post-Medieval -Early modern

Layer 91 was a garden soil above natural gravel and below modern layer 90. It was a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2), silty clay loam some 0.60m thick.

Modern

Layer 90 was crushed brick and concrete created by the recent demolition of the buildings in the site. It was at least 0.20m thick

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was situated in the southwest area of the site. It was north of Trench 5 and northwest of Trench 10. It was 1.2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.95m deep.

Natural

Natural chalk Head 97 was situated 0.65m below the ground level. Above it was 100, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.20m below the surface and was at least 0.50m thick.

Post-Medieval-Early modern

Feature 95 was a rectangular stone-lined cesspit. It was 1.10m long, 0.90m wide and 0.77m deep. Its western part was destroyed by the foundations of the adjacent building. It cut layer 97. Stone-lining 96 was at least six courses high and consisted of limestone rubble in a soil matrix. In the north and south part of the lining, there were unfroged red bricks measuring 184mm in length and 99mm in width.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was situated in the southwest area of the site. It was north of Trench 6 and south of Trench 8. It was 1.6m long, 1.1m wide and 1m deep.

Natural

Layer 93/94 was brown and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 and 4/4) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.30m below the surface and was at least 0.60m thick.

Post-Medieval -Early modern

Layer 92 was garden soil above the natural gravel 93/94 and below concrete. It was a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2), silty clay loam. It was 0.30m thick.

8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was situated in the southwest area of the site. It was north of Trench 7 and northwest of Trench 2. It was 1.3m long, 1.1m wide and 1.2m deep.

Natural

Layer 93 was brown (10YR 4/3) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.30m below the surface and was at least 0.90m thick.

Post-Medieval -Early modern

Layer 92 was garden soil above natural gravel 93 and below concrete. It was a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2), silty clay loam. It was 0.30m thick.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was situated in the southwest area. It was east of Trench 10. It was 1.2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.7m deep.

Early modern-Modern

Foundation trench 109 was at least 1.29m long, 0.45m wide and 0.72m deep. It contained a concrete and brick footing of the recently demolished building.

Service trench 112 ran north to south. It was 1.20m long, 0.33m wide and 0.67m deep. Fill 113 was black (7.5YR 2.5/1) clay packed around a ceramic pipe.

Modern

Layer 108 was a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay. It was 0.09m thick and it was extremely abundant in ceramic fragments and slate.

Layer 107 was a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam. It was 0.08m thick.

8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was in the middle of the south part of the site. It was west of Trench 9 and east of Trench 6. It was 11m long, 1.8m wide and 1m deep.

Natural

Natural chalk Head 114 was situated 0.55m below the ground level. It was yellow and light olive brown (2.5Y 7/6 and 5/3) chalk in a silty clay matrix. It was the same as layer 97 in Trench 6. Overlying 114 was layer 116, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.25m below the surface and it was at least 0.37m thick.

Post-Medieval-Early Modern

Layer 115 was garden soil below recent concrete. It was a dark grey (10YR 4/1), sandy clay. It was 0.20m thick. It contained fragments of pearlware.

Early modern-Modern

Service trench 117 ran north to south. It was 1.8m long 0.20m long and 0.52m deep. It cut garden soil 115. Fill 118 was grey and black (10YR 5/1 and 2/1) sandy silt loam. It contained a ceramic glazed pipe.

Foundation trench 119 contained a brick wall sat on a concrete footing. It ran north to south, and it was at least 1.8m long, 0.33m wide and 0.39m deep. It cut layer 115. Brick-wall 120 consisted of two courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks measured 230x110x50mm. It was the same wall as wall 16 in Trench 2.

Foundation trench 121 contained a brick wall sat on concrete footing. It ran north to south, and it was at least 1.8m long, 0.43m wide and 0.36m deep. It cut layer 115. Brick-wall 122 consisted of four courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks measured 215x100x50mm.

Cellar trench 123 contained a brick wall sat on a concrete footing. It ran east to west, and it was at least 4.8m long, 0.38m wide and 0.77m deep. It cut layer 114. Brick-wall 124 was consisted of 11 courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks measured 220x120x60mm.

8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was in the middle of the site. It was east of Trench 3, northwest of Trench 4, and south of Trench 12. It was 10m long, 1.8m wide and 0.9m deep.

Natural

Layer 127/128 was black and yellowish brown (10YR 2/2 and 5/6) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.50m below the surface and it was at least 0.30m thick.

Post-Medieval-Early modern

Cesspit 164 (fig 10) was situated in the northern part of Trench 11. It was 1.20m long, 1m wide and 0.22m deep.



Figure 2. View of feature 164 looking south.

It was rectangular in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It continued beyond the eastern edge of the trench, and it was cut by feature 161. Fill 165 was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay loam. It contained bricks, glass, iron nails, bird and mammal bones and oyster shells. The pottery included porcelain, Staffordshire salt glazed, sherds of a tin-glazed earthenware chamber pot, Verwood, redware,

stoneware, and china. Of interest was a fine press-moulded dish in the Staffordshire slipware tradition featuring feathered decoration. A date in the mid- 18th century is likely.

Layer 126 was a garden soil below modern rubble. It was a very dark grey (10YR 4/31), silty clay. It was 0.41m thick. It contained roof and wall tiles, a late 17th-early 18th century tobacco clay pipe stem, creamware and Verwood pottery, glass, a nail, and mammal bones.

Early modern-Modern

Foundation trench 129 contained a brick wall. It ran north to south, and it was at least 7.8m long, 1m wide and 0.7m deep. It cut layer 125. Brick wall 130 consisted of seven courses of red bricks bonded with cement mortar. The bricks measured 230mm in length and 67mm in width.

Foundation trench 131 (fig 11) was at least 3.25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep. It cut natural gravel 127/128.



Figure 3. Features 131 and 134 looking south.

Brick wall 132 consisted of seven courses of red bricks bonded with cement mortar. The bricks were 240mm in length, 100mm in width and 65mm in thickness. The bottom

two courses stepped out. Backfill 137 was a very pale brown (10YR 8/2) sandy clay. It was below fill 138 and butted wall 132. Fill 138 was a very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) silty clay. It was above fill 137, below layer 133, and butted brick wall 132. It contained a fragment of a glass bottle and a sherd of a stoneware blacking bottle.

Foundation trench 134 (fig 11) created a small almost rectangular room probably for a toilet. It was at least 1.50m long, 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep. It cut natural gravel 127/128. Brick wall 135 consisted of two courses of red bricks bonded with mortar. The bricks measured 221x100mm. The part of wall which ran north to south had a 0.60m gap. Floor 166 was 1.30m long, 0.80 wide and 0.10m deep. It consisted of red bricks with no frogs. They were 224mm in length and 98mm in width. The feature was backfilled with layer 136. It was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay. It was 0.17m thick. It contained a ceramic fragment and a sherd of Post-Medieval redware.

Feature 161 was another toilet to the north of wall 132. It was 1.40m long, 0.84m wide and 0.18m deep. It cut pit 164. Brick wall 162 consisted of five courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The bricks measured 200x102x63mm. Floor 163 was 1.35m long, 0.60 wide and 0.10m deep. It consisted of red bricks with no frogs. They were 225mm in length and 100mm in width.

Modern

Layer 133 was a modern make-up layer. It was at 0.55m thick.

Layer 125 was a layer of crushed brick and concrete resulting from the recent demolition of the standing buildings. It was at 0.50m thick.

8.11 Trench 12

Trench 12 was situated in the northern part of the site. It was northwest of Trench 3 and north of Trench 11. It was 9m long, 1.8m wide and 1.3m deep.

Natural

Natural chalk Head layer 114 was situated 1.15m below the ground level. It was yellow and light olive brown (2.5Y 7/6 and 5/3) chalk in a silty clay matrix. It was the same natural as layer 97 in Trench 6. Above 114 was layer 160, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.60m below the surface and it was at least 0.30m thick.

Post-Medieval-Early modern

Layer 157 was a garden soil above natural gravel 160. It was a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) mottled with black and dark yellowish brown (10YR 2/1 and 4/4) silty clay loam. It was 0.25m thick. It contained tiles, a sherd of transfer-printed china and a glass bottle.

Early modern

Foundation trench 150 contained a brick wall sat on concrete. It ran north to south, and it was at least 1.8m long, 0.8m wide and 0.52m deep. Brick wall 151 consisted of seven courses of red bricks bonded with sandy mortar.

Pit 152 was in the western part of Trench 12. The base was concave. It was at least 2.5m long, 1.8m wide and 0.78m deep. It contained two fills, 155 and 153. Fill 155 was brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. It was 0.48m thick. It contained a middle/late 17th -

early 18th tobacco clay pipe, and a fragment of a pearlware teacup. Upper fill 153 was light grey and light yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 and 6/4), sandy loam.

Pit 158 was in the eastern part of Trench 12. The base was concave to almost flat and the sides near vertical. It was 1.8m long, 1.6m wide and 0.55m deep. fill 159 was very dark greyish brown and dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2 and 4/4), silty and sandy clay loam. It contained a vitrified fragment of brick.

Modern

Layer 156 was a modern make-up layer. It was at least 0.22m thick.

8.11 Trench 13

Trench 13 was in the northern part of the site. It was situated north of Trench 12. It was 8m long, 2m wide and 0.85m deep.

Natural

Layer 149 was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravel in a sandy loam matrix. It was 0.50m below the surface and it was at least 0.35m thick.

Post-Medieval-Early modern

Layer 147/148 was garden soil above natural gravel 149. It was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam and was 0.64m thick. It contained bricks, tiles, 18th century tobacco clay pipes, post-medieval redware, an iron nail and mammal bones.

Early modern

Pit 143 was situated in the southeast corner of Trench 13. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base (fig 14). It cut natural gravel 149 and it was cut by foundation trench 87. It was 1.35m long, 1m wide and 0.43m deep. Fill 144 was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam. It produced a sherd from a Westerwald jug, a sherd of post-medieval redware and a fragment of late 18th-early 19th tobacco pipe.



Figure 4. East facing section of pit 143.

Foundation trench 87 contained a brick wall sat on a concrete footing. It ran north to south, and it was at least 1.8m long, 1.2m wide and 0.40m deep. Wall 88 consisted of red bricks bonded with cement mortar. The bricks measured 230x110x80mm.

Foundation trench 139 contained a brick wall sat on a concrete footing. It ran north to south, and it was at least 1.5m long, 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep. Wall 140 consisted of red bricks bonded with cement mortar. The bricks measured 220x70x40mm.

Modern

Context 141 was allocated to several various service trenches in T13. Fill 142 contained lead and iron pipes. Layer 146 was a mixed layer of soil, mortar and hoggins below the yard west of Trench 13. It was 0.18m thick. Road 145 consisted of bricks laid on concrete. The bricks had no frogs, and they were 228mm in length, 98mm in width and 70mm thick.

9. Conclusions

9.1 The natural was a deposit of Chalky Head found at 8.08m OD in the south of the site and 7.97m OD in the north. This was overlain by a layer of gravel in a sandy matrix.

9.2 The line of the Roman road between Langstone Harbour and Rowlands Castle was postulated to run along the west edge of the site. No sign of a road or a side ditch was found.

9.3 Roman activity was found in Trench 4. Two large features were found either side of a north-south aligned Roman masonry wall. Ditch 75 to the east of the wall was at least 5.6m long, 1.5m wide and 0.82m deep. The terminus of the ditch was cut by the foundation trench for the wall. The ditch contained a sherd of samian and a large fragment of a Dressel 20 amphora, both of which can only be generally dated to the first and second centuries. Rowlands Castle wares formed the majority of the assemblage, and the first and second centuries saw the height of that industry (Dicks 2009, 65). A small sherd in imitation of a pulley-wheel-rim flagon would also fit with a first century date.

9.4 The feature to the west of where the Roman wall was later constructed contained no finds. It appears to have been a large flat bottomed pit that was then filled with alternating layers of crushed chalk and clay. The chalk layers had the appearance of floors, but laying compacted chalk on soft clay is an odd technique to create a floor. It is possible that the pit had an industrial use, but the alternating layers showed no signs of disturbance which would be expected if something was processed in the pit.

9.5 The Roman wall was extremely well-built in a straight sided construction trench. The trench was wider than the intended wall allowing space for the builders to work on the west face below ground level. The gap was then filled with soil, and eroded parts of the chalk and clay layers that the construction trench had cut through. The wall was built by depositing layers of flint nodules and limestone rubble of a similar size to the flints, and then spreading a layer of mortar on top.

9.6 The size and robust nature of the wall suggests it stood to at least two stories, but the nature of the wall is unclear. If it was a building no other walls relating to it were found, no floor layers were encountered, and only a few fragments of Roman ceramic building material were found on the entire site so it seems unlikely that the building, if it was a building, had a tiled roof as would be expected. It perhaps formed a wall around an enclosed area.

9.7 At a later date the wall was partly robbed, but the rock-like nature of the mortar would have made demolition difficult, and the stones could not have easily been cleaned for re-use. The wall robbers did not attempt to dig out the foundations below ground level, and their aim may just have been to remove the upstanding wall to prepare the area for a different use.

9.8 There were traces of occupation in the medieval period, as evidenced by a few wells and rubbish pits. The activity all dates to as the period after 1284 when the manor of Havant was transferred to the Bishops of Winchester from St Swithun's.

9.9 A thick deposit of garden soil containing 17-19th century finds is probably testimony to Havant's post-medieval boom, when the abundant soft water was used for parchment-making, tanning, brewing, and cloth working. Trenches 11 and 12 found evidence of sub-division of properties, with rows of brick-built privies in the backyards of the houses on East Street and North street.

9.10 Overall, the evaluation has shown that apart from the Roman archaeology the site contains little of archaeological significance. The Roman wall is of great interest being the only evidence of a Roman masonry building in Havant apart from the discovery beneath the medieval church in 1857 of a solid concrete floor level made of Roman brick and cement. The wall might be related to the presence of a *mansio* on the main Roman road that ran west from Chichester. Similar *mansios* with evidence of masonry buildings have been found on the route between Chichester and London.

10. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Context list

C=Context, T=Trench, L=Length, W=Width, D=Depth

C	T	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	L mm	W mm	D mm	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	FILL OF	ABOVE	FILLED BY	BELOW
1	1	LAYER	CRUSH	5700	1800	400	10YR	4/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM		2		
2	1	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	5700	1800	370	10YR	3/3	SANDY LOAM		3		1
3	1	LAYER	WEATHER ED NATURAL GRAVEL	5700	1800		10YR	3/4 + 4/6	SANDY LOAM		4		2
4	1	LAYER	MAT. GRAVEL	5700	1800	100	10YR	3/4 + 4/6					3
5	2	LAYER	CONCRET E	5000	2000	200					6, 17		-
6	2	LAYER	SUBSOIL	11000	1500	420	10YR	2/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM		4		5
7	2	FEATURE	WELL	800	620	700						8, 28, 29	
8	2	FILL	WELL	530	270	250	2.5Y	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	7	29		6
9	2	FEATURE	CESSPIT	1940	700	1100						10, 11	
10	2	FILL	CESSPIT	1940	700	1100				9			
11	2	FILL	CESSPIT	830	410	630	10YR	2/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	9	4		5
12	2	FILL	WALL	2100	750	1250				20			5
13	2	FEATURE	WALL	1300	230	600						14	
14	2	FILL	WALL	1300	230	600				13			
15	2	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	2500	1000	530						16	
16	2	FILL	WALL	2500	1000	530				15	6		
17	2	LAYER	RUBBLE	1800	1600	850	10YR	4/3			4, 6		5
18	2	FEATURE	WALL	2000	500	600						19	
19	2	FILL	WALL	2000	500	600				18	44		6
20	2	FEATURE	WALL	2100	750	125						12	
21	2	FEATURE	WALL	2100	500	800						22	
22	2	FILL	WALL	2100	500	800				21	44		
23	2	FEATURE	WALL	2100	400	320						24	
24	2	FILL	WALL	2100	400	320				23			
25	2	LAYER	CESSPIT	1620	1380	340	10YR	3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	18	44		6
26	2	FEATURE	CONSTRU CTION TRENCH	850	100	680						27	
27	2	FILL	WALL	850	100	680				26	44		6

C	T	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	L mm	W mm	D mm	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	FILL OF	ABOVE	FILLED BY	BELOW
28	2	FILL	WELL	750	620	700				7			6
29	2	FILL	WELL	500	270	520	2.5Y	4/4	SILTY CLAY	7			8
30	3	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	12000	1500	650	10YR	3/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM		31		1
31	3	LAYER	NATURAL	12000	1500	300	10YR	7/3	GRAVEL				
32	3	FEATURE	PIT	1100	320	510						34	
33	3	FILL	POSTHOLE	360	300	150	10YR	2/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	47			
34	3	FILL	PIT	1100	320	510	7.5YR	7/8	SILTY CLAY LOAM	32			30
35	3	FEATURE	PIT	920	600	250						36	
36	3	FILL	PIT	920	600	250	10YR	3/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	35			30
37	3	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	3200	2000	300	10YR	2/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM		31		30
38	3	FEATURE	PIT	1170	400	500						39	
39	3	FILL	PIT	1170	400	500	7.5YR	7/8	SILTY CLAY LOAM	38			30
40	3	LAYER	MORTAR	2000	300	100	10YR	7/4	SANDY LOAM		37		30 41
41	3	LAYER	FLINTS	2000	300	50					40		30
42	3		VOID										
43	3	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL										
44	2	FILL	CESSPIT	860	450	330	10YR	4/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	18			25
45	3	FEATURE	PIT	1200	400	100							
46	3	FILL	PIT	1200	400	100	10YR	3/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	45			
47	3	FEATURE	POSTHOLE	360	300	150						33	
48	1	FEATURE	PIT	800	600	150						49	
49	1	FILL	PIT	800	600	150	7.5YR	3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	48			1 2
50	4	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	10000	1800	550	10YR	3/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM		59 66 67 63 65 51		
51	4	FILL	PIT	500	1500	130	2.5Y	8/4	SILTY CLAY	168	52		50 67
52	4	LAYER	BRICKHEARTH	500	1500	150	10YR	5/6	SILTY CLAY		53		51

C	T	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	L mm	W mm	D mm	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	FILL OF	ABOVE	FILLED BY	BELOW
53	4	FILL	PIT	1350	500	100	7.5YR	8/1	SILT LOAM	168	77		51 56
54	4	FEATURE	PIT	1120	1020	70						55	
55	4	FILL	PIT	1120	1020	70	10YR	6/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	54			
56	4	FILL	Robber Trench	1700	450	300	10YR	6/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	169	53		67
57	4	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	1500	750	650						58 79	
58	4	FILL	WALL	1500	600	650				57			67
59	4	FILL	DITCH	5600	1500	320	10YR	3/1	SILT LOAM	75	76		
60	4	FEATURE	PIT	450	500	100						61	
61	4	FILL	PIT	450	500	100	7.5YR	7/8	SILTY CLAY LOAM	60			50
62	4	FEATURE	PIT	760	900	650						63	
63	4	FILL	PIT	760	900	650	7.5YR	7/8	SILTY CLAY LOAM	62			50
64	4	FEATURE	PIT	750	900	650						65	
65	4	FILL	PIT	750	900	650	7.5YR	7/8	SILTY CLAY LOAM	64			50
66	4	FILL	SOIL	1850	1500	300	10YR	3/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM	82			50
67	4	LAYER	SITE LAYER	6500	1500	250	10YR	5/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM		59 51 56		50
68	3	FEATURE	PIT	600	150	300						69	
69	3	FILL	PIT	600	150	300	7.5YR	7/8	SILTY CLAY LOAM	68			37
70	3	FEATURE	POSTHOL E	400	320	500						71	
71	3	FILL	POSTHOL E	400	320	500	10YR	3/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	70			37
72	3	FEATURE	POSTHOL E	470	470	450						73 74	
73	3	FILL	POSTHOL E	370	370	350	7.5YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	72	74		37
74	3	FILL	POSTHOL E	470	470	450	10YR	3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	72			73
75	4	FEATURE	DITCH	5600	1500	820						59 76	
76	4	FILL	DITCH	5600	1500	500	10YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	75			59

C	T	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	L mm	W mm	D mm	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	FILL OF	ABOVE	FILLED BY	BELOW
77	4	FILL	PIT	1400	550	70	5Y	5/2	CLAY	168	78		53
78	4	FILL	PIT	1400	550	100	10YR	6/1	SANDY LOAM	168	80		77
79	4	FILL	FOUNDATI ON	500	200	200	10YR	5/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM	57			56
80	4	FILL	PIT	1400	550	60	5Y	5/2	CLAY	168	81		78
81	4	LAYER	NATURAL	1400	550	100	10YR	3/4	SANDY LOAM		4		80
82	4	FEATURE	DISTURBA NCE	1850	1500	300						66	50
90	5	LAYER	RUBBLE	1250	800	200	10YR	4/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM		91		
91	5	LAYER	DARK SOIL	1250	800	600	10YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM		90		
92	7	LAYER	BLACK SOIL	1600	1100	300	10YR	3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM		93		slabs
93	7	LAYER	NATURAL	1600	1100	400	10YR	4/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM		94		92
94	7	LAYER	NATURAL	1600	1100	300	7.5YR	4/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM		?		93
95	6	FEATURE	CESSPIT	1100	900	770						96	
96	6	FILL	CESSPIT	1100	900	770				95			
97	7	LAYER	NATURAL	1100	800	100	2.5Y	6/3	SANDY LOAM				100
99	6	LAYER	SITE LAYER	1100	800	200	10YR	2/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM		100		slabs
100	6	LAYER	NATURAL	100	800	600	10YR	4/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM		97		99
107	9	LAYER	RUBBLE	1200	85	85	10YR	6/6	SANDY LOAM		108		
108	9	LAYER	Rubble	1200	95	95	10YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY		110		107
109	9	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	1200	450	720						110 111	
110	9	FILL	concrete wall	1200	420	400			CONCRET E	109			108
111	9	FILL	BRICKWAL L	1200	100	130				109			110
112	9	FEATURE	PIPE TRENCH	1200	330	670						113	
113	9	FILL	PIPE	1200	330	670	7.5YR	2/1	CLAY	112			108
114	10	LAYER	NATURAL	5100	1800	100	2.5YR	7/6	SILTY CLAY				116

C	T	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	L mm	W mm	D mm	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	FILL OF	ABOVE	FILLED BY	BELOW
115	10	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	6550	1800	200	10YR	4/1	SANDY CLAY		116		
116	10	LAYER	GRAVEL	6550	1800	950	10YR	5/6	SANDY CLAY		114		115
117	10	FEATURE	SERVICE TRENCH	1800	200	520						118	
118	10	FILL	SERVICE TRENCH	1800	200	520	10YR	5/1	SANDY SILT LOAM	117			slabs
119	10	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	1800	335	390						120	
120	10	FILL	BRICKWAL L	1800	335	390				119			slabs
121	10	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	1800	430	365						122	
122	10	FILL	BRICKWAL L	1800	430	365				121			slabs
123	10	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	4800	285	770						124	
124	10	FILL	BRICKWAL L	4800	285	770				123			slabs
125	11	LAYER	RUBBLE	9900	1800	550	10YR	4/1	SILTY CLAY		126 133		
126	11	LAYER	RUBBLE	9900	1800	410	10YR	3/1	SILTY CLAY		127		125
127	11	LAYER	SITE LAYER	9900	1800	250	10YR	5/6	SILTY CLAY		128		126
128	11	LAYER	NATURAL	9900	1300	50	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY				127 165
129	11	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	7800	1000	700						130	
130	11	FILL	WALL	7800	1000	700				129			crush
131	11	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	3250	1800	500						132 137 138	
132	11	FILL	WALL	3250	1800	500				131			
133	11	LAYER	MAKE UP GROUND	2300	2000	550	10YR	7/6	SANDY CLAY				125
134	11	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	1500	800	170						135 136 166	
135	11	FILL	BRICK WALL	1500	800	140				134			
136	11	FILL	TOILET	1250	760	170	10YR	3/3	SILTY CLAY	134	166		133
137	11	FILL	FOUNDATI ON	700	600	50	10YR	8/2	SANDY CLAY	131	128		138
138	11	FILL	FOUNDATI ON	800	700	80	7.5YR	2.5/2	SILTY CLAY	131	137		133

C	T	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	L mm	W mm	D mm	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	FILL OF	ABOVE	FILLED BY	BELOW
139	13	FEATURE	FOUNDATI ON TRENCH	1500	700	400						140	
140	13	FILL	FOOTING	1500	700	400				139			
141	13	FEATURE	SERVICE TRENCH	2000		500						142	
142	13	FILL	PIPE							141			146, slabs
143	13	FEATURE	PIT	1350	1000	430						144	
144	13	FILL	PIT	1350	1000	430	10YR	3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	143			147
145	13	LAYER	ROAD	20000	4000	200					146		
146	13	LAYER	MAKE UP GROUND	1500	1300	180			SANDY LOAM		148		145
147	13	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	5000	1200	640	10YR	3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM		149 144		slabs
148	13	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	1700	1600	380					149		146
149	13	LAYER	NATURAL	8000	2000	350			SANDY CLAY LOAM				147 148
150	12	FEATURE	CONSTRU CTION TRENCH	1800	800	520						151	
151	12	FILL	WALL	1800	800	520				150			155
152	12	FEATURE	PIT	2500	1800	780						153 155	
153	12	FILL	DEMOLITI ON	2500	1800	600	10YR	7/2	SANDY LOAM	152	155		156
155	12	FILL	SOIL	1800	1800	480	10YR	4/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	152	160		153
156	12	LAYER	RUBBLE	9000	1800	250	10YR	5/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM		153 157 159		
157	12	LAYER	GARDEN SOIL	9000	1800	550	10YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM		159		156
158	12	FEATURE	PIT	1800	1600	550						159	
159	12	FILL	PIT	1800	1600	550	10YR	3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	158			156
160	12	LAYER	NATURAL	9000	1800	300	10YR				114		157
161	11	FEATURE	TOILET	1400	840	180						162 163	
162	11	FILL	TOILET	1350	700	180				161			
163	11	FILL	FLOOR	1350	600	100				161			126
164	11	FEATURE	PIT	1200	1000	220						165	
165	11	FILL	PIT	1200	1000	220	10YR	2/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	164			126

C	T	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	L mm	W mm	D mm	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	FILL OF	ABOVE	FILLED BY	BELOW
166	11	FILL	TOILET	1300	800	100				134			133
168	4	FEATURE	PIT	1400	550	330						80 78 77 53 51	
169	4	FEATURE	ROBBER TRENCH	1500	900	210						56	

Appendix 2. Finds list

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
2	POT	FRAG	1	12	
2	POT	FRAG	4	26	
2	POT	FRAG	1	22	Roman greyware
2	BONE	COW	2	45	Metapodia + Rib
6	SLAT	TILR	1	91	
6	POT	JAR	1	140	18th/19th Crock, Glazed internally
6	POT	JUG	2	50	Lmed, Cistern
6	CRMC	TILR	1	12	pmed/emod
6	CRMC	TILG	1	78	Coxcomb ridge tile, glazed
8	SLAT	TILR	1	218	
8	CRMC	TILR	1	80	Buff, Lmed?
8	POT	JUG	2	58	Late Medieval?
8	POT	FRAG	1	6	Cistern rim, bowl? LMED
8	CRMC	FRAG	1	345	Roman, tegula?
10	POT	BOTL	1	13	Spa Water?
11	POT	BOWL	1	7	Bands of Slip, Brown, Green
11	POT	JAR	1	10	Small Jar
11	POT	FRAG	4	106	
11	POT	FRAG	2	95	Flower Pot?
11	POT	FRAG	1	1	Bowl?
11	GLAS	PHIL	1	2	Thin denatured, cylindrical phial
11	MINW	CLNK	1	17	Furnace
11	BONE	COW	2	62	Sawn Rib
11	BONE	MAMM	8	194	Pig?
25	SLAT	TILR	1	233	West Country, pecked hole
25	STON	COAL	1	13	
25	POT	BOWL	1	22	18TH-19TH
25	CRMC	TILR	1	282	well fired, pmed/emod. Funtley?
25	POT	BOTL	1	21	blacking
25	CRMC	TILR	1	43	early modern
25	CRMC	TILR	2	63	PMED/EMOD
25	CRMC	BRIC	1	2284	215X95X55mm unfrogged, blue header, pmed/emod
25	CRMC	BRIC	1	1062	103mm wide 45mm thick, Tudor, used in a floor
25	CRMC	BRIC	1	2210	unfrogged 220x95x51mm used in a floor
25	GLAS	BOTL	2	61	cylindrical
25	GLAS	WNDW	1	8	19TH-20TH
25	GLAS	BOTL	3	556	mallet shape
25	GLAS	BOTL	3	261	octagonal gin?
25	IRON	SHET	1	40	galvanised iron sheet
25	BONE	SHEP	2	86	
25	BONE	COW	2	57	
28	STON	FRAG	1	73	Malmstone
29	FLNT	BURN	1	143	
29	SLAT	TILR	4	736	West country, pecked holes

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
29	POT	JUG	4	69	Lmed, cistern, Incised girth lines, green Glaze, West Sussex ware?
29	SLAG	MSLG	1	96	Smithing Hearth Bottom, coal fuel
29	BONE	BIRD	3	8	
30	CRMC	BRIC	1	164	Blue Header, 57mm thick, pmed/emod
30	CRMC	TILR	1	11	pmed/emod
30	POT	PLAT	5	29	Moulded feather edge
30	POT	JUG	1	12	Grey Slipped
30	POT	JUG	1	5	
30	POT	FPOT	1	21	Redware
30	POT	FRAG	1	5	
30	POT	FRAG	1	3	CPHT Handle?
30	POT	FRAG	1	6	Crock?
30	POT	PLAT	2	209	moulded Plate Barley Pattern
30	POT	TKRD	4	21	
30	POT	TKRD	1	8	Iron glazed rim with moulded, dots
30	POT	JUG	3	17	
30	POT	TPOT	1	3	
30	POT	PLAT	2	16	Ironstone Blue & White
30	POT	PLAT	1	14	White Floral Paint
30	PCLY	TPIP	1	2	Bowl Frag
30	POT	PLAT	3	25	Hand Painted, Chinoiserie
30	PCLY	TPIP	1	5	E18, Fareham, Sayer, Stem
30	PCLY	TPIP	1	6	H Taplin on stem
30	PCLY	TPIP	3	8	18th century stems
30	POT	TCUP	1	8	
30	GLAS	BOTL	1	5	19th?
30	GLAS	WNDW	5	23	Muff Rim Waste
30	GLAS	WINE	1	3	Clear Lead Crystal?
30	GLAS	WINE	1	20	Air twist stem
30	GLAS	WINE	3	4	17th/18th
30	GLAS	JUG	1	129	Lead Crystal, base
30	BONE	MAMM	4	206	Cow & Pig Sawn
30	BONE	BIRD	1	2	Chewed!
33	FLNT	FLKE	1	8	Blade? Secondary, Utilised?
33	POT	FRAG	1	2	HMED-LMED
33	PCLY	TPIP	1	2	E-M17th
33	IRON	NAIL	1	7	
33	BONE	BIRD	1	1	
33	BONE	MAMM	1	1	
37	STON	COAL	3	23	
37	POT	JAR	3	80	
37	POT	FRAG	3	23	
37	POT	PLAT	2	9	
37	POT	BOWL	1	12	sponged purple
37	POT	FRAG	1	5	Knob

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
37	POT	FRAG	1	3	small hole through body, colander?
37	CRMC	BRIC	1	66	Blue header
37	POT	TPOT	3	14	
37	POT	TNKD	1	31	
37	POT	FRAG	1	6	?Flower pot?
37	CRMC	TILR	16	541	Pegtile, pmed/emod
37	POT	PLAT	11	41	Bianco etc, painted 'Blue' with 'White' inlay. Three painted with A darker blue inlay
37	POT	TCUP	1	2	Chinese?
37	POT	FRAG	2	3	
37	CRMC	BRIC	1	867	W 98mm H60mm pmed/emod
37	POT	PLAT	2	29	Barley & Seed Decoration
37	POT	FRAG	1	3	19th century
37	POT	FRAG	7	17	Tudor sandy
37	POT	FRAG	2	12	Tudor?
37	POT	BOWL	1	16	
37	POT	CPOT	1	4	Medieval flint tempered
37	PCLY	TIPI	9	27	Stem's 18th Century
37	PCLY	TIPI	5	13	Stem's M/L 18th-E 19th
37	PCLY	TIPI	2	20	Bowl & Stem, M-L 18th 'H Taplin'
37	POT	JUG	2	20	
37	POT	TNKD	1	4	
37	CRMC	BRIC	1	910	100 wide, 58 thick, used in floor, pmed/emod
37	POT	BOWL	1	39	crock?
37	CRMC	BRIC	6	65	pmed/emod
37	POT	FRAG	4	52	Handled bowl
37	GLAS	BOTL	13	139	DK green thin, cylindrical, 19th
37	GLAS	WNDW	4	31	19th
37	GLAS	WNDW	1	10	denatured very thick
37	GLAS	LAMP	2	20	frosted shade, 19th/20th
37	GLAS	WNDW	6	38	Hemmed offcuts
37	IRON	NAIL	1	23	
37	LEAD	CAME	1	5	window came
37	IRON	NAIL	1	23	
37	CUAL	BUCK	1	20	shoe buckle with preserved cecis and pupae
37	BONE	HRSE	1	28	
37	BONE	COW	2	58	
37	BONE	FISH	1	1	cod?
37	I	SHGT	6	42	
37	BONE	DOG	1	8	
37	BONE	CAT	1	1	
37	BONE	BIRD	1	3	
37	BONE	MAMM	5	17	
43	STON	TILR	2	357	
43	STON	COAL	2	16	
43	CRMC	BRIC	3	87	Pmed/ Emod

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
43	POT	JUG	2	54	Chamber Pot?, French green glazed
43	CRMC	BRIC	1	537	57mm thick pmed/emod
43	POT	FRAG	3	36	
43	CRMC	BRIC	1	618	H 50mm pmed/emod
43	POT	JUG	2	8	
43	CRMC	BRIC	1	1019	W112m H56mm floor
43	CRMC	TILR	7	342	Peg tile, Thin red, Well fired, Funtley?
43	POT	JAR	1	4	17th-18th Painted Blue
43	CRMC	TILP	1	663	Pantile, 18th
43	POT	MUG	1	1	
43	POT	PLAT	1	4	Hand Painted Blue 17th/18th
43	CRMC	BRIC	1	381	W107mm H54mm blue header
43	CRMC	BRIC	1	695	W 108mm H 57mm, used in floor, pmed/emod
43	CRMC	BRIC	1	869	W108mm H55mm pmed/emod
43	POT	TPOT	1	5	Sprigged Lid
43	CRMC	BRIC	1	948	W108mm H55mm pmed/emod
43	GLAS	WNDW	7	10	Muff Waste
43	GLAS	BOTL	45	45	Cylindrical 19th?
43	BONE	MAMM	9	83	Cow + Pig?
43	BONE	BIRD	1	1	
49	STON	FRAG	1	19	Flake
49	POT	JUG	6	82	LMED
49	BONE	MAMM	8	74	Cow & Sheep?
49	BONE	FISH	2	1	
49	BONE	RDNT	1	1	Incisor Rabbit or Rat?
49	BONE	MAMM	8	73	Cow & Sheep?
49	SHEL	WELK	1	3	
50	POT	JUG	1	9	HMED, incised girth lines, abraded glaze
55	CRMC	TILG	1	42	glazed
55	CRMC	TILR	2	17	
55	IRON	NAIL	1	8	Heavily Rusted!
55	BONE	MAMM	1	41	Cow? Unfused Metapodial
55	SHEL	COCL	1	1	
59	DAUB	FRAG	2	58	
59	POT	AMPH	12	1760	
59	POT	FRAG	33	684	Various Form's
59	CRMC	FRAG	1	13	Roman fragment?
59	POT	BOWL	1	3	(Roman) Samian Rim
59	POT	FLAG	1	2	flagon rim Roman local
59	SLAG	MSLG	1	65	Iron Hearth, Bottom?
59	CRMC	FRAG	1	261	Roman CBM
59	IRON	NAIL	1	18	
59	BONE	DOG	1	22	Left Mandible, Old Dog!
59	BONE	COW	4	49	Teeth & Jaw Frags
59	BONE	BIRD	1	1	
59	SHEL	OYST	1	13	Flat Valve

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
65	CRMC	TILR	2	58	Peg-tile, pmed/emod
65	CRMC	BRIC	1	74	Pmed/Emod
71	CRMC	BRIC	2	18	pmed
71	CRMC	TILR	1	37	
71	GLAS	BOTL	2	3	Dk green
71	GLAS	WNDW	4	8	off cuts
73	STON	COAL	2	15	
73	CRMC	BRIC	1	25	Pmed
73	CRMC	TILR	2	25	pmed/emod
73	GLAS	WNDW	2	34	Bulls eye
73	GLAS	BOTL	1	6	Dark Green, Thick, Onion Shape?
73	CUAL	PIN	1	1	Spiral Wound Head!
73	BONE	DOG	1	2	Tooth
73	BONE	SHGT	1	27	Dog Chewed!
76	POT	FRAG	2	10	
81	DAUB	FRAG	2	22	
103	PCLY	TPIP	1	3	Bowl frag with warship
103	POT	FPOT	1	74	
103	PCLY	TPIP	1	7	Approx. 1740-1782 H.L one heel
115	POT	PLAT	1	4	TP Blue
115	POT	PLAT	1	3	TP Blue
126	CRMC	TILW	1	6	Delft wall tile with chinoiserie design 17th/18th
126	CRMC	TILR	1	50	Funtley? Pmed/emod
126	PCLY	TPIP	1	7	ML17-E18
126	PLOT	PLAT	1	7	
126	POT	JUG	1	8	globular, unglazed
126	GLAS	BOTL	3	21	dark green 18th/19th
126	GLAS	OBJT	1	2	grazed lens?
126	IRON	NAIL	1	18	
126	BONE	COW	1	32	
126	BONE	MAMM	4	23	
136	POT	CROCK	1	47	
136	CRMC	FRAG	1	9	Roman?
138	POT	BOTL	1	7	blacking bottle
138	GLAS	BOTL	2	13	18th/19th
144	POT	CROCK	1	43	18th?
144	CRMC	TILR	2	76	Pmed/emod pegtile
144	POT	JUG	1	67	
144	PCLY	TPIP	1	2	L18-19C
144	CUAL	BTTN	1	2	cast with loop shank
144	IRON	NAIL	1	7	
147	CRMC	BRIC	2	13	pmed/emod
147	POT	BOWL	1	10	
147	CRMC	BRIC	1	12	Blue header
147	PCLY	TPIP	2	9	ML18-E18
147	CRMC	TILR	3	102	Funtley?

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
147	POT	BOWL	1	15	
147	PCLY	TPIP	1	4	E-M18
147	IRON	NAIL	1	15	
147	BONE	SHGT	1	11	
147	BONE	COW	1	28	
153	POT	JAR	1	16	late 19th early 20th
153	POT	PLAT	1	10	flow blue
155	POT	TCUP	1	15	TP Blue topographical scene late 18th early 19th
155	PCLY	TPIP	1	7	ML17-E18
157	CRMC	FRAG	1	5	? Roof tile flake
157	POT	FRAG	1	7	TP Blue
157	CRMC	TILR	1	25	pmed/emod
157	GLAS	BOTL	1	37	Onion
159	CRMC	BRIC	1	259	Vitrified, 55mm thick pmed/emod
165	POT	TNKD	1	32	
165	CRMC	BRIC	1	24	pmed/emod
165	POT	CHPT	27	588	Pale blue
165	POT	CHPT	7	240	
165	POT	FRAG	1	13	Red slip trailed and green glazed spots
165	POT	PLAT	1	3	TP Blue late 18th early 19th
165	POT	PLAT	2	2	18TH
165	POT	FRAG	1	5	
165	POT	DISH	9	267	Press-moulded dish feathered decoration in slip
165	POT	FPOT	1	11	
165	POT	CROCK	1	18	
165	POT	TNKD	1	19	
165	POT	DISH	12	329	
165	CRMC	BRIC	1	12	blue header
165	POT	TNKD	1	6	
165	CRMC	FRAG	1	72	semi-vitrified , thick. Roman? Reading Beds
165	POT	MUG	1	2	1740-1780
165	CRMC	BRIC	1	1574	one side burnt floor? 60mm thick
165	POT	PAN	7	554	
165	POT	DISH	5	696	Bright green French?
165	POT	JUG	1	9	handle Jug/Tankard
165	GLAS	WINE	1	3	
165	GLAS	BOTL	1	19	18th?
165	GLAS	BOTL	14	562	DK green Mallet shape
165	GLAS	PHIL	1	1	
165	IRON	NAIL	2	17	2 nails joined
165	IRON	NAIL	1	13	
165	CUAL	SPON	1	6	teaspoon?
165	IRON	NAIL	5	30	
165	IRON	OBJT	1	41	
165	BONE	BIRD	3	5	
165	BONE	MAMM	8	50	cow rib etc

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
165	BONE	SHGT	1	4	
165	SHEL	OYST	3	26	2 cupped 1 flat

Appendix 3. Plans

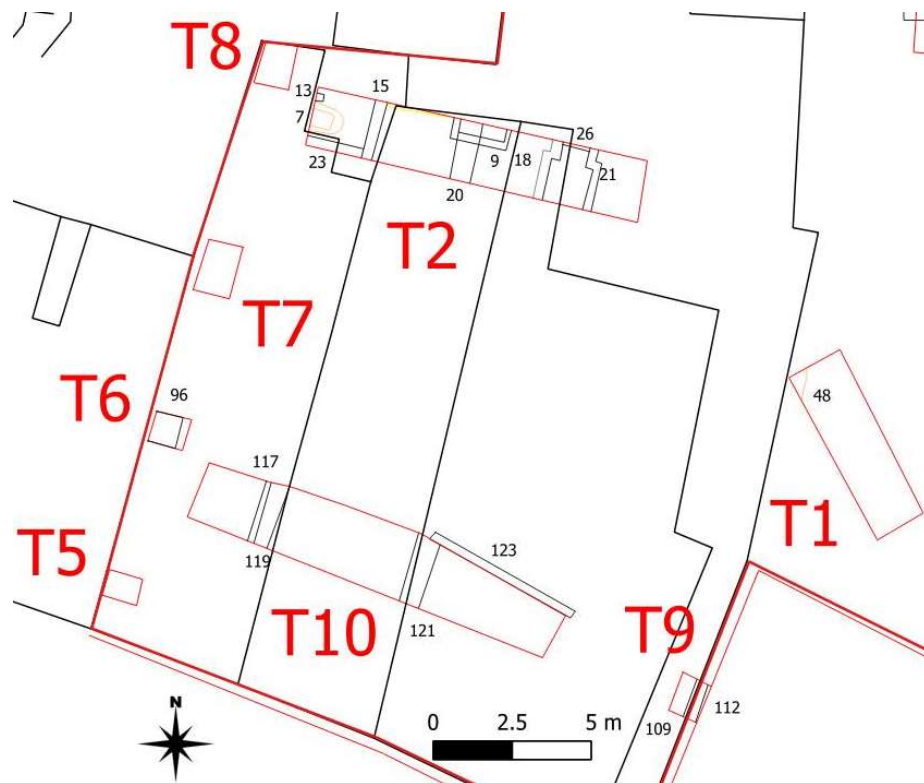


Figure 5. South Trenches.

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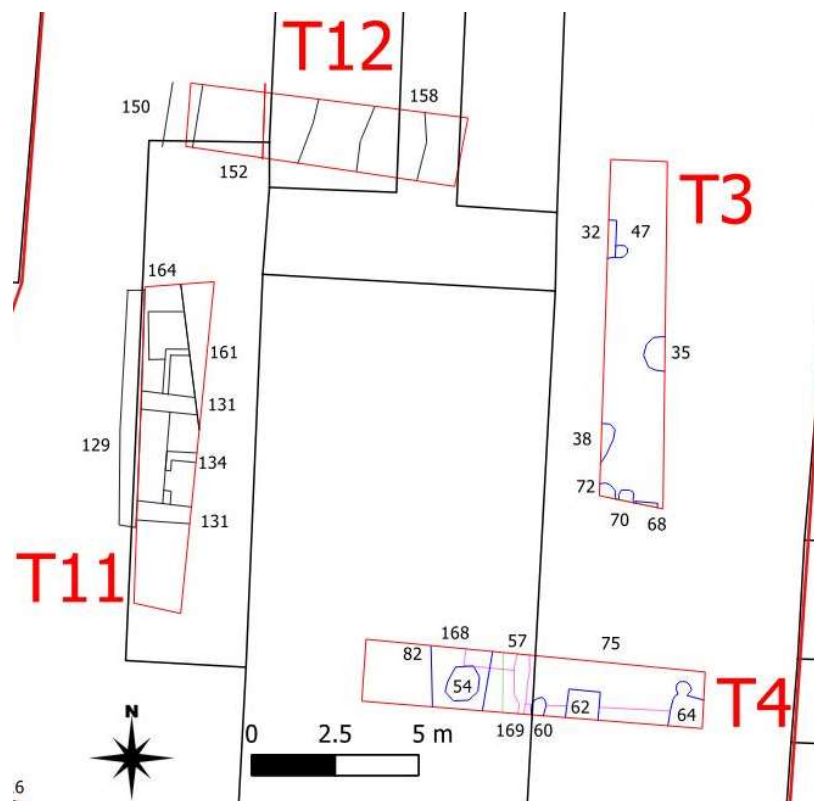


Figure 6. Central Trenches

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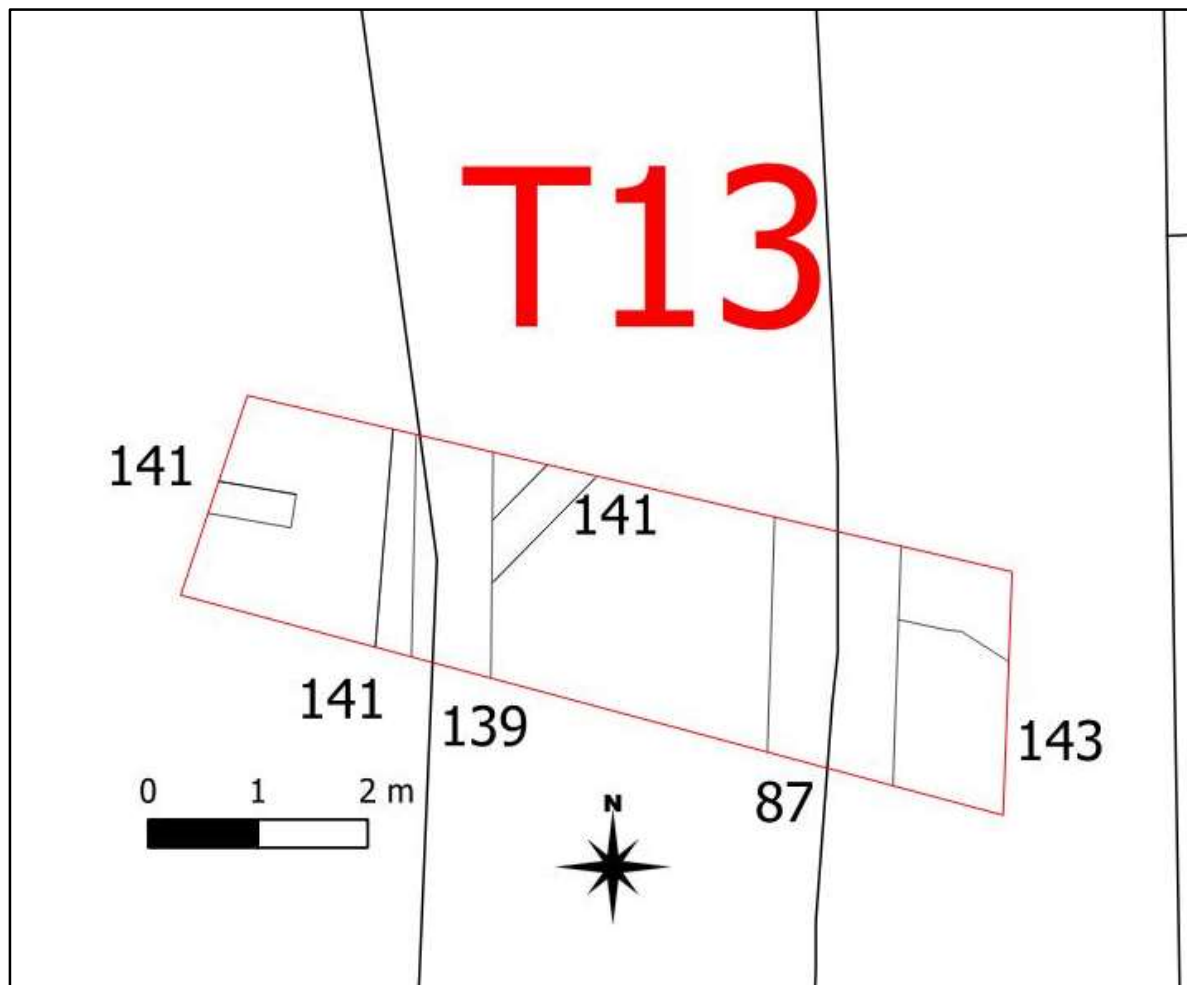


Figure 7. North Trench.

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Appendix 4. Sections

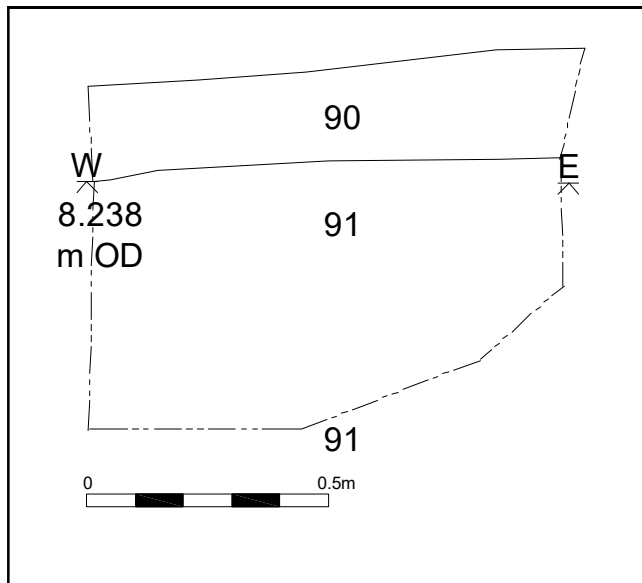


Figure 8. South facing section of Trench 5

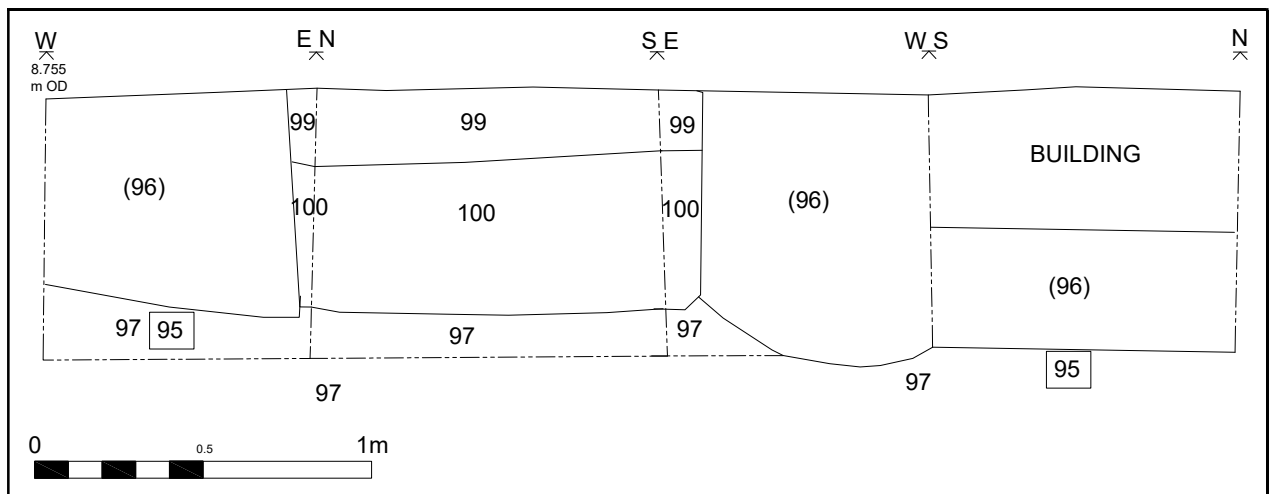


Figure 9. South, west, north, and east facing sections of Trench 7.

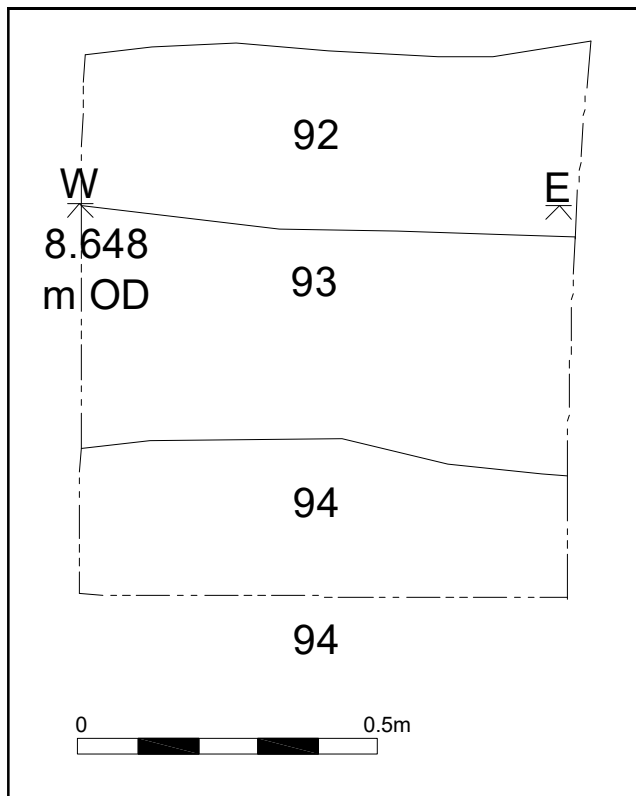


Figure 10. South facing section of Trench 7.

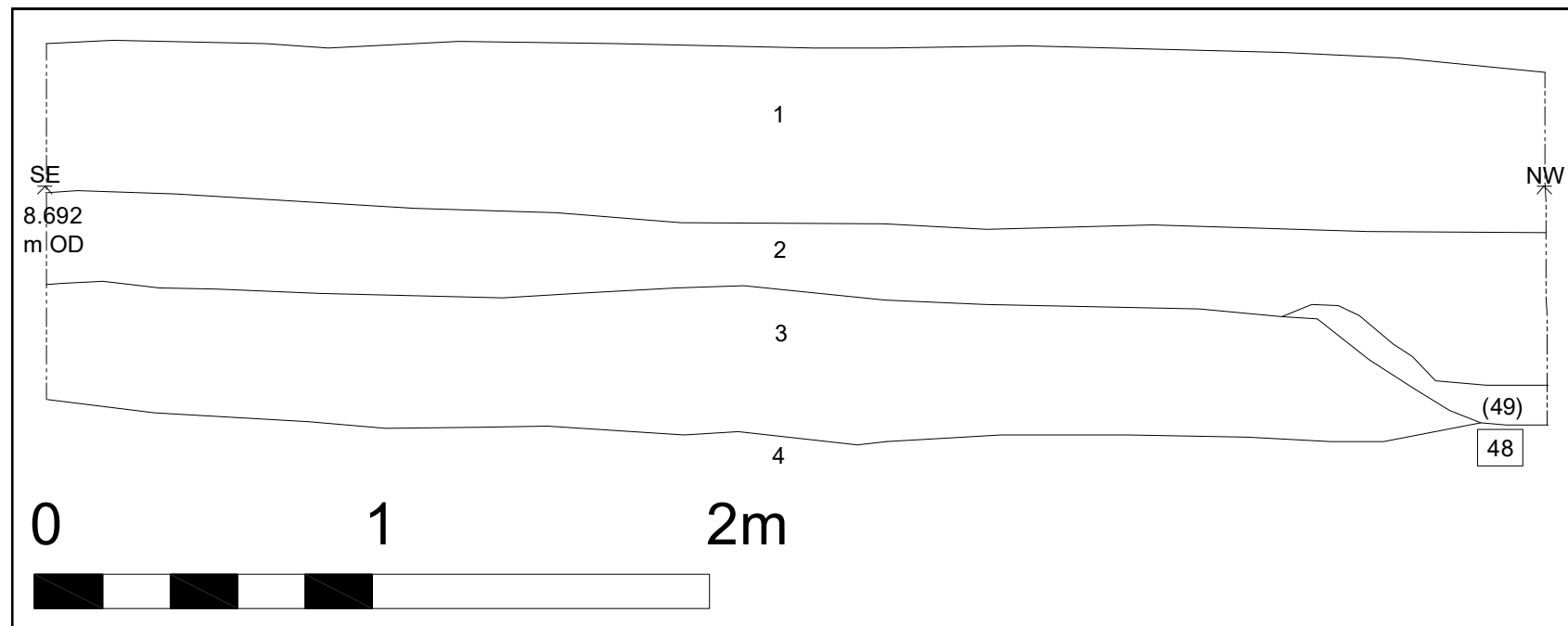


Figure 11. North facing section of Trench 1.

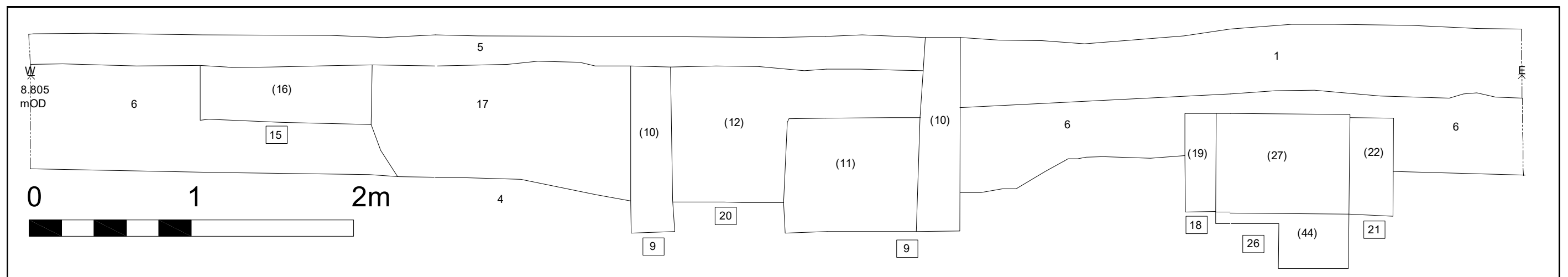


Figure 12. South facing section of Trench 2.

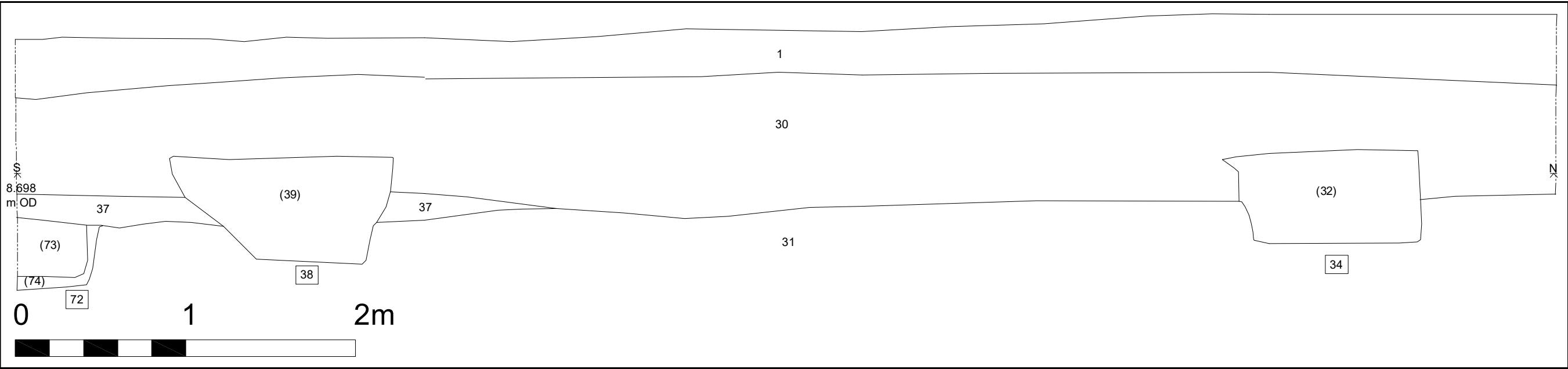


Figure 13. East facing section of Trench 3.

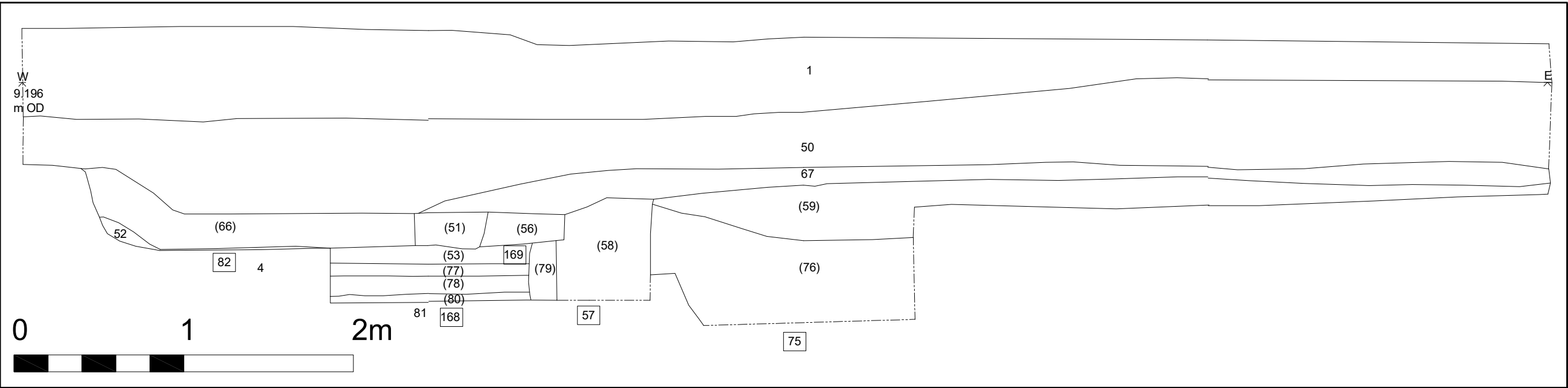


Figure 14. South facing section of Trench 4.

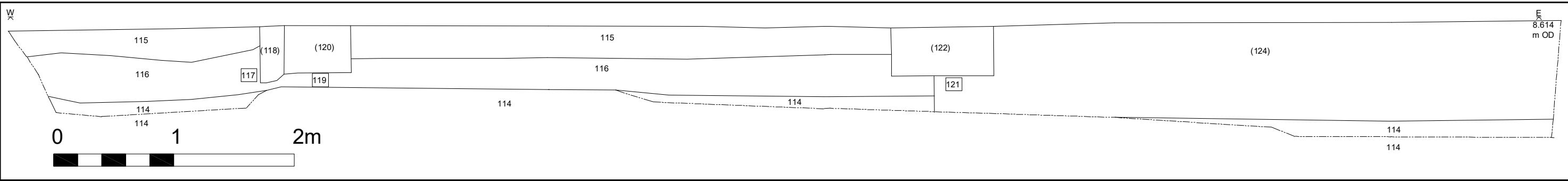


Figure 15. South facing section of Trench 10.

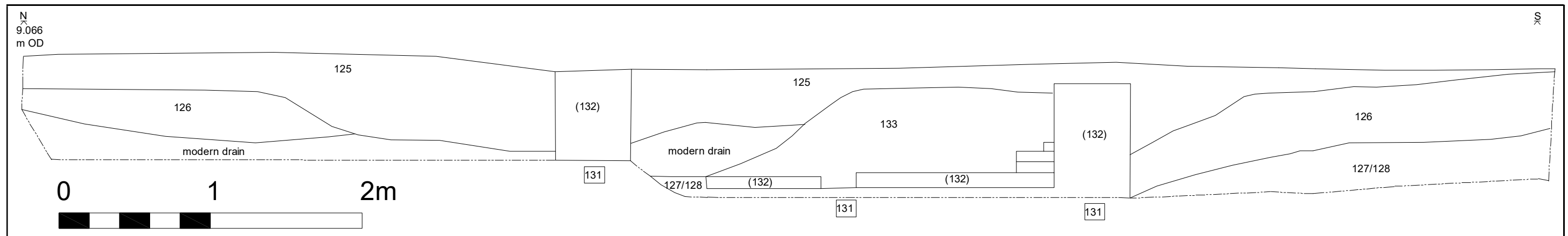


Figure 16. West facing of Trench 11.

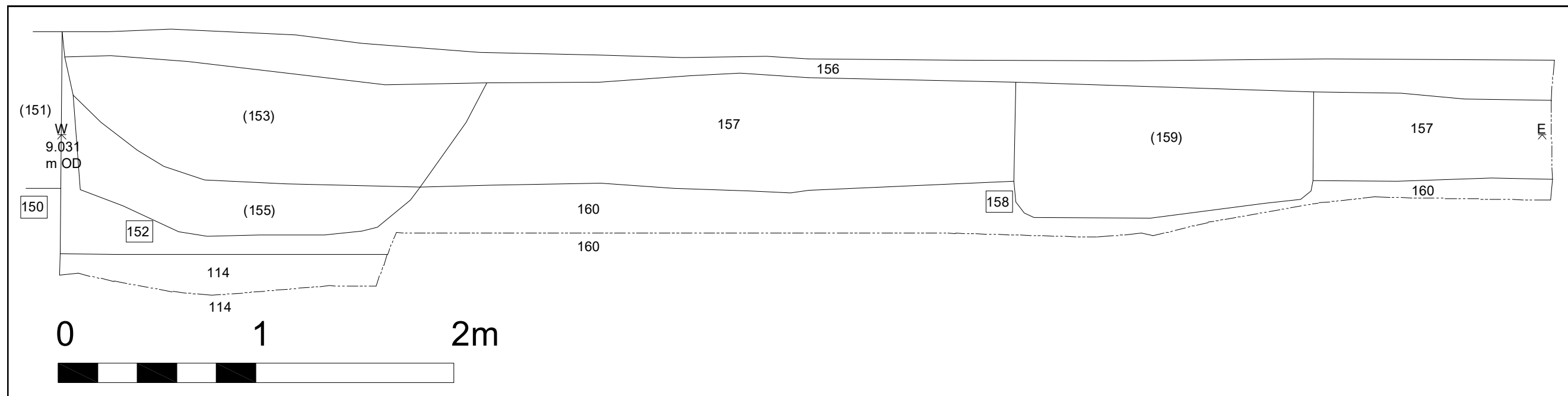


Figure 17 South facing section of Trench 12.

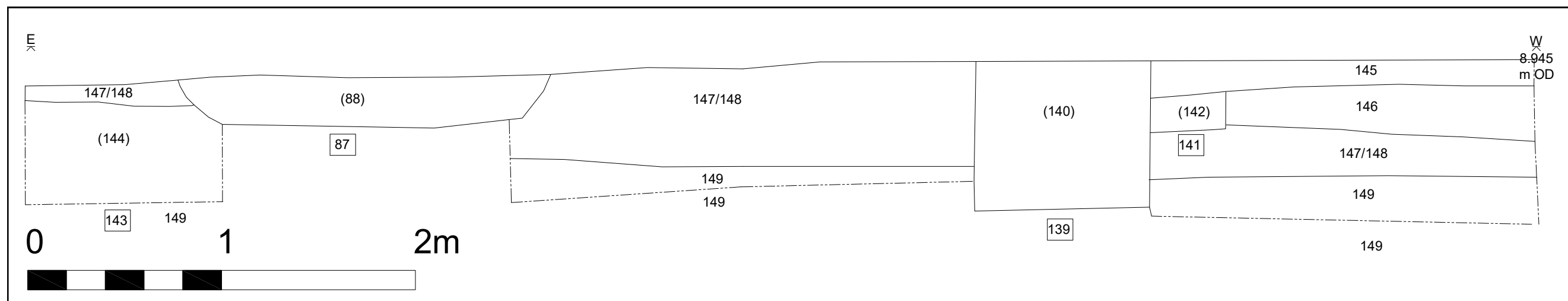


Figure 18. North facing section of Trench 13.