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SOUTHERN **ARCHAEOLOGICAL** SERVICES LTD



**SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT
23 SOUTH STREET, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE
SAS 450
2012.35**

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1. SUMMARY

Site Name: 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire
 NGR: SU 7182 0614
 Type: Evaluation/Strip, Map & Record
 Application No. 09/58042/007
 Site Code: SAS 450
 Fieldwork Dates: Phase 1: 5-6 November 2012; Phase 1A: 28 November-11 December 2012; Phase 2a: 18-26 November 2013; Phase 2b 2-9 December 2013
 Archive Deposition: Hampshire Museums Service
 Accession Number: A2012.35

A two-stage archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd after demolition of outbuildings, workshops and garages and prior to construction of four 2-bedroom flats and one 1-bedroom flat at 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire, on behalf of Milbery Building Services Ltd, the main contractor for the project. The site lies in the historic core of Havant, in an area of known archaeological importance. The evaluation was carried out in stages because the contractor wished to retain some of the outbuildings and hard standing on the site for use during construction of the first block (at the rear of the property). Phase 1 consisted of the excavation of two trenches, and recorded four features cutting natural clay and sealed by a buried garden soil. One contained Romano-British pottery, one a mixture of Romano-British and Mediaeval finds, one Mediaeval finds only, and one was undateable. Phase 1A consisted of stripping the buried soil, and planning and recording any features exposed before construction of the first block. This resulted in the recording of 15 more features, most of which contained a mixture of Romano-British, Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval finds. Two were interpreted as possibly Romano-British, three were undateable, two were Modern and the remaining eight were Post-Mediaeval, including two connecting linear features that may be property boundaries on a different alignment to the present ones, and therefore pre-dating the fire of 1760 that destroyed much of the town. Phase 2 consisted of the excavation of the footprint of the second block, which had to be done in two stages because of a lack of space to store the spoil. This revealed another 19 features sealed by occupation layers that contained mainly Romano-British finds. Of the features, two appeared from their finds and inclusions to be possibly Prehistoric, 14 were Romano-British (including one pit without finds, on stratigraphic grounds), three were undated and one was a Modern brick structure. This represents the largest discovery of stratified Romano-British material in Havant to date, although no evidence for a Roman road was found. Significantly, no Mediaeval or Post-Mediaeval features were recorded in Phase 2, and finds from those periods were limited to two pieces of Post-Mediaeval tile, both from contexts where some contamination could be expected.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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3. LOCATION PLANS

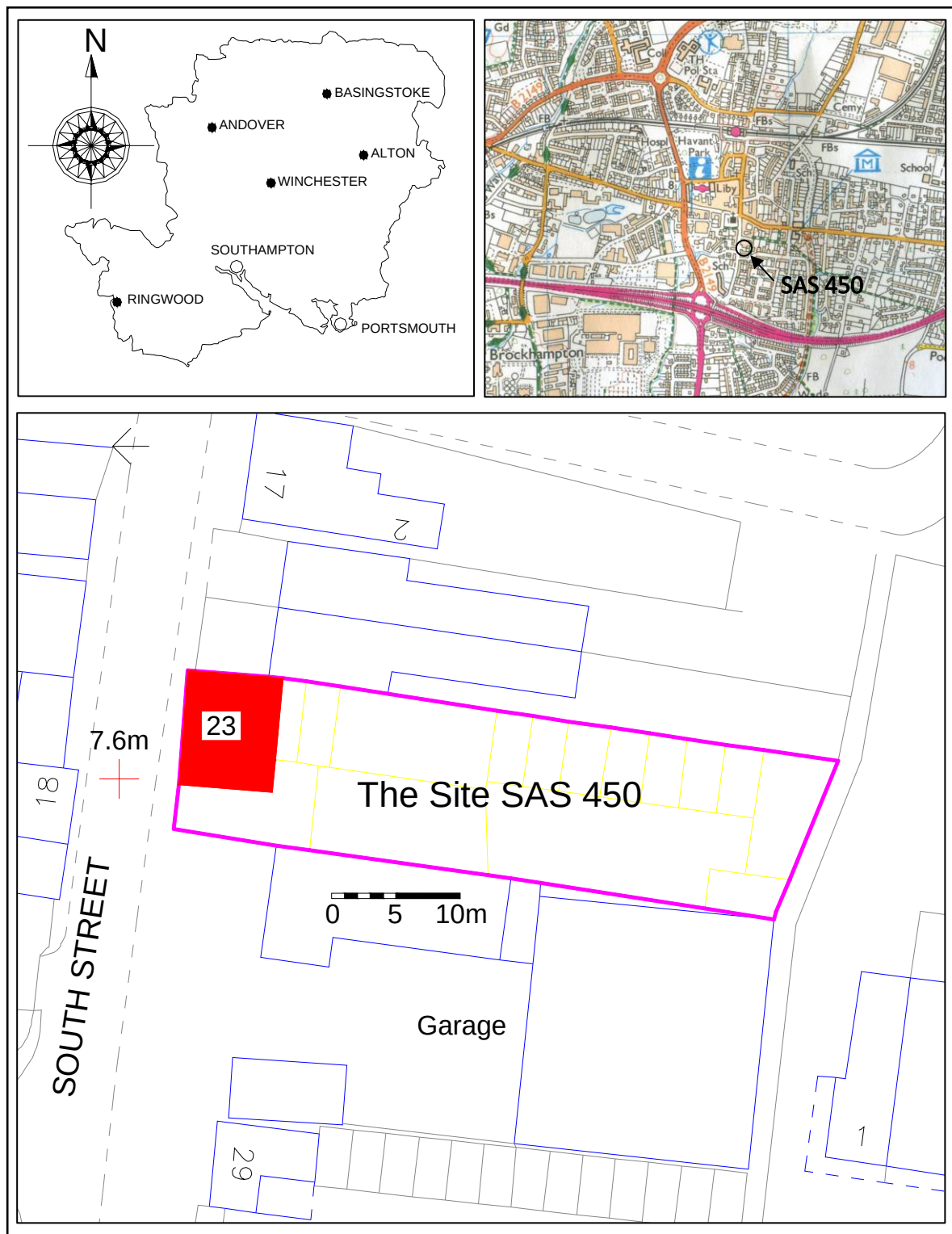


Figure 1. Site location plans (site boundary in magenta; listed building in red; demolished outbuildings in yellow)

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4. INTRODUCTION

4.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1.1 Team Development (the developer of the property) were required to secure a Programme of Archaeological Works, to be implemented in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Local Planning Authority (Havant Borough Council, HBC), as a condition (Condition 7) of planning permission for internal alterations to a Grade II listed building (no 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire), the demolition of outbuildings, workshops and garages and the construction of four 2-bedroom flats and one 1-bedroom flat to the rear of the property. The planning application number is 09/58042/007.

4.1.2 Wessex Archaeology were appointed by HRP Architects (agents for the developer) to undertake the works, and produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a Field Evaluation, which was approved by Hampshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET), acting as advisors to HBC. Wessex were unable to meet the contractor's timetable, so Southern Archaeological Services Ltd (SAS) were appointed to carry out the works. The Wessex WSI (with appropriate modifications by SAS, also approved by HET) was used to govern Phases 1 and 1A of the project, but as Phase 2 was considered to be a separate application, a WSI was produced by SAS.

4.1.3 For practical reasons, the developer's contractor (Milbery Building Services Ltd) retained the hard standing and outbuildings nearest no 23 for storage etc during construction of the flats at the rear of the property, so the evaluation was divided into two equal phases. Phase 1 of the evaluation was conducted on 5-6 November 2012. Phase 1A was specified as a result of the findings of Phase 1, and consisted of a strip, map and record exercise on the area of block 1 and the gardens (for which SAS produced another WSI). Phase 1A was carried out between 28 November and 11 December 2012. Following the completion of Phase 1, there was a break of nearly a year when no further archaeological work occurred, and Phase 2 was carried out between 18 November and 9 December 2013.

4.1.4 The final stages of the project (processing of samples from Phase 2, preparation of the publication report and archive deposition) will be carried out by another contractor (expected to be Wessex Archaeology or Southampton Archaeology), as SAS were unable to continue trading beyond production of this report.

4.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.2.1 The site (centred on NGR SU 7182 0613) is approximately 650m² in area, and is located on the east side of South Street, between Twittens Way and Grove Road in the historic core of Havant. It is bounded to the north by no 21 South Street, to the east by an alleyway leading to Twittens Lane, to the south by a commercial garage (nos 25 and 27) and to the west by South Street itself (see fig 1). The site lies within a Conservation Area, as designated by HBC.

4.2.2 The site lies at an approximate height of 9m above Ordnance Datum (site TBM = 8.82/8.835m, derived from BM on no 10 South Street = 8.06m, see figure 1). The site slopes up slightly towards the rear of the property.

4.2.3 The geology of the site is fairly complex, as Reading Beds, London Clay and Upper Chalk all outcrop in the immediate area, and there is also a covering of Drift deposits (brickearth and Head gravel), according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 1998). One effect of the local geology is the formation of a spring line at the junction of the Upper Chalk and the Reading Beds, which has resulted in the presence of over 20 springs (with an output calculated at 100 million litres per day) within an area of 1km².

4.2.4 The front of the site is occupied by a Grade II listed building, which is to have internal alterations and a new extension. The rear of the property was occupied by outbuildings, workshops and garages, most of which had been demolished before Phase 1 of the evaluation.

4.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area of the site is categorised as an area of High Archaeological Importance in HCC's Extensive Urban Survey (EUS). For Phase 1/1A a search was made of HCC's Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) by WA of the area around the site and that information is incorporated here (Wessex 2010). For Phase 2, SAS made a search of 1km radius around the site from the re-named Heritage Environment Record (HER). AHBR/HER numbers are given in *italic*, with grid references and a brief description. HER maps are included in the Appendix. No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out on the site itself.

4.3.1 Prehistoric (10,000BC-AD43)

No Prehistoric finds are recorded from the immediate vicinity, but a 'background' level of Prehistoric flintwork can be expected across the area. The remains of a Neolithic long barrow (known as Bevis's Grave) lie c2.5km to the west of the site. It was also re-used as a cemetery in the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Saxon periods.

4.3.2 Romano-British (AD43-410)

Havant is believed to have originated in the Romano-British period at the junction of two Roman Roads, one running east-west from *Noviomagus Regnensium* (Chichester) to *Clausentum* (usually identified as Bitterne Manor, Southampton) and the other north-south from Rowlands Castle (a centre of ceramic production) to Hayling Island (where an Iron Age/Romano-British temple has been discovered). At this period it would have been a small unwallled settlement, probably including a market. Outside the town there were at least two Roman villas (one c2.5km to the northwest and the other c1km to the south, on the shore of Langstone Harbour). The latter produced evidence of a hypocaust and bath complex, high status pottery and coin evidence from Vespasian (AD69-79) to Constans (340-350).

- 23359 (SU 71579 06283) unstratified finds of RB coarsewares, samian & amphora sherds found by building workers at the junction of Park Rd & West St in 1971.
- 23376 (SU 71722 06200) scatter of RB pottery & oyster shells found during a WB on a pipe trench in 1969.
- 23390 (SU 71700 06300) RB pottery found in a construction trench in 1969.
- 23451 (SU 71900 06230) sherd of RB greyware found in the garden of 19 East St in 1971.
- 23480 (SU 71760 06230) floor of RB brick & cement associated with Roman coins found beneath pillar bases of St Faiths Church during renovation work in 1857.
- 32453 (SU 71900 06200) RB pottery found in garden in East St in 1976.
- 32457 (SU 71900 06140) RB pottery found in excavations at 5 Grove Rd in 1980.
- 35252 (SU 17165 06169) 3 sherds RB pot found in WB at 4-12 South St in 1995.
- 38654 (SU 71700 06300) 4 sherds RB greyware found in 1997 (omitted from fig 4?).
- 62034 (SU 71615 06320) RB pit (or ditch terminus) containing pottery, building materials, animal/bird bone & oyster shells found in EV at 44-54 West St in 2008.
- 64242 (SU 71739 06194) RB well & pit found during WB at Homewell House in 2012.

Recent work by Southampton Archaeology in the vicinity of the Church has uncovered Romano-British features, including a well, a ditch and infant burials (reference not available at time of writing).

4.3.3 Mediaeval (1066-1540)

It is not known whether settlement continued into the Saxon period or whether Havant was abandoned and later re-settled, but the name Havant derives from Old English *Hamafuntan* = 'the spring or well of Hama' (Hama being a common element in personal names) or possibly 'the Home well' (Coates 1989). The name is recorded in the earliest documentary reference (from 935) when Athelstan granted seven *mansae* to his minister Witgar for three lifetimes. The land was subsequently bequeathed to the monks of St Peter and St Paul at Winchester (confirmed in 980 and 984 by Aethelred II). The only Saxon artefact known from Havant is a fragment of a Saxon font, found built into an internal wall at St Faith's Church. The Mediaeval settlement of *Havetone* also developed around the crossroads and is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) as being held by the monks of Winchester Cathedral and having two mills and three salthouses. The Church of St Faith was built in the 12th century on Romano-British foundations, but was greatly altered and expanded between the 13th and 15th centuries. A weekly market was granted by King John in 1200, and an

annual fair (held on the feast of St Faith - October 6th) was granted in 1450-51 by Henry VI. In 1316 Havant was transferred from *Boseberg* or Bosmere Hundred to Fawley Hundred, and became known for tanning and the production of parchment. Warblington Castle (to the southeast) was built by Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, between 1515 and 1525.

- 23359 (SU 71579 06283) pit containing pottery observed at the junction of Park Rd & West St in 1971.
- 23426 (SU 71760 06350) Mediaeval pit recorded in 1972 at the Meridian Centre.
- 24996 (SU 71950 06200) Mediaeval well built of chalk blocks found at 50 East St in 1976.
- 24997 (SU 71950 06200) small pits & postholes containing Mediaeval pottery, animal bones & oyster shell found near well at 50 East St in 1976.
- 28367 (SU 71800 06200) Havant recorded in DB as *HAVEHUNTE*, a village with 2 mills & 3 salthouses.
- 32453 (SU 71900 06200) Mediaeval pottery found in a garden in East St in 1976.
- 32457 (SU 71900 06140) Mediaeval pottery found in excavations at 5 Grove Rd in 1980.
- 32464 (SU 71900 06400) Mediaeval Chichester mint halfpenny found at 8 Manor Close in 1980.
- 35251 (SU 71930 06220) 2 sherds Mediaeval pot found during WB in East St in 1994.
- 38654 (SU 71821 06274) chalk-built well found during WB at rear of White Hart in North St in 1996.
- 39306 (SU 71000 06000) Havant first recorded as (*AET*) *HAMANFUNTAN* = 'Hama's/home spring' in 935.
- 57315 (SU 71480 06276) Mediaeval gully, timber-lined well & posthole found in WB at Court House pub in 2006.
- 58131 (SU 71760 06270) Mediaeval burgrave plot recorded from plan at 8 West St in 2007
- 62034 (SU 71615 06320) Mediaeval pit containing pottery, tile, animal/bird bones, metalworking waste & 1 charred grain found in EV at 44-54 West St in 2008.
- 64075 (SU 71822 06140) = Phase 1 of SAS 450.

Historic Buildings (figure 15)

- 7029 (SU 71774 06240) St Faiths Church: 12th century, with 13th, 14th & 15th century additions. Substantially restored/rebuilt in 1832 & 1874

4.3.4 Post-Mediaeval (1540-1800)

The Civil War had little impact on Havant, apart from the almost complete destruction of Warblington Castle by Cromwell's army in 1644. Much of the Mediaeval town was destroyed by fire in 1760, but a cluster of buildings near the church escaped relatively unscathed - the Old House at Home pub and parts of the existing church survived. Elements of old buildings may also survive behind later facades, as has been seen in Fareham, for example. The parchment (and later, paper) industry continued to be important throughout this period, using water power from the many chalk streams in the area - the Grade II listed 18th-19th century Parchment Works is one of only two surviving in Britain and is of National Importance. Fourteen other buildings near the crossroads are Grade II listed, including no 23 South Street, which dates to the second half of the 18th century. Post-Mediaeval features and finds (stoneware bottles, medicine bottles, wine glasses, clay pipe stems and bowls, bone and leather) have been uncovered at several locations including 93 West Street, where a ditch, a well and walls possibly associated with a building marked on the 1870 OS map were found.

- 23503 (SU 71850 06200) 17th-19th century coarseware pottery recovered from garden soil in 1986.
- 31433 (SU 71900 06300) Havant Gazebo built in grounds of Manor House Gardens in 1779, reconstructed 1989.
- 32453 (SU 71900 06200) well found in garden in East St in 1976, also shown on OS 1st Edition map.
- 32457 (SU 71900 06140) PMed pottery found in excavations at 5 Grove Rd in 1980.
- 33029 (SU 71557 05937) PMed Town Mill, demolished 1958.
- 56022 (SU 71660 06264) PMed ditch found in EV to rear of 9 West St in 2004.

Historic Buildings (figure 15)

- 1361 (SU 71786 06194) 16th century public house, with 18th & early 19th century additions.
- 7010 (SU 71801 06192) 13 South St: late 18th century house with late 19th century alterations, now 3 shops.
- 7011 (SU 71794 06143) 23 South St: late 18th century house at site entrance
- 7013-16 (SU 71786 06179 – 71782 06167) 4,6,8 & 10 South St: 4 18th century cottages.
- 7017-18 (SU 71779 06138 – 71778 06132) 18 & 18a South St: 18th century stable block, now houses

4.3.5 Modern (1800-present)

Havant expanded considerably in the 19th and 20th centuries, but the historic core of the town remains relatively intact. Two of the boundary walls on the site are protected - the one along the southern boundary is of knapped flint and that along the north is of brick in rat-trap bond. The site was used as a garage in the 20th century.

38654 (SU 71821 06274) Victorian cess pit containing stoneware, glass, boots, toothbrush, clay pipes etc found during WB at White Hart in North St in 1996.

41723 (SU 71681 06002) site of WWII searchlight battery.

58131 (SU 71760 06270) demolition material & 19th century floor surface found in WB at 8 West St.

4.3.6 Negative evidence

56874 (SU 71960 06317) WB on new dwelling found no archaeological deposits

5. AIMS OF THE PROJECT

5.1 The aims of the investigation were:

- i) to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be threatened by the development
- ii) to identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site
- iii) to assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of survival of buried archaeological deposits
- iv) to determine whether further evidence for Romano-British activity can be revealed to help clarify and enhance the results and indications of previous work within Havant. Such evidence may help to determine the nature of the Romano-British activity - settlement, town etc
- v) to determine the existence and extent of continuity from the Romano-British through the Saxon and into the Mediaeval periods
- vi) to determine the presence/absence of any evidence of the Roman Road within the site
- vii) to determine the presence/absence of any Saxon evidence on the site
- viii) to inform the design of a strategy to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains present

5.2 For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant deposits are defined as pre-19th century, with particular attention paid to the possibility of Romano-British and Saxon evidence being recovered.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

6.1.1 The evaluation comprised the initial excavation of two trenches (T1 and T2, each 6m x 1.5m) within the footprint of the proposed building at the eastern end of the site (block 1). This approximates to a c3% sample of the site area. The results of Phase 1 led to the methodology being revised, with T3 and T4 being abandoned, and further investigation of the footprint of block 1 and the garden area (Phase 1A - strip, map and record). Phase 2 was a similar exercise on the footprint of block 2, conducted in two stages (Phases 2a and 2b) because of restricted space for storing spoil on site.

6.1.2 Trenches were excavated by mini-digger using a toothless ditching/grading bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist, to the top of archaeological or natural deposits. The spoil from machine excavation was scanned for unstratified artefacts by eye and using a metal detector.

6.1.3 Archaeological and potential archaeological deposits were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the SAS fieldwork manual. Contexts were recorded according to SAS systems approved for use in Hampshire, including written, photographic (film and digital) and drawn (plans and sections) records. A sufficient sample of each deposit was excavated in order to establish (as far as possible) their nature, date, extent and condition.

6.1.3 Trenches were backfilled with excavated spoil on completion of Phase 1 of the investigation. Spoil from the topsoil strip (phase 1A) was initially stockpiled on site and then removed by 'muckaway'. Phase 2a was backfilled before 2b was excavated. Following Phase 2, it was agreed with HET that the planned drainage works were unlikely to impinge on archaeological deposits, so they would not require archaeological observation.

6.2 POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

6.2.1 English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

6.2.2 Following fieldwork, all context records were checked and cross-referenced to provide a database for further analysis and a Harris matrix for the site was drawn up (Table 18). All retained finds were washed, weighed, counted and identified.

6.2.3 A post-excavation assessment of the material archive was carried out to determine the extent of further work needed.

6.2.4 An OASIS online record was created for the project.

7. THE CONTEXTS

The investigation resulted in the recording of 47 contexts. They are presented in Table 1 (see Appendix). A Harris matrix of the contexts and their relationships was also drawn up (Table 18).

8. THE RESULTS

8.1 Phase 1 (see figures 2,3,5,12; plates 1-6)

8.1.1 Trenches were excavated in the locations shown on Figure 2. The trenches were 1.4m wide and 6.4m long, and varied from 0.69m to 0.84m deep. Quantities of brick, tile, bottle glass, clay tobacco pipe fragments, nails, plastic, concrete and other Modern inclusions were noted in the levelling/make-up layer **1**, but these were not recovered. Layer **2** was a buried topsoil/garden soil containing Romano-British, Post-Mediaeval and Modern inclusions. No finds were recovered from **2**. Layer **3** was natural clay or brickearth.

8.1.2 All four features in Phase 1 (**4**, **6**, **8** and **10**) cut the natural deposit **3**, all were sealed by buried topsoil/garden soil **2** and each of the features contained only one fill (**5**, **7**, **9** and **11**). Feature **4** (plate 3) was a small pit containing charcoal, ceramic building material and chalk inclusions, as well as one sherd of Mediaeval pottery, a fragment of Mediaeval hearth tile and an undiagnostic fragment of ceramic building material. A lump of unworked limestone was found associated with a piece of unrotted wood at the interface of fill **5** and the buried soil **2**. Feature **6** (plate 4) was a gulley running roughly NW-SE. It varied in width and depth and had irregular sides and base, and contained charcoal, burnt clay, chalk, slate and burnt flint inclusions. One probably worked flint waste flake, nine sherds of Romano-British pottery and three Mediaeval sandy wares, one fragment of *imbrex* (Roman roof tile) and one unidentified fragment of brick/tile were recovered from fill **7**. An environmental sample was taken from **7** (see 9.2 below). It was not possible at this stage to tell if feature **8** (plate 5) was the terminus of an E-W linear feature or discrete, as it ran into the baulk. It had straight, steep sides, a squarish end and an irregular base, contained charcoal, brick/tile and chalk or mortar inclusions and produced two fragments of Romano-British pottery. Pit **10** (plate 6) had evenly sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained charcoal, brick/tile, chalk, slate and shell fragments, and produced two fragments of undiagnostic ceramic building material.

8.1.3 Levels were taken from the OS Bench Mark (value 8.06m) on no 10 South Street, and a Temporary Bench Mark for Phase 1 (8.82m) was established on the remaining hard standing.

8.2 Phase 1A (see figures 2-5,12; plates 7-19,44)

8.2.1 Phase 1A was a strip, map and record exercise carried out on the footprint of the new building at the rear of the site and the garden areas, leaving a 1.5m wide baulk to avoid undermining the protected

walls. As the site had been used as a garage in the past, a ground investigation report (Wallace 2010) found the buried topsoil to be contaminated and recommended it be removed from the site, so it was decided to use this method to further investigate the site, rather than completing the Phase 1 trenches and carrying out a watching brief with option to excavate on the foundation trenches. Levels for Phase 1A were derived from the EDM survey, which produced a value 15mm higher for the TBM (8.835m), which is within acceptable limits.

8.2.2 Overall stratigraphy was similar to Phase 1, in that all the features (apart from the two Modern features **43** and **45**) were sealed by the buried soil **2**, which was generally about 0.4m thick. Although another layer (**15**) - stratigraphically between the natural clay **3** and buried soil **2**, so probably a subsoil - was also recorded in most of the baulk sections, it was not seen during machining so may be discontinuous across the site. Layer **15** produced no finds, and the only inclusion recorded in it was charcoal. Charcoal, brick, tile and slate fragments were common in **2**, with fewer chalk and shell fragments, and a considerable number of finds were recovered, ranging from Romano-British to 19th or early 20th century china and metalwork.

8.2.3 Phase 1A resulted in the discovery of 15 more features and the confirmation that features **4** and **8** were discrete rather than linear termini. The distribution of features was not even - nine (including one stakehole) lay north of gulley **6**, whereas only seven (excluding the two Modern features) occupied the larger area south of **6**, and none but **6** extended west of T1 - the only feature noted west of T1 was a plastic pipe, inserted into borehole 2 to enable water and gas monitoring.

8.2.4 Gulley **6** (plate 20) was seen to extend across the stripped area as far as the large pit **16**, as did a second linear feature, **28** (plate 14) which had steep sides with a definite break in slope and a flat base, and ran roughly north-south along the east baulk between **16** and the south baulk. Two more pieces of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fill of gulley **6**. The alignment of **6** is closer to NW-SE than to W-E (unlike the present property boundary), but **28** is aligned a little more closely to the existing rear boundary. Ditch **28** contained inclusions of charcoal, and produced finds of pot, brick/tile and bone (although there was some confusion between the finds from **28** and **16**, as they were initially thought to be one feature). Three features (**13**, **22** and **30**; plates 7, 11 and 15) are interpreted as postholes, but none of these contained any finds or inclusions other than charcoal (all); burnt clay/ceramic building material (**13** and **22**); and burnt flint (**22**).

8.2.5 Four features (**4**, **26**, **34** and **41**; plates 3, 12, 16 and 18) are either postholes or small pits: charcoal and brick/tile/burnt clay fragments were present in all; chalk and limestone in **4**; slate and burnt flint in **34** and **41**. All four contained finds of ceramic building material and **4** and **34** produced pot; **34** and **41** bone; and **41** stone, burnt clay, charcoal and iron slag. Feature **26** was cut by stakehole **32**, which contained a single sherd of Post-Mediaeval pottery in a fill indistinguishable from **26**'s. Features **13**, **30**, **34** and **41** (or **13**, **30** and **22**) could be considered to be aligned N-S (possibly as a boundary fence?) but they are unevenly spaced and divided by gulley **6**, so there is no clear evidence for their function.

8.2.6 Features **8**, **10** (plates 5 and 6) and **18** (plate 9) were small pits of varying depths and profiles, clustered together. Feature **8** (a small slot?) also produced one more Romano-British and two Mediaeval sherds, tile fragments and a Roman coin, and **18** was a small shallow pit that lay just outside the eastern edge of T1. Their fills all contained charcoal and brick, tile or burnt clay inclusions, with chalk or mortar in **8** and **10**, and slate and shell fragments in **10** (only), but all produced ceramic building material, and **8** and **18** also contained Romano-British pottery.

8.2.7 Four features are interpreted as large pits - **16**, **20**, **24** and **36** (plates 8, 10, 13 and 17) - and all produced finds from at least one fill. Pit **16** was subrectangular or oval in plan and had steep/vertical sides, undercut in places, and a flattish base, sloping down slightly to the west. It cut gulley **6** and ditch **28** (probably, although the fills were too similar to distinguish them clearly). Its main fill **17** contained charcoal and burnt clay, as well as chalk, stone and slate fragments, but there was some confusion with the finds recovered from the surface of **16** and **28** (which were initially misidentified as the same feature),

which makes the dating of these two features less certain, although fragments of the cross-fitting Frechen/Cologne jug were later recovered from securely within **17**, suggesting that the whole object came originally from **17** rather than **29**. A sample of **17** was taken for environmental analysis (see 9.2 below). Pit **16** was waterlogged when first excavated, so could not be dug more than 0.75m deep, though the base was probed with a road iron to assess its depth, but on later machine-excavation of a slot down to its base (plate 19) the water was found to have drained away and a complete section could be recorded, including the lower fill **47**, which contained charcoal and slate, Romano-British and Mediaeval pottery and building material, stone, tile, chalk, shell and burnt clay: the finds from **47** were all securely stratified, so can be relied on as dating evidence. Pit **20** (plate 10) was recorded in the south baulk: it had evenly sloping sides and a pointed base, and contained a single fill **21**, containing charcoal, burnt clay, chalk, shell and slate fragments, from which an assemblage of Romano-British, Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval pot, brick/tile, stone, iron and bone was recovered. Pit **24** (plates 12 and 13) was recorded in the north baulk, cutting feature **26**, where initially only its bottom fill **25** was identified, but subsequent cleaning of the section showed that two more fills (**39** and **40**) were present, although the edges were very indistinct. Each of **24**'s fills contained charcoal and slate, and smaller amounts of brick/tile/burnt clay and bone, with stone and shell in **25** and **39**, and chalk and slag also in **39**. Finds recovered included Post-Mediaeval pottery from all three fills (mixed with Romano-British and Mediaeval pottery in **25**), Romano-British and Mediaeval ceramic building material and bone from **25** and **39**, slag from **39**, and stone, iron and shell from **25**. Pit **36** (plate 17) also went into the north baulk, but extended further into the stripped area: its fills **37** and **38** both contained brick/tile fragments, and **37** contained stone, while **38** (the upper fill) also contained shell. Both fills produced ceramic building material, but **37** also contained pottery of mixed date and stone. A slot was cut between **6** and **36** to try to elucidate their stratigraphic relationship, as the natural clay here appeared disturbed or trampled, but no clear conclusions could be reached.

8.2.8 Few features intercut, and fewer still had clear relationships, apart from **26** being cut by **24** and **32**, and **6** being cut by **16** and **30**, but the relationships between **16** and **28** and between **6** and **36** could not be determined stratigraphically, so they depend on relative dating of the finds recovered (see below).

8.2.9 Features **43** and **45** were both Modern, with **43** being a rubbish pit containing china, glass, brick, tile and metal objects, and **45** a large soakaway filled mainly with broken roof tiles (seen in section in Phase 1 T1, but only as the base of a truncated feature in Phase 1A). These Modern features were not recorded in detail.

8.3 Phase 2 (see figures 6-11,13; plates 20-43)

8.3.1 Phase 2a consisted of the stripping of the eastern part of block 2 to the top of archaeological deposits. This revealed another gully (feature **51**; plate 22) running roughly NE-SW, at a similar angle to **28** in Phase 1A and at roughly 90° to gully **6**, which does not conform to the present or historically mapped property boundaries in this area. There were also four postholes (**79**, **82**, **84** and **86**; plates 27-30), five pits (**49**, **56**, **67**, **74** and **76**; plates 20, 21, 25 and 26) and two large, shallow features (**62** and **65**; plates 23, 24). The southwestern part of the trench was occupied by a large rectangular feature (**59**) comprising a rough-built wall of stone and brick, lined on the outside with a layer of clean greyish brown clay, and backfilled with Modern rubble. It was first thought to be a soakaway, but the clay would have prevented it from functioning: it may possibly have been a latrine. Pits **56** and **74** were cut by this feature, which was not bottomed. Apart from gully **51**, which crossed the eastern end of the trench and pit **76**, which was recorded in the north baulk, the rest of the features were clustered in the centre and south of the trench. The top of the natural deposit **3** sloped down and the overburden thickened to the west, although the presence of layers **55**, **70** and **71** was not initially noted.

8.3.2 Gully **51** had steep sides and an irregular base – a stakehole (**53**) cut its base where sectioned. It contained burnt flint, charcoal and burnt clay, and produced 20 sherds of Romano-British greywares, several of which are from the same vessel, and one sherd of Prehistoric pottery. The four postholes were all subcircular in plan, with gently sloping sides and flattish bases, apart from **82** which had a deeper central shaft. All apart from **79** (which had two) had only one fill, and all contained charcoal flecks.

Postholes **82** and **86** also contained burnt flint and flecks of burnt clay, and a worked flint. Three postholes (**79**, **82** and **84**) may be aligned, but if so, the alignment does not continue into Phase 2b.

8.3.3 Of the five pits in Phase 2a, one (**74**) was undateable because it contained no finds or inclusions, but this pit, although seriously truncated by the Modern structure **59**, leaving only one edge, could be stratigraphically dated. Pit **67** was recorded in section here, but fully excavated in Phase 2b as a wider feature with a flatter, but still irregular base. The other pits were steep-sided, with flattish bases, and all contained inclusions of charcoal, burnt flint and brick/tile or burnt clay, while **49** and **56** also contained shell fragments. These pits also contained Prehistoric (**56**, **67**) and Romano-British pottery, worked flint (**67**, **76**), animal bone (**49**, **56**) and Roman tile (**49**, **56**, **67**). The two large shallow features (**62** and **65**) had irregular sides and bases and contained burnt flint and charcoal, with unburnt broken flint as well in **62**. Finds from these features included Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery, burnt clay and worked flint.

8.3.4 In addition to the natural deposit **3**, three layers (**55**, **70** and **71**; plates 21 and 25) were identified in Phase 2a. Layer **55** was cut by features **56**, **62** and **65** and contained burnt flint, charcoal, small fragments of brick/tile or burnt clay and a few shell fragments. Romano-British pottery, burnt clay, worked flint and animal bone were recovered from **55**. Layer **70** sealed pits **67** and **74**, and contained charcoal, Romano-British pottery and Romano-British and later roof tiles. Layer **71** was a thin layer between **70** and the buried soil **2** and had no recorded inclusions or finds.

8.3.5 In Phase 2b another two postholes (**90** and **108**; plates 32 and 39), four pits (**88**, **98**, **103** and **106**; plates 31, 34, 37 and 38) a natural disturbance (**100**; plate 36) and four layers (**93**, **94**, **96** and **102**; plates 32, 33, 37, 41) were recorded. Modern feature **59** occupied the southern part of the trench and pit **67** was fully exposed and excavated, but pit **74** did not appear to extend into Phase 2b. The natural **3** continued to slope down to the west and the layers below **2** thickened, as in Phase 2a but the features were both more closely and more evenly distributed across the trench than in the earlier Phases.

8.3.6 The two postholes in Phase 2b were both located towards the western baulk, but were different in plan and profile. Posthole **90** was circular and shallow, whereas **108** was irregular and deeper. Both contained charcoal, burnt flint and brick/tile or burnt clay fragments, and Romano-British pottery and building material, but **90** also contained animal bone and **108** had burnt clay, worked flint and a lump of iron slag.

8.3.7 Two of the pits in Phase 2b (**88** and **98**) were fairly shallow, with irregular sides and uneven bases. Both contained charcoal, burnt flint and burnt clay fragments, as well as worked flint, Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery and tile. Pits **103** and **106** had steeper, better defined sides and bases and both contained charcoal and burnt flint, with brick/tile or burnt clay fragments also present in **106**. Romano-British pottery was recovered from both pits, but **106** also contained Romano-British tile, burnt clay, animal bone and a piece of burnt greensand. Feature **100** was originally thought to be a pit or posthole, but on excavation it was found to be completely irregular in shape, with many indentations in its base, so it has been interpreted as a natural feature, probably a burrow or plant disturbance. It did, however, contain charcoal, burnt flint, brick/tile fragments and three sherds of Romano-British pottery.

8.3.8 Layer **70** continued to thicken to the west, and in the northwest corner the lower part of it was initially identified as **94**, the top fill of a feature going into the baulk, but the 'fills' **93**, **94**(=**70**) and **96** were reinterpreted as layers filling a dip or natural feature. The finds from **94** retained that number so that they could be distinguished from the finds from **70**, if further reinterpretation became necessary. These layers contained charcoal, burnt flint, brick/tile or burnt clay and worked flint, with **93** and **94** producing Romano-British pottery and building material, **94** having a small fragment of abraded animal bone. Layer **96** contained worked flint, and was also contaminated by fuel oil or diesel, derived from the site's former use as a garage and possibly leached from a nearby inspection pit. Layer **102** lay between layers **70** and **93**, and sealed pit **103**. As well as charcoal and burnt flint, it contained one sherd of Romano-British pottery and one piece of animal bone.

9. FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

9.1 PHASE 1 FINDS REPORT

(by Lorraine Mephram, with slag identification by Phil Andrews, and animal bone identification by Lorraine Higbee)

9.1.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from all four features identified in Phase 1, and from all the features in Phase 1A apart from postholes **13**, **22** and **30** and Modern soakaway **45**. Finds were also recovered from the buried topsoil **2**, as well as unstratified finds from the machining and metal objects from scanning the spoil (both counted as unstratified context **12**). The finds assemblage recovered from the site is relatively small; it is dominated by ceramics (pottery and building material), and ranges in date from Prehistoric to Post-Mediaeval, although the emphasis is on the Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval periods. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and overall totals by material type are given in Table 2. Detailed lists of finds by material and context (Tables 2-15) are presented in Section 14.2 Finds Tables.

9.1.2 Pottery

The pottery assemblage amounts to 191 sherds (3088g; see Table 4) and this is broken down by ware type in Table 5. Some problems were experienced in distinguishing the various wares; this is primarily caused by the use of sandy fabrics in the Romano-British, Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval periods, compounded by relatively high levels of surface and edge abrasion, and the fact that the majority of the Romano-British finds (not just pottery) appear to occur residually in later contexts, due to reworking of deposits. Undiagnostic and unglazed body sherds in some cases cannot be assigned to date range with any degree of certainty.

9.1.3 *Romano-British*

This small group of 45 sherds is dominated by sandy wares, both greywares and oxidised wares. Given the *caveat* above, however, the quantities of these wares recorded may not be entirely accurate, and some sherds may in fact be of later (Mediaeval or Post-Mediaeval) date. Some diagnostic sherds were, however, recovered: a platter rim from gulley **6** (later 1st century AD), four everted rim jars, none closely datable (unstratified context **12**; pit **16**); and a small flanged bowl from pit **16** (2nd/3rd century AD). There is also one sherd of south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1), and one sherd in a coarse grog-tempered fabric; neither is closely datable. Finewares are limited to one sherd from a New Forest parchment ware mortarium (pit **16**), and one sherd probably from an Oxfordshire colour coated vessel (pit **24**): both belong to the later Romano-British period (later 3rd/4th century AD). Almost all of these sherds identified as Romano-British came from Mediaeval or Post-Mediaeval contexts. There are two exceptions – three sherds of greyware from small pit/posthole **18** and one from small pit/posthole **34** – but quantities are too small to use these sherds to date the contexts with any degree of confidence.

9.1.4 *Mediaeval*

Sandy wares proved equally non-distinctive for the Mediaeval period; most of the 46 sherds assigned to this date range are in medium- to fine-grained fabrics which can be visually very similar to both Romano-British and early Post-Mediaeval wares. Distinctive to this period, however, are a small group of sherds in sandy fabrics also containing sparse angular flint inclusions. Flint-tempered wares were in use at Southampton and Portchester until the late 14th century, used largely for jar forms; none of these sherds seen here are diagnostic. The majority of the sandy wares have been tentatively identified as South Hampshire redware, a type with a distribution across the south of the county, found in some quantity in Winchester and Portsmouth, but with as yet no known source(s). Both tablewares (jugs) and kitchenwares (jars) were supplied in this ware type, which has a date range in the 13th to 14th centuries (see Fox and Barton 1986, group B, 81 and figs 31-8). A few sherds of miscellaneous glazed sandy wares could be of similar date, and include a pale-fired example of a jug strap handle (unstratified context **12**) which has some similarities to finewares from Southampton. Other fine sandy wares have been assigned to a Late Mediaeval date range, although none are sufficiently diagnostic to confirm that dating. There is a clear overlap here with some of the unglazed redwares assigned to the Post-Mediaeval period.

9.1.5 *Post-Mediaeval*

The Post-Mediaeval assemblage of 100 sherds is dominated by coarse redwares, both glazed and unglazed. Some of the unglazed vessels carry painted white slip bands. These appear to fall into a type defined by Cunliffe at Portchester Castle as 'Painted Wares', and dated c1470-1570 (Cunliffe 1977, 135-6). Examples are seen here in contexts **2**, **12**, **17**, **29** and **39**. The glazed redwares, including one possible chamberpot (context **7**), and a dish/bowl (joining sherds from unstratified context **12** and pit fill **37**), extend the date range to at least the 18th century. Alongside these redwares are one sherd in a white-firing, green-glazed Border ware, dated to the 17th or 18th century (unstratified context **12**), and one sherd in the transitional Late Mediaeval/early Post-Mediaeval precursor, 'Tudor Green' ware, probably from a cup (buried soil **2**). Stonewares from Germany augmented British coarsewares in quantity from the mid 15th century, and there are examples here of Raeren stoneware, dated c1480-1610 (jug/mug base from context **12**), and Cologne/Frechen stoneware. Joining sherds in the latter ware from the upper fill (**17**) of pit **16** and the only fill (**29**) of ditch **28** comprise part of a bulbous mug or jug with a short cylindrical neck, decorated with applied relief ornament in the form of acorns and oak leaves on the body, and bearded facemasks on the neck. Examples of this form, with similar relief-moulded botanical decoration, are known from both Cologne and Frechen in the second to third quarters of the 16th century (cf an example dated c1520-45 from Cologne: Gaimster 1997, cat. 33, and p209). A sherd from the cylindrical neck of a larger mug or jug in the same ware from context **25** is not so diagnostic, and is broadly dated as 16th-17th century. Finally, there are a few Modern (19th/20th century) wares in the form of one sherd in feldspathic-glazed English stoneware and five sherds in refined whiteware.

9.1.6 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

This category includes fragments of roof tile, floor tile, hearth tile and brick, and ranges in date from Romano-British to Post-Mediaeval (see Table 6). Table 7 gives a breakdown of the CBM by period and by type. A high proportion of the assemblage (approximately one-third by count) comprised undiagnostic fragments, often highly abraded, and of these just under half are completely undateable.

9.1.7 *Romano-British*

There are ten identifiable fragments of Romano-British roof tiles (*tegula* and *imbrex*) and two of brick, although not attributable to specific type (>40mm thick). Five other flat but otherwise undiagnostic fragments are fairly confidently assigned to this date range, but 26 fragments, generally small and heavily abraded, have been more tentatively dated as Romano-British on fabric grounds, although fabrics do not in fact differ greatly from those of some of the Mediaeval roof tiles. All fragments occurred residually in later contexts.

9.1.8 *Mediaeval*

The Mediaeval CBM covers a wider functional range, and includes roof tile, floor tile and hearth tile. Most of the roof tile consists of fragments of flat peg tiles, some retaining round peg/nail holes. Approximately half of these fragments (36) are in coarse fabrics containing angular flint inclusions. Given the occurrence of Mediaeval sandy/flint-tempered pottery fabrics across south Hampshire (see above), it is likely that these tiles are also of fairly local manufacture, and may have a similar date range, up to the late 14th century. There is also one definite ridge tile, glazed and with crested decoration, in a similar flint-tempered fabric (buried soil **2**); a second curved fragment (pit **20**) may also belong to a ridge tile. Twelve fragments belong to hearth or oven tiles, identified on the basis of thickness (generally 25-30mm) and the presence of multiple deep perforations on the back surface, sometimes deep enough to pierce the front surface, which would have protected the tile against thermal shock. Complete dimensions do not survive. All of the hearth tiles are in flint-tempered fabrics.

9.1.9 *Post-Mediaeval*

Six brick fragments were the only pieces that could be dated as Post-Mediaeval; none are large enough to determine original dimensions (and therefore possible date range).

9.1.10 Stone

Of the 22 pieces of stone recovered (see Table 3), few show obvious signs of working, although some apparently unworked pieces could have been utilised as building material. Roofing slate of Mediaeval or later date was recovered from two contexts (three fragments from pit **24** and two from buried soil **2**). Three further thin, slab-like pieces, two in limestone (from the same two contexts) and one in sandstone (unstratified context **12**) could also belong to roof tiles, but are of uncertain date, while four other fragments of limestone (buried soil **2**, and pits **16**, **24** and **41**) could have been used as building material, again undated. A large piece of greensand, from context **2**, could conceivably be part of a rotary quernstone, in which case a Romano-British date seems most likely. Other stone fragments (chalk, tufa, coal, limestone, sandstone) are completely unworked and apparently unutilised.

9.1.11 Flint

The single piece of worked flint (gully **6**) is a waste flake, which cannot be dated more closely within the Prehistoric period. It has suffered a considerable degree of edge damage, consistent with being redeposited in this Post-Mediaeval context.

9.1.12 Slag

The three pieces of slag recovered (see Table 12) comprise two pieces of iron smelting slag from buried soil **2** (combined weight 2752g), and one piece of iron smithing slag (weight 312g) from pit **24** (fill **39**). None of this material is chronologically diagnostic, and quantities are far too small to postulate on-site metalworking at any period.

9.1.13 Animal Bone

The small animal bone assemblage (57 fragments; see Table 14) is in variable condition, with some pieces having suffered heavy abrasion, and others better preserved. This is consistent with the degree of reworking of deposits apparent in the pottery assemblage; the animal bone is likely to include bones of Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval date, and possibly also some residual Romano-British material. Identifiable species include cattle, horse and sheep; there are also examples of cat and dog from buried soil **2**. Body parts include both meat-bearing and other bones, but the assemblage is too small to draw any conclusions on animal husbandry.

9.1.14 Other Finds (Tables 8-11, 13 and 15)

Buried soil **2** also produced one fragment of burnt clay (undiagnostic), one fragment of charcoal, two fragments of clay tobacco pipe (plain stem), one piece of vessel glass (green wine bottle base of 'onion' form c1680-1730), five oyster shells and a small fragment of unidentified metal (*Item 19*, possibly part of an ornament?). Fills **42** and **47** both produced one fragment of burnt clay (also undiagnostic). One small fragment of charcoal was recovered from each of fills **25** and **42**. Four oyster shells were recovered from **47** and one from **25**. Eighteen fragments of metal were recovered (all metal objects were itemised and x-rayed): a small copper alloy coin (*Item 1* - not identifiable, but probably a 3rd century Roman coin) was recovered from feature **8**, two iron nails (*Items 3 & 4*) from fills **21** and **25**, a fragment of iron (*Item 2*) from fill **42**, a Modern knife blade with bone handle (*Item 6*) from fill **44** and 13 unstratified iron objects (context **12**; *Items 5* and *7-18*), including parts of tools (a Modern hacksaw and two blade fragments) a chain of several links, and nine nails.

9.2 PHASE 2 FINDS REPORT

(by Lorraine Mephram)

9.2.1 Introduction

The finds assemblage recovered from Phase 2 is relatively small, and is dominated by ceramics (pottery, fired clay and building material). Other material types (animal bone, worked flint, stone, slag) are represented in small quantities. The assemblage ranges in date from Prehistoric to post-Mediaeval, with a focus on the Romano-British period. These finds can be added to material (also limited in quantity) recovered from the previous fieldwork on the site (see above). The current assemblage differs, however, in having a much clearer emphasis on the Romano-British period, with very little later material, and being

generally in better condition. This is a reflection of the stratification: most finds derive from the fills of cut features, with some from buried topsoil and a possible occupation layer. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals are given in Table 2.

9.2.2 Pottery

The pottery assemblage amounts to 205 sherds (2806g); apart from seven Prehistoric sherds, all sherds are of Romano-British date. The assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context, and totals are given in Table 5, while detailed lists of pottery by context are presented in Table 4. The condition of the assemblage is generally good and, apart from the Prehistoric sherds, which are nearly all small and heavily abraded, the pottery shows low levels of surface and edge abrasion. Mean sherd weight for the Romano-British assemblage is 14g.

9.2.3 *Prehistoric*

Six sherds identified as Prehistoric are coarsely flint-tempered, the size and frequency of the inclusions varying. All sherds are small, abraded and undiagnostic body sherds, which can be tentatively dated as Middle/Late Bronze Age on fabric grounds. The condition of these sherds is consistent with their occurrence as residual finds within later contexts. In addition, a heavily abraded sherd in a soft, grog-tempered fabric from layer **94** (=70) is possibly also Prehistoric, perhaps Bronze Age, although the identification is extremely tentative.

9.2.4 *Romano-British pottery*

Finewares constitute only a small proportion of the Romano-British assemblage (7% by sherd count). Imported finewares are limited to 11 sherds of samian. Nine of these are in South Gaulish fabrics, and include two form 18 platters (pit **67**, layer **70**), a form 33 cup (layer **70**), and a possible form 37 bowl (layer **70**). One sherd of Central Gaulish samian (also from layer **70**) probably comes from a form 33 cup, while a decorated sherd in a pale orange fabric from pit **56** (lower fill **58**) has been tentatively identified as East Gaulish, possibly from a form 78 cup.

The imported finewares are augmented by two sherds of British finewares: one from a flanged bowl in Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (layer **70**), and one from a New Forest colour-coated ware indented beaker (buried topsoil **2**). Two other imported wares are represented, in the form of a small body sherd from a Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (posthole **108**), and a rim sherd from a white-firing, ribbed, wall-sided mortarium from the Soller workshops in the Rhineland (layer **70**) which can be dated c150-220 (Tyers 1996, 131; Seager Smith 1993, type 316).

The remainder of the assemblage consists of coarsewares, and these are overwhelmingly dominated by sandy greywares. Prominent within this group (but not separately quantified) are wares which can be attributed with some degree of confidence to the Rowlands Castle production centre, characterised by iron oxide inclusions, giving a distinctively 'speckly' appearance. These wares are used mostly for rounded jars with short, simple everted rims (Cunliffe 1971, type 313-4), with one example from gully **51** (of which most of the vessel survives) of a small, high-shouldered jar decorated with paired vertical burnished lines below the shoulder (*ibid*, type 316). Identical examples of both forms are known from the late 1st/early 2nd century AD cemetery at Westhampnett, West Sussex (Mephram 1997, 261, fig 146, no 27211, fig 154, no 27436), although at Fishbourne both forms are considered to have a later currency, through the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Other greyware forms include four lids (pit **56**, layer **70**) and three dishes (pit **62**, layer **94**, pit **103**). Three thick-walled body sherds (unstratified context **48**, layer **94**) belong to storage jars; one carries internal finger smearing typical of later Romano-British Alice Holt products (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, fig 41). Also amongst the coarseware group are a few sandy oxidised wares (these again may include Rowlands Castle products), southeast Dorset Black Burnished ware, including a bead rim jar (layer **70**) and an everted rim jar (pit **67**), one fine greyware (layer **93**, from a small jar or beaker), one coarse greyware with sparse flint inclusions, and one whiteware.

The chronological range of the assemblage appears to span the Romano-British period, with examples of later 1st century AD South Gaulish samian, 2nd century Central and Eastern Gaulish samian, a late 2nd early 3rd century Soller mortarium, and later 3rd/4th century British colour coated wares. The majority of

contexts, however, on the basis of the broadly dated Rowlands Castle-type jar forms, can only be broadly dated as 1st to 3rd century AD. The mixed chronological group from layer **70** (South and Central Gaulish samian, Soller mortarium, Oxfordshire colour coated ware), which also contained Post-Mediaeval roof tile (see below), indicates some reworking of deposits, although generally the condition of the pottery suggests that this post-depositional process has not affected the assemblage significantly.

9.2.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

The small quantity of CBM (see Table 6) recovered consists largely of Romano-British brick and tile, amongst which examples of *tegula* and *imbrex* roof tiles can be identified. There are also two Post-Mediaeval roof tiles (layer **70**); an unusual, irregularly cut, flat rectangular Post-Mediaeval tile (65 x 55 x 15mm) of unknown function (pit **67**); and a fragment possibly from a drainpipe in a hard fabric also containing fine flint inclusions, assumed to be post-Mediaeval (pit **56**).

9.2.6 Fired Clay

This category (see Table 8) comprises small, abraded fragments of uncertain date and origin, although a few fragments in organic-tempered fabrics have been identified as possible briquetage (salt-working ceramics). None of these fragments are of identifiable form, and the date range could be either late Prehistoric or Romano-British.

9.2.7 Worked Flint

A small amount (21 pieces) of worked flint was recovered (see Table 3). Most pieces carry at least some edge damage, consistent with reworking and redeposition within later features. There are two scrapers (pit **88**, posthole **108**), and a miscellaneous retouched piece (pit **65**). Otherwise the assemblage comprises waste secondary and tertiary flakes (some broken), with two blade-like pieces. None of the tools are chronologically distinctive, and in the absence of anything else clearly diagnostic, this small group can only be broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age.

9.2.8 Animal Bone

The animal bone is in relatively poor condition, most pieces being abraded (see Table 14). Only four bones could be assigned to species: three cattle (ulna, metacarpal and phalanx) and one sheep (mandible). No further comment is possible for such a small group.

9.2.9 Other Finds

Other finds comprise a single piece of ironworking slag (posthole **108**), an iron nail (unstratified **12**) and a small fragment of greensand, apparently unworked, but possibly burnt (pit **106**).

9.3 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

(by P Austin, R Bendrey & K Williams)

9.2.1 Introduction

This report summarises the findings of an environmental archaeological assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST) on samples from the first stage of work at 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire (SAS 450). Bulk samples were taken from fill **7** of gulley/ditch **6** (sample no 1), and uppermost fill **17** of large pit **16** (sample no 2). The results of parallel pottery assessment recorded Romano-British, Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval within both fills, whilst fill **17** also included Modern material. The aim of the assessment was (1) to quantify the various eco- and artefact remains preserved within the bulk samples, and (2) to provide preliminary identifications and interpretations of the ecofact remains present.

9.2.2 Methods

The sample was processed by QUEST. Flots, retained on 1mm and 300µm meshes, were submitted for assessment together with charcoal fragments hand-picked from the sample residue and wet sieved fractions (>300µm and >1mm). The flots and wet sieved fractions were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 16). Wood charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes following standardised procedures and examined under both a stereozoom microscope for initial sorting and an incident light microscope at x50, x100, x200 and x400 magnifications. Identifications (Table 17) have been made with reference to literature and identification

atlases (Hather 2000). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Bone was identified with reference to the University of Reading reference collection.

9.2.3 Results

9.2.3.1 Sample 1: Fill 7 of ditch/gulley 6

An initial rapid assessment revealed that the sample contained only a moderate concentration of charcoal, much of which was too small for identification (<2mm). In addition, a small quantity of pottery fragments were recovered, all of which were <5mm in size and unidentifiable. No other eco- or artefact remains were recorded in the sample. The charcoal taxa identified during the assessment are listed in Table 17. In total three taxa were identified: Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Beech (*Fagus sylvaticus*) and Oak (*Quercus* sp). All three taxa are native to England; no alien or softwood (gymnosperm) taxa were identified. The two indigenous species of Oak (*Quercus* spp) cannot be differentiated anatomically. Fragment preservation was generally poor. Some of the Oak fragments were extensively radially split and thermal degradation was high, though none of the fragments examined appeared 'vitrified'. The charcoal of the two large tree taxa (Oak and Beech) derived from mature stem or branch wood. Fragments of the small tree/shrub taxon Hazel came from small branch or twig-wood.

9.2.3.2 Sample 2: Fill 17 of large pit 16

An initial rapid assessment revealed that the sample contained only a low-moderate concentration of charcoal, much of which was too small for identification (<2mm). In addition, a single unidentifiable charred seed and small quantity of bone (5 fragments) were recovered from the sample. Finally, a small quantity of pottery fragments were recovered, all of which were <5mm in size and unidentifiable. No other eco- or artefact remains were recorded in the sample. The charcoal taxa identified during the assessment are listed in Table 17. In total four taxa were identified: Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Beech (*Fagus sylvaticus*), Hawthorn/Sorbus/Apple type (Maloideae), and Oak (*Quercus* sp). All four taxa are native to England; no alien or softwood (gymnosperm) taxa were identified. The two indigenous species of Oak (*Quercus* spp) cannot be differentiated anatomically. The Maloideae, a sub-family of the Rosaceae that includes Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp), Apple (*Malus* spp) Pear (*Pyrus* sp), Whitebeam (*Sorbus* spp) and Wild Service Tree (*Sorbus* sp) also cannot be differentiated anatomically. Fragment preservation in both samples was generally poor. Some of the Oak fragments were extensively radially split and thermal degradation was high, though none of the fragments examined appeared 'vitrified'. The charcoal of the large tree taxon Oak derived from mature stem or branch wood. Fragments of the small tree/shrub taxon Hazel came from small branch or twig-wood and the Maloideae fragment most probably derived from twig-wood. The four bone remains recorded were all animal, and consisted of a single pig's tooth, a large ungulate (cf *Bos* - cow) proximal phalanx fragment, a fish vertebra (indet) and an unidentifiable fragment. The size and nature of the assemblage is too small to draw any meaningful interpretation.

9.2.4 Conclusions And Recommendations

Two archaeological samples were processed, revealing a small quantity of identifiable charcoal and animal bone, together with an unidentifiable charred seed and pottery fragments. The following conclusions and recommendations are made on the basis of the charcoal assemblage only. Each of the samples is seemingly dominated by the presence of a single taxon representing one of the large tree taxa. Sample 1 is dominated by Beech: Oak is present in this sample but seemingly not in great quantity. Sample 2 is clearly dominated by Oak. The majority of unexamined charcoal in sample 2 was 'Oak-like', suggesting that this deposit was composed almost exclusively of Oak wood fragments. The apparent abundance of specific woods in each deposit may reflect directly the selection of a particular wood, Beech or Oak in this instance. Both woods are traditionally regarded as among the very best fuel woods and it is most likely that their presence in these deposits reflects this function. For reasons that are unknown, Beech was selected in one instance whilst Oak was selected in the other. Although the condition of the fragments examined in both samples was not so degraded as to prevent identification, further work on these two samples is not recommended. It is considered unlikely that further analysis would result in gaining a significantly more complete understanding of the nature of the remains and what they may signify. No further work is recommended on the other eco- and artefact remains.

9.2.5 Three further samples from Phase 2 remain to be processed, and the results added to the publication report.

10. CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Natural Deposits

The natural deposit encountered on the site (layer **3**) was a yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown almost stoneless silty clay, interpreted as brickearth (although it could be part of the outcropping London Clay, as it thins out in this area). As noted by the Ground Investigation report, there is chalk below this clay at a depth of between 2.8m and 4.4m.

10.2 Prehistoric (10,000BC-AD43)

One possibly Prehistoric worked flint was recovered in Phase 1 from gulley fill **7**. It may, however, be relevant that the southern boundary of the site is marked by a Post-Mediaeval knapped flint wall, and numerous broken flint nodules were noted in the buried soil **2**, but it is not unusual for worked flints to be found in later features. Phase 2 produced 21 worked flints, along with Prehistoric pottery, some of which came from features that contained no later material and were sealed by layer **70**. Although it is possible that features **82** and **88** (as well as layer **96**) are Prehistoric, the abraded nature of the pottery and the damage to the flints suggests redeposition in features of Roman date is more likely.

10.3 Romano-British (AD43-410)

No features in Phase 1 could be definitely assigned to the Romano-British period, but feature **18** contained three sherds of Romano-British greyware and pit **34** contained one sherd (but also a fragment of Post-Mediaeval brick). Feature **8** produced three Romano-British sherds of different types, a fragment of possible Romano-British tile and the only coin to be found on the site (a very worn, possibly mid-3rd century *antoninianus*), but also two sherds of Mediaeval pottery, so must at least be disturbed, if it is not a later feature. Pit **41**, which contained a fragment of probably Roman building material, but no other dating evidence, could be from this period, but the evidence is not strong. Eleven sherds of Romano-British pottery (including one 1st century), compared with two Late Mediaeval and one Post-Mediaeval sherd were found in gulley **6**, but all were securely within the fill **7**, which suggests a later, rather than earlier date for this feature. At least fourteen Romano-British features (**49**, **51**, **53**, **56**, **62**, **65**, **67**, **72**, **76**, **90**, **98**, **103**, **106** and **108**) were found in Phase 2, dated by their finds and by their stratigraphic relationship to layer **70**. Stratigraphically, both **74**, which had no finds, and **100**, which appears to be natural disturbance, can also be placed in this period.

10.4 Anglo-Saxon (410-1066)

No Saxon finds or features were uncovered during the investigation. Layer **70** (and **94=70**), which sealed many of the Romano-British features, may derive from cultivation following the abandonment of the Romano-British settlement, but there is no direct evidence for this. The buried soil **2** is more likely to have a later origin, but may (at least partly) derive from the same process, given the greater degree of abrasion undergone by the Roman finds within it.

10.5 Mediaeval (1066-1540)

Mediaeval pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from most of the features in the first stage, but most was mixed with earlier and/or later finds. Only features **4** and **10** contained solely Mediaeval finds, and the quantities are small. No Mediaeval material was recovered from Phase 2.

10.6 Post-Mediaeval (1540-1800)

Post-Mediaeval pottery was recovered from most of the features in Phases 1 and 1A, and the only glass recovered was the base of a Post-Mediaeval (probably 18th century) wine bottle from **2**. Post-Mediaeval features include **6**, **16**, **20**, **24**, **28**, **30** (on stratigraphic grounds) **32**, **36** and possibly **34**. The buried soil **2** and remnant subsoil **15** probably derive from Post-Mediaeval gardening, disturbed by later activity. If both linear features (**6** and **28**) are Post-Mediaeval, it would be interesting to see if they correspond with any property boundaries shown on early maps, as they appear to define an area that does not conform to the present layout, so may therefore pre-date the fire of 1760. The only Post-Mediaeval finds from Phase 2

are two pieces of tile from pit **56** (which was cut by Modern feature **59**) and layer **70**, but some degree of contamination of both these deposits is to be expected.

10.7 Modern (1800-present)

Much of the material recovered from the buried soil **2** was Post-Mediaeval or Modern, as were the knapped flint nodules noted (but not retained) from the construction of the wall along the southern boundary. The two features (**43** and **45**) that were seen to cut **2** during the machining of Phase 1A, also contained Modern finds and inclusions. In Phase 2, the only Modern feature was the clay-lined brick and rubble structure (**59**) that occupied the southwestern part of the trench, which was probably constructed in the 19th century. The concrete, tarmac and make-up layers (all included in context **1**) date from the 20th century, when the property was used as a garage and petrol station.

10.8 Undated

Apart from stakeholes, only eight features could not be dated from their finds: postholes **13**, **22**, **30**, **79**, **84** and **86**, small pit **26**, pit **74** and layer **15** contained no dateable finds or inclusions. Postholes **13**, **22**, **79**, **84** and **86** had no relationship to other contexts, but pit **74** was below layer **70**, and thus earlier than the end of the Romano-British period; **26** was cut by both stakehole **32** and pit **24**, so it is at least no later than Post-Mediaeval; and **30** cut ditch **6**, so is later than it (but probably also Post-Mediaeval).

10.9 General

The investigation was able to achieve most of the aims stated above (section 5. Aims of the Project), but produced only negative evidence for some of the objectives. The project clearly showed that stratified archaeological deposits have survived below buried soil on this site. The remains can mainly be dated to the Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval periods in Phase 1, but to the Romano-British period in Phase 2. The evidence adds significantly to the current knowledge of Romano-British Havant, being the largest discovery of stratified Romano-British material so far, but it does not conclusively demonstrate the existence of a Romano-British precursor to South Street, as no direct evidence, such as a compacted gravel road surface or roadside ditch was found. No evidence of any continuity between the Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and Mediaeval periods was recovered – indeed, the presence of layers sealing the Romano-British features in Phase 2 suggests a period of disuse (or at least agricultural, rather than urban activity). The fieldwork established that, although there has also been considerable disturbance of parts of the site since the Late Mediaeval/Post-Mediaeval period, resulting in contamination of earlier features with later material and redeposition of some earlier material (which made dating and interpretation difficult in places), there has been relatively little disturbance of this part of the site since the 19th century, and the areas of concrete and hard-standing seem to have protected archaeological deposits from further disturbance.

11. ARCHIVE LOCATION

11.1 The archive from the watching brief is currently held by SAS at their offices in Southampton. The archive will be transferred to another contractor to carry out the publication report and archive preparation.

11.2 Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the site archive (following microfilming) and artefacts will be deposited with HCMS under the Accession Number 2012.35.

12. SOURCES

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Whitehead B	2012	<i>23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation. Amendments to Wessex WSI</i>
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	2013	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map & Record (Phase 2) at 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire</i>

13. ILLUSTRATIONS

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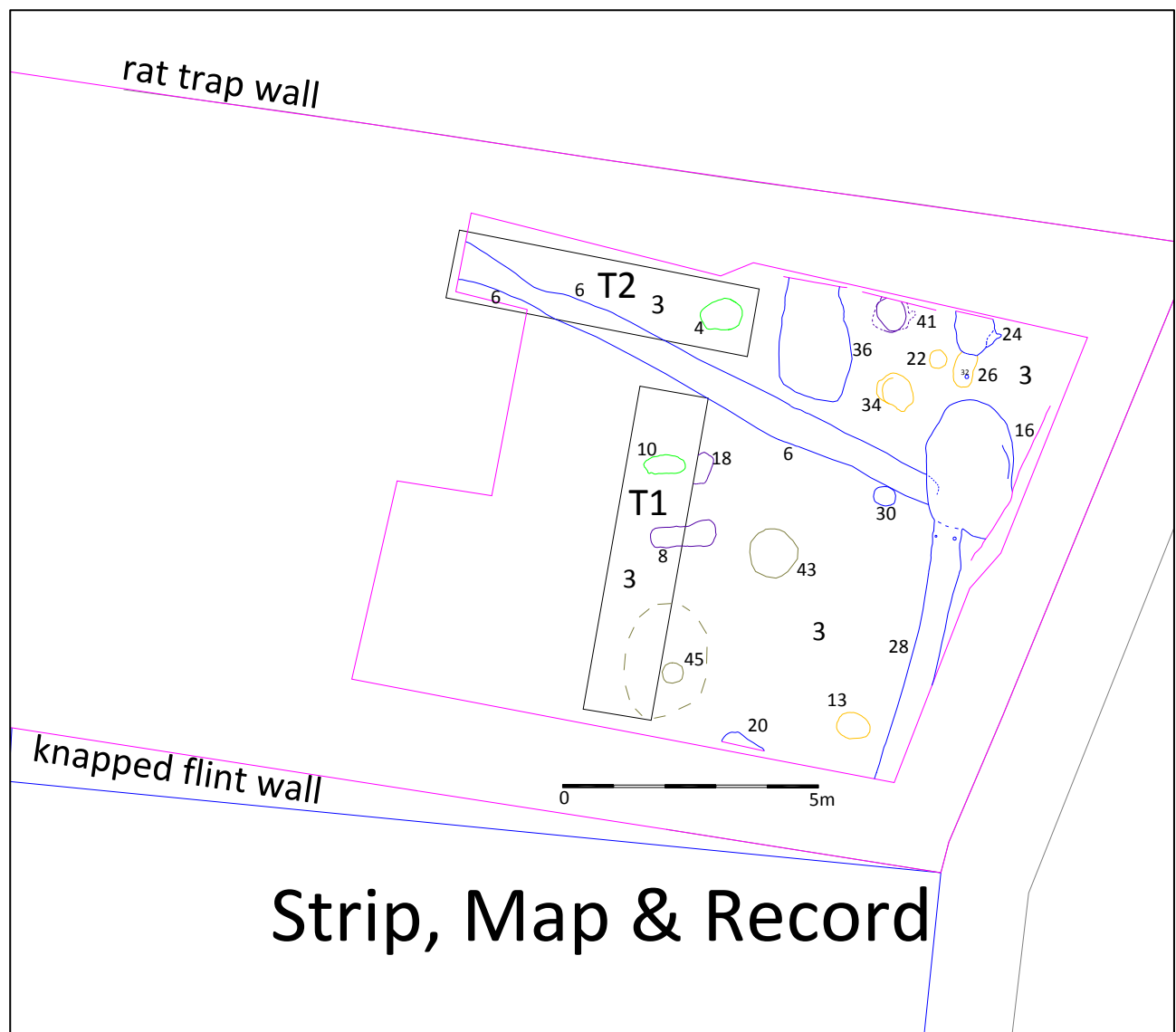


Figure 2. Plan of Phase 1 (Trenches 1 & 2) and Phase 1A (topsoil strip)

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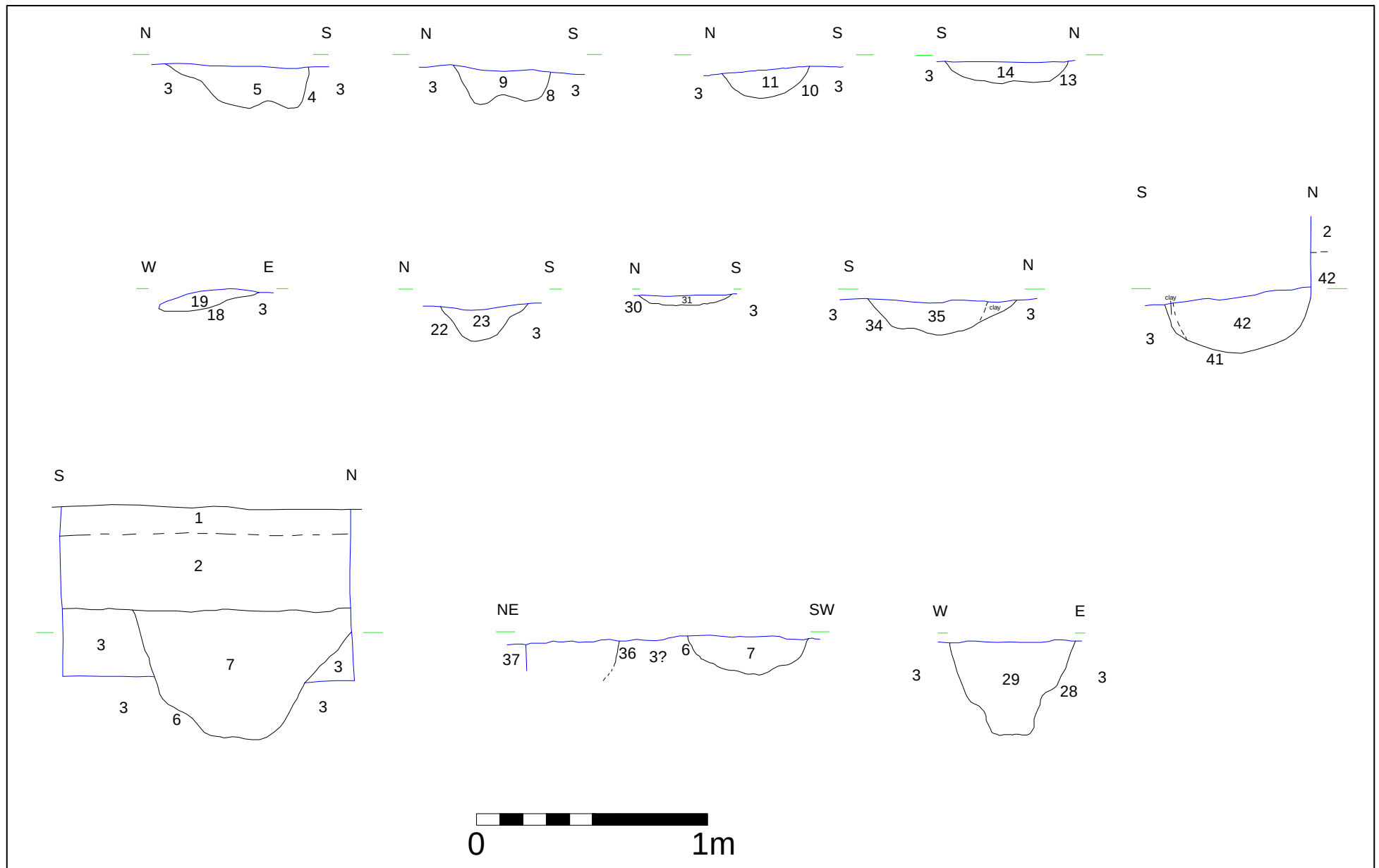


Figure 3. Sections of postholes and other small features in Phases 1 & 1A

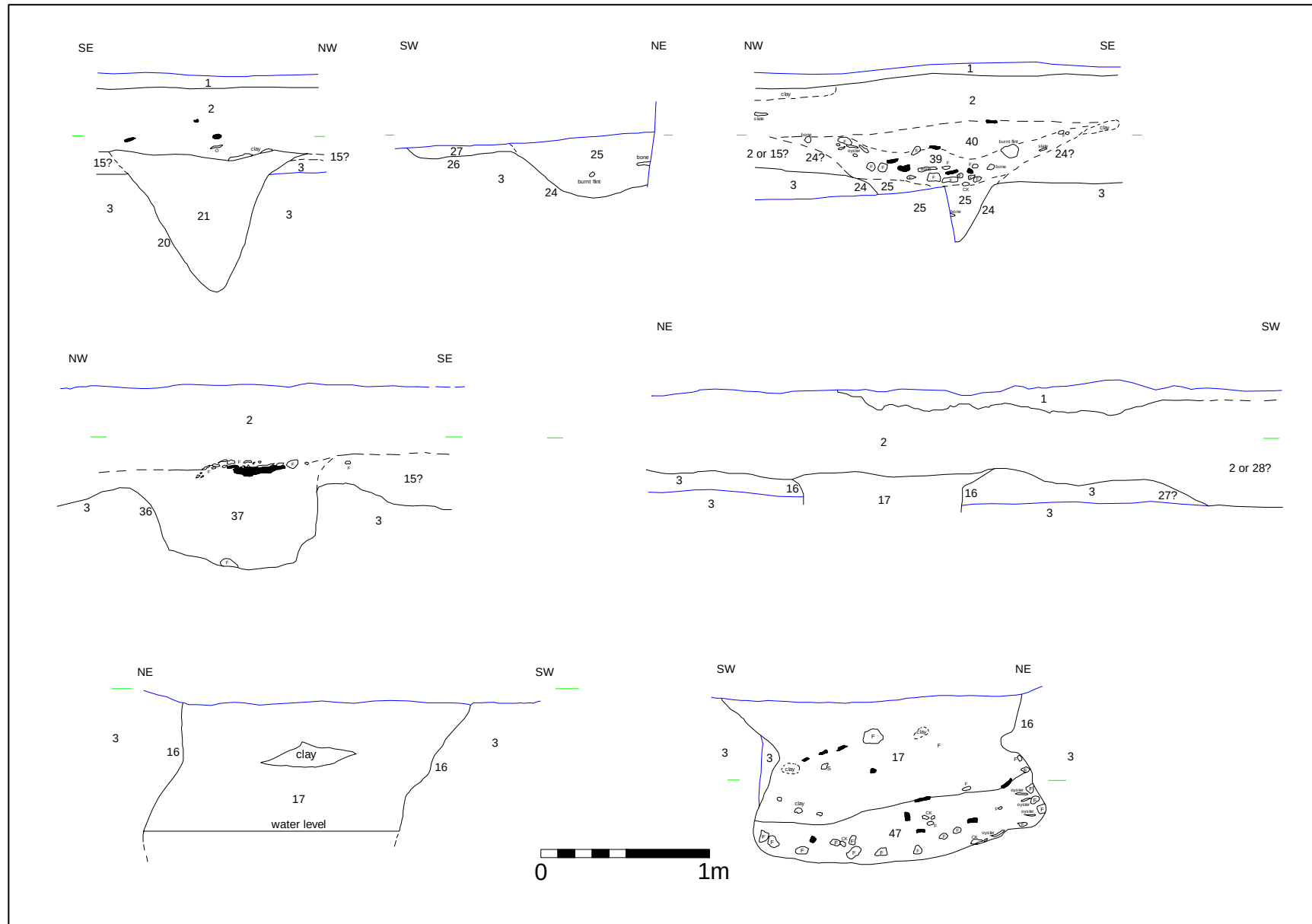


Figure 4. Sections of pits and other larger features in Phase 1A

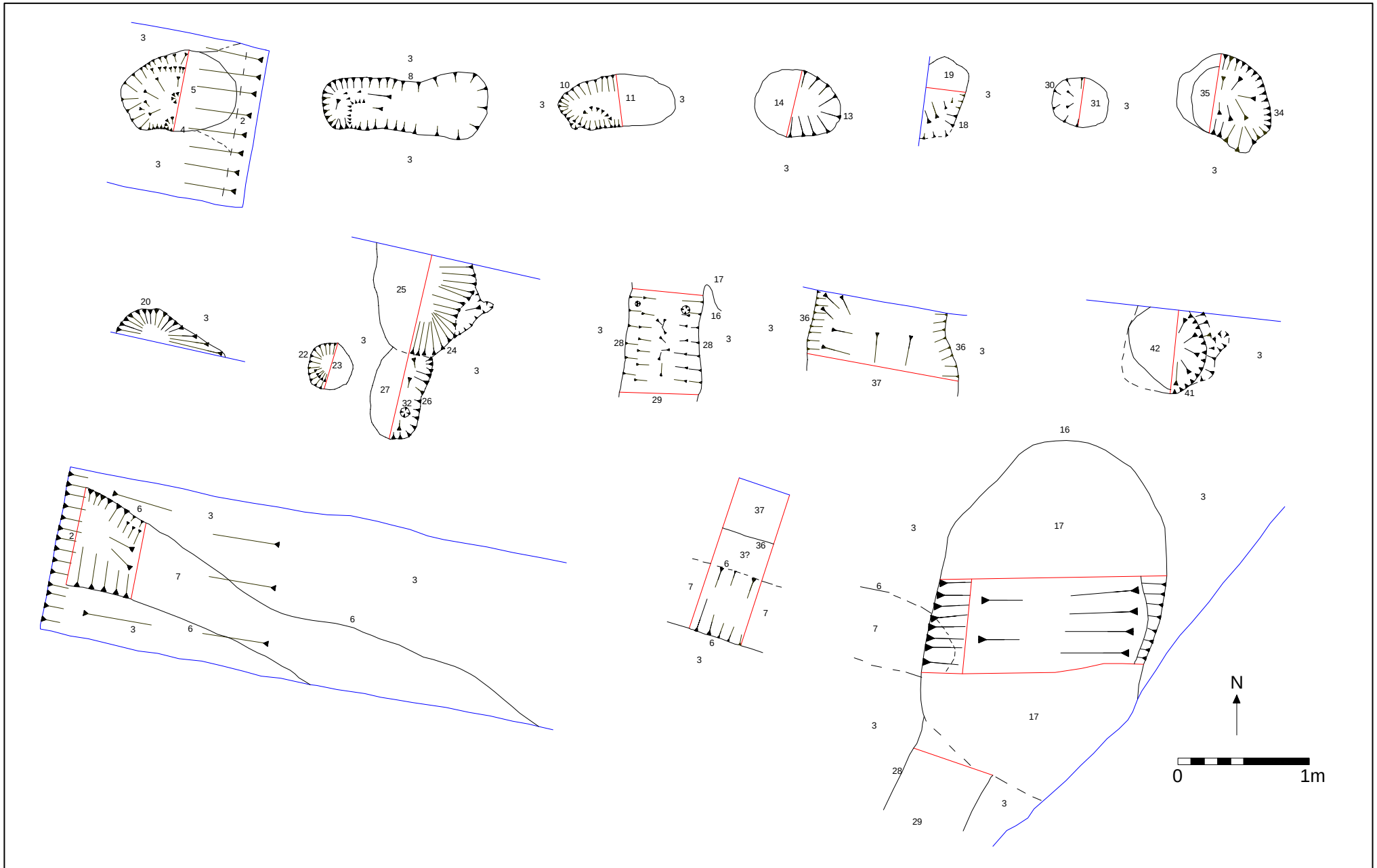


Figure 5. Plans of all features in Phases 1 & 1A

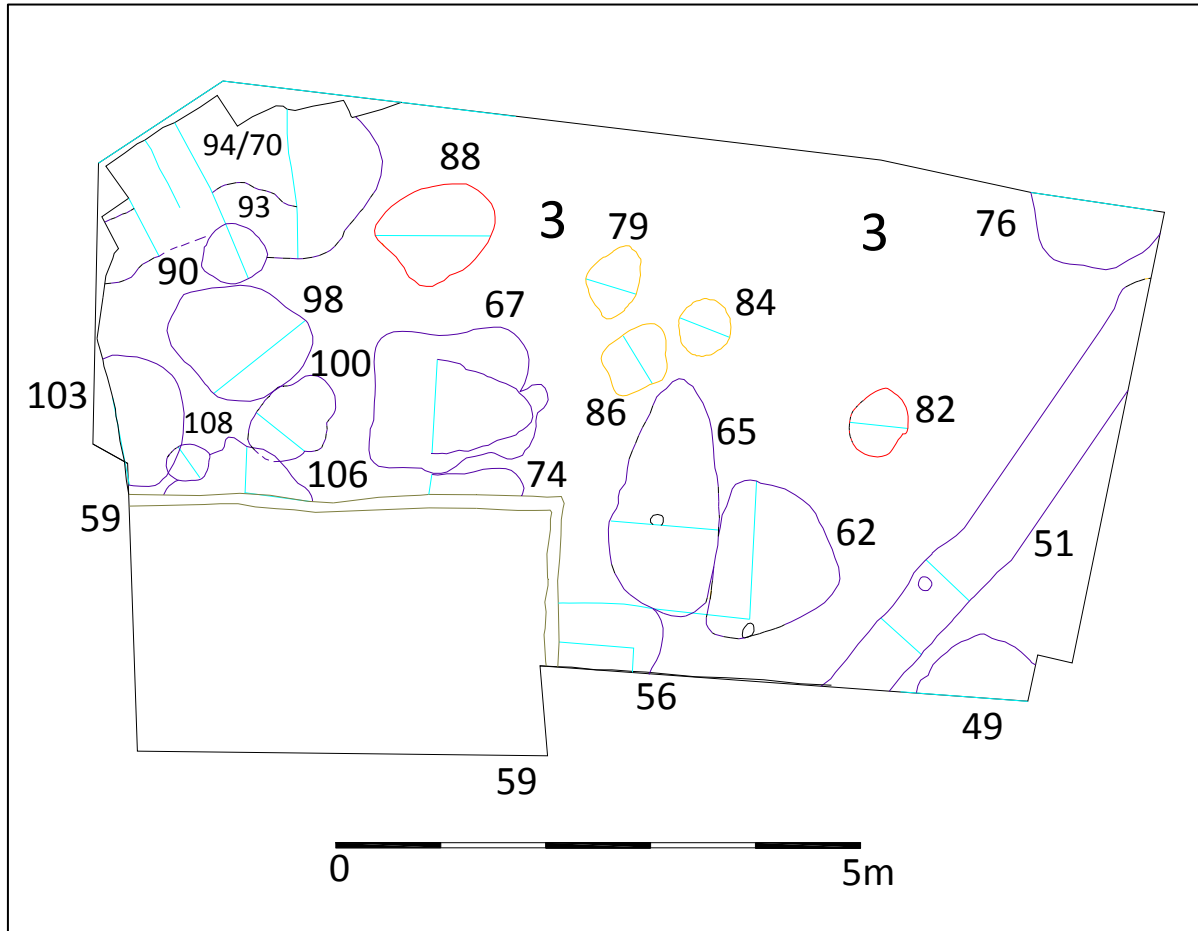


Figure 6. Plan of Phases 2a and 2b

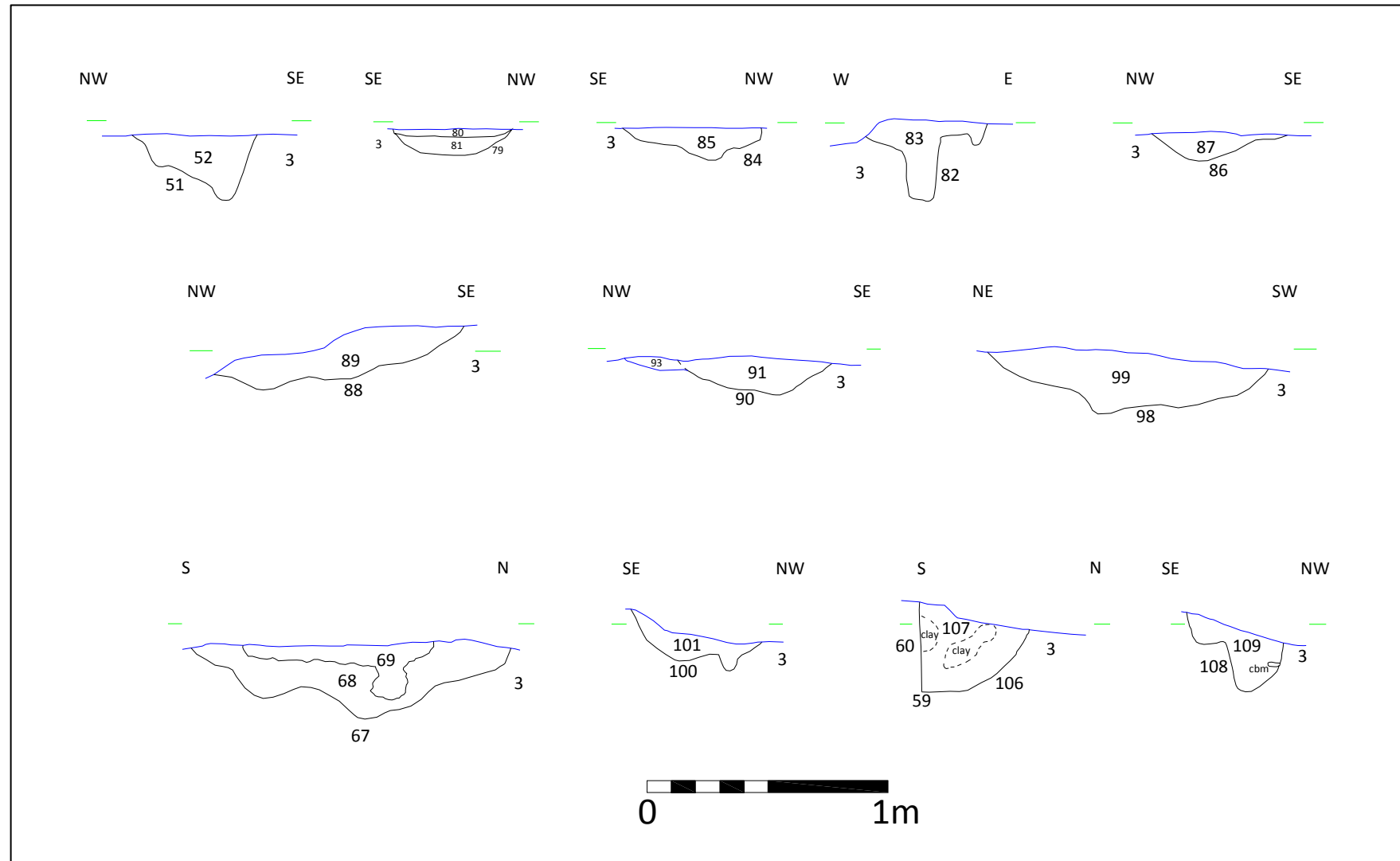


Figure 7. Sections of smaller features in Phase 2a & 2b

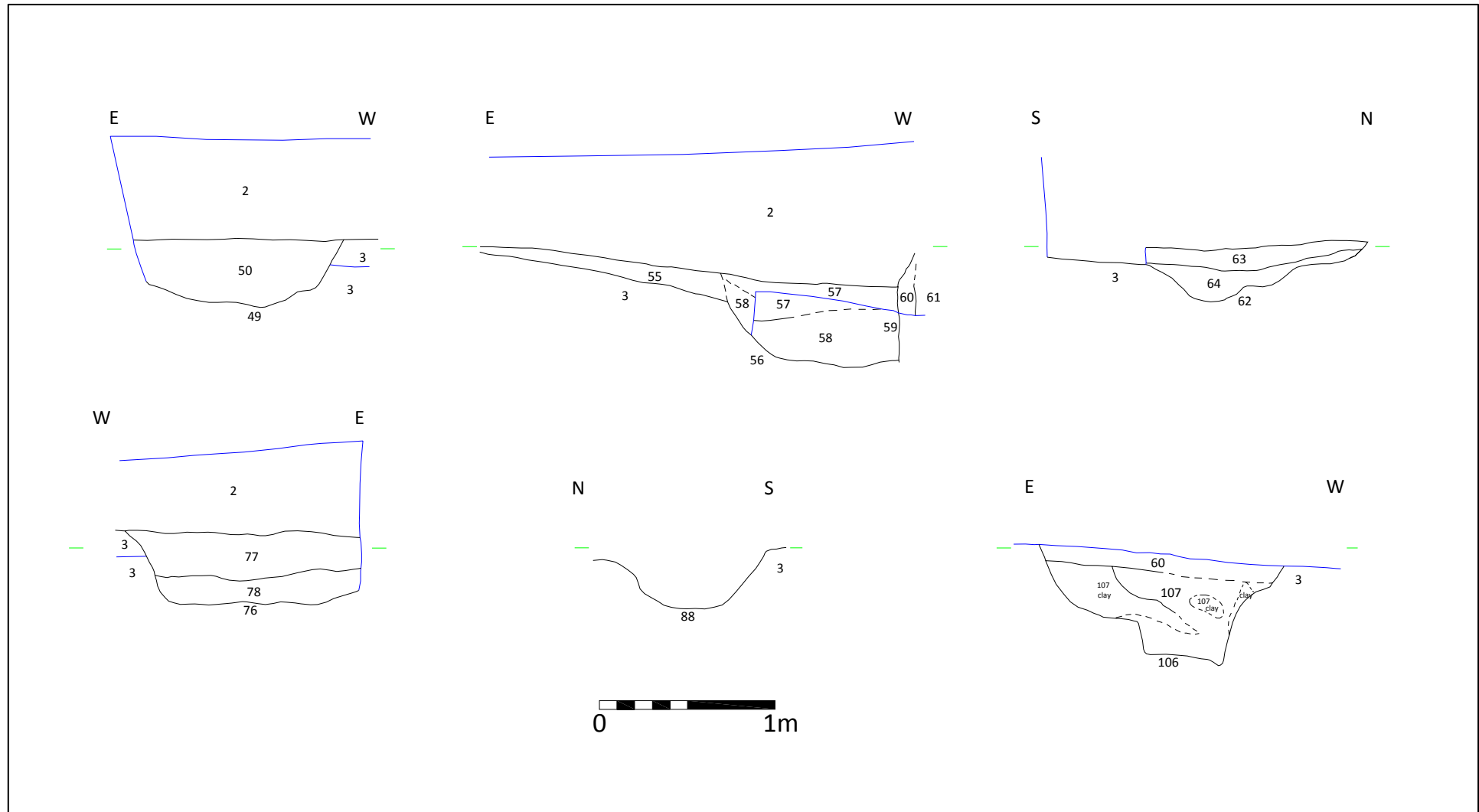


Figure 8. Sections of larger features in Phases 2a and 2b

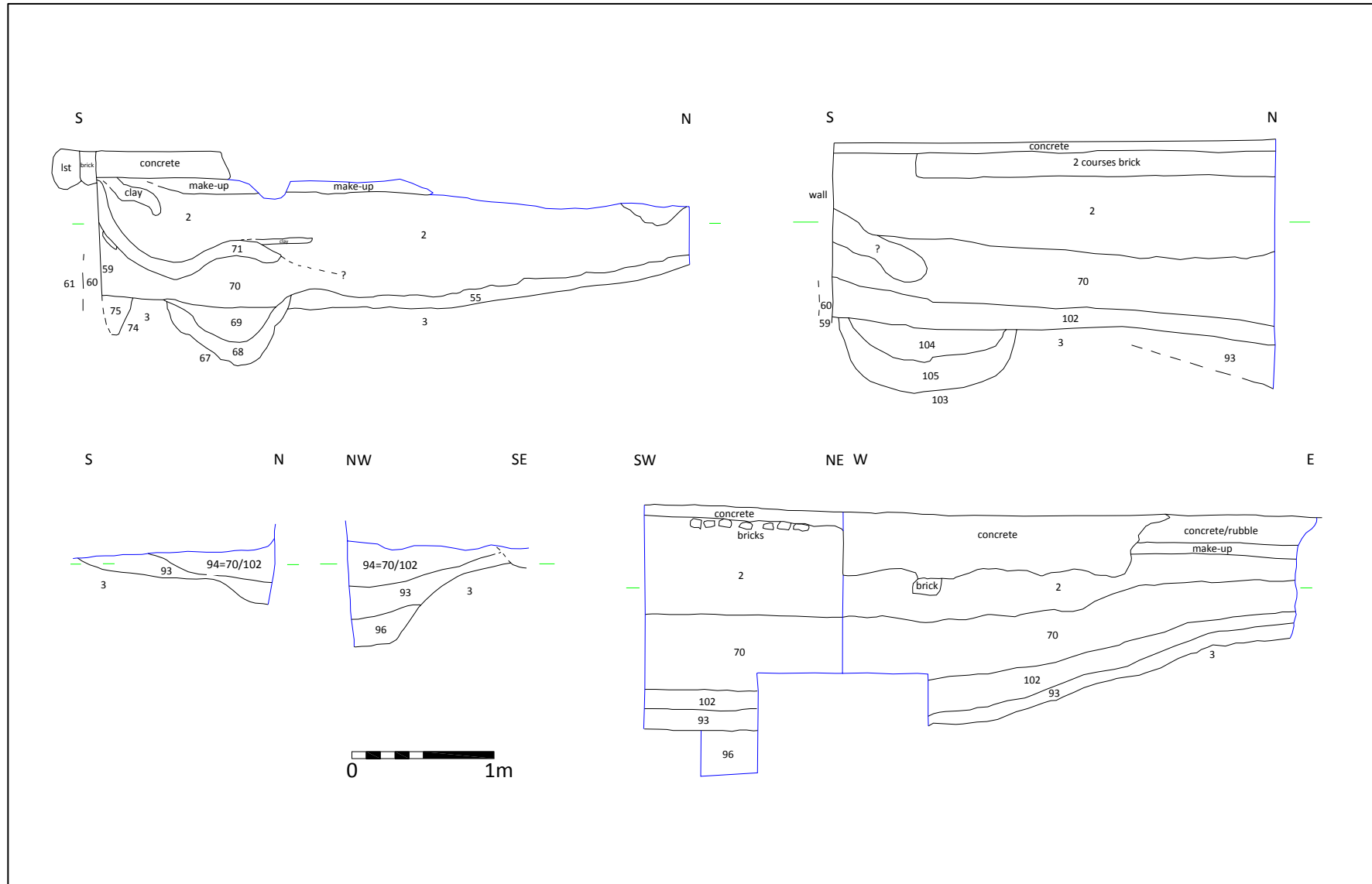


Figure 9. Trench sections in Phases 2a and 2b

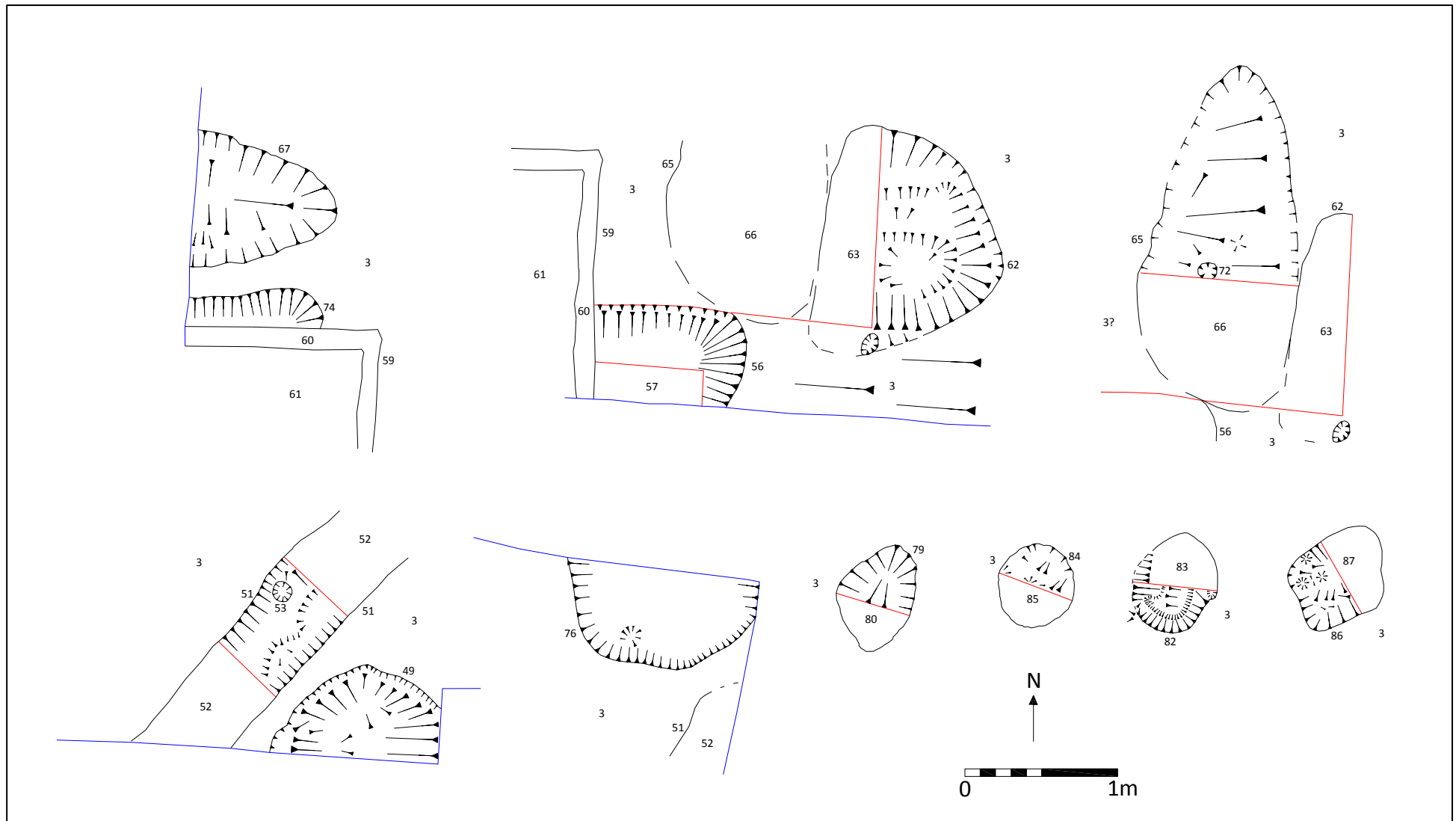


Figure 10. Plans of features in Phase 2a

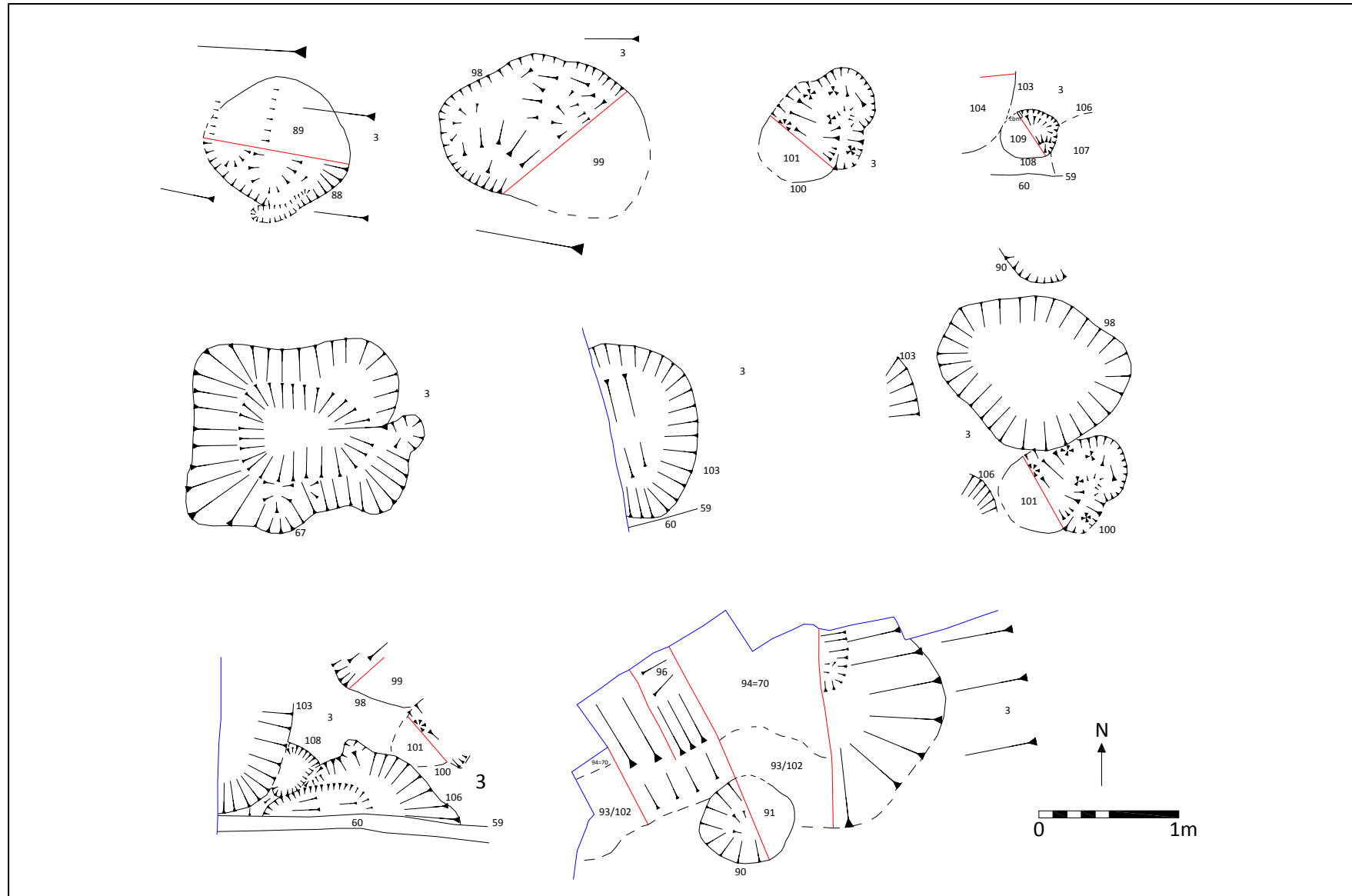


Figure 11. Plans of features in Phase 2b

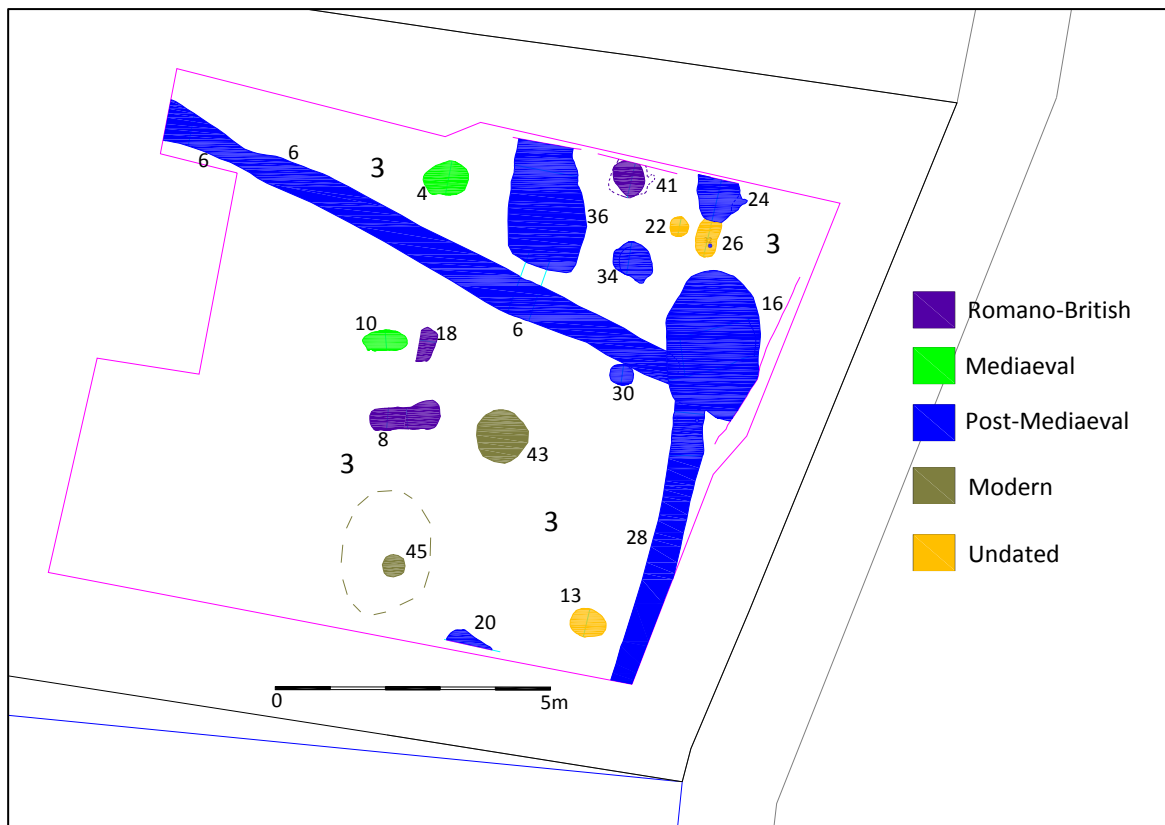


Figure 12. Plan of Phases 1 & 1A showing periods encountered

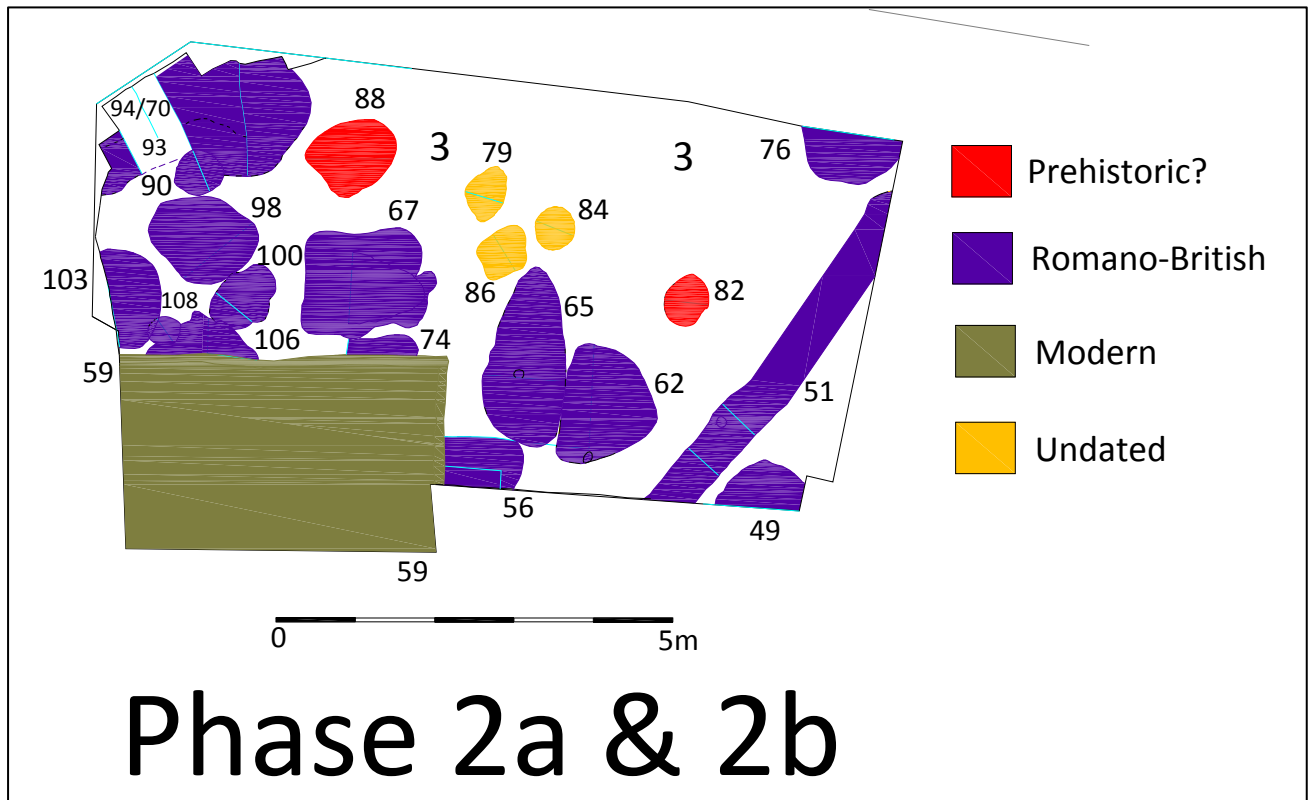


Figure 13. Plan of Phases 2a & 2b showing periods encountered



Plate 1. Trench 1 excavated, showing 8 & 10, looking N; scale 1m (photo 1/01)



Plate 2. Trench 2 excavated, showing 4 & 6, looking E; scale 1m (photo 1/02)



Plate 3. Feature 4 sectioned, looking E; scales 0.3m & 1m (photo 1/03)

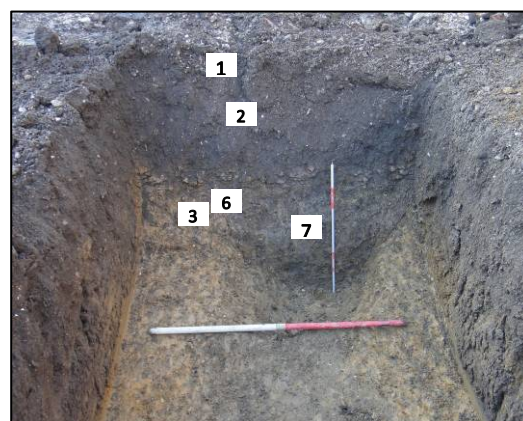


Plate 4. Gully 6 sectioned, looking W; scales 0.6m & 1m (photo 1/05)

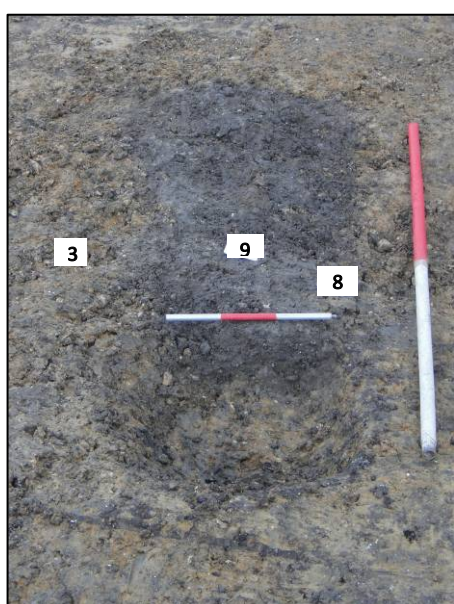


Plate 5. Pit 8 sectioned, looking E; scales 0.3m & 1m (photo 1/13)

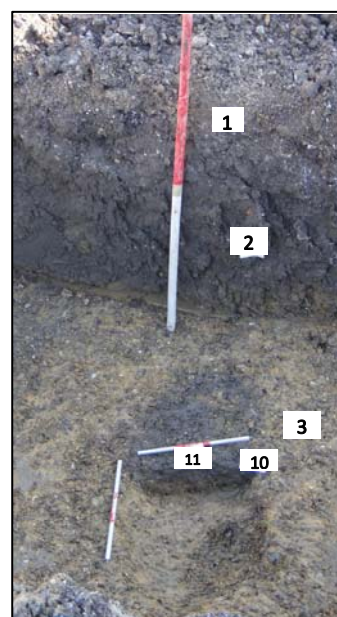


Plate 6. Pit 10 sectioned, looking E; scales 2x 0.3m & 1m (photo 1/07)

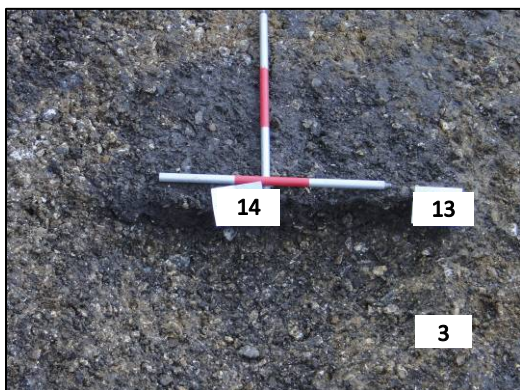


Plate 7. Posthole **13** sectioned, looking W;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/08)

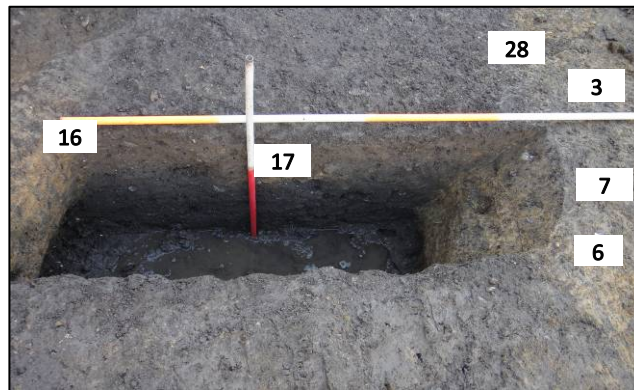


Plate 8. Waterlogged pit **16** sectioned, looking S;
scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/15)

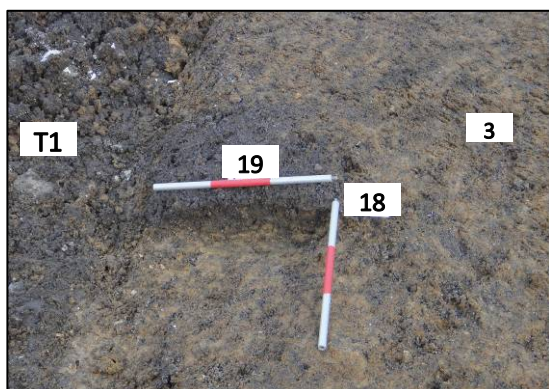


Plate 9. Small pit **18** sectioned, looking N;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/14)

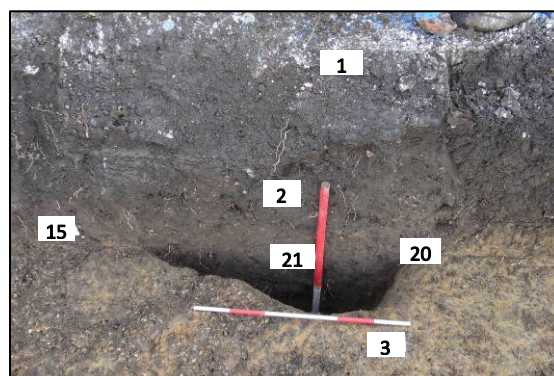


Plate 10. Pit **20** sectioned, looking S;
scales 1m & 0.6m (photo 1/16)

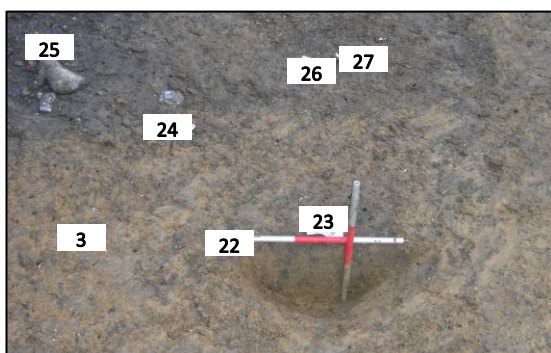


Plate 11. Posthole **22** sectioned, looking E
with pits **24** & **26** beyond;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/17)

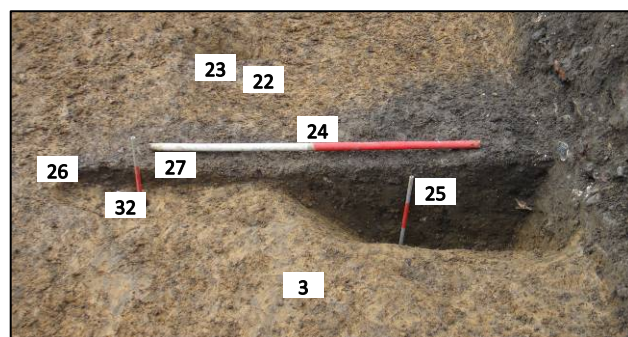


Plate 12. Pits **24** & **26** sectioned, looking W;
scales 1m & 2x 0.3m (photo 1/21)

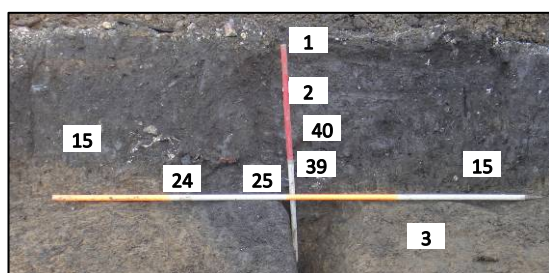


Plate 13. Pit **24** sectioned, looking N;
scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/24)

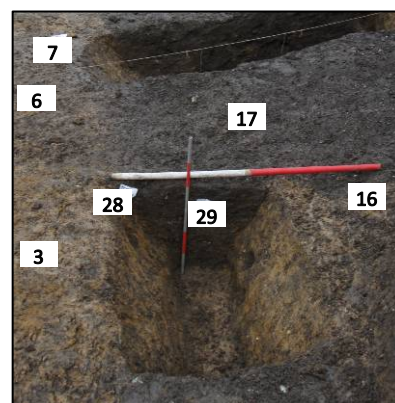


Plate 14. Ditch **28** sectioned,
looking N; scales 1m & 0.6m
(photo 1/19)

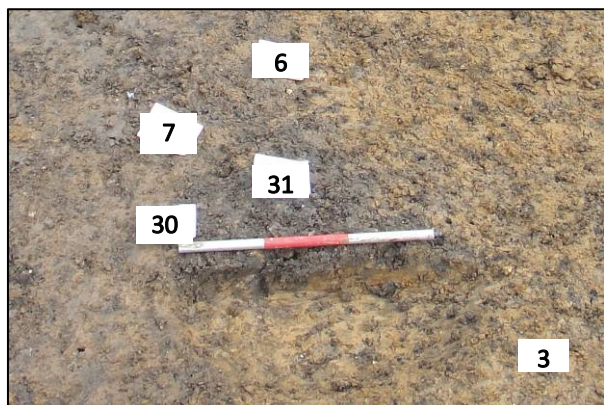


Plate 15. Posthole **30** sectioned, looking E;
scale 0.3m (photo 1/20)

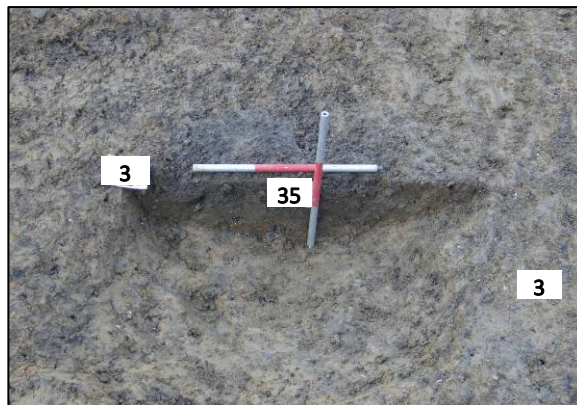


Plate 16. Posthole **34** sectioned, looking W;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/23)

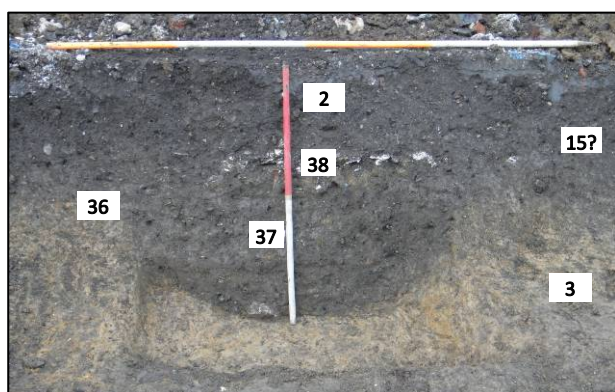


Plate 17. Pit **36** sectioned, looking N;
scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/22)

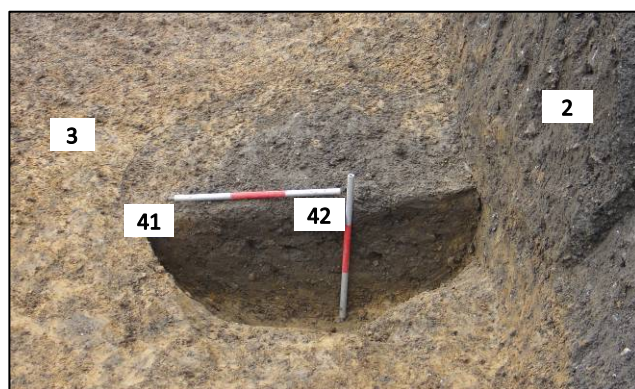


Plate 18. Posthole **41** sectioned, looking W;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/27)

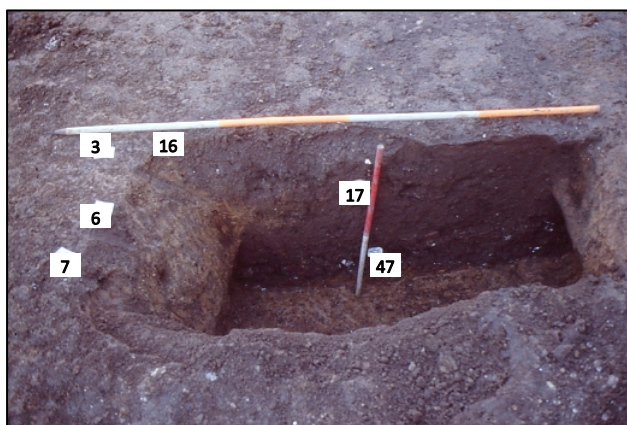


Plate 19. Pit **16** excavated to full depth, looking N;
scales 2m & 1m (photo 5/22)

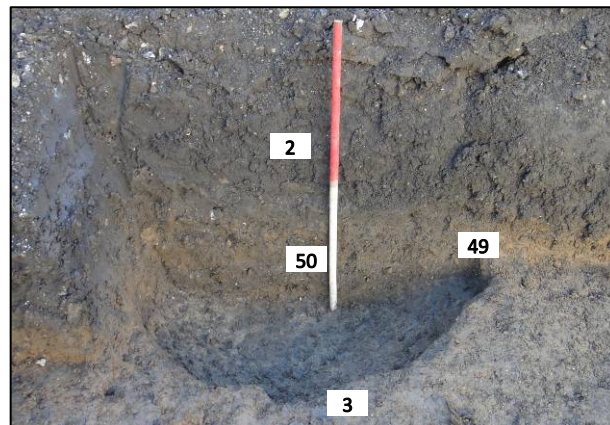


Plate 20. Pit **49** sectioned, looking S; scale 1m
(photo 1/32)

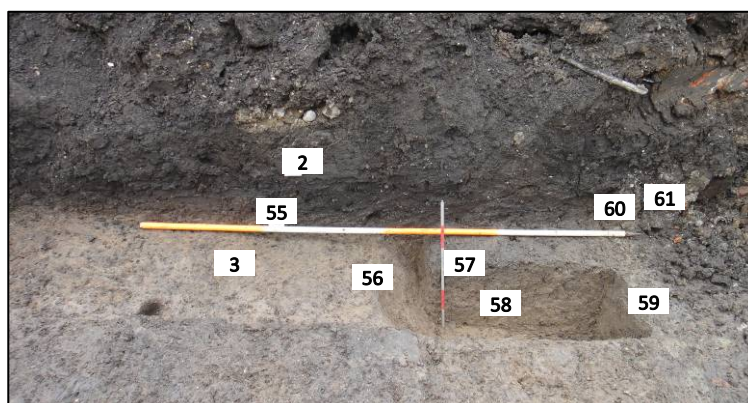


Plate 21. Pit **56** sectioned, looking S; scales 2m & 0.6m
(photo 1/34)

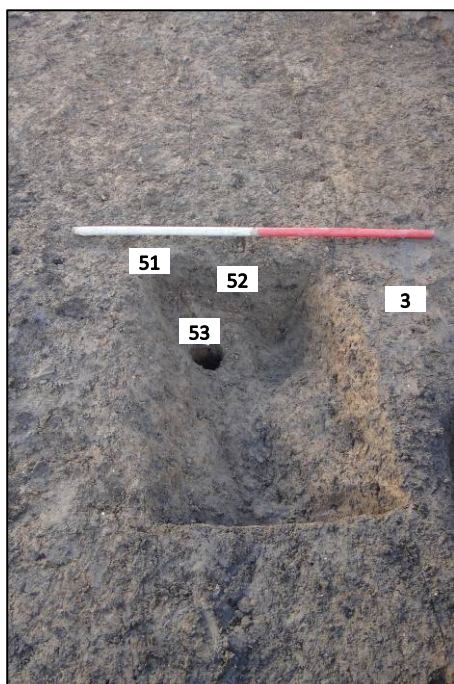


Plate 22. Gully **51** & stakehole **53**, looking NE; scale 1m (photo 1/33)

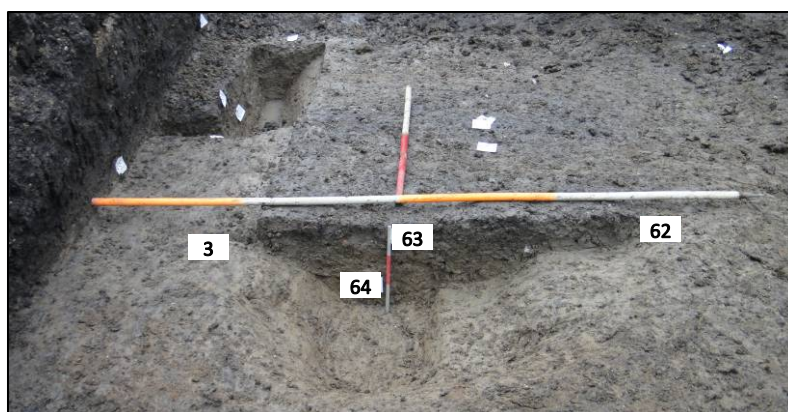


Plate 23. Pit **62** sectioned, looking W; scales 2m, 1m & 0.3m (photo 1/35)

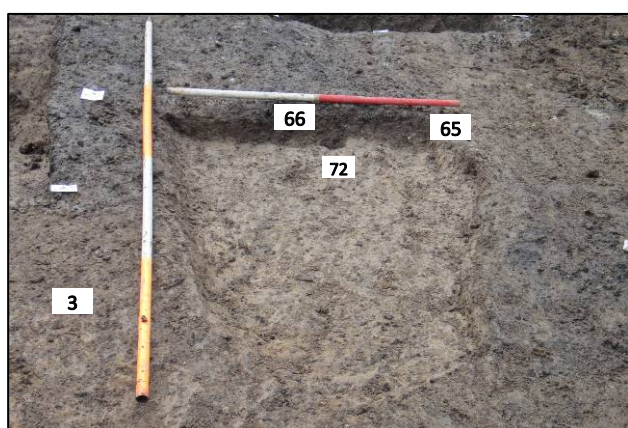


Plate 24. Feature **65** sectioned & stakehole **72**, looking S; scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/38)

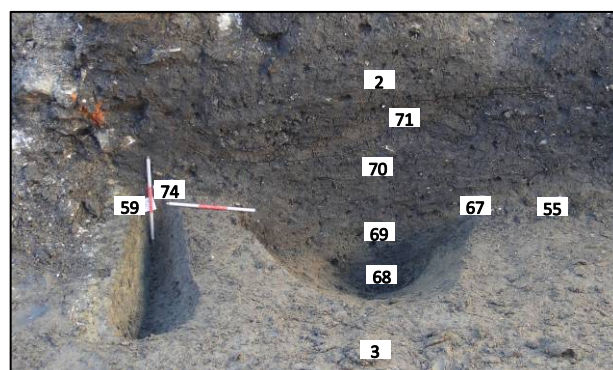


Plate 25. Pits **67** & **74** sectioned, looking E; scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/40)

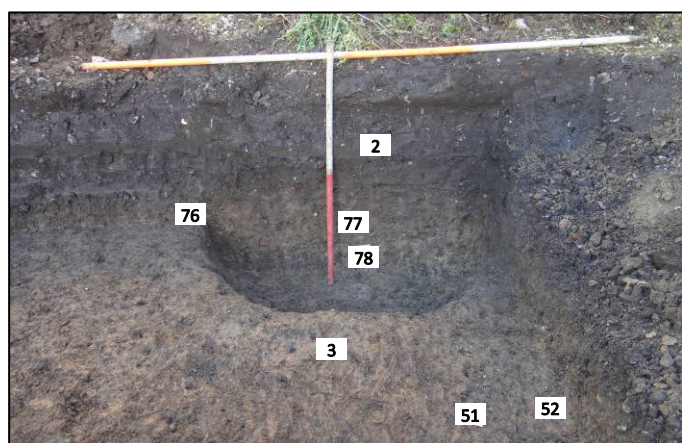


Plate 26. Pit **76** sectioned & gully **51**, looking N; scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/41)

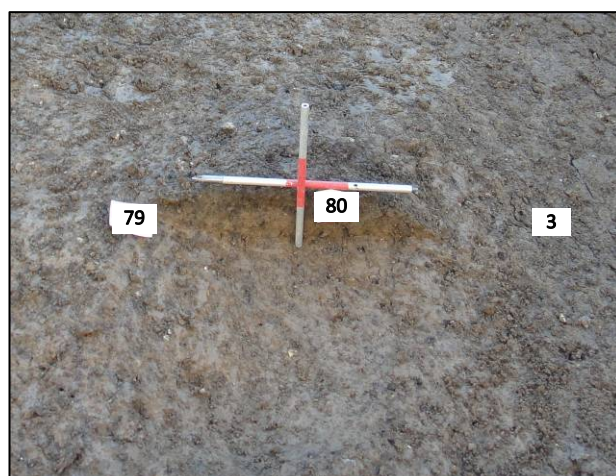


Plate 27. Posthole **79** sectioned, looking S; scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/42)

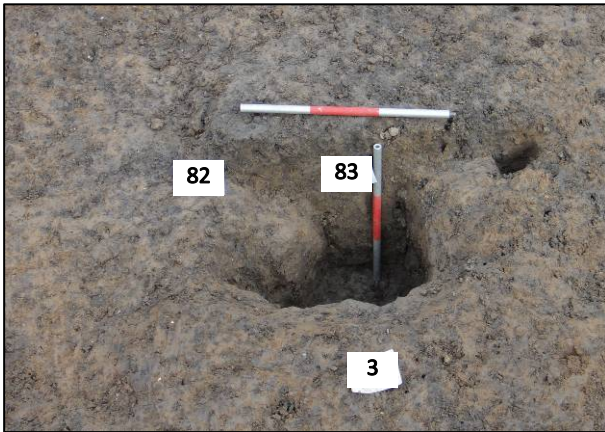


Plate 28. Posthole **82** sectioned, looking south;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/44)

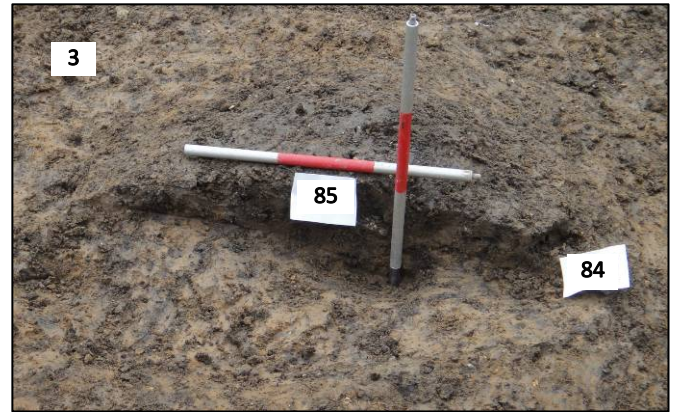


Plate 29. Posthole **84** sectioned, looking S;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/43)

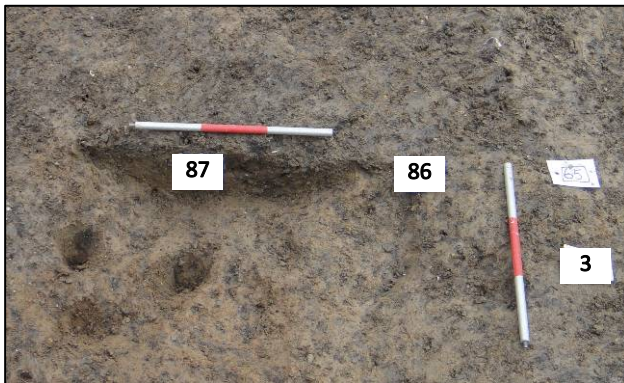


Plate 30. Posthole **86** sectioned, looking NE;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/45)



Plate 31. Pit **88** sectioned, looking N;
scales 1m & 0.3m (photo 1/47)

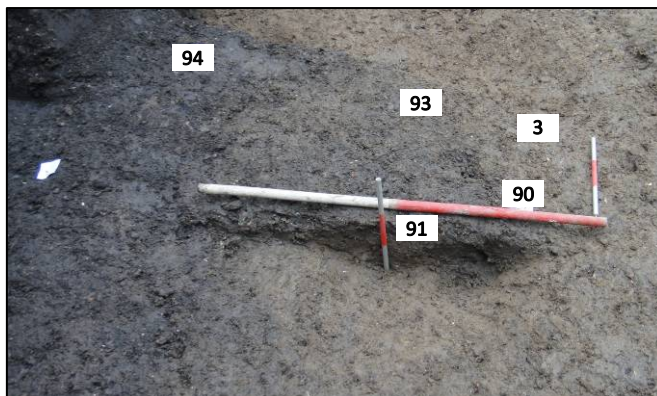


Plate 32. Posthole **90** sectioned, looking NE; scales 1m &
2x 0.3m (photo 1/49)

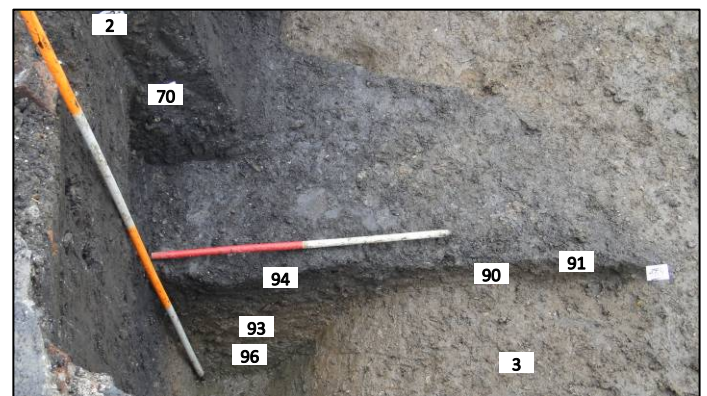


Plate 33. Posthole **91** & layers **2**, **70**, **94(=70)**, **93** & **96**,
looking NE; scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/50)

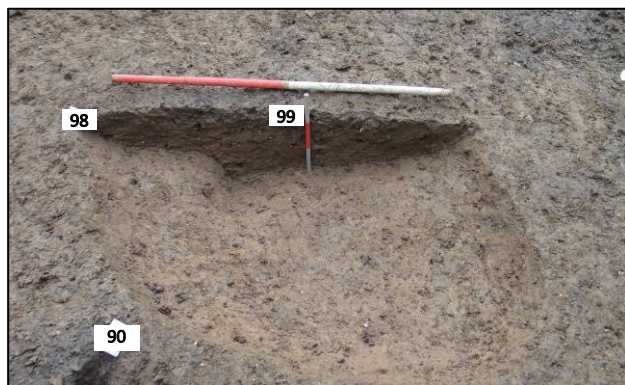


Plate 34. Pit **98** sectioned, looking SE;
scales 1m & 0.3m (photo 1/53)



Plate 35. Pit **67** fully excavated, looking E;
scales 1m & 0.3m (photo 1/54)



Plate 36. Animal disturbance **100**, looking SW;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/55)

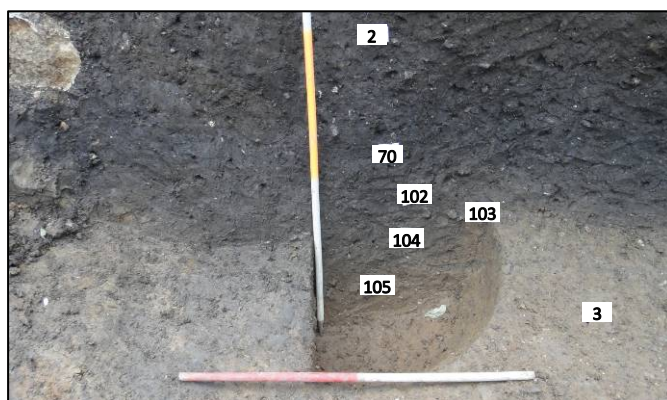


Plate 37. Pit **103** sectioned & layers **70** & **102**, looking W;
scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/57)

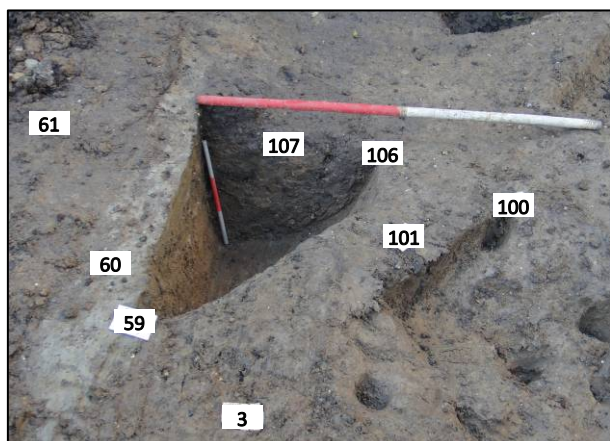


Plate 38. Pit **106** sectioned, looking W;
scales 1m & 0.3m (photo 1/58)

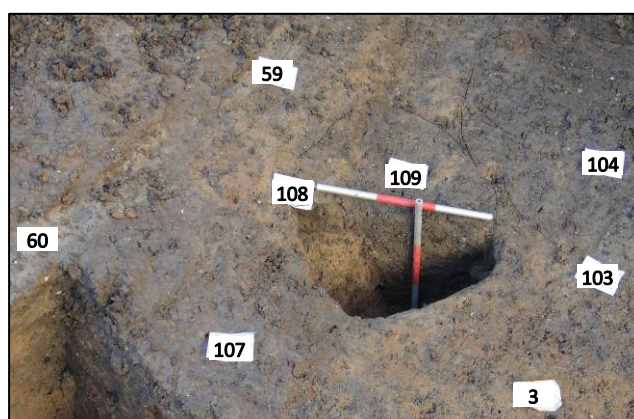


Plate 39. Posthole **108** sectioned, looking SW;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/59)



Plate 40. Pit **88** fully excavated, looking NE;
scales 1m & 0.3m (photo 1/62)



Plate 41. Posthole **90** fully excavated, looking NE;
scales 2x 0.3m (photo 1/63)

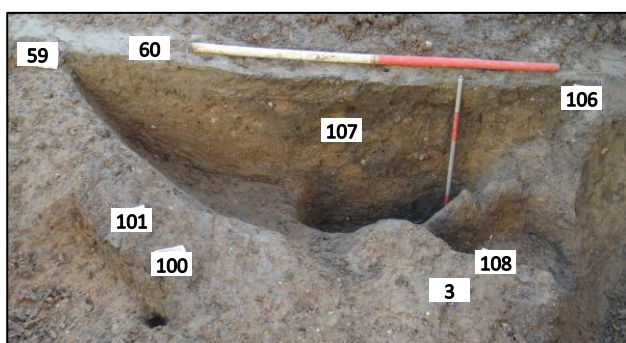


Plate 42. Pit **106** excavated, looking S;
scales 1m & 0.6m (photo 1/64)



Plate 43. Pit **98** fully excavated, looking SE;
scales 1m & 0.6m (photo 1/65)



Plate 44. Phase 1A area stripped, looking E; scales 2m & 1m on gulley 6 (photo 1/18)



Plate 45. Phase 2a area stripped, looking E; scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/31)



Plate 46. Phase 2b area stripped, looking N; scales 2m & 1m (photo 1/46)

14. TABLES**14.1 Table 1 Context Index**

Context numbers are followed by a description consisting of category, colour (see Munsell 1998) and texture, followed by an interpretation, their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth), the numeric Material Codes and Item Numbers of any finds recovered, and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Abbreviations: > means 'greater than'; , means 'up to'; n/a means 'not applicable'; UE means 'unexcavated'

*** 2 is After 5,9,11,14,17,19,21,23,31,33,35,38,40,42,50,54,57,63,71,73,77,80,83,85,87**

+ 3 is Before 4,6,8,10,13,15,18,22,26,28,34,41,49,51,55,74,76,79,82,84,86,88,96,100

Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Finds	After	Before
1	layer: various colours & textures	make-up/levelling for hard standing	>25 x >13 x 0.1-0.2	-	44,46,61	-
2	layer:10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	buried topsoil/garden soil	>11.5 x >9.5 x 0.4	1;3;4;5;6;7;8 Item 19	*	43,45,59
3	layer: 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown & 10YR5/8 yellowish brown silty clay	natural clay/brickearth?	>11.5 x >9.5 x UE	-	UE	+
4	feature: irregular in plan, S edge vertical, N edge sloping; base irregular, disturbed by roots & worms	small pit	>0.8 x >0.5 x 0.45	-	3	5
5	fill: 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown & 10YR5/8 yellowish brown silty clay	only fill of 4	>0.8 x >0.5 x 0.45	3	4	2
6	feature: NW-SE linear, steep sides, undulating base; goes into W baulk	gully/ditch	>10.5 x <0.9 x <0.52	-	3	7
7	fill: 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	only fill of 6	>10.5 x <0.9 x <0.52	1;3	6	2
8	feature: E-W linear, steep sides, irregular base	short gully/slot	1.3 x <0.51 x <0.35	-	3	9
9	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	only fill of 8	1.3 x <0.51 x <0.35	1;3;5 Item 1	8	2
10	feature: irregular in plan, sloping sides, irregular base	small pit	0.78 x 0.37 x >0.12	-	3	11
11	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	only fill of 10	0.78 x 0.37 x >0.12	3	10	2
12	unstratified finds	from machining & cleaning	n/a	1;3;5 Items 5, 7-18,20	n/a	n/a
13	feature: subcircular, shallow sloping sides, rounded base	posthole	0.62 x 0.52 x 0.07	-	3	14
14	fill: 10YR4/1 dark grey sandy clay loam	only fill of 13	0.62 x 0.52 x 0.07	-	13	2
15	layer: 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clay loam	subsoil	>11.5 x >9.5 x 0.2	-	3	20,24,36
16	feature: subrectangular or oval, vertical/undercut sides, flattish base; edge goes into E baulk	large pit	2.7 x 1.9 x 1	-	7	47
17	fill: 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clay loam	top fill of 16	2.7 x 1.9 x 0.7	1;3;8	47	2
18	feature: suboval, shallow sloping sides, irregular base	small pit/posthole?	0.62 x >0.33 x 0.08	-	3	19
19	fill: 10YR3/3 dark brown silty clay	only fill of 18	0.62 x >0.33 x 0.08	3	18	2
20	feature: suboval? E side steep, N & W sides vertical; goes into S baulk	pit	>1.1 x >0.22 x >0.78	-	15	21
21	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish	only fill of 20	>1.1 x >0.22 x	1;3;5;8	20	2

Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Finds	After	Before
	brown silty clay		>0.78	Item 4		
22	feature: subcircular, steep sides, concave base	posthole	0.37 x 0.15	-	3	23
23	fill: 10YR4/4 & 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	only fill of 22	0.37 x 0.15	-	22	2
24	feature: suboval, steep sides, flattish/concave base; goes into N baulk	pit	>0.8 x <1.6 x >0.7	-	27	25
25	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	bottom fill of 24	>0.8 x 0.75 x 0.38	1;3;5;7;8 Item 3	24	39
26	feature: subrectangular, steep sides, flattish base	small pit	0.7 x 0.42 x 0.08	-	3	27
27	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silty clay	only fill of 26	0.7 x 0.42 x 0.08	3	26	24,32
28	feature: N-S linear, steep sides, flattish base; goes into S & E baulk	ditch	>5 x 0.55 x 0.4	-	3	29
29	fill: 10YR4/3 brown sandy clay loam	only fill of 28	>5 x 0.55 x 0.4	3;8	28	16
30	feature: subcircular, irregular sides & base	posthole	0.4 x 0.38 x 0.04	-	7	31
31	fill: 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clay loam	only fill of 30	0.4 x 0.38 x 0.04	-	30	2
32	feature: circular, pointed base	stakehole	0.07 x 0.09	-	27	33
33	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silty clay	only fill of 32	0.07 x 0.09	3	32	2
34	feature: irregular plan, steep sides, undulating base	small pit/posthole?	0.74 x 0.59 x 0.15	-	3	35
35	fill: 10YR3/3 dark brown & 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	only fill of 34	0.74 x 0.59 x 0.15	3	34	2
36	feature: suboval, steep sides, flattish base; goes into N baulk	large pit	>2.25 x 1.5 x 0.65	-	15	37
37	fill: 10YR4/3 brown sandy clay loam	bottom fill of 36	>2.25 x 1.5 x 0.58	1;3	36	38
38	fill: 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown & 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	top fill of 36	? x 0.8 x 0.15	3	37	2
39	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	middle fill of 24	? x 1.5 x <0.2	3;6;8	25	40
40	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	top fill of 24	? x 1.6 x <0.2	3	39	2
41	feature: subcircular, vertical sides, concave base; goes into N baulk	small pit	>0.65 x 0.63 x 0.26	-	3	42
42	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown & 10YR3/6 yellowish brown silty clay	only fill of 41	>0.65 x 0.63 x 0.26	1;3;5;7;8 Item 2	41	2
43	feature: subcircular; not excavated	Modern pit	0.9 x UE	-	2	44
44	fill: 10YR3/1 dark grey silty clay loam	only fill of 43	0.9 x UE	5/8 Item 6	43	1
45	feature: suboval; not excavated	Modern soakaway seen in T1	2.4 x 1.6 x UE	-	2	46
46	fill: mainly broken brick & tile	only fill of 45	2.4 x 1.6 x UE	not kept	45	1
47	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	bottom fill of 16	>0.7 x 1.9 x 0.35	1;3;8	16	17
48	unstratified finds	from machining & cleaning	n/a	3	n/a	n/a
49	feature: subcircular, steep/undercut sides, flattish base; goes into S baulk	pit	>1.1 x >0.55 x 0.3	-	3	50
50	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	only fill of 49	>1.1 x >0.55 x 0.3	3;8	49	2
51	feature: SW-NE linear, irregular sides, rounded base;	gully	>4.5 x 0.5 x <0.27	-	3	52

Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Finds	After	Before
	goes into S & E baulks					
52	fill: 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay	only fill of 51	>4.5 x 0.5 x <0.27	3	51	53
53	feature: circular, vertical sides	stakehole	0.1 x >0.25	-	52	54
54	fill: 10YR3/3 dark brown silty clay	only fill of 53	0.1 x >0.25	-	53	2
55	layer: 2.5Y4/1 dark grey silty clay	layer in SE of trench	>2.1 x >1.4 x <0.1	3	3	56,62,65
56	feature: suboval, steep regular sides, flattish base; goes into S baulk; truncated by 59	pit/linear terminus?	>1 x >0.63 x 0.45	-	55	58
57	fill: 10YR3/1 very dark grey silty clay	top fill of 56	>0.85 x >0.6 x <0.13	-	58	2
58	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silty clay	bottom fill of 56	>1 x >0.63 x 0.45	3;8	56	57
59	feature: rectangular structure, stone/brick walls, goes into S & W baulks	cesspit?	>4.2 x >2.5 x >1.1	-	2	60
60	fill: 2.5Y5/2 greyish brown clay	clay lining outside walls	>4.2 x >2.5 x >1.1	-	59	61
61	fill: rubble and earth	backfill	>4.1 x >2.4 x >0.3	-	60	1
62	feature: irregular sides & base	shallow pit?	1.4 x 1.15 x 0.35	-	55	64
63	fill: 10YR3/1 very dark grey silty clay	top fill of 62	1.4 x 0.9 x 0.1	3	64	65
64	fill: 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay	bottom fill of 62	1.4 x 1.15 x <0.2	3	62	63
65	feature: irregular sides, flattish base	shallow pit?	>2.2 x 1 x <0.12	-	63	66
66	fill: 2.5Y3/1 very dark grey silty clay	only fill of 65	>2.2 x 1 x <0.12	1;3	65	72
67	feature: suboval or rectangular, irregular sides and base	pit	1.6 x 1.3 x 0.4	-	55	68
68	fill: 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	bottom fill of 67	1.6 x 1.3 x 0.2	3	67	69
69	fill: 10YR5/2 greyish brown silty clay loam	top fill of 67	0.9 x 0.7 x 0.2	3	68	70
70	layer: 10YR3/1 very dark grey silt loam	buried ploughsoil?	>4.75 x >4 x <0.5	3	69	71
71	layer: 10YR5/3 brown silty clay loam	capping layer?	1.3 x ? x 0.1	-	70	2
72	feature: small subcircular, steep sides, concave base	stakehole	0.09 x 0.08	-	66	73
73	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silty clay	only fill of 72	0.09 x 0.08	-	72	2
74	feature: truncated, N edge very steep, base not exposed; truncated by 59	pit?	>0.9 x >0.3 x >0.25	-	3	75
75	fill: 10YR6/2 light brownish grey silt loam	only fill of 74	>0.9 x >0.3 x >0.25	-	74	70
76	feature: subcircular, steep sides, flat base, goes into N baulk	pit	>1.2 x >0.62 x 0.38	-	3	78
77	fill: 10YR3/3 dark brown silty clay	top fill of 76	>1.2 x >0.62 x 0.26	3	78	2
78	fill: 5Y5/2 olive grey clay	bottom fill of 76	>1.2 x >0.55 x <0.18	1	76	77
79	feature: suboval, gently sloping sides, flattish base	posthole?	0.74 x 0.5 x 0.1	-	3	81
80	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silt loam	top fill of 79	0.74 x 0.5 x 0.03	-	81	2
81	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silt loam	bottom fill of 79	0.74 x 0.5 x 0.07	-	79	80
82	feature: circular, gently sloping sides then vertical/undercut, flat base	posthole	0.55 x 0.33	-	3	83
83	fill: 10YR3/3 dark brown silty clay	only fill of 82	0.55 x 0.33	1	82	2

Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Finds	After	Before
84	feature: subcircular, irregular sides & base	posthole?	0.55 x 0.5 x 0.13	-	3	85
85	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silt loam	only fill of 84	>0.9 x >0.3 x >0.25	-	84	2
86	feature: subrectangular, irregular sides & base; 3 burrows or stakeholes in W	posthole?	0.6 x 0.5 x 0.12	-	3	87
87	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	only fill of 86	0.6 x 0.5 x 0.12	-	86	2
88	feature: subcircular, gently sloping sides, uneven base	shallow pit?	1.12 x 0.9 x 0.33	-	3	89
89	fill: 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown silty clay	only fill of 88	1.12 x 0.9 x 0.33	3	88	102
90	feature: subcircular, gently sloping sides, concave base	posthole	0.7 x 0.6 x 0.21	-	102	91
91	fill: 10YR2/2 very dark brown silty clay; black staining round edges	only fill of 90	0.7 x 0.6 x 0.21	3;8	90	70
92	cancelled	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	n/a
93	layer: 10YR4/3 brown silty clay; black staining at edges	occupation layer?	>2.7 x >1.5 x <0.25	3	96	103
94	layer: 10YR2/1 black silty clay	buried ploughsoil? (=70)	>2.25 x >1 x <0.35	3	93	2
95	cancelled	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	n/a
96	layer: 2.5Y4/2 dark greyish brown clay	layer	>1 x >0.5 x 0.23	1	3	93
97	unstratified finds	from cleaning surface	n/a	1;3	n/a	n/a
98	feature: subcircular, steep sides uneven base	shallow pit	1.45 x 1.1 x <0.26	-	3	99
99	fill: 10YR4/3 brown silty clay	only fill of 98	1.45 x 1.1 x <0.26	1;3	98	70
100	feature: irregular sides & base	animal/plant disturbance?	0.83 x 0.6 x 0.14	-	3	101
101	fill: 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay	only fill of 100	0.83 x 0.6 x 0.14	3	100	106
102	layer: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown clay loam	layer	>4.75 x >3 x <0.25	-	89	90
103	feature: subcircular, steep sides, flattish base; goes into W baulk	pit	1.15 x >0.6 x 0.4	-	93	105
104	fill: 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown clay loam	top fill of 103	1.05 x >0.6 x 0.2	3	105	108
105	fill: 10YR5/4 yellowish brown clay loam	bottom fill of 103	1.15 x >0.6 x 0.22	-	103	104
106	feature: steep then vertical sides, flat base; truncated by 59	pit	1.42 x >0.54 x 0.6	-	101,109	107
107	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay & 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clay	only fill of 106	1.42 x >0.54 x 0.6	1;3;8	106	102
108	feature: subcircular, steep or vertical sides, concave base	posthole	0.44 x 0.38 x 0.4	-	104	109
109	fill: 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay	only fill of 108	0.44 x 0.38 x 0.4	1;3	108	106

14.2 Tables 2-15 Finds

Table 2. Finds by Material Type

Material type	Count	Weight (g)
1. Stone	23	3632
1. Worked Flint	22	25
3. Pottery	396	5894
3. Ceramic Building Material	151	11160
3. Clay Pipe	2	6
3. Burnt Clay	35	324
4. Glass	1	235
5. Iron	20	726

Material type	Count	Weight (g)
5. Copper Alloy	2	2
6. Slag	4	3121
7. Charcoal	3	3
8. Animal bone	72	1025
8. Shell	10	226

Table 3. Material 1 STONE

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	2	324	LIMESTONE - 1 dense shelly (2 flat surfaces); 1 thin (tile?)	?
	1	202	CHALK - burnt	
	1	18	COAL	
	1	328	SANDSTONE - abraded/burnt?	
	1	673	GREENSAND - part of quern?	
	2	268	SLATE - 1 with nail hole; 1 fragment	
7	1	28	WFLINT - worked flint waste flake (NB knapped flint wall on site)	
9	1	8	LIMESTONE	?
12	1	14	SANDSTONE - flattened on two faces - tile?	?
17	1	312	LIMESTONE - building material?	?
	1	123	CALCAREOUS - pebble	
21	1	97	TUFA - abraded/burnt?	?
25	1	435	LIMESTONE - building material?	?
	1	69	LIMESTONE - roof tile?	
	1	186	LIMESTONE	
	3	126	SLATE - 3, 1 pierced	
37	1	247	LIMESTONE - burnt?	?
42	1	11	LIMESTONE - flat fragment	?
47	1	63	STONE - burnt & abraded	?
52	1	<2	WFLINT - flake	Prehistoric
55	1	2	WFLINT - flake	Prehistoric
66	2	8	WFLINT - 2 flakes, 1 retouched	Prehistoric
68	1	<2	WFLINT - broken flake	Prehistoric
78	1	8	WFLINT - flake, broken	Prehistoric
83	2	12	WFLINT - 2 flakes	Prehistoric
89	2	50	WFLINT - 1 scraper, 1 flake	Prehistoric
93	1	<2	WFLINT - flake	Prehistoric
94	1	2	WFLINT - blade	Prehistoric
96	1	6	WFLINT - flake	Prehistoric
99	7	32	WFLINT - flakes, 1 broken	Prehistoric
107	1	128	GREENSAND - burnt?	?
109	2	40	WFLINT - 1 scraper; 1 blade	Prehistoric

Table 4. Material 3 POTTERY

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	3	22	abraded greyware (RB)	mixed
	1	5	oxidised ware (RB)	
	1	16	misc Med glazed thumb base	
	5	42	S Hants redware (Med) - 3 glazed; 2 rim; 1 overfired	
	29	780	PMed redware - glazed & unglazed; 3 white painted; 3 flower pot	
	1	4	Tudor green (PMed) rim & handle stump - cup?	
	1	23	Bristol glazed stoneware (Mod)	
	2	72	refined whiteware (Mod) - 1 transfer-printed, 1 green glazed fit (see 12 & 17)	
	11	176	2 everted rim jars (RB C1 st -3 rd)	
	2	32	Black-Burnished 1 ware (RB)	
	1	18	New Forest Colour Coat indented beaker (RB late C3 rd -4 th)	
5	1	10	sandy/flint-tempered base	Mediaeval
7	7	44	greyware (RB) - 1 platter rim	mixed
	4	5	oxidised ware (RB)	
	1	13	Med sandy flint-tempered	
	1	4	LMed sandy ware rim	
	1	37	PMed redware - internal glaze (jar/chamber pot?)	
9	1	13	greyware - New Forest? (RB)	mixed
	1	3	grog-tempered ware - Wessex? (RB)	

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
	1	3	v abraded oxidised ware (RB)	
	2	11	Med sandy flint-tempered	
12	5 1 1 1 1 11	71 3 3 8 18 349	greyware (RB) - 2 everted rim jars Med fine sandy pale-fired mottled green glazed jug strap handle Med sandy flint-tempered Border ware (PMed) Raeren stoneware (PMed) - frilled mug/jug base PMed redware - 4 unglazed, 1 slip-painted; 7 glazed, 1 internal glazed dish/bowl - fit (see 37)	mixed
	2	55	refined whiteware (Mod) - 1 green glazed fit (see 2 & 17)	
17	1 7 1 2 19 3 1	6 111 204 5 21 455 97 1	Black Burnished ware (RB) greywares (RB) - 1 flanged bowl, 1 everted rim jar S Hants redware (Med) - most glazed; 3 jar rim; 1 slashed jug handle; 1 applied thumbled strip; 1 glazed jug with applied impressed strip below rim misc Med glazed ware - rilled jug neck LMed sandy ware PMed redware - unglazed, 2 white painted Cologne/Frechen stoneware (PMed) bulbous mug/jug, short cylindrical neck, relief-moulded acorns & oak leaves on body, bearded faces on neck - fit (see 29) refined whiteware (Mod) - 1 green glazed fit (see 2 & 12)	mixed
19	3	14	greyware (RB)	Romano-British
21	3 1 2	21 1 7	greyware (RB) oxidised ware (RB) PMed redware - 1 glazed	mixed
25	2 1 1 1 10	3 2 26 33 115	greyware (RB) Oxford colour-coated ware (RB) LMed glazed sandy ware jug? Cologne/Frechen stoneware (PMed) - cylindrical neck unglazed PMed redware	mixed
29	1 1 4 5	7 10 57 57	greyware (RB) LMed sandyware Cologne/Frechen stoneware (PMed) bulbous mug/jug, short cylindrical neck, relief-moulded acorns & oak leaves on body, bearded faces on neck - fit (see 17) unglazed PMed redware - 1 white painted	mixed
33	1	3	PMed redware - glazed neck	Post-Mediaeval
35	1	2	abraded greyware (RB)	Romano-British
37	1 1 3 1	4 10 51 11	greyware (RB) Med sandy flint-tempered S Hants redware (Med) - 1 jar rim; 1 external glazed jug body PMed redware - internal glazed dish/bowl rim - fit (see 12)	mixed
39	1 2	10 41	LMed sandy ware PMed redware - unglazed; 1 painted	Post-Mediaeval
40	2	15	PMed redware - unglazed; 1 small rod handle	Post-Mediaeval
47	1 1 3	21 20 33	New Forest parchment ware (RB) - mortarium? Med sandy flint-tempered S Hants redware (Med) - 2 jar rims	mixed
48	1 5 1	3 81 57	coarse flint-tempered (Late Prehistoric) greywares: 3 everted rim jars (RB C1 st -3 rd) thick-walled storage jar (RB)	Romano-British
50	24 1	435 7	greywares: 1 everted rim jar (RB C1 st -3 rd) 1 South Gaulish samian (RB C1 st)	Romano-British
52	1 20	1 189	very abraded flint-tempered (Late Prehistoric) greywares: 1 wide-mouth jar, vertical burnished line decoration	Romano-British
55	12 1	218 6	greywares: 1 everted rim jar, 1 lid East Gaulish samian, pale orange decorated	Romano-British
58	1 4	1 30	very abraded flint-tempered (Late Prehistoric) greyware (RB)	Romano-British
63	1	9	dog dish (RB)	Romano-

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
				British
64	1	3	greyware (RB)	Romano-British
68	1 2 5	6 13 69	oxidised ware (RB) Black Burnished 1 ware everted rim jar (RB C1 st -3 rd) greywares (RB)	Romano-British
69	1 1 11	1 7 165	South Gaulish samian, form 18 platter (RB C1 st) oxidised ware (RB) greywares	Romano-British
70	6 2 1 1 26	46 54 272 13 335	5 South Gaulish samian (forms 18,33?,37?); 1 Central Gaulish, form 33? (RB C1 st -2 nd) Black Burnished 1 ware bead rim jar (RB C1 st) abraded Soller mortarium, exterior ribs (RB late C2 nd -early 3 rd) Oxford Colour Coat flanged bowl (RB late C3 rd -4 th) greywares: 3 everted rim jars, 3 lids (RB C1 st -3 rd)	Romano-British
77	1	10	greyware (RB)	Romano-British
89	1	4	1 abraded coarse flint-tempered	Late Prehistoric
91	1 1	15 4	flint-tempered (Late BA) greyware (RB)	Romano-British
93	1 1 2 7	4 3 16 68	fine greyware beaker? (RB) whiteware (RB) greyware, flint inclusions (RB) greywares: 2 everted rim jars (RB C1 st -3 rd)	Romano-British
94	1 1 3 17	4 1 22 185	v abraded grog-tempered (Prehistoric?) South Gaulish samian (RB C1 st) oxidised ware (RB) greywares: 2 thick-walled storage jars (1 finger-smeared), 2 everted rim jars, 1 bowl (RB)	Romano-British
97	1 2	6 25	oxidised ware (RB) greyware (RB)	Romano-British
99	1 1	1 11	greyware (RB) greyware, flint inclusions (RB)	Romano-British
101	3	13	greywares: 1 everted rim jar (RB C1 st -3 rd)	Romano-British
102	1	25	oxidised ware (RB)	Romano-British
104	5	70	greywares: 1 bowl rim (RB)	Romano-British
105	1	15	greyware (RB)	Romano-British
107	1 1 5	3 1 41	flint-tempered (Late Prehistoric) South Gaulish samian (RB C1 st) greywares (RB)	Romano-British
109	1 1	7 5	Dressel 20 amphora (RB C1 st -3 rd) greyware (RB)	Romano-British

Table 5. Pottery totals by ware type

Date	Ware type	Count	Weight (g)
PREHISTORIC	Flint-tempered	6	27
	Grog-tempered	1	4
	<i>sub-total Prehistoric</i>	7	31
ROMANO-BRITISH	Amphora	1	7
	Black Burnished ware (BB1)	7	105
	Fine greyware	1	4
	Greyware	202	2543
	Grog-tempered ware	1	3
	New Forest parchment ware	1	21
	New Forest colour coated ware	1	18
	Oxfordshire colour coated ware	2	15
	Oxidised ware	14	80
	Soller mortarium	1	272
	Samian	11	62

Date	Ware type	Count	Weight (g)
	Whiteware	1	3
	<i>sub-total Romano-British</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>3133</i>
MEDIAEVAL	Late Mediaeval sandy ware	6	71
	Misc Med glazed sandy ware	3	24
	Sandy/flint-tempered coarseware	7	67
	South Hants redware	30	330
	<i>sub-total Mediaeval</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>492</i>
POST-MEDIAEVAL	Border ware	1	8
	English stoneware	1	23
	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	8	187
	Redware	83	1870
	Raeren stoneware	1	18
	Refined whiteware	5	128
	Tudor Green	1	4
	<i>sub-total Post-Mediaeval</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2238</i>
	OVERALL TOTAL	191	3088

Table 6. Material 3 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	1	280	flat fragment (RB)	mixed
	1	301	<i>tegula</i> (RB)	
	8	209	undiagnostic frags (RB?)	
	2	118	floor tile - v poorly wedged fabric, pale-fired, yellow glazed import? (Med)	
			unglazed floor tile - worn (Med)	
	1	199	hearth tile - sparsely flint-tempered, small stabbed holes (Med)	
	1	354	ridge tile - glazed, crested, flint-tempered (Med)	
	1	285	roof tile (Med)	
	8	481	roof tile - flint-tempered (Med)	
	2	85	brick (PMed)	
	1	17	undiagnostic	
	2	110	undiagnostic tile (RB)	
5	1	56	hearth tile - flint-tempered; large, deep conical holes (Med)	Mediaeval?
	1	5	undiagnostic (Med?)	
7	1	6	undiagnostic	?
9	1	44	undiagnostic (RB?)	Romano-British?
11	2	12	undiagnostic (Med?)	Mediaeval?
12	4	116	undiagnostic (RB?)	mixed
	1	12	roof tile - flint-tempered (Med)	
	2	57	roof tile (Med)	
17	1	88	<i>imbrex</i> (RB)	mixed
	2	268	<i>tegula</i> - 1 with thick flange (RB)	
	8	364	undiagnostic (RB?)	
	21	838	roof tile - flint-tempered (Med)	
	1	111	roof tile - flint-tempered, thicker (Med)	
	6	239	roof tile (Med)	
	1	12	brick (PMed)	
19	1	3	undiagnostic	?
21	3	182	roof tile - flint-tempered (Med)	mixed
	1	18	ridge tile? - curved (Med?)	
	1	3	brick (PMed)	
25	2	349	brick - >40mm thick (RB)	mixed
	1	174	<i>tegula</i> (RB)	
	2	60	undiagnostic (RB?)	
	2	98	roof tile (Med)	
	14	77	undiagnostic	
27	1	5	undiagnostic	?
29	2	109	undiagnostic (RB?)	mixed
	2	150	roof tile (Med)	
	1	20	roof tile - flint-tempered (Med)	
	1	8	brick (PMed)	
35	1	51	brick - overfired (PMed)	Post-Mediaeval
37	1	52	flat fragment (RB)	mixed
	1	115	<i>imbrex</i> (RB)	

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
	1	103	<i>tegula</i> (RB)	
	5	1186	hearth tile - sparsely flint-tempered, small stabbed holes, 25-30mm thick (Med)	
	1	439	hearth tile - sparsely flint-tempered, oblique stabbed holes near corner (Med)	
	3	261	roof tile - flint-tempered (Med)	
	3	287	roof tile (Med)	
	1	74	undiagnostic – overfired	
38	1	79	roof tile (Med)	Mediaeval
39	2	203	roof tile (Med)	mixed
	1	78	brick (PMed)	
42	1	23	undiagnostic - abraded (RB?)	Romano-British?
47	2	120	<i>tegula</i> (RB)	mixed
	3	301	flat fragments (RB)	
	1	58	<i>imbrex</i> (RB)	
	4	233	hearth tile - flint-tempered (Med)	
	4	291	roof tile - flint-tempered (Med)	
	2	34	undiagnostic	
48	1	58	1 external surface, undiagnostic (RB)	Romano-British
50	2	48	1 <i>imbrex</i> (RB)	Romano-British
58	1	41	oxidised, frequent fine flint inclusions (PMed)	Post-Mediaeval
69	1	131	small rectangular tile, chamfered edges – complete (PMed)	Post-Mediaeval
70	4	292	1 <i>tegula</i> (RB)	mixed
	2	114	roof tile (PMed)	
93	2	29	1 <i>imbrex</i> (RB)	Romano-British
94	2	55	brick/tile (RB)	Romano-British
99	1	8	undiagnostic (RB)	Romano-British
107	8	357	2 <i>tegula</i> (RB)	Romano-British
109	2	117	1 <i>tegula</i> (RB)	Romano-British

Table 7. CBM totals by type and date

Type	RB	Mediaeval	Post-Mediaeval	Uncertain	Total
<i>imbrex</i>	5				5
<i>tegula</i>	11				11
flat fragment	5				5
floor tile		3	1		4
hearth tile		12			12
ridge tile		2			2
roof tile		62			62
brick	4		6		10
undiagnostic	28	3	1	20	52
TOTALS	53	82	8	20	163

Table 8. Material 3 BURNT CLAY

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	1	38	slight plant impressions	Mediaeval?
42	1	<2	undiagnostic	?
47	1	42	plant impressions	Mediaeval?
50	2	28	burnt clay, 1 external surface, 1 briquetage?	?
55	5	27	1 external surface & plant impressions, briquetage?	?
58	3	8	1 organic-tempered briquetage	?
63	2	23	1 organic-tempered briquetage	?
64	1	4	undiagnostic	?
68	1	3	organic-tempered briquetage	?
89	1	6	organic-tempered briquetage	?
91	2	6	1 organic-tempered briquetage	?
94	3	38	1 large; 2 small, all with plant impressions	?
97	2	73	1 overfired, surface vitrified, plant impressions; 1 organic-tempered briquetage	?
107	7	16	1 with plant impressions; 6 small undiagnostic	?
109	2	8	organic-tempered briquetage?	?

Table 9. Material 3 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	2	6	plain stem frags - 19 th -20 th century	Modern

Table 10. Material 4 GLASS

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	1	236	green 'onion' type wine bottle base (laminating) - 1680-1730	Post-Mediaeval

Table 11. Material 5 METAL

Context	Item No	X-ray No	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	19	4581	<2	banded hexagonal shaft - Modern alloy?	Modern?
9	1	4581	<2	small copper alloy coin - 3 rd century?	Roman
12	5	4582	332	corroded mass of iron - chain links	?
12	7	4582	74	hacksaw & blade - Modern	Modern
12	8	4581	36	part of corroded blade	?
12	9	4581	24	bent nail, with head	?
12	10	4581	12	square-section nail shaft	?
12	11	4581	12	probably bent nail shaft	?
12	12	4581	12	square-section nail with head	?
12	13	4581	<2	probably bent nail shaft	?
12	14	4581	4	small square-section nail with head	?
12	15	4581	14	square-section nail with head	?
12	16	4581	36	nail shaft? fused to wood	?
12	17	4581	26	nail head?	?
12	18	4581	<2	fragment of blade?	?
12	20		30	nail	?
21	4	4581	16	square-section nail with head & bent point	?
25	3	4581	2	small nail with head	?
42	2	4581	8	fragment	?
44	6	4581	84	iron knife blade with tang & bone handle	Modern

Table 12. Material 6 MINERAL WASTE

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	2	2752	iron smelting slag - 1 very dense, 1 large	?
39	1	312	iron smithing slag	?
109	1	57	ironworking slag	?

Table 13. Material 7 FLORAL REMAINS

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	1	<2	charcoal (or clinker/burnt bone?)	?
25	1	<1	small fragment	?
42	1	<2	small fragment	?
50	1	<2	fragment	?

Table 14. Material 8 ANIMAL BONE

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	2	24	sheep forelimb	?
	6	201	cow pelvis, scapula, long bone	
	4	181	horse metacarpal	
	5	2	cat femur, ribs	
	2	33	dog mandible, loose tooth	
	6	19	unidentified	
	1	12	butchered	
17	7	92	sheep mandible, forelimb	?
21	3	2	small abraded fragments	?
25	9	118	cow ribs, long bones	?
	2	13	sheep forelimb, tooth	
29	1	40	horse axis vertebra	?
	1	1	unidentified	
39	2	118	cow pelvis, metatarsal	?
	1	7	sheep	
42	3	2	small abraded fragments	?

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
47	1	26	cow tibia	?
	1	3	cow rib	
	1	1	unidentified	
50	2	51	1 sheep mandible + teeth; 1 cattle ulna	?
55	6	5	very abraded, black staining	?
58	2	2	very abraded, black staining	?
91	1	32	abraded cattle phalanx	?
94	1	4	abraded	?
102	1	30	abraded LM, butchered	?
107	1	6	unidentified	?

Table 15. Material 8 SHELL

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2	5	116	oyster	?
25	1	24	oyster	?
47	4	86	oyster	?

Table 16. Results of the rapid assessment of bulk samples 1 and 2

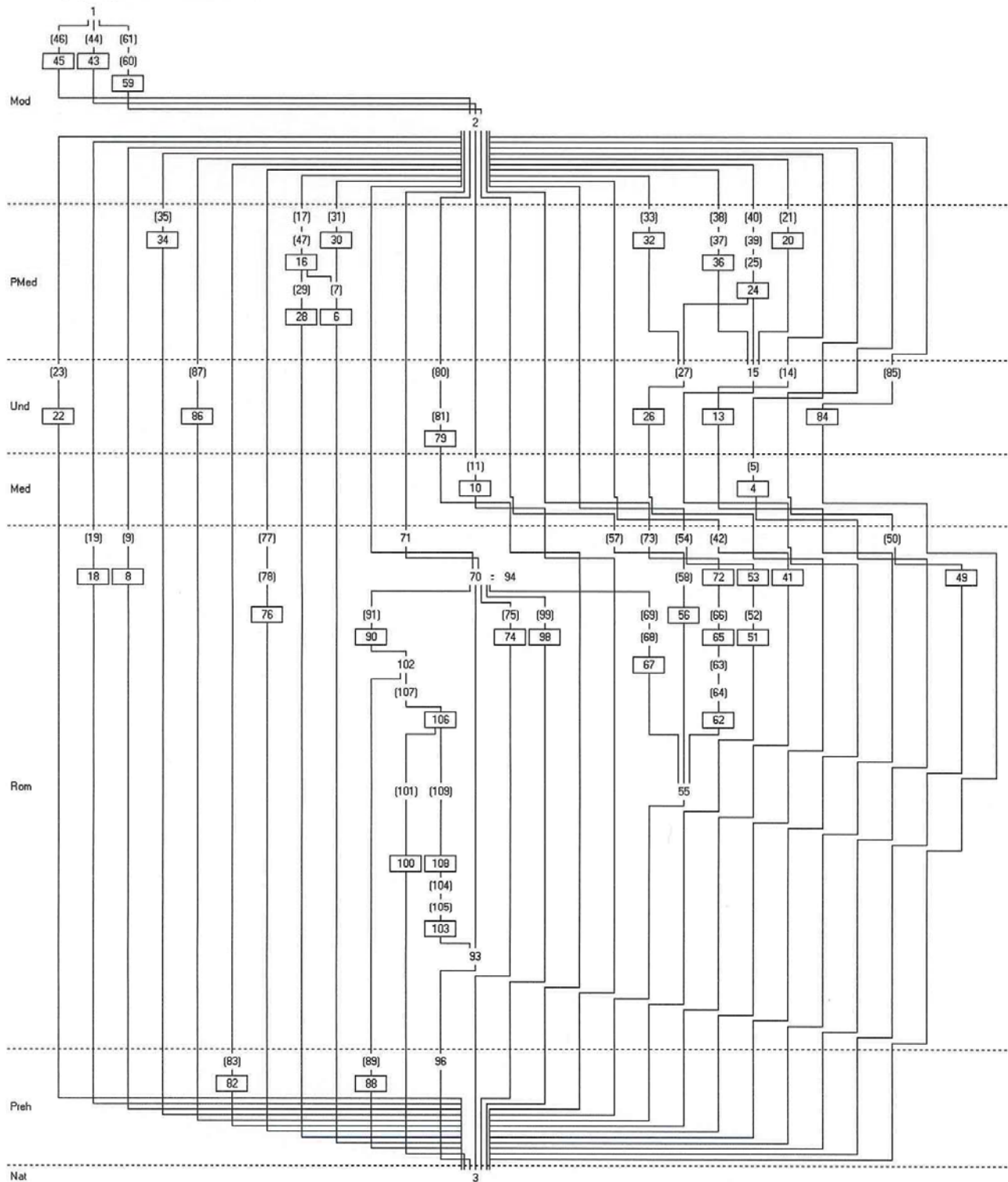
Sample number	Volume sampled (l)	Volume processed (l)	Fraction (eg flot, residue, >300µm)	Charred					Waterlogged		Mollusca		Bone			Insects	Artefacts	Comments
				Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Whole	Fragments	Large	Small	Fragments			
1	3.5	3.5	Flot			1												
			Residue		1	3											1	Pottery fragments <5mm
2	15	15	Flot		1	2	1											
			Residue		1	2								1				Pottery fragments <5mm

Key: Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75

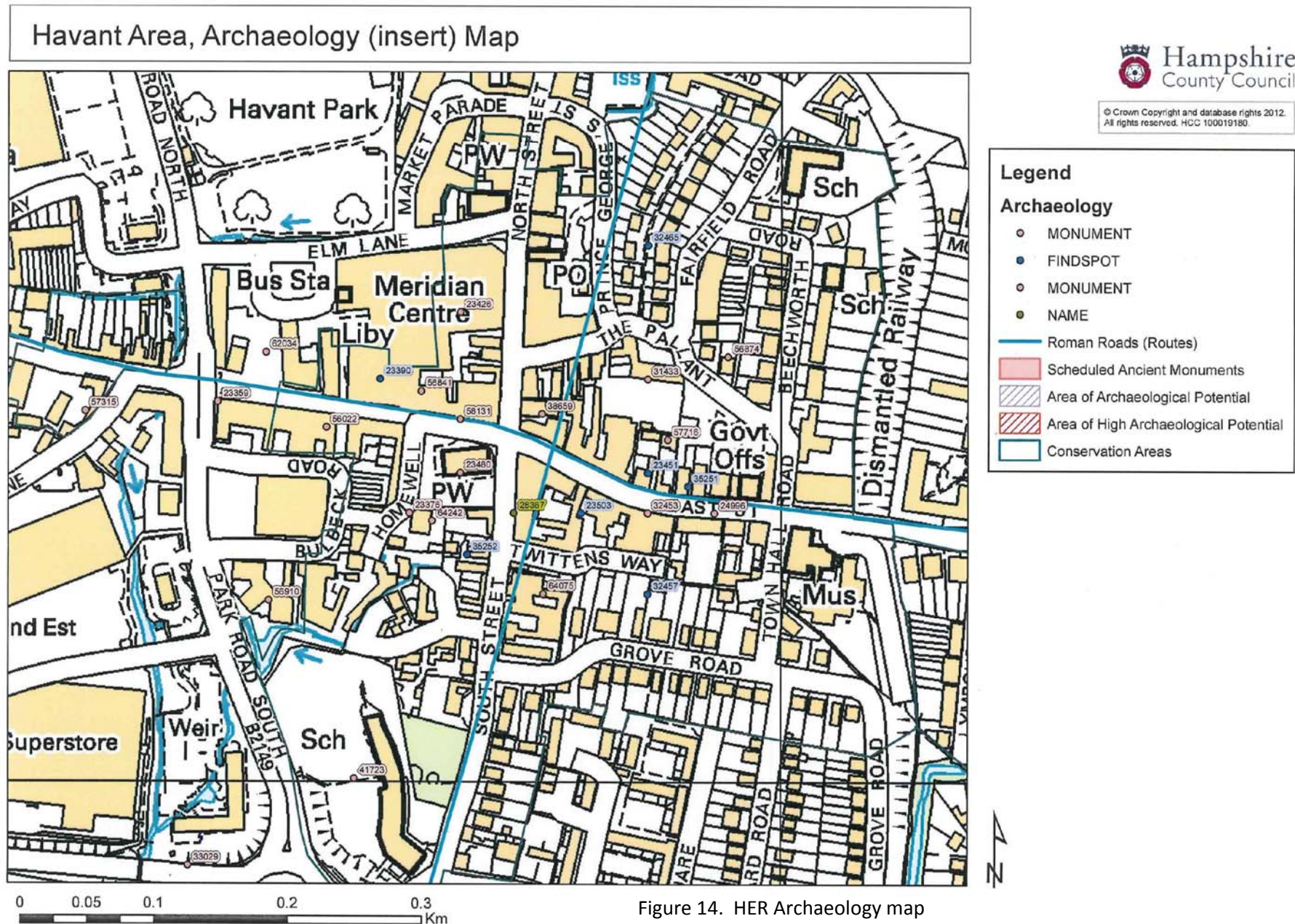
Table 17. Results of the charcoal assessment of bulk samples 1 and 2

Sample number	Species identification		Count	Weight (g)	C14 potential
	Latin name	Common name			
1	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	1	0.053	1
	<i>Fagus sylvaticus</i>	beech	8	0.708	x
	<i>Quercus</i> sp	oak	1	0.039	x
2	Maloideae	hawthorn/sorbus/apple	1	0.049	1
	<i>Quercus</i> sp	oak	9	0.425	x

Table 18. Matrix



15. APPENDIX: HER RECORDS



SAS 450 2012.35

15.1 HER records outside the core of Havant.

AP = aerial photographs; DB = Domesday Book; EBA = Early Bronze Age; EV = evaluation; IA = Iron Age; OS = Ordnance Survey; PMed = Post-Mediaeval; RB = Romano-British; WB = watching brief; WWII = Second World War.

15.2 Prehistoric (pre AD43)

23386 (SU 71625 05900) Mesolithic conical core & two scrapers were found during road works in 1969.

23387 (SU 71600 05900) several Neolithic-type flint flakes were found in the same works.

23482 (SU 71721 05334) two Iron Age silver coins were found at 'Spes Bona' RB villa excavation in 1967.

32430 (SU 72100 07000) stone-packed posthole and possible posthole containing burnt flint & EBA pottery found in 1992 EV of former Oak Park School. Also found IA hearth & pottery, disturbed by RB activity.

64422 (SU 71575 05793) Mesolithic flint cores & flakes found in 1976.

64424 (SU 71557 05780) Neolithic flint tool found in EV in 2013 (see also 10.7).

15.3 Romano-British (43-410)

23436 (SU 71050 06430) possible hut floor, associated with RB pottery & charcoal, recorded in 1971 at 121 West St.

23440 (SU 71030 06430) pit containing Late RB pottery & oyster shell found at 123 West St in 1966.

23482 (SU 71721 05334) large quantities of RB building material found during construction of house ('Spes Bona') in 1913. Amateur excavation in 1923-5 showed it to be part of a RB villa. Rescue excavation in 1967 found walls, foundations & floors, pottery, coins & building material. Two phases (Neronian & 2nd century) identified, with occupation continuing into mid 4th century, followed by demolition.

25000 (SU 71950 06200) possible ditch containing RB pottery found during excavations in 1976.

32430 (SU 72100 07000) 3 RB ditches: U-shape, V-shape & flat-bottomed (last containing c1200 sherds pottery) found during EV in 1992.

50062 (SU 71900 05350) RB brick, tile, mortar, plaster & pottery, probably from villa recorded after trees blown down in 1962 & 1967.

50067 (SU 71850 05370) RB coarsewares, finewares & samian found during building work at Longmead Gdns in 1964.

50142 (SU 71960 05330) RB pottery, roof tiles & combed tiles found at Wade Court in 1997 & 2001.

15.4 Mediaeval (410-1540)

23434 (SU 70900 06300) well containing Mediaeval pottery found in 1927.

23438 (SU 71030 06430) Late Mediaeval pit observed cutting RB floor at 121 West St in 1971 (see also *23436*).

23439 (SU 71055 06430) possible Mediaeval cobbled floor found at 121 West St in 1971.

23482 (SU 71721 05334) 2 Anglo-Saxon beads found at 'Spes Bona' RB villa in 1967.

23496 (SU 72000 05200) Mediaeval salterns recorded S of Wade Farm.

23662 (SU 72030 05260) 12th-13th century pottery found W of Wade Lane in 1974.

32464 (SU 72600 05700) Mediaeval Chichester mint halfpenny found at Glebe Cottage, Pook Lane in 1980.

39300 (SU 70900 05800) Brockhampton recorded in DB as *BROCHEMATUNE* = 'farm of the brook-dwellers'

39341 (SU 72100 05300) Wade Court first recorded as *WADA* = 'ford' in 1170.

64951 (SU 71871 05230) area of ridge and furrow visible in field in 2013.

65093 (SU 71004 06700) possible area of ridge & furrow observed on AP

65106 (SU 72343 05707) possible area of ridge & furrow observed on AP

10.5 Post-Mediaeval (1540-1800)

- 39265 (SU 72050 06950) linear field boundary found in EV at Oak Park in 1999.
 54246 (SU 71200 05400) 4 ditches with PMed/Modern building material seen during WB, may be trackway

15.6 Modern (1800-present)

- 54341 (SU 71286 06357) ditch, chalk-built well & brick walls (probably house shown on OS 1st Edition map)
 54961 (SU 72540 05700) site of house shown on 1841 tithe map
 54962 (SU 72560 05550) rectilinear feature shown on 1841 tithe map
 55351 (SU 71368 06383) site of Havant Union Workhouse shown on OS 1st Edition 25" map
 55972 (SU 71044 06293) 1860 Pumping Station, extended 1926
 65120 (SU 71161 06027) site of WWII military camp, seen on AP
 65154 (SU 71395 05818) site of sewage works built 1909, seen on AP & OS.

15.7 Negative evidence

- 55938 (SU 71798 05341) WB at 8 Langstone Ave found no evidence of RB villa at 'Spes Bona', but could be courtyard/open space, as further finds to E.
 56105 (SU 71997 07000) EV at Oak Park in 2004 found no archaeological deposits but extensive Modern infilling over natural.
 56841 (SU 71731 06291) WB at 12 West St in 1994 found no archaeological deposits.
 56910 (SU 71617 06135) WB at the former Dolphin pub in 2005 found no archaeological deposits.
 57050 (SU 71478 06549) EV at Potash Terraces in 2005 found no archaeological deposits.
 57701 (SU 72322 06180) WB at 33 Emsworth Rd in 2006 found no archaeological deposits.
 57716 (SU 71915 06255) EV at 21 East St in 2007 found thick cultivated soil, but no archaeological deposits.
 64424 (SU 71557 05780) EV E of Langstone Technology Park in 2013 found no archaeological deposits in 9 of 10 trenches (see also 10.2).

15.8 Historic Buildings

The majority of listed buildings in Havant date from the 18th and 19th centuries. Of particular interest are the few buildings that survived the 1760 fire and the 19th century Parchment Works. Individual listings are not given here, as there are so many, but the details of all the listed buildings in South Street are given in the text.