

**Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
At 3 Grove Road, Havant, Hampshire
PO9 1AR,**

Prepared for Hail And Stone Consultancy.

National Grid Reference: SU 718062

Planning Reference: APP/14/00065

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Freelance Field Archaeologist & Consultant**

April 2015

S. Non-technical summary

- S.1 *An archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of two trenches was carried out by James Roberts on the 23rd March 2016 in advance of proposed development on land the rear of 3 Grove Road, Havant, Hampshire.*
- S.2 *These excavations identified a simple deposit sequence consisting of a modern topsoil horizon which directly overlay natural gravel, this sequence was recorded within both trenches.*
- S.3 *The archaeological evaluation identified severe truncation to the site, and it is likely that the area was levelled sometime in the early 20th century during residential development and subsequently built up with the import of topsoil.*
- S.4 *Trench 1 contained an undated truncated pit and a modern service trench. Trench 2 contained a probable tree bole and a truncated undated linear. All of these features were extremely shallow, almost certainly as a result of the aforementioned truncation.*
- S.5 *Based upon the results of the evaluation and the presence of archaeological features, it was deemed that a watching brief to meet planning conditions 9 and 10 should be maintained on works likely to impact on these remains. Therefore archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during any deep groundworks, which will include the excavation of foundations and services for the new property and any associated work. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S.6 *On the completion of the monitoring and recording, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs*

1. Site location and description

- 1.1 The site, 3 Grove Road, is located on the south side of Twittens way and is bounded to the east and west by garden plots. The site is close to the historic core of Havant, Hampshire, at grid ref SU 718062 (fig 1). The site lies within an area identified as being an Archaeologically Important Area (Hampshire County Council: Historic Town Surveys: Havant). It lies in close proximity of the 1st century Roman road that ran from Chichester towards Winchester and Southampton, and well-preserved Roman and medieval remains have been previously located within the vicinity.
- 1.2 The underlying geology is mapped as Cretaceous Chalk; this is overlain by superficial Head deposits, which are gravelly deposits formed by the downslope movement of chalk from the north.



Figure 1, Site Location

2. Planning background

- 2.1 Outline planning consent (Planning Reference APP/14/00065) has been granted by Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority for the construction of a two bedroomed house with a new opening in the wall to provide access from Twittens Way
- 2.2 This planning consent is subject to three archaeological planning conditions (8,9 and 10) requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. Condition 8 states that 'no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'. Condition 8 was met by an evaluation which identified a series of truncated features. Based on the results of the evaluation a watching brief is required to meet planning conditions 9 and 10. This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the deeper groundworks which may expose any further archaeological features.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual monitoring of any deeper groundworks which may expose further archaeological features beyond those identified during the evaluation.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) standards.
- 5.2 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health. and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.3 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.4 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.5 All archaeological features will be half sectioned.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any excavated archaeological features identified. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also

record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.

- 5.7 All archaeological features and deposits will be levelled into the Ordnance Datum.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of excavated archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the site works and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 5.11 Throughout the site works a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by James Roberts. A contingency will be made for additional personnel if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring and recording will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the local curator (on behalf of Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

- 7.2 Mr David Hopkins will be notified as soon as possible of the start date of works on the site.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with Mr David Hopkins.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for Mr David Hopkins for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 Mr David Hopkins shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to the Hampshire Museums service.
- 8.2 The archive will be deposited with the local museum.
- 8.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from the Museum Service for the site archive.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring and recording will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:

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

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring and recording;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

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

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring and recording;

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

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

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

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

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority) The local planning department of Havant Borough Council, the Historic Environment Record (including two hardcopies and a digital version in pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in an appropriate journal describing the results.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

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

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring and recording will be undertaken by James Roberts using standard archaeological field techniques with additional personnel if required. It is anticipated that the archaeological on site works will take 2-4 working days and the report preparation also 2-3 working days depending on the results of this fieldwork.

- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by James Roberts and where available specialist analysis from:-

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

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

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

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

16. Ownership

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