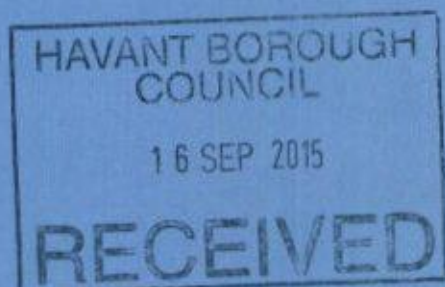


**LAND OFF RANELAGH
ROAD, HAVANT,
HAMPSHIRE, PO9 1NR**

**POST-EXCAVATION
ASSESSMENT REPORT**



REPORT NO: R112211

SEPTEMBER 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND OFF RANELAGH ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, PO9 1NR
POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Issue 1: Issued for Approval

Site Code: RRHH14

Central NGR: 470798 106278

Local Planning Authority: Havant Borough Council

Planning Reference: APP/12/00772

Commissioning Client: Foreman Homes Ltd

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Report Reference: R12211

Land Off Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire, P09 1NR: Post-Excavation Assessment Report

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological investigation on land off Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 1NR (470798 106278). The investigation was commissioned by Foreman Homes Ltd and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) between the 1st and 5th of December 2014, prior to the development of the site.

The archaeological excavation followed, and was informed by, a series of archaeological evaluation trenches excavated in September/October 2014. Evaluation Trench 8 uncovered a small section of a large prehistoric ditch. This linear feature and the area surrounding it was the target for the archaeological strip, map and record investigation.

The investigation comprised a 20m by 30m excavation area, in the north-west corner of the site. The linear feature, identified in the evaluation, was revealed alongside a small number of discreet pits containing burnt material and two intact placed ceramic vessels. Four sections hand-excavated through the ditch all revealed pottery of a consistent type, dating to the Late Bronze-Age. The two intact vessels also appear to be from the late Bronze-Age, of the post-Deverill-Rimbury type.

All the pits were located to the north of the linear feature and possibly indicate the interior side of an enclosure boundary. However, there was no evidence to suggest occupation or settlement other than the pits, which may represent a processing or ritualistic activity. There are a number of similarities between the archaeological features at Ranelagh Road and other sites of a similar date from the Hampshire Basin and upland areas of Hampshire, in regards to placed ceramic vessels and co-axial field systems. The evidence recovered from Ranelagh Road contributes to the knowledge of late Bronze Age activity in Hampshire and to research framework objectives within the region generally, but are relatively limited in extent and do not present significant diversity.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Foreman Homes Ltd (the Client) to carry out archaeological works on land off Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire (centred at NGR 470818 106252), hereafter 'the site' (Fig. 1). The site is the subject of a residential development for which planning permission (Planning Ref APP/12/00772) was granted by Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This document provides a report on the results of the archaeological works which consisted of a 'strip, map and record', investigation of an area of archaeological potential identified by prior evaluation trenching.

2.1.2 This investigation formed part of a staged approach to understanding and addressing the archaeological implications of the proposed development and was undertaken in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development. The staged approach was secured by conditions 36-38 of planning permission for the proposed development, which state:

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

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

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

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

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

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

2.1.3 The archaeological works reported on in this document address conditions 37 and 38, condition 36 having been addressed by a trial trench evaluation conducted in October 2014 (PCA 2014).

2.1.4 This report has been prepared in accordance with the approved **Written Scheme of Investigation** (PCA 2014), standards and guidance for archaeological excavation of Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The site, an area of some 2.5ha, is located south of Ranelagh Road and west of Brockhampton Road, some of 1km west of Havant town centre (Fig. 1). At the time of the investigation, the south-western part of the site was open ground separated from allotments in the northern part of the site by a rough track used as site access. Buildings that had previously stood in the eastern part had been largely cleared.

2.2.2 The site is relatively low-lying and a number of springs are known in its vicinity while the course of the Hermitage Stream runs north-south some 50m west of the site. The site lies at approximately 6m above Ordnance Datum and is generally level. Spot heights close to the site indicate a general fall from north to south in the area.

2.2.3 The British Geological Survey shows that the study site lies over undifferentiated river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay overlying Chalk.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The Desk-based Assessment (SAU 2012) provided a comprehensive study of the archaeological and historical background to the site, which is not repeated here. The assessment summarised the archaeological potential of the site as follows: 'No archaeological finds or sites are known from within the site but this probably relates to a lack of disturbance in the last 150 years. The area around the development site has produced archaeological finds from the prehistoric period onwards, including evidence of activity dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods. Given the presence of scattered prehistoric and later finds in the surrounding area, and of a medieval well close to the site, the potential for archaeologically significant remains to be present is considered to be high. Any surviving remains are likely to be of local and possibly of regional significance'.

- 2.3.2 The archaeological evaluation (PCA 2014), which comprised 21 20m X 1.8m trenches, identified one certain archaeological feature in Trench 8, an apparently curving ditch, possibly representing an enclosure. From a section excavated across the ditch two sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered. The evaluation results otherwise appeared to suggest the site has been heavily disturbed by Brickearth quarrying and other relatively recent activity. In consequence of disturbance, the evaluation report concluded that a small area of the site around Trench 8 constituted the only area within the site retaining archaeological potential.

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Works – Strip, Map and Record

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological work was to investigate an area of the site around evaluation Trench 8 for further evidence of the possible enclosure found in that trench, along with any other archaeological resources and to determine the date nature and extent of those resources, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 3.1.2 This report aims to present the results of the strip, map and sample investigation and an assessment of the archaeological resources that were identified and a recommendation for further reporting as appropriate.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following summary of results based on the site archive and provides a description of archaeological features and deposits that were recorded in the investigation. Owing to the lack of direct stratigraphic relationships between archaeological features and the similar dates of artefactual evidence recovered, only one phase of archaeological activity was identified. This phase relates to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period.

4.2 Strip Map and Sample Investigation

- 4.2.1 Prior to the investigation a unique site code was allocated by PCA: **RRHH14**. This has been used on all site records and other components of the archive of the investigation. The archive is held at the Winchester office of PCA.
- 4.2.2 The investigation comprised of the excavation of an area approximately 20 X 30m targeting the area around evaluation Trench 8 (Fig. 2). The investigation targeted archaeological resources identified by that trench. The area was set out using a GPS device to ensure its pre-determined location was achieved accurately. The area was then mechanically stripped using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless blade bucket. All mechanical excavations were supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions on the site. Mechanical excavation was halted at the top of the underlying natural Brickearth into which all archaeological features had been cut. Spoil was stored beside the investigation area.
- 4.2.3 Following completion of the excavation it was intended that additional monitoring of groundwork immediately north of the excavation area, on the line of an access track, should be carried out, where this might expose archaeological resources. In the event no groundwork was undertaken other than to raise levels in this part of the site leaving, *in situ*, the existing track.

4.3 Phase 1: Natural Geology

- 4.3.1 The natural geology exposed across the excavation was a Brickearth clay, allocated context number (102).

4.4 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 4.4.1 The possible enclosure ditch (group number [103]) identified in Trench 8 of the archaeological evaluation was revealed running north-west/south-east across the excavation area. The ditch appeared to be straight with no evidence of the curve that was previously conjectured by the evaluation, suggesting that the ditch may represent a boundary or a much larger enclosure (Fig. 3). Four sections (comprising a 20% sample) were excavated through the ditch showing a consistent 'V-shaped' profile with an approximate depth of 0.75m (Plate 3 and 4, Fig. 5). The fill of the ditch appeared to be a low energy deposit, likely to be a result of continued disuse and silting, rather than a single backfilling event. Although very little artefactual evidence was recovered from the ditch, each excavated section yielded at least one fragment of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.
- 4.4.2 Two intact upright ceramic vessels (SF1 and SF2) were uncovered in the area to the north of ditch [103] (Fig. 3). Both were placed within pits that were not significantly larger than the vessel itself; the pits contained a very thin layer packing fill (SF1 in [112] with packing fill [113] and SF2 in [122] with packing fill [123]), suggesting that the pits were deliberately created for the vessels to stand in. Although the vessels appear to be made from the same fabric they are of substantially different sizes; SF1 is 0.40m in diameter and is 0.27m tall and SF2 is 0.21m in diameter and is 80mm tall (Plates 6 and 7). The date and general form of the two ceramic vessels appeared to indicate that they may have been urned cremations, however the vessels contained only a significant quantity of burnt flint (Fig. 4).
- 4.4.3 A small circular pit [110], filled with burnt material, was located approximately 0.30m to the south-west of the ceramic vessel SF1 (Plate 5 and Fig. 4). The proximity of the burnt pit to the vessel would suggest that they may be related or contemporary, however the lack of any direct dating evidence from [101] makes this difficult to assert.
- 4.4.4 Two pits, containing burnt flint and burnt clay, were found in the north-east corner of the excavation area. Even though the two pits are of different size, pit [118] the smaller, the contents and form of the pits were consistent. The natural clay, into which the pits were cut, was bright red and friable as if it had been fired, suggesting that the pits may have been the location of *in situ* burning (Plates 1 and 2, Fig. 3 & 5).
- 4.4.5 Only one other archaeological feature was identified within the excavation area. A small, shallow discreet feature [106] was located to the north of ditch [103]; it did not contain any dating evidence (Fig. 3).

4.5 Phase 3: Modern build up

- 4.5.1 The archaeological horizon was capped by a modern build up layer comprising of a topsoil (100) and a subsoil (101).

4.6 Finds

- 4.6.1 Only two artefact types were recovered from Ranelagh Road, pottery and burnt flint. A summary of the pottery assemblage is included in Appendix 2. The very large quantity of burnt flint was largely recovered from the discreet pit features and the contents of the two intact vessels. This material is inherently un-datable, but is often found in association with artefacts and features of a known prehistoric date. It is therefore most often interpreted as being characteristic of prehistoric activity.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Discussion

- 5.1.1 The primary target of the archaeological investigation, the linear feature identified in evaluation Trench 8, [103], did not follow the curve that was projected. This changes the interpretation of the feature as ditch defining a small enclosure, and makes it more likely that it represents a boundary ditch or a part of a much larger enclosure. This suggestion is somewhat supported by the other archaeological features found on site, all of which are located to the north of the ditch, possibly indicating the presence of an interior and exterior side of the boundary/enclosure ditch. Each section excavated through the ditch revealed sherds of flint tempered pottery, of the post-Deverill-Rimbury type, providing a consistent Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date for the feature (Hey & Hind 2014, 120).
- 5.1.2 The two pits containing burnt material ([118] and [120]), with evidence suggesting that they may represent the site of *in-situ* burning, do not have an obvious interpretation. The only finds recovered from these features were burnt flints and some flecks of burnt/fired natural clay. The lack of charcoal suggests that the burning may not have been caused directly by fire, but by the flints being placed in the pits while still hot.
- 5.1.3 The two intact ceramic vessels (SF1 and SF2) are not easily interpreted. Summary assessment of the two vessels revealed that they are of a very similar coarse, flint tempered fabric, of the post-Deverill-Rimbury type, dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Initial interpretations drew upon the similarities between the vessels and cremation urns, however neither vessel contained any cremated human remains, but only large quantities of burnt flint (this was further supported by the results of the processing of environmental samples, which revealed no evidence of burnt bone and only limited amounts of charcoal (Appendix 3). Although these vessels, filled with burnt flint, could have had a practical use (such as heating water for processing tasks), it should also be considered that they may have held some ritualistic function. A ritualistic interpretation could be supported by the fact that both vessels appear to have been purposefully buried in an upright position and not just discarded. They may have been representative of burials, acting as a form of cenotaph.

- 5.1.4 Similarities can be drawn between the results of the excavation at Ranelagh Road and excavations, carried out by Wessex Archaeology, at Groom's Farm, Hampshire. Groom's Farm revealed a range prehistoric features, from multiple periods, but included elements of a Late Bronze-Age unenclosed settlement. Within the settlement a number of placed ceramic pots were identified in discreet pits. The date range for the intact vessels appears to be from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, with a concentration from the Late Bronze-Age. Furthermore Groom's Farm demonstrated a co-axial field system, consisting of a number of boundary ditches forming grids that likely represent individual boundaries or enclosures (Wessex Archaeology 2012). This is a feature that appears to be common across late Bronze-Age sites, with many examples recorded across Hampshire (Clelland 2012; Sulikowska 2010; Leivers & Gibson 2011), and it is likely that the boundary ditch identified at Ranelagh Road forms a part of a much larger enclosure system.

5.2 Conclusion

- 5.2.1 The archaeological investigation of Ranelagh Road, Havant, successfully answered the aims and objectives as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and in section 3 of this document. The ditch that was identified in Trench 8 and initially interpreted as a section of small enclosure was exposed for a greater length and may represent part of a larger enclosure or boundary ditch, perhaps part of an enclosure system within which domestic or ritual activity was practised. The nature and extent of all other features was characterised, with all features appearing to be from the Late Bronze-Age.
- 5.2.2 Evidence for Late Bronze-Age activity on the Hampshire coastal plane and intertidal zones has been relatively sparse. The lack of data does not necessarily represent a low level of Late Bronze-Age activity compared to the upland areas of Hampshire, but is more likely to represent a relative low sample from coastal areas. The excavation at Ranelagh Road, although only providing a limited amount of data, contributes to building a wider picture for Late Bronze-Age activity. The presence of a large boundary ditch (potentially part of a co-axial field system) and the deliberately buried vessels suggests is consistent with a growing number of sites identified in similar terrain within the Hampshire Basin as well as upland areas of the region. As such, the result of the excavation contributes to the wider framework of Later Bronze-Age research in Hampshire.
- 5.2.3 The results of the excavation, while contributing to research framework objectives within the region generally, are relatively limited in extent and do not present significant diversity. As such, they offer limited possibilities for further analysis or research and do not warrant full publication. It is recommended the results, as set out in this report, are incorporated into the Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record maintained by Hampshire County Council and are provided in summary form to the relevant period journal.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is grateful to Foreman Homes Ltd for commissioning the work. PCA is also grateful for the advice of David Hopkins, Hampshire County Archaeologist.

The author would like to thank Paul McCulloch for project management, Jon Kaines and Katherine Marshall for their hard work in the field, Nathalie Barrett for site survey and Jennifer Simonson for producing the graphics used in this report.

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Appendix 1 – Context Index

Context No	Phase	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Same As	Small Finds No	Env. Sample No
100				Layer	Site wide topsoil					
101				Layer	Site wide subsoil					
102				Layer	Brick earth natural					
103				Group	Group No. for ditch					
					V-shaped cut of ditch, poss. Late Bronze Age (part of group [103])			[108], [114], [116], (109), (115), (117)		
104		104	1	Cut		6.22mOD	5.46mOD			
					Fill of [104] (part of group [103])	6.22mOD				
105			1	Fill		6.29mOD	6.16mOD			
106		106	2	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	6.29mOD				
107			2	Fill	Fill of [106]					
					V-shaped cut of ditch, poss. late Bronze Age (part of group [103])			[104], [114], [116], (105), (115), (117)		
108		108	3	Cut		6.15mOD	5.39mOD			
					Fill of [108] (part of group [103])	6.15mOD				
109			3	Fill						
		110/112	4	Cut	Small burnt pit	6.39mOD	6.27mOD			<2>
110			4	Fill	Burnt material fill of [110]	6.39mOD				
111					Cut for intact pottery vessel 1, poss. cut for cremation vessel	6.43mOD	6.09mOD			
112		110/112	5	Cut	Thin packing fill of [112]	6.43mOD			1	<1>
113			5	Fill				[104], [108], [116], (105), (109), (117)		
					V-shaped cut of ditch, poss. Late Bronze Age (part of group [103])					
114		114	6	Cut		6.21mOD	5.57mOD			
					Fill of [114] (part of group [103])	6.21mOD				
115			6	Fill						
					V-shaped cut of ditch, poss. Late Bronze Age (part of group [103])			[104], [108], [114]		
116		116	7	Cut		6.22mOD	5.45mOD			

117	7	Fill	Fill of [116] (part of group [103])	6.22mOD	(105), (109), (115)
118	8	Cut	Burnt pit, poss. In situ burning (smaller)	6.34mOD	6.11mOD
119	8	Fill	Burnt flint fill of [118]	6.34mOD	
120	8	Cut	Burnt pit, poss. In situ burning (larger)	6.39mOD	6.26mOD
121	8	Fill	Burnt flint fill of [120]	6.39mOD	
122	9	Cut	Cut for intact pottery vessel 2, poss. cut for cremation vessel	6.34mOD	6.17mOD
123	9	Fill	Thin packing fill of [122]	6.34mOD	<3>
				2	

Appendix 2 - Pottery Summary Assessment

Introduction

This summary assessment provides an overview of the pottery assemblage recovered from excavations at Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire. The archaeological investigation produced 53 sherds of pottery, at a weight of 563g, and two intact vessels. The majority of individual assemblages is small (1-30 sherds), many of them consisting of only one or two sherds, although, there is one medium (31-100 sherds) assemblage, which is directly related to one of the intact vessels.

The Pottery Assemblage

The assemblage from Ranelagh Road consisted of pottery from three different periods (Middle Bronze-Age, Late Bronze-Age and post-medieval), however 96% of sherds are of post-Deverill-Rimbury type and therefore date to the late Bronze-Age (quantity and brief description of the assemblage is included in the following Table). Furthermore the two intact vessels also appear to be formed from a post-Deverill-Rimbury fabric. Special Find 1 from context (111) has a 0.40m diameter and is 0.27m tall; it can be described as being a very large coarseware globular jar in form. Special find 2 from context (123) has a 0.21m diameter and is 80mm tall; it can be described as medium coarseware globular bowl in form. The two vessels appear to be made from the same fabric and are likely to be of the same date.

Context	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Tempering	Other Comments	Type	Date Range
041	1	11	Flint		Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
	1	11	Grog		Deverill-Rimbury	Mid Bronze Age
101	1	77	Flint & Grog	Rim sherd (14.5cm radius)	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
	4	74	Flint	Coarse tempering, irregular firing with smooth burnished face	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
	7	24	Flint		Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
	1	9	n/a	Possible contamination		Post-med
105	4	4	Flint		Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
109	4	14	Flint		Post-Deverill-	Late Bronze

					Rimbury	Age
111	Whole vessel		Flint	SF1 v. large globular jar, coarse ware	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
	8	125	Flint	Found in the contents of SF1, much finer than SF1	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
	13	132	Flint	Coarse tempering	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
115	5	56	Flint	Fine tempering, dark material with burnished face	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
	1	17	Flint	Fine tempering, dark material with burnished face	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
117	3	8	Flint		Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age
123	Whole vessel		Flint	SF2 medium yet shallow globular bowl, coarse ware	Post-Deverill-Rimbury	Late Bronze Age

Table: Quantity and spot dates of RRHH14 pottery assemblage

Since the vast majority of the pottery assemblage can be dated to the Late Bronze-Age and that the majority of those sherds come from secure contexts, it can be said that all of the archaeological resources can be dated to this period.

The one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from a site-wide sub-soil. Similarly, a single sherd of Deverill-Rimbury Middle Bronze-Age recovered from the sub-soil is residual.

Appendix 3 - Environmental Sample Report (ARCA, University of Winchester)

BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL PROCESSING OF BULK ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES RRHH14

David Ashby

2015

1. Introduction

ARCA processed by flotation c.80 litre bulk sample labelled RRHH14 from Havant, Hampshire in December 2014. The sample RRHH14 is reported to be from around /beneath a Bronze Age urned cremation and included the urned cremation itself. The greater than 1mm residues were sorted visually into material categories and weighed. The 250 micron flots were scanned using a x10 binocular microscope. This document reports the results of the said inspection, however, because there is no contextual information no interpretation has been attempted. The work was carried out for Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) (PCA).

2. Methodology

The samples received from PCA were stored in 10 litre plastic buckets. The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flot respectively. Both flots and residues were air dried at 40°C for 72 hours and then the flot was systematically examined under a low-power binocular microscope and quantitative observations made on the preserved biological remains. The residue fraction >11.2mm was also systematically sorted to recover artefacts and preserved biological remains.

3. Results

No recognisable charred bioenvironmental remains were recovered from RRHH14 samples. There was no burnt bone at all, as might have been expected from a cremation. Fine pebble-sized, very angular, burnt flint fragments predominate the assemblage and is preponderant in context 111 in all quadrants with a total weight of 1307g. Occasional fragments of very abraded prehistoric pottery were recovered but none were diagnostic. Rare granular fragments of a slag-like material was an unusual find, its origin though is unknown.

Sam ple	Cont ext	Small Finds Number	Quadr ant	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
1	113		NE	Pot	9.31	Bronze age?
				Burnt Flint	87.9	
				Charcoal	0.07	
				Charcoal	+	Flot
1	113		SW	Burnt Flint	6.4	Flot
				Charcoal	0.29	
				Charcoal	+	
1	113		SE	Slag	0.19	Black, vesicular/glassy non-magnetic angular granules
				Flint Flake	0.17	
				Charcoal	0.43	
				Burnt Flint	1.61	

			Pot	1.41	Bronze age?
			Charcoal	+	Flot
1	113	NW	Burnt Flint	22.46	Bronze age? Black, vesicular/glassy non-magnetic angular granules
			Pot	19.05	
			Charcoal	0.26	
			Flint Flake	0.08	
			Slag	0.46	
			Charcoal	+	
1	111	SW	Charcoal	0.42	
			Burnt Flint	227	
1	111	SE	Charcoal	0.46	
			Burnt Flint	324	
1	111	NW	Charcoal	0.51	
			Burnt Flint	323	
2	111	NE	Charcoal	0.66	
			Burnt Flint	433	
3	123	2	Pot	4.6	Bronze age?
			Charred Seed	0.01	fragment
			Charcoal	+	Flot
4	111	1	Charcoal	2.05	Bronze age?
			Pot	19.32	
			Burnt Flint	253	
			Charcoal	+	

Table. Samples examined from RRHH14. Codes for semi quantitative examination of flots: + - 0-9, ++ - 10-99, +++100-999, ++++ - 1000-9999, +++++ - >10,000

Recommendations

On the basis of the tabulated results above the bioenvironmental remains from RRHH14 have **NO potential** for further study and no further analysis is recommended.

Bibliography

Wilkinson, K.N. and Stevens, C.J. (2008) *Environment archaeology: approaches, techniques and application*. The History Press, Stroud.

Appendix 4 – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-222287

Project details

Project name	Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Following an archaeological evaluation, carried out in September/October 2014, a larger archaeological excavation was required by the Hampshire County Archaeologist. This would focus on a linear feature identified during the evaluation. The excavation, carried out in December 2014, uncovered the full extent of the linear feature through an excavation area of 20m by 30m (v-shaped and approx. 0.75m below ground level). Furthermore three small pits, filled with burnt material and burnt flint, and two placed intact late Bronze-Age ceramic vessels were identified. The two vessels, although appearing at first to represent cremation urns, contained no human remains but only burnt flint. All other features were dated, through pottery finds, to the late Bronze-Age.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2014 End: 05-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	RRHH14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	APP/12/00772 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	GLOBULAR JAR Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	GLOBULAR BOWL Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire
Postcode	PO9 1NR
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 70798 06278 50.85112219677 -0.994152746133 50 51 04 N 000 59 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.45m Max: 6.43m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA West
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Thomas Hayes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Foreman Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	RRHH14
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	RRHH14
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	RRHH14
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND OF RANELAGH ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, PO9 1NR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thomas Hayes
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	PCA

Place of issue or
publication Winchester

Description Assessment Report

Entered by Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 1 September 2015

Appendix 5 - Site Photographs



Plate 1 East facing view of burnt pit [118]



Plate 2 East facing view of quadranted burnt pit [120]



Plate 3 North-West facing view of ditch slot [104]

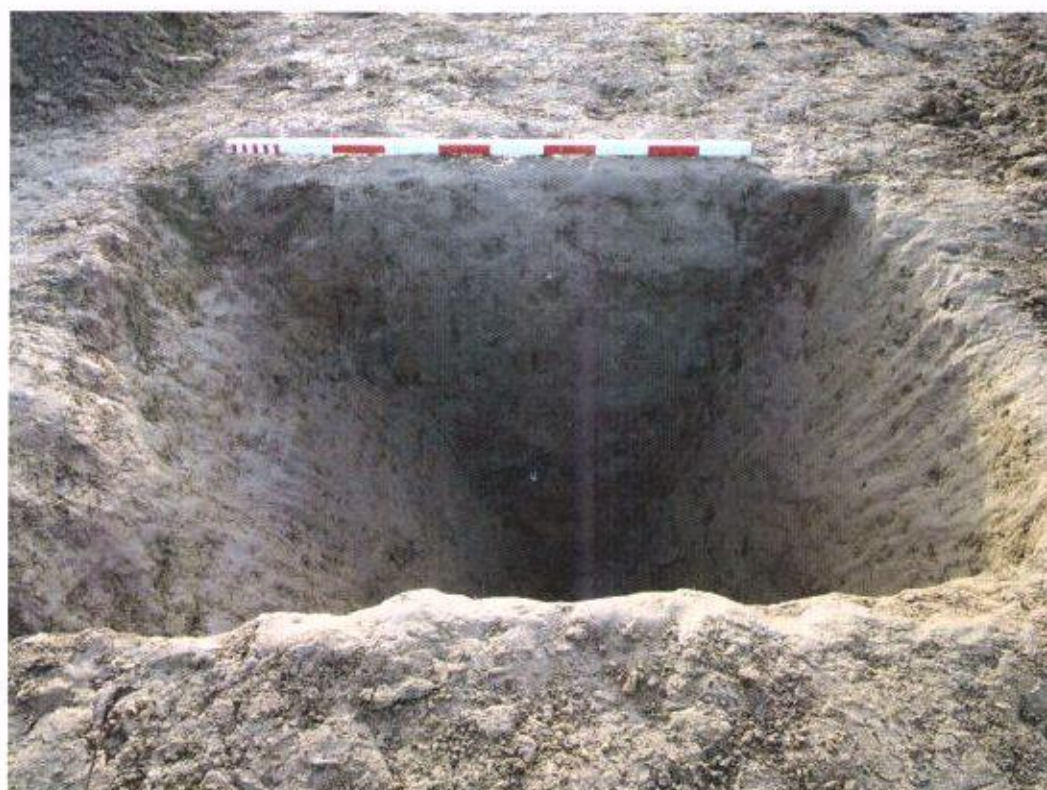


Plate 4 North-West facing view of ditch slot [108]



Plate 5 North facing plan view of SF1 and small burnt pit [110]

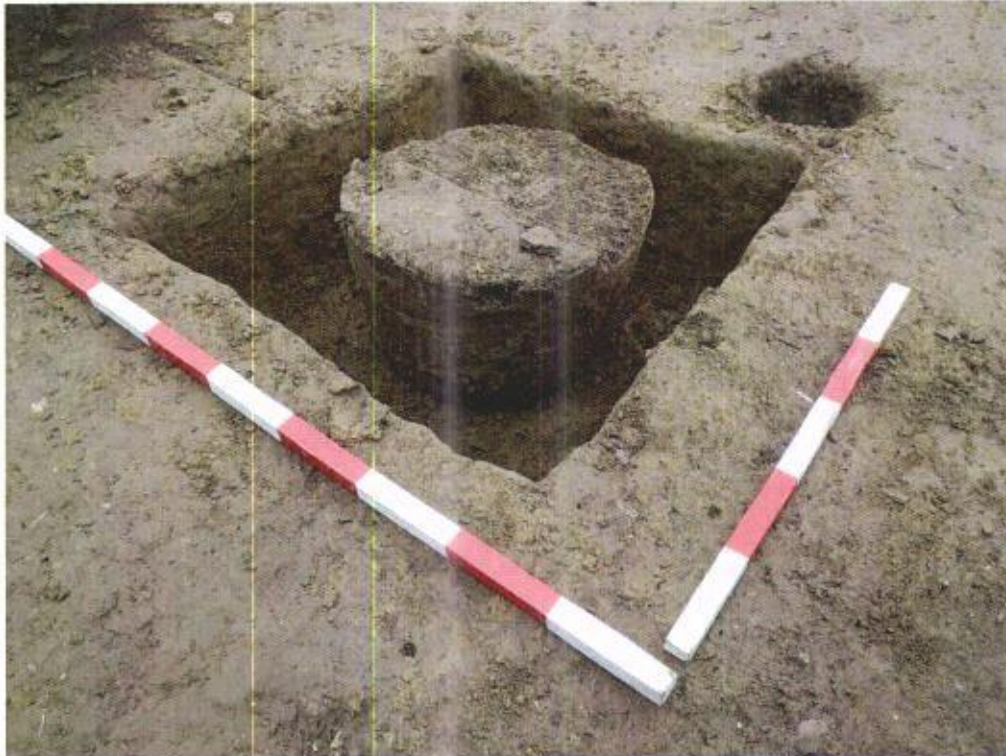


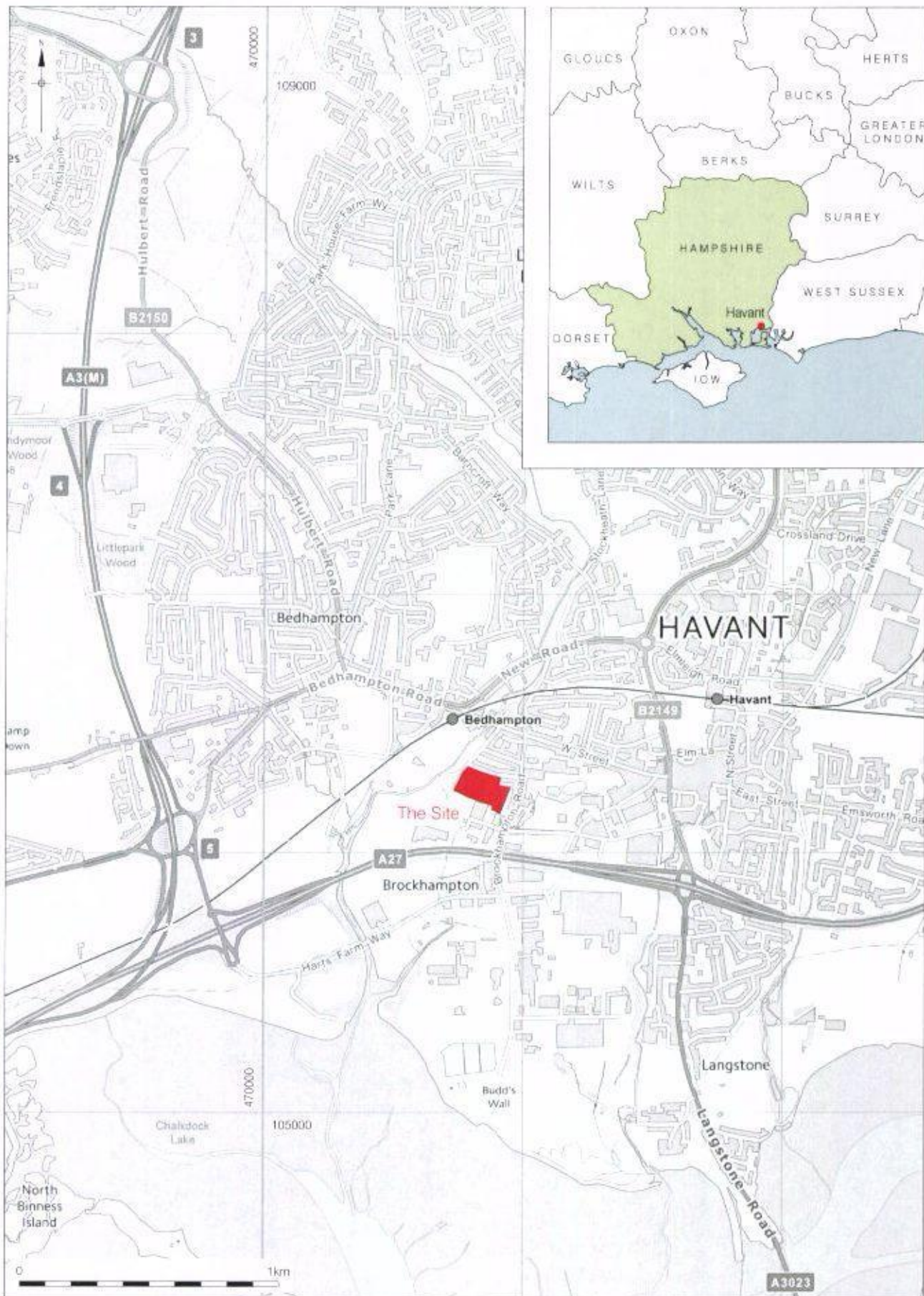
Plate 6 South-East facing view of the excavated extent of SF1



Plate 7 East facing view of SF2, with half section



Plate 8 North facing view of SF2, three quadrants exposed



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 and 1:20,000 at A4

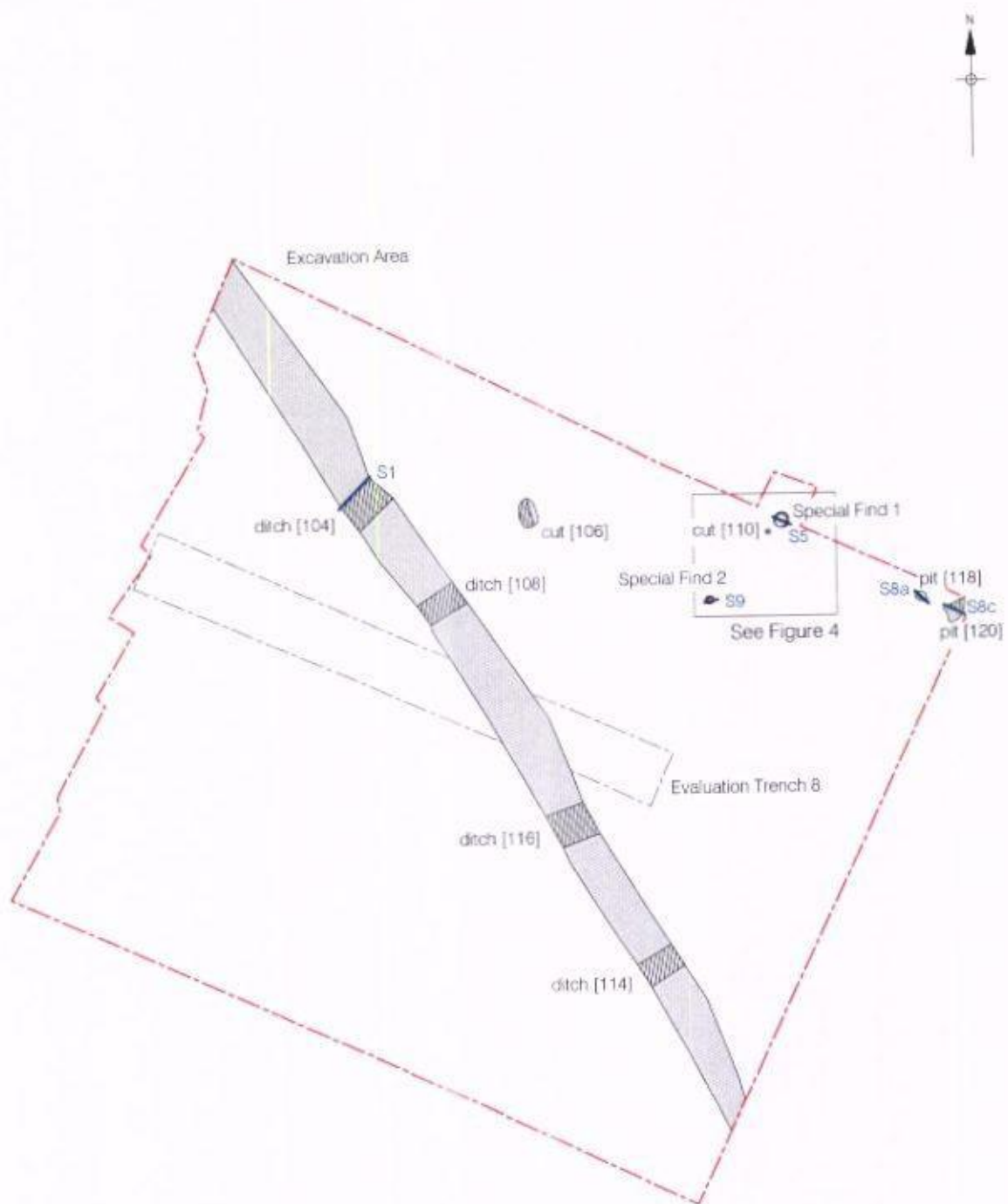


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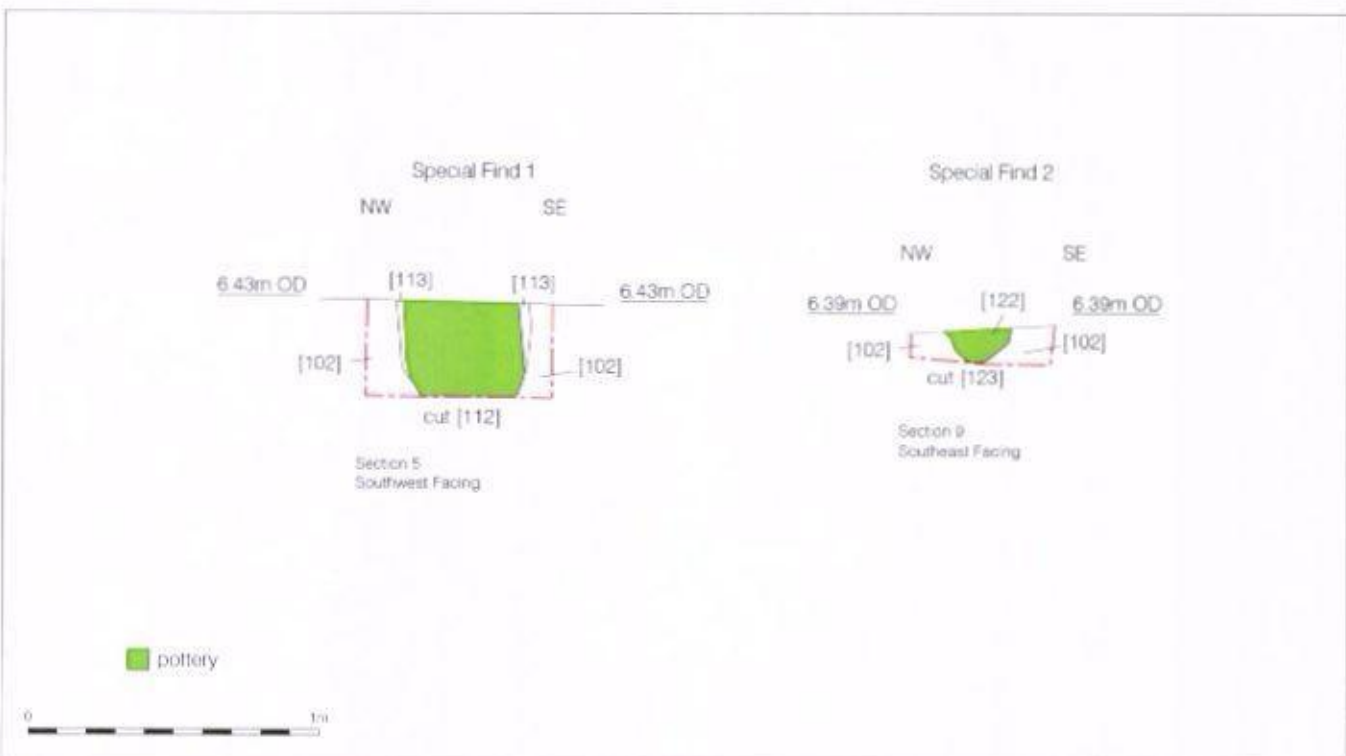
01/09/15 JS

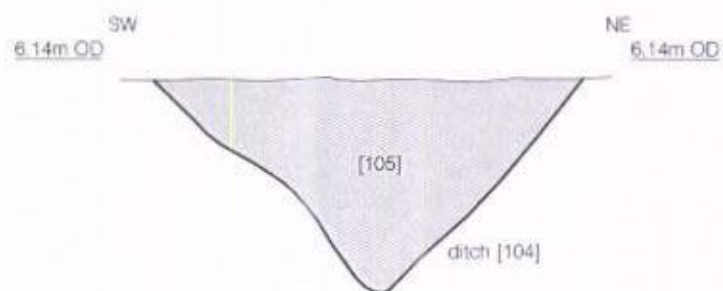
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4



0 10m
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
 01/09/15 JS_revision 1

Figure 3
 Trench Plan
 1:200 at A4

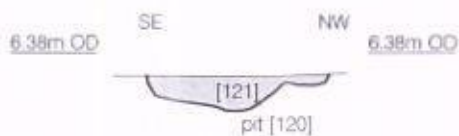




Section 1
Southeast Facing



Section 8a
Southwest Facing



Section 8c
Northeast Facing



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Figure 5
Sections 1, 8a & 8c
1:25 at A4

PCA

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