

1. Introduction

For the background to the project, see the original WSI (Wessex Archaeology November 2010, as modified by SAS October 2012). This Scheme of Investigation covers work that follows on from Phase 1 of the evaluation, carried out on 5-6 November 2012, as a result of the discovery of Romano-British and Mediaeval features and finds (see Figure 1). Phase 1A is a Strip, Map and Record exercise. Phase 2 will involve the excavation of two more evaluation trenches on the footprint of Block 2.

2. Results of Phase 1

2.1 Two trenches (T1 and T2) were dug in the locations shown on Figure 2 by mechanical excavator under constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist. Features were then hand-cleaned and excavated.

2.2 Trench 1

T1 was 6.4m long, 1.4m wide and between 0.69m and 0.74m deep. It contained a thin (0.1m thick) layer of Modern make-up/levelling (for the hard-standing that had been removed) overlying a buried Post-Mediaeval topsoil/garden soil **2**, which was up to 0.4m thick. This lay above natural clay **3**, the upper part of which was quite disturbed by worm and root activity. In T1 there were two possibly Roman features cutting the clay: **8** and **10**. Feature **8** was probably the terminus of a shallow gully, as it extended into the section. Its fill **9** contained charcoal, brick/tile or burnt clay and chalk (or lime mortar?) fragments, and two sherds of coarse Roman pottery. Feature **10** was a shallow pit. Its fill **11** contained charcoal, brick/tile or burnt clay, chalk, slate and shell fragments, and produced one fragment of Roman or Mediaeval tile and one unidentified fragment.

2.3 Trench 2

T2 was 6.4m long, 1.4m wide and between 0.71m and 0.84m deep. The stratigraphy was the same as for T1. Feature **4** was a small pit (or possibly the terminus of a linear feature, as it ran into the E end of T2) with one fill (**5**) that contained charcoal, brick/tile or burnt clay and chalk fragments, and one lump of limestone (possibly burnt, but not worked or shaped in any way). One sherd of Mediaeval pottery and one fragment of Mediaeval tile were recovered from **5**. Feature **6** was a linear feature, probably a gully, that ran roughly NW-SE across T2 and into the W end. It was roughly U-shaped in section, but had irregular sides and base so its width and depth varied. Its fill **7** contained charcoal, burnt clay, burnt flint, chalk and slate fragments, and produced the largest assemblage from the site: one possibly Prehistoric worked flint, nine sherds of Roman and three of Mediaeval pottery, and a fragment of Roman *imbrex* (roof tile).

2.4 The earliest evidence from the site is the flint waste flake, although it is residual within the later gully **6**. There is a knapped flint wall along the southern boundary of the site, but the flake was recovered from within the fill of **6**, so is likely to pre-date the construction of the wall. Features **8** and **10** may be Romano-British from the finds, but the quantities are small. Gully **6** is more problematic - the majority of the finds in its fill are Romano-British, but there are three Mediaeval sherds, so either these are intrusive or the Romano-British material is residual. Whichever interpretation is accepted, the implication is that there is some evidence of Roman activity on the site. The pit/linear terminus **4** is dated to the 12th or 13th century, but again, the quantity of finds is small. All the features were cut into the natural silty clay (brickearth?) and sealed by the buried soil **2**, which lay directly beneath the make-up for the recently removed hard-standing. There was relatively little disturbance to **2** from Modern building or drainage works, but it did contain Post-Mediaeval and Modern inclusions.**3**.

3. Aims and Objectives

The aims of Phase 1A of the evaluation are to clarify the results of Phase 1; to determine the extent, type and, if possible, function of Romano-British and Mediaeval remains on the site; to determine whether there is any evidence of a Romano-British/Saxon transition on the site; to determine whether remains of

other periods (especially Saxon) are also present; and to preserve by excavation and record any archaeological features that will be destroyed by the development.

4. Fieldwork

The work will consist of the stripping of contexts **1** and **2** by machine using a toothless ditching/grading bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The area to be stripped is shown on Figure 3 - an area 1.5m wide is to be left around the edge to avoid compromising the stability of the boundary walls. The western limit of the strip is shown c5m east of the surviving outbuilding, as there is concrete/hard standing remaining, but the exact limit will be decided on site. Machine excavation will cease on encountering archaeological or natural deposits, whichever is the highest (in this case the top of natural clay **3**), and any archaeological features or layers will then be hand-cleaned, hand-excavated and recorded using written, graphic and photographic means.

5. Methodology

Machine excavation will use a toothless bucket. Excavated spoil will be scanned visually and by metal detector for unstratified finds, and stacked at least 1m from trench edges before being removed from the site. Archaeological features will be part-excavated initially to enable *in-situ* recording, and suitable deposits will be sampled for environmental remains. Archaeological deposits will be fully excavated if discrete and at least 10% excavated if linear. Very large linear features may be part excavated by machine, provided the agreement of HCCSA has been obtained. Archaeological deposits will be located on plan in relation to the OS National Grid and to Ordnance Datum.

6. Finds and Environmental Sampling

6.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, apart from those from obviously Modern (post-1800) contexts, where their presence and nature will be recorded, and a representative sample of the finds may be retained. Finds will be washed and marked (as appropriate), weighed, counted and identified. Metal objects (not gold or lead) will be x-rayed by Wiltshire Conservation Service and stored in a stable environment prior to deposition with the archive.

6.2 Bulk environmental samples for the recovery of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dateable deposits in accordance with the English Heritage Guidelines document *Environmental Archaeology* (2002). Subsamples will be processed by flotation, scanned and assessed for their suitability for further work in the first instance.

7. Reports

Following completion of the Phase 1A fieldwork, an interim report will be prepared within 4 weeks and submitted to HCC Senior Archaeologist for approval, and to the client. Following approval, digital and paper copies will be supplied to the client and to HCC and the AHBR. A full report on all the findings will be submitted following the completion of all phases of fieldwork on the site. An OASIS Record will also be completed.

8. Other Considerations

8.1 All work on the site will be carried out in accordance with SAS's Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to identify potential hazards and mitigation or control measures will be carried out prior to each phase of work on site. In particular, excavation will not continue below 1.2m in unshored trenches (and it is not expected that the trenches will be wide enough to shore).

8.2 In the event of the discovery of human remains, they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussion with the client, Coroner and HCCSA (acting as advisor to the Local Planning Authority), a decision on the need for their excavation will be made. Where removal is required, such remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site in accordance with a Ministry of Justice Licence obtained by SAS on behalf of the client.

8.3 In the event of the discovery of Treasure (as defined by the 1996 Treasure Act), excavation and removal will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act after notification of the client, Coroner and HCCSA.

8.4 SAS will facilitate monitoring visits by HCCSA whenever required.

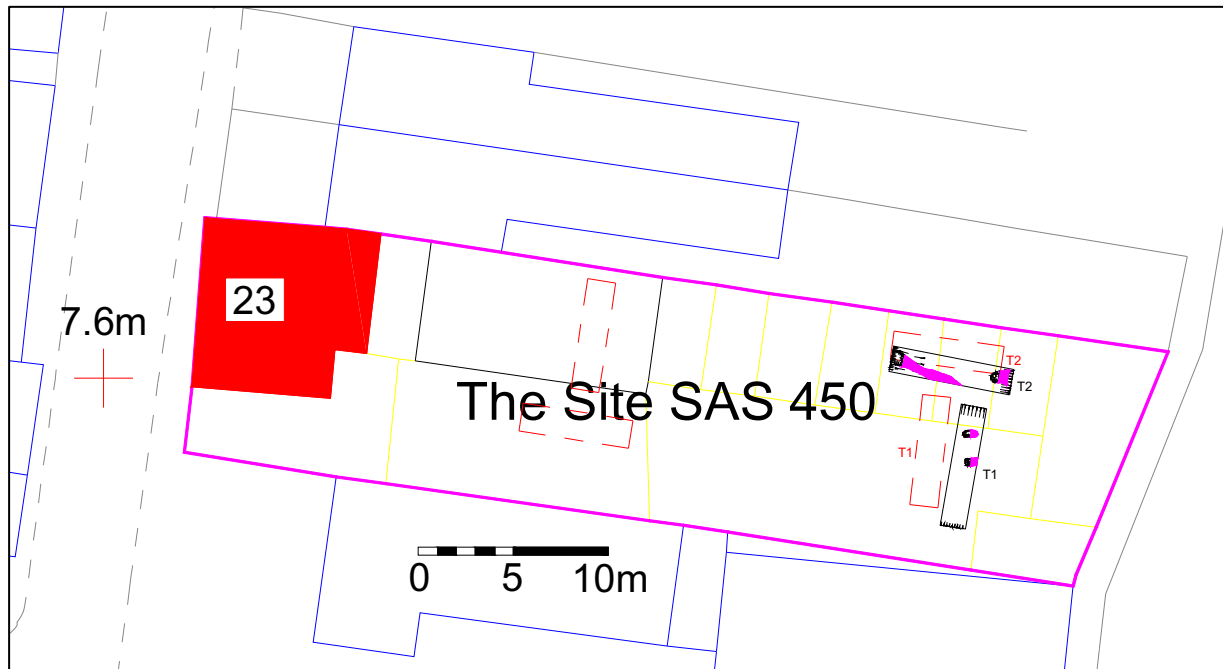


Figure 1. Site location plan, showing T1 and T2 (proposed and actual) and proposed location of Phase 2 trenches

Reproduced from 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale digital mapping and (top right) from the 1997 1:25 000 scale OS Explorer Map Sheet 120 Chichester, South Harting & Selsey, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Southern Archaeological Services Ltd, 7 Kingsbury House, Kingsbury Road, Southampton, SO14 0JT. Licence number AL 0100030752.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD EXERCISE
AT 23 SOUTH STREET, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE

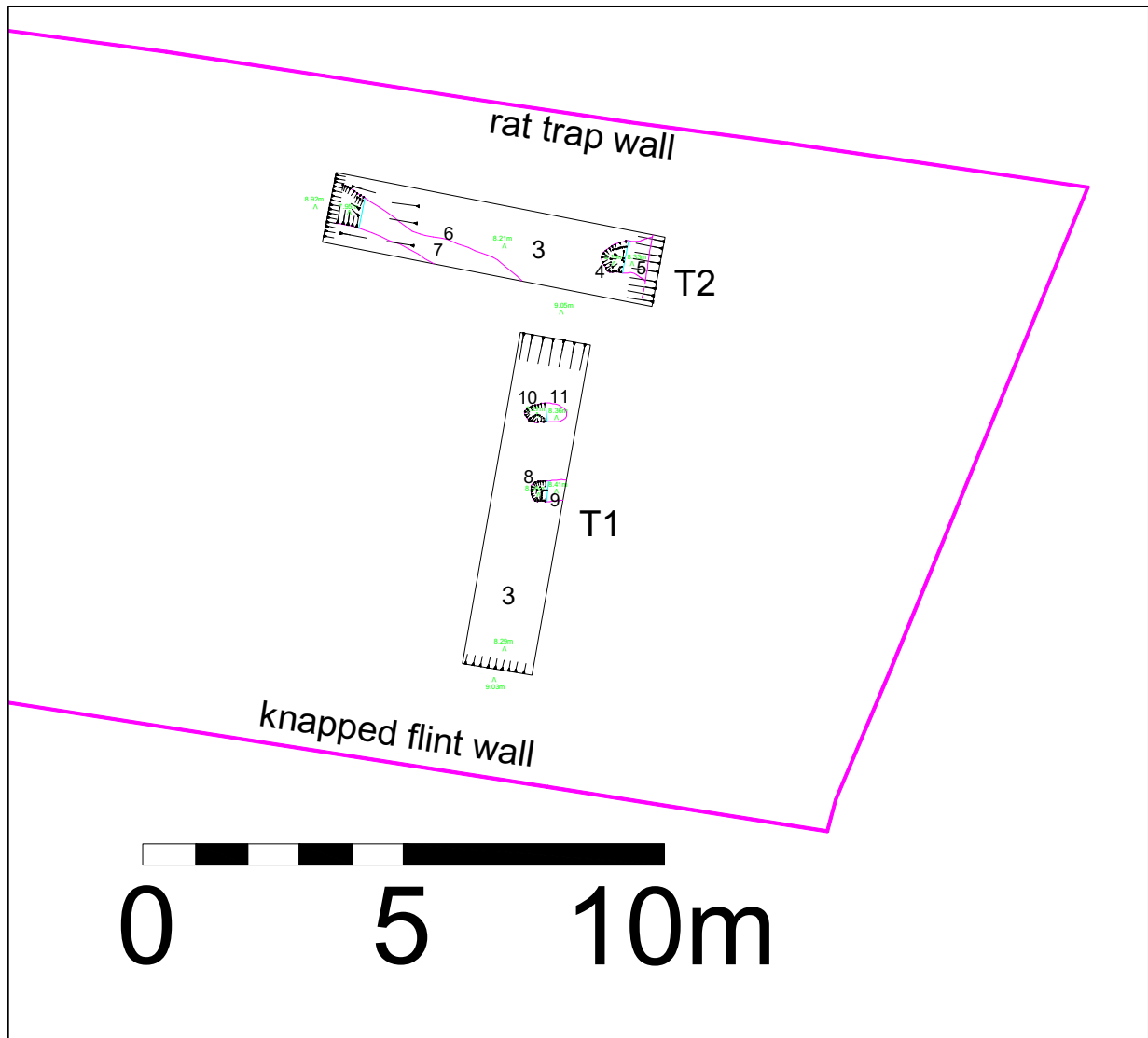


Figure 2. Plan of Phase 1 (Trenches 1 & 2)

Reproduced from 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale digital mapping and (top right) from the 1997 1:25 000 scale OS Explorer Map Sheet 120 Chichester, South Harting & Selsey, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Southern Archaeological Services Ltd, 7 Kingsbury House, Kingsbury Road, Southampton, SO14 0JT. Licence number AL 0100030752.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD EXERCISE
AT 23 SOUTH STREET, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE

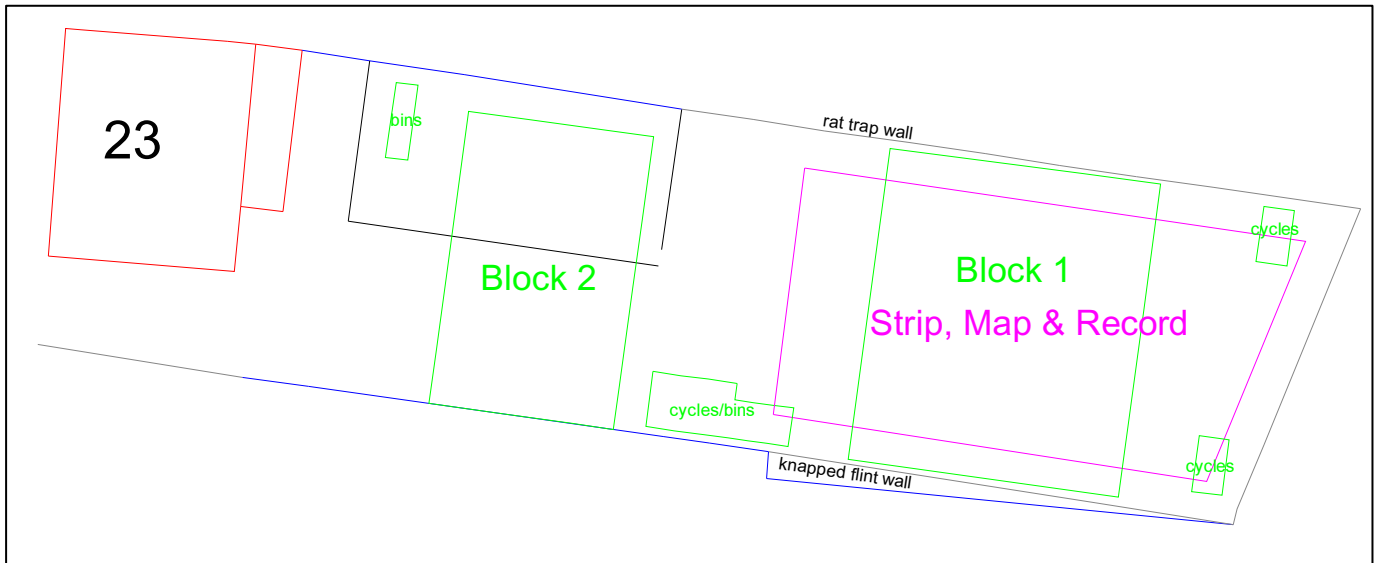


Figure 3. Phase 1A Strip, Map & Record area (magenta) and footprint of proposed development (green)

Reproduced from 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale digital mapping and (top right) from the 1997 1:25 000 scale OS Explorer Map Sheet 120 Chichester, South Harting & Selsey, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Southern Archaeological Services Ltd, 7 Kingsbury House, Kingsbury Road, Southampton, SO14 0JT. Licence number AL 0100030752.