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Southampton Archaeology Unit

Report 978

Archaeological watching brief and excavation at Homewell House, 22 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire

Dr A Russel BA PhD MIfA

2014

Report 1175

Client: Walthams Ltd

Application APP/12/01274



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Archaeological watching brief at Homewell House, 22 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire.

By Dr A Russel BA PhD MlfA and EL Anderson BA MA

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Application APP/12/01274

1. Summary

Walthams Ltd commissioned the Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit to carry out archaeological work required through conditions on Application APP/12/01274, the redevelopment of Homewell House, 22 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire. The site lay to the south of Havant's medieval church, which is situated at the junction of two Roman roads.

Preliminary observations on test pits revealed that the natural gravel was some 1.2m below the surface, beneath a deposit of garden soil which contained Roman and later artifacts. A pit containing Roman brick and pottery fragments was found.

Hampshire County Council in their role as archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council requested further archaeological work on two areas of the site where construction would cause greatest damage. The two excavation trenches revealed a probable spring of unknown date, Roman ditches, pits, postholes, a small grave and a stone-lined well, a late-medieval stone lined cess pit, and features associated with the early 19th century Homewell House. The final phase of work was observations on the excavation of a soakaway.

The Roman features contained a large assemblage of finds dating from the late Iron Age to the late Roman period. Of particular note was a stone-lined well which contained the remains of a number of terrier-sized dogs at its base. An intaglio ring with a gem portraying Neptune and a scatter of late Roman coins marked its backfilling. Adjacent to the well was a small pit containing the remains of two disarticulated human infant skeletons.

There was no evidence for Saxon or early medieval occupation and the site may have been cultivated until the late medieval period, when the construction and use of a flint-lined cess pit points to a house being built where the early 19th century Homewell House still stands.

2. Introduction

2.1 The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological watching brief on two test pits to investigate the deposits at the site of a proposed redevelopment at Homewell House, 22 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire (fig 1) on behalf of Walthams Ltd. This was followed by the excavation of two trenches in the areas where construction would cause greatest damage to the archaeology, followed by a watching brief on a soakaway at the end of the construction phase. The works took place between November 2012 and 21 August 2014. The project was managed by Dr A Russel BA PhD MIfA.

3. Aims of the investigation

3.1 The aim of the project was to first assess the archaeological potential of the site in light of the known archaeology of the area and the development proposals. In the excavation phase the aim was to make a record of the surviving archaeology and to ascertain its date and nature.

4. Methodology

4.1 Two test trenches were dug in November 2012 to determine the soil conditions and to gain information on the potential for archaeological deposits to survive. Trench 1 was situated to the northeast of site; it was 2m by 1.2m. Trench 2 was situated to southwest of the site and was 2.2m by 1.3m. The main excavation trenches were Trench 3, 8m by 11m, in the east part of the site, and Trench 4, 9m by 15m overall, in the west part (fig 2). The trenches were all between 1.1m and 1.3m deep. The final phase of work was the excavation of a soakaway

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision until archaeological deposits or the natural was revealed, after which excavation took place by hand. All archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 1975).

5. Site location, topography, and geology

5.1 The site is located on the east side of a street called Homewell, to the south-west of St Faith's Church, at SU717061 (fig 1). It lies close to the historic core of Havant, about 170m south-west of the junction of the four historic streets, West, North, East and South Streets.

5.2 The natural topography is largely obscured by urban development, but Homewell Street slopes down from north to south. The site survey shows that the land within the site boundary slopes from northeast to southwest, with a height of 8.44m OD recorded in the northeast of site and 7.38m OD in the southwest.

5.3 The surface geology at the site is Head Gravel, overlying the London Clay (British Geological Survey, 1994).



Figure 1: Site location, site shown in red

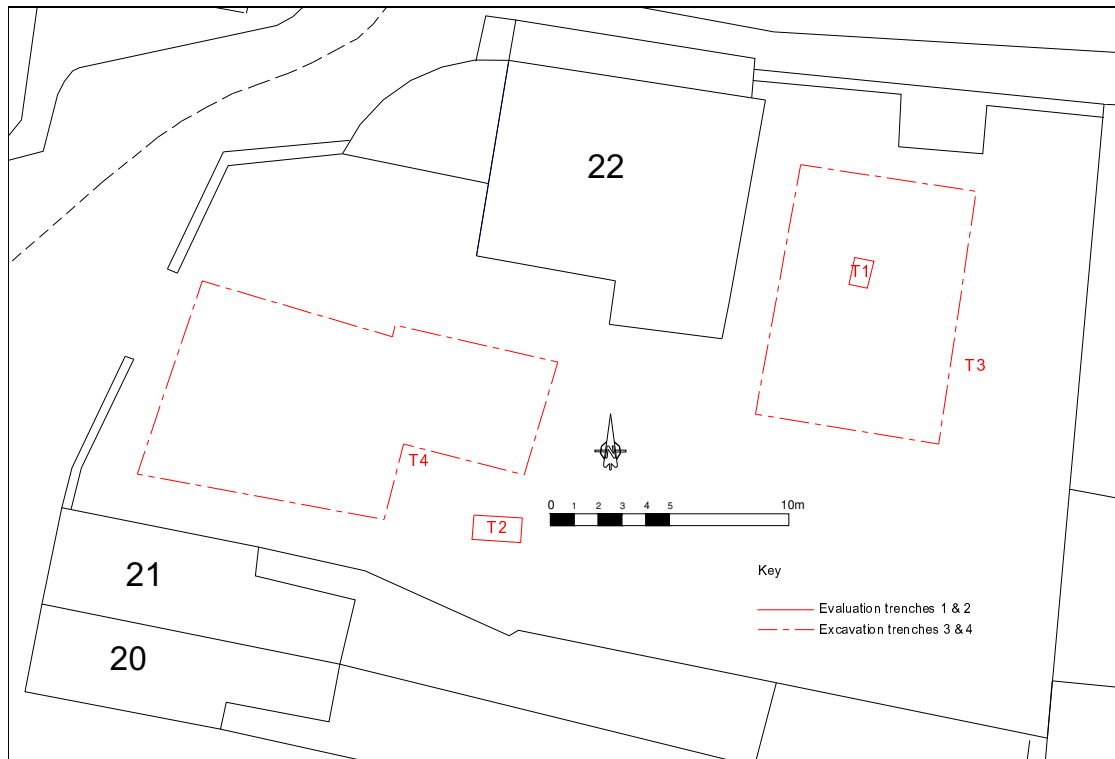


Fig 2: Trench location plan

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6. Historical and archaeological background

6.1 Historical

6.1.1 The area has revealed evidence of human activity and occupation from the prehistoric period onwards. Havant is centred on the crossing point of two Roman roads, the road from Chichester to Southampton and Winchester, now West Street and East Street, dating from the 1st century AD, and a minor north-south route from Langstone to Rowlands Castle dating from the 3rd century AD, which may have followed the line of present day North Street and South Street (Hughes, 1976, 71). Archaeological evidence for Roman occupation has been found at a number of sites in the area, including St Faith's Church, suggesting that a settlement existed at the road junction by the 3rd century AD.

6.1.2 The settlement of Havant has existed as since at least 935 AD, when King Athelstan granted land to his thegn Witgar. By 980 the land had been given to the monks of Winchester who still held it at the time of the Domesday Survey (VCH, iii, 123).

6.1.3 The place-name Havant is first recorded in the charter of 935 AD in the Old English form *Hamanfunta*, meaning 'Hama's spring'. The spring is now known as the Homewell, a spring which rises in the centre of the town, some 40m south of St Faith's churchyard.

6.1.4 A weekly market was granted to the monks in 1200 by King John. The manor passed to the Bishop of Winchester in 1284. A second weekly market and an annual fair were granted in 1451.

6.1.5 By the 18th century Havant had become a prosperous market town. A major fire in 1760 destroyed part of the town. The town grew throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and parts of the centre have been redeveloped since the 1960s.

6.2. *Archaeology*

6.2.1 A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within a 500m radius of the site and have produced evidence for archaeologically significant remains (Fig 2). The numbers in brackets refer to entries in the Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR).

6.2.2 Prehistoric worked flint and pottery dating from the Bronze Age and the Iron Age have been recovered from various sites around Havant. Within a 500m radius of the site, a Mesolithic conical core and 2 scrapers, and a number of Neolithic type utilised flint flakes were found in 1968 during road works on the line of the by-pass to the south of the town centre (ID 23386/23387).

6.2.3 The surrounding landscape appears to have been intensively occupied during the Romano-British period and there have been a number of finds of Romano-British material within the historic core of Havant. Roman floor levels were exposed on two sites near West Street; over 500m west of the assessment site (Hughes, 1976). To the south, near Langstone, is the site of a villa, dated by pottery to the second and third centuries. A Romano-British occupation site, also dated to the second and third centuries, was found at the Oak Park School site to the north of the town (Crosby, 1992).

6.2.4 A number of Romano-British finds have been made within a 500m radius of the site. Roman pottery, consisting of coarse wares, Samian sherds and amphorae, was found at 60 West Street, 200m northwest of the site (ID 23361). Building work in the west corner of the development site (ID 23376), revealed a scatter of Romano-British pottery and oyster shells. Romano-British pottery was found at 22 West Street, 100m to the north (ID 23390) and four sherds of Roman greyware pottery were found nearby (ID 38654). A sherd of Roman greyware pottery was found at 19 East Street (ID 23451). A possible ditch containing Roman pottery was found at 50 East Street (ID 24996/25000). Roman pottery has also been found in a garden in East Street (ID 32453), at 5 Grove Road (ID 32457), and at 4-12 South Street (ID 35252). A sherd of residual Roman pottery was found at The Courthouse public house (ID 57315). During 19th century renovation work at St Faith's Church the pillar bases were found to rest on a solid concrete floor level made of Roman brick and cement. Roman coins were found associated with this floor level (ID 23480). 190m northwest of the development site, an evaluation excavation was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit in advance of redevelopment of the site of 44 – 54 West Street, Havant, Hampshire (A2008.71). The single trench exposed a Romano-British pit.

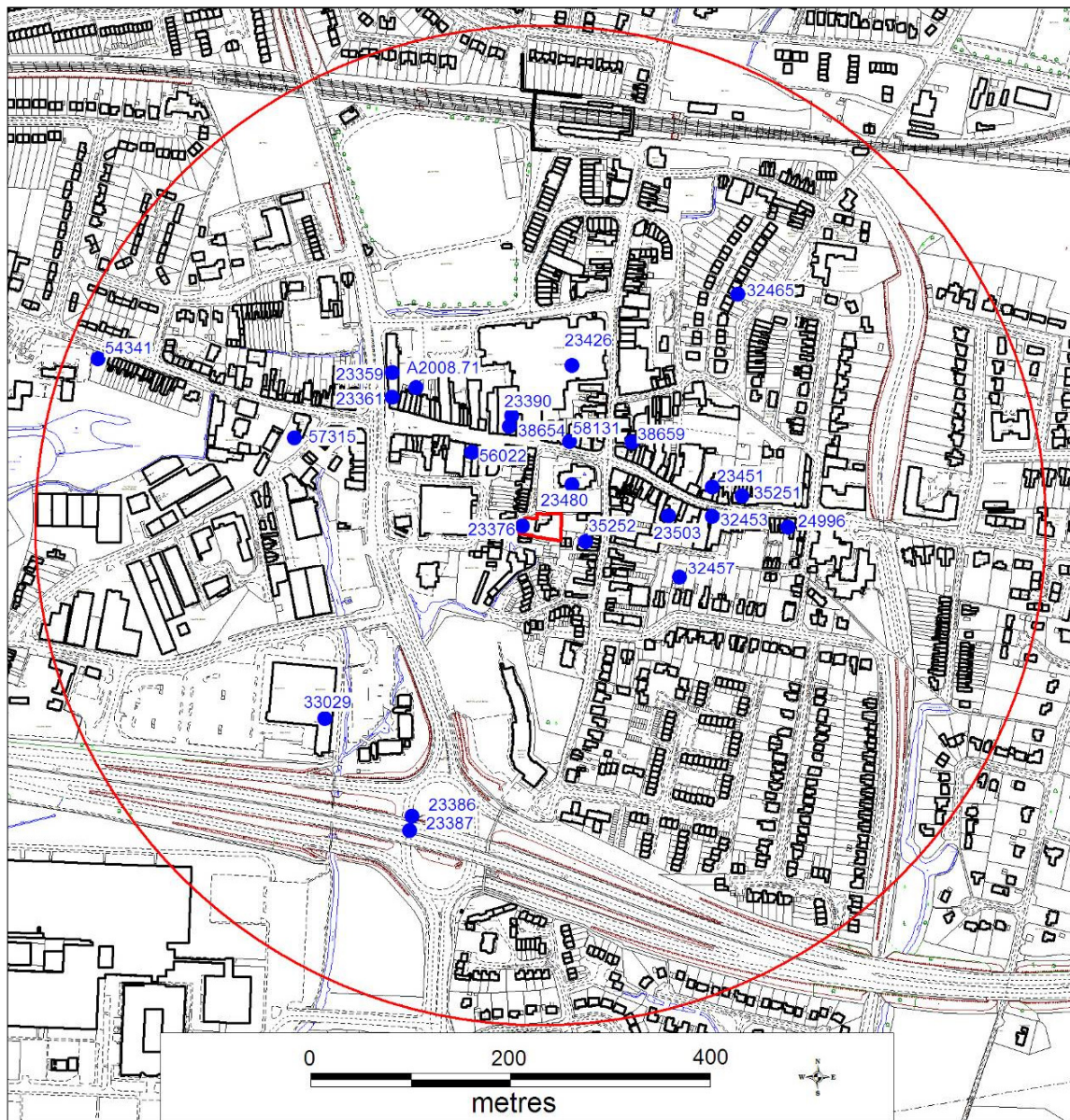


Figure 2: Archaeological sites and find spots within a 500m radius of the site.

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6.2.5 The settlement of Havant dates back to at least the Late Saxon period, and there have been a number of finds of Anglo-Saxon date in the Havant area. The only record of Anglo-Saxon finds within the 500m radius of the site is for pottery found at 5 Grove Road (ID 32457) some 150m southeast of the site.

6.2.6 A pit containing medieval pottery was found at 60 West Street, (ID 23359) and a pit containing medieval pottery and tile was found at the site of the Meridian Centre, 160m north of the site (ID 23426). A medieval well of chalk block construction was excavated at 50 East Street and pottery, oyster shells and animal bones were retrieved from other features 250m east of the site (ID 24996). Medieval pottery and an undated well were found in a garden in East Street (ID 32453). Medieval pottery and a well of chalk construction were found at the rear of the White Hart public house, North Street (ID 38659). Medieval pottery has also been found at 5 Grove Road (ID 32457) and the

Empire Cinema site in East Street (ID 35251). A Chichester halfpenny was found at 8 Manor Close (ID 32465).

6.2.7 190m northwest of the development site, an evaluation excavation was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit in advance of redevelopment of the site of 44 – 54 West Street, Havant, Hampshire (A2008.71). The single trench exposed a late medieval pit and a post-medieval ditch.

6.2.8 Homewell House itself is a grade II listed building. The listing says *Early C19. Brick, with a tile roof. Symmetrical front (north) of 3 storeys, 3 windows. Hipped roof, brick dentil eaves. Red brickwork in Flemish bond, rubbed flat arches, stone cills. Sashes in reveals. Doorcase with open pediment (with modillions), broken cornice above pilasters, arched opening with radiating fanlight, and 6-panelled door.*

7. Results

7.1. Introduction

The results will be presented here in chronological order from the earliest to the latest. The archaeological sequence has been divided into 16 phases as follows

- Phase 1 Natural
- Phase 2 Early Roman pit and post-holes
- Phase 3 Early Roman pit, post-holes and ditch
- Phase 4 Early Roman ditch
- Phase 5 Roman grave
- Phase 6 The Roman well construction
- Phase 7 Fills of the Roman well
- Phase 8 Late Roman pit and posthole
- Phase 9 Post-Roman layers
- Phase 10 Medieval features
- Phase 11 Medieval layers
- Phase 12 Medieval flint-lined cess pit
- Phase 13 Fills of the Medieval flint-lined cess pit
- Phase 14 Post-medieval garden soils
- Phase 15 Early modern-modern – Homewell House
- Phase 16 Modern

7.2. Phase 1 Natural

7.2.1 The natural beneath the site was a deposit of flint gravel variously numbered 4, 57, 62, 80, 110, and 111. The gravel was grey (10YR6/1) at its upper surface, probably caused by staining from the humic soils above, but became light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with depth. In places the upper levels of the gravel had a silty clay matrix, which had filtered down among the gravel. One patch of clayey gravel was investigated as feature 106, fill (107) but it was just a variation in the natural.

7.2.2 In Trench 4, the west part of the site close to the Home Well, was an oval area of natural gravel and clay 104, fill (105), some 4.8m by 4.2m with unclear edges (fig 4).

It was excavated by a machine dug trench to a depth of 0.4m and appeared to be natural in origin. It may have been a defunct spring. The deeper features in Trench 4 revealed patches of natural composed of gravel and fine chalk fragments numbered 111.

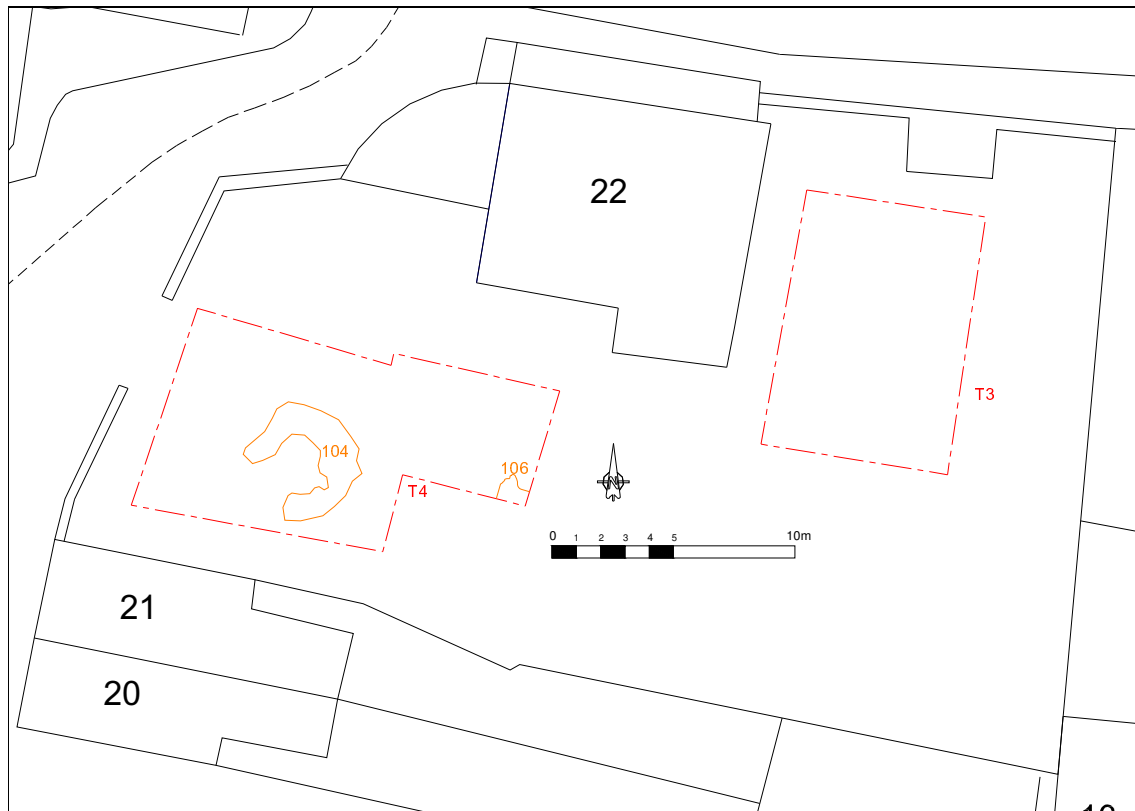


Figure 4: The natural features.

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7.3. Phase 2 Early Roman Features

7.3.1 Pit 77 was a pit or ditch in the NW corner of Trench 4 (fig 5). It was 1.3m long by at least 0.65m wide and was 0.45m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. It was cut by feature 64. It was filled by (78) a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam with much gravel, which included a single fragment of burnt flint.

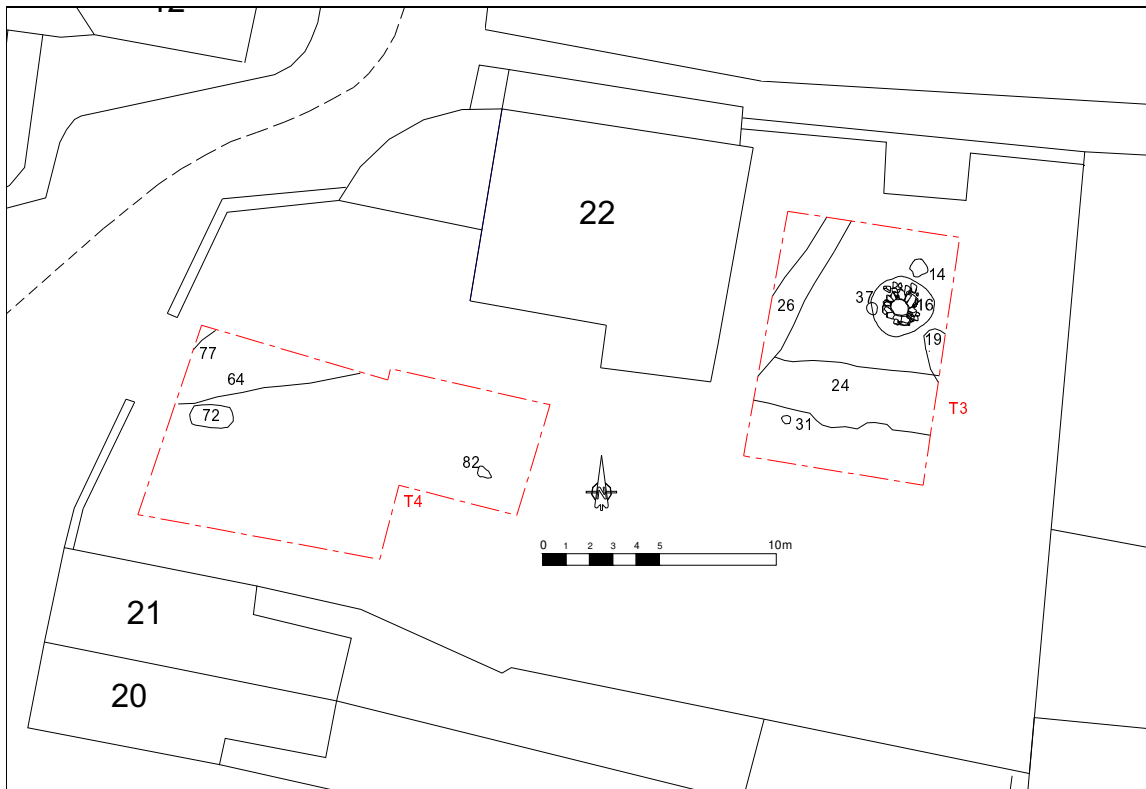


Figure 5: The Roman features.

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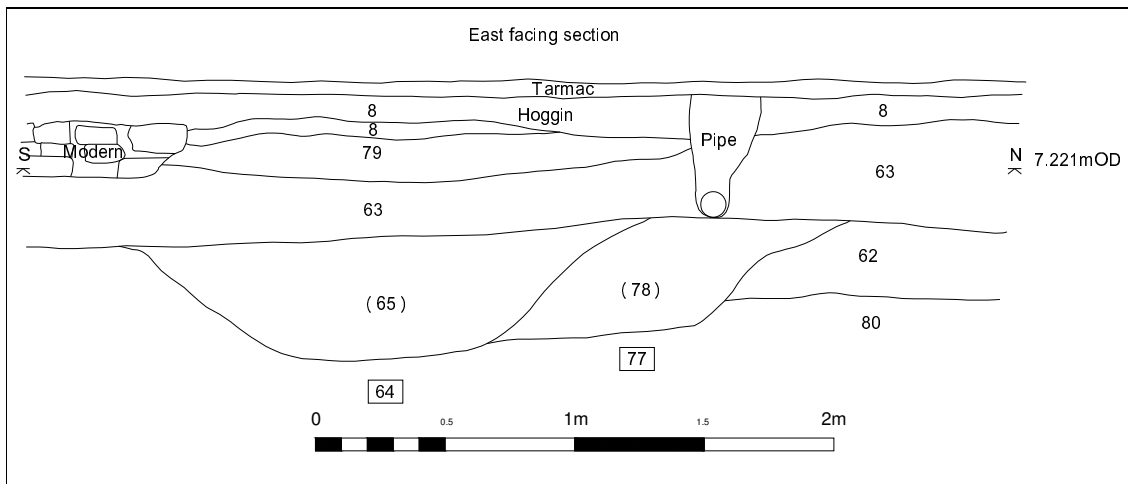


Figure 6: Roman features

7.3.2 Post-hole 100 was a sub-circular feature at the south end of the east section of Trench 4. It measured 500mm by at least 350mm by 350mm deep. It was filled by (101), a dark gravelly soil with occasional red spots of burnt clay. It contained charcoal and hammer scale, and a few fragments of bone and two sherds of pottery, one late Iron Age flint-tempered and one sandy.

7.4. Phase 3 Early Roman Features

7.4.1 Pit 19 was an oval feature 2.11m long by at least 0.75m wide, cutting the natural gravel (fig 5). It was 310mm deep and was filled with context 20, a dark grey silty clay loam. It included Roman ceramic building material, Rowlands Castle pottery including a bead rim vessel, Southern Atrebatian Overlap Ware and a sherd of a buff flagon and a small number of cow, sheep, pig, and fish bones.

7.4.2 Posthole 31 was 360mm by 320mm and was shallow, only 80mm deep (fig 5). Its fill 32 was a dark gravelly silty clay loam which contained burnt flint and flint flakes.

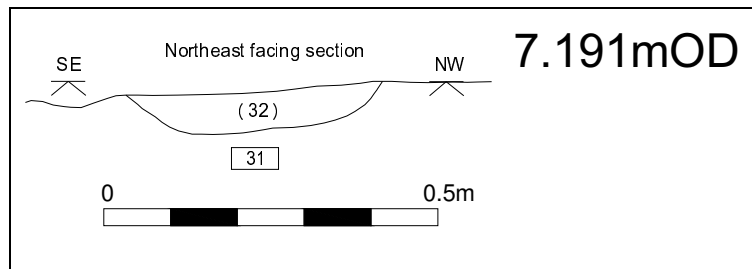


Figure 7: Roman features

7.4.3 Ditch 24 ran for 7m in an east-west direction across the south part of Trench 3 (fig 5). It was 1.56m wide and 0.75m deep. It was filled with (25/40) a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly silty clay loam with patches of charcoal. A slot 0.5m wide was excavated across the ditch. It produced burnt flint, flint flakes, two pieces of stone, daub, briquettage, 1st century pottery, the spring from a La Tène III brooch, cow, horse, sheep, pig, and fish bones, and charcoal.

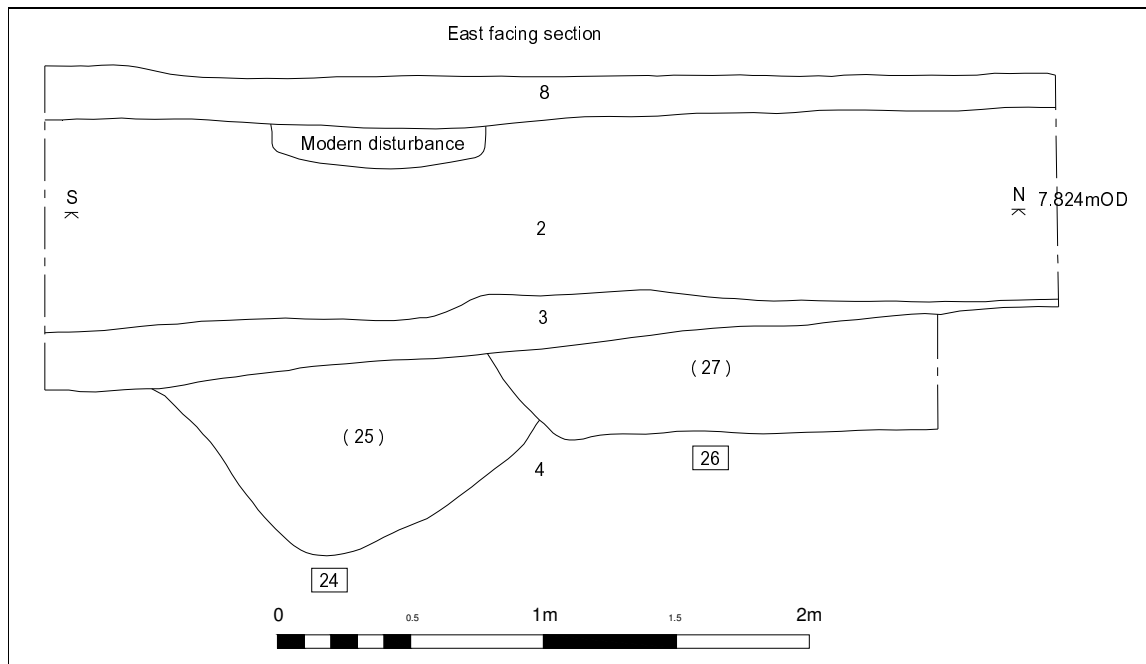


Figure 8: Roman features

7.4.4 The pottery consisted of 368 sherds weighing 3.37kg and dated the filling of the ditch to the first century AD.

Fabric	Weight	No of sherds
Grog + Flint	28	2
flint	202	11
Sandy	1	1
Chalk + Flint. Bead Rim. Furrowed Decoration	272	28
Bead and Everted rim jars in SAOW	2029	162
Terra Rubra Copy Stepped Profile.	1	1
BB1?	23	2
unknown	45	21
Rowlands Castle inverted rim jar	773	40

7.4.5 Feature 37 had an oval cut 0.65m by 0.47m and 0.25m deep (fig 5). It may have been a post-hole. Its lower fill was (39), a dark silty clay loam with much gravel but no finds. Above it was (38) a less gravelly, silty clay loam. It contained burnt flint, flint flakes, briquetage, four sherds of bead-rim pottery in Southern Atrebatian Overlap Ware, one sherd of flint-tempered pottery, and mammal and fish bones.

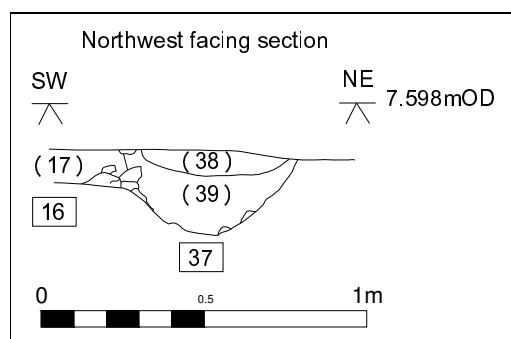


Figure 9: Roman features

7.4.6 Ditch 64 was some 12m long, 1.3m wide and 0.47m deep (fig 5). It cut the natural gravel in trench 4. The fills produced two sherds of medieval pottery, interpreted as coming from a medieval feature that cut through the ditch but was not seen during excavation. At the bottom of the ditch was a 50mm thick layer of clay, context 102. No finds were recovered by hand excavation and although the environmental sample produced small fragments of ceramic building material, pottery, bone, and hammer scale all were probably the result of bioturbation. Above the clay layer was a 0.25m thick layer of dark gravelly soil, 94. It contained part of a shale bracelet, fragments of a probably triangular loomweight, Southern Atrebatian Overlap ware, Rowlands Castle ware vessels with bead rims, a Late Iron Age fibula brooch, and a small number of cow, pig and sheep bones. Above fill 94 was fill 81, a gravelly silty clay loam with much charcoal and burnt flint. It contained mostly early Roman wares, including Rowlands Castle ware, but also produced a sherd of Dorset Black Burnished ware and a spindle whorl made from a sherd of Rowlands Castle ware. Animal and fish bones were also recovered. Above 81 was the top fill 65, a very gravelly silty clay loam with flecks of charcoal. It contained burnt flint, briquetage, fragments of a probably triangular loomweight, Rowlands Castle ware, Southern Atrebatian Overlap ware, and cow and sheep bones.

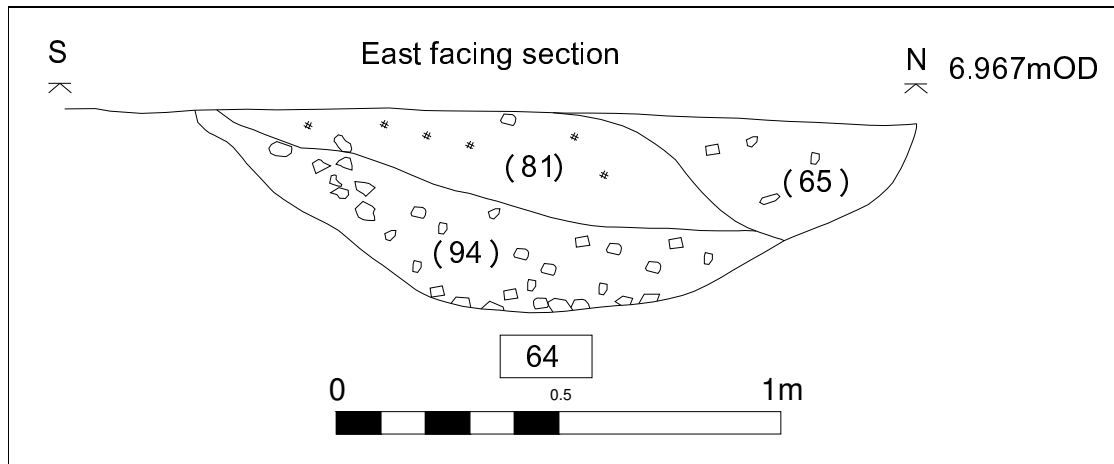


Figure 10: Roman features

7.5. Phase 4 Early Roman Features

7.5.1 Ditch 26 was aligned NE-SW along the west side of Trench 3 (fig 5). 3.7m of its length was exposed. It was some 1.13m wide and 0.45m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. To the south it cut the fills of ditch 24, thought to be 1st century AD. A section was cut across the ditch in the north of the trench, and another across its south part where it cut ditch 24. In the north part the fill was numbered 47, in the south it was numbered 27. Both were brownish black soils with much gravel. The finds assemblage was similar to that recovered from the earlier ditch 24 with flint flakes, daub, briquettage, and bones of cow, sheep, pig and fish. The pottery included sherds of Terra Nigra and Terra Rubra, a Terra Nigra copy, a fragment of a North Gaulish whiteware mortaria, Southern Atrebatian Overlap ware, flint-tempered wares and Rowlands Castle Ware.

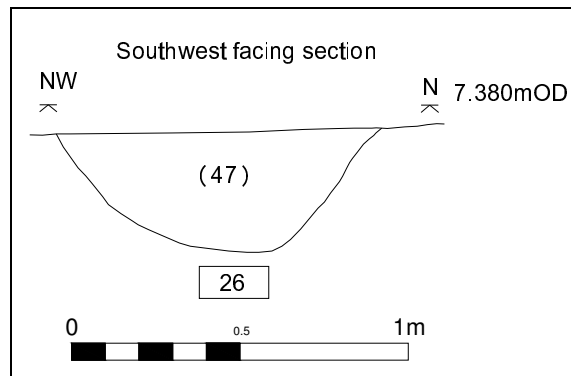


Figure 11: Roman features

7.6. Phase 5 Feature 14: the Roman grave

7.6.1 Pit 14 was a circular bowl-shaped feature measuring 896mm by 785mm by 270mm deep (fig 5). The fills contained 611 fragments of human bone weighing 114g. They came from at least two neonatal individuals. The pit was excavated in two halves and in spits resulting in six individual fills 15, 43, 56, 58, 59 and 60. Each fill included human bones and none were articulated, but all body parts were present including teeth and the unfused component parts of the vertebrae suggesting the skeletons had been reburied in the feature.

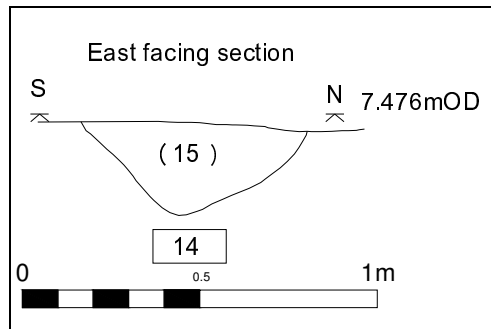


Figure 12: Roman features

7.6.2 The entire contents of the pit were sieved and revealed a certain amount of bioturbation with modern elderberry seeds, crumbs of coal, and a fragment of a brass spiral wound pin of 17th or 18th century date but the pottery suggests the feature dates to the 1st-2nd century AD, with Southern Atrebatian Overlap ware together with local flint-, chalk-, grog-, and quartz-tempered wares. The only diagnostic sherds were a bead rim and a pedestal base. Non-local pottery consisted of four sherds of Dorset Black Burnished ware and fragment of a Dressel 20 amphora rim.

7.7. Phase 6 Feature 16: the well construction

7.7.1 The well pit [16] was cut into the natural gravel and was near circular being 2.55m by 2.65m across (figs 5 & 13 and Plate 1). It was 1.45m deep (fig 14). The bottom of the pit was lined with 150mm of puddled clay (45) on which the stone lining (29) was built. The lining consisted of unworked limestone rubble from the Isle of Wight with the largest piece being 750mm in length. A large fragment of a Dressel 20 Spanish amphora was also used. The space between the stone lining and the natural gravel was backfilled with loose gravel (54) with occasional patches of puddled clay. This was only partly excavated, as the well was to be retained *in-situ*, and no finds were recovered. Above (54) was backfill (55/49), which was excavated around half of the shaft. This produced 204 sherds of pottery, of which over 75% were sherds of Rowlands Castle ware vessels including sherds of bowls, beakers, cooking pots and large storage jars. The seven sherds of Samian included a fragment of a Walters 79 dish, which was produced from c.160 AD showing the well must have been constructed after that date. The six sherds of New Forest grey ware in the backfill of the construction trench would suggest a construction date after 250AD. Bones of cow, dog, pig, sheep, fish and rodent were recovered. Metal finds consisted of two iron nails and a piece of melted lead.



Plate 1 The Roman well 16. Scales both 2m.

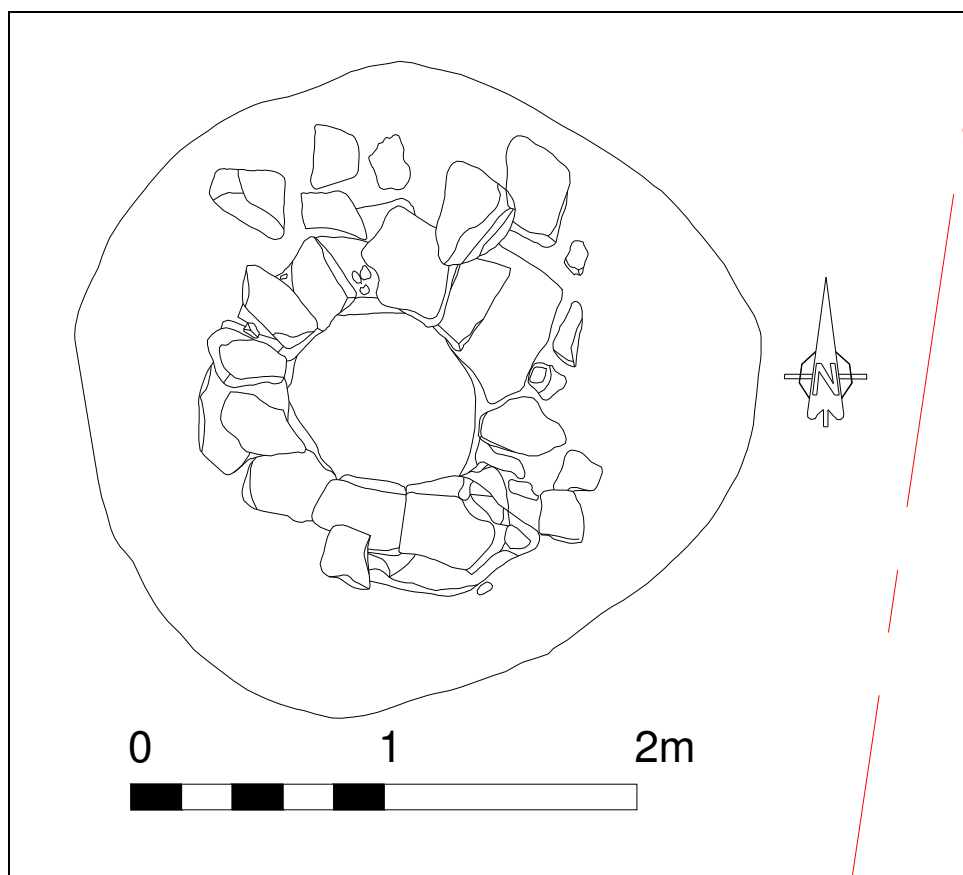


Figure 13: Plan of the Roman well.

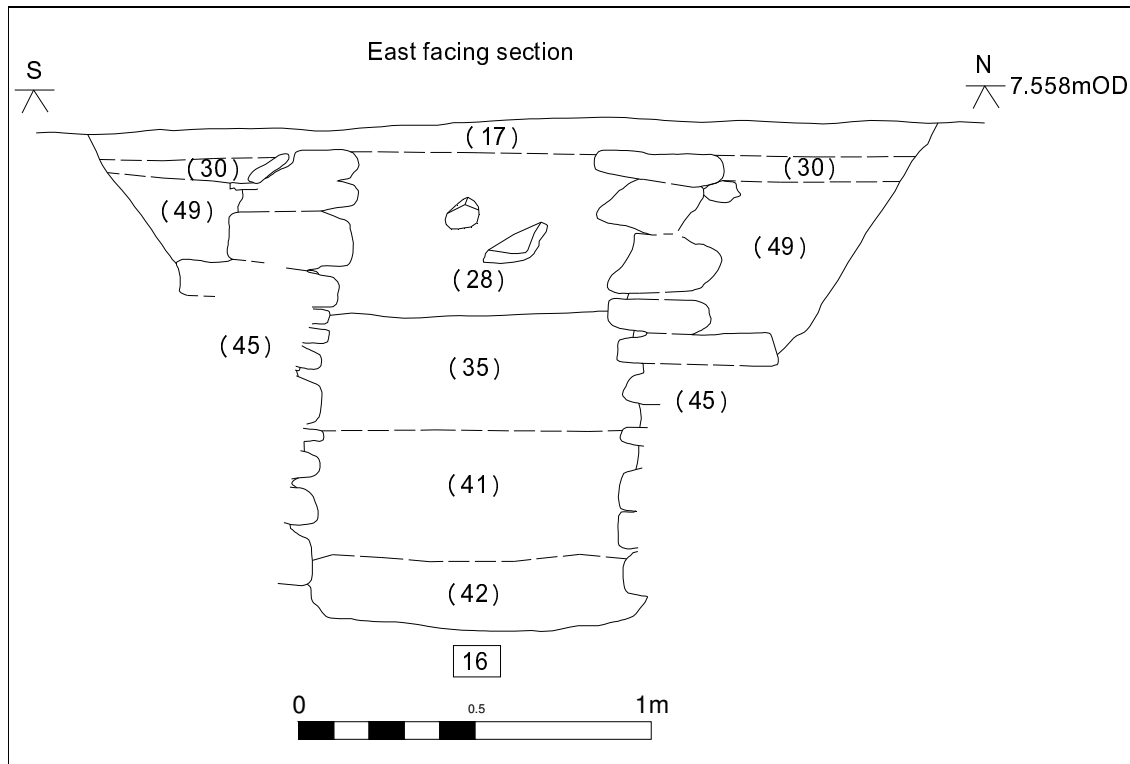


Figure 14: Roman features

7.8 Phase 7 The fills of the well

7.8.1 The well contained a fairly homogenous fill but was excavated as a series of spits. The top part was (28), below it was (35). The water table was then reached and context number (41) was used, followed by (42) at the base.

7.8.2 The bottom 200mm of the well shaft was assigned context number (42). It contained much stone rubble, presumably from the collapsed lining, plus daub, brick, imbrex and tegula fragments. There were 370 sherds of pottery of which 312 were Rowlands Castle ware, and 20 were fragments of shattered Dressel 20 amphora. A number of the sherds were residual from earlier phases. The latest well-dated sherd was a basal fragment from a vessel in Portchester D fabric, generally dated as AD 300-400.

7.8.3 Metal objects included a copper alloy hook and a tack, a fragment of an iron knife blade, and 21 iron nails, ranging from large nails to hobnails from shoes. Seven fragments of glass were recovered. The skeletons of at least six dogs were present, of which three were male, together with bones from cow, sheep, pig and fish. **Two** worked bone objects were also recovered.

7.8.4 From the top of fill 42 to the water table was fill 41, some 350mm of soil. It contained stone rubble, daub, brick, imbrex, tegula and a large piece of a heptagonal roof tile from the late 3rd to early 4th century tile kiln at Crookhorn. The pottery comprised 450 sherds of which 344 (76%) were Rowlands Castle, and 52 sherds (11%) were Dressel 20 amphora. The remaining sherds included BB1, Nene Valley, Alice Holt, Central Gaulish Black Slipware and Samian, much of which is probably residual. There was also an appreciable amount of iron slag (64 fragments weighing 7.3kg), and some hammerscale suggesting smithing was taking place nearby. Pig,

sheep, cow, bird, and fish bones were recovered, together with 465 bones from dogs. Of interest was a worked bone pin. Metal finds included a fragment of copper alloy sheet, 14 nails ranging from large nails to hobnails, a piece of melted lead, and a triangular lead offcut with a hole in one corner.

7.8.5 Fill (35) lay above fill (41) the division being the water table. It contained a coin of Constans of the Two Victories type dated AD 337-346, and a copper alloy ring with a dark blue glass intaglio bearing an impressed image of Neptune. Other copper alloy finds were 11 small hobnails. Iron finds consisted of nine small nails. There was also 1.6kg of slag and some hammer scale. A fragment of a pewter plate or bowl was also recovered. The context contained stone rubble, daub, and brick, imbrex, and tegula fragments. 252 sherds of pottery were recovered of which 213 (84%) were Rowlands Castle ware. Also present were Dressel 20 amphora, BB1, Nene Valley colour coat and Samian, including the base of a DR18/31 dish that had been trimmed to re-use it as a lid. There were 408 animal bones including bird, cow, fish, rodent, pig and sheep. There were no dog bones but one small fragment of a human infant's femur was recovered.

7.8.6 The uppermost 450mm of the fill of the well shaft was context (28), a deposit of dark silty clay loam with a low stone abundance. It contained three coins, one unidentified, one a copy of Constantius AD 355-361, and one probably of Constans AD 337-346. There were 48 fragments of ceramic building material including brick, imbrex, tegula and box flue tile weighing 5.4kg. Of the 128 sherds of pottery 86 (67%) were Rowlands Castle wares, but there were also sherds from two Alice Holt bowls and two Oxford colour coat vessels. There were also four iron nails, seventeen hobnails from a shoe, the spatulate end from an iron stylus, a small amount of hammer scale and slag, and a sawn offcut of bone.

7.8.7 Overlying the uppermost backfill of the well and spreading out over the backfill of the shaft was layer 17/30. It contained a coin of Vespasian AD 69-79, a coin of Carausius (AD 286-293) and two of Constans (AD 337-346). It included stone rubble, much of it burnt, daub, Roman brick, imbrex and tegula fragments, bones of cow, pig, sheep and bird. The pottery consisted of 377 sherds of which 269 (71%) were Rowlands Castle, and 33 were from a Dressel 20 amphora which showed drill holes, possibly for a repair. There were fragments of a New Forest globular rouletted beaker (Fulford Type 35 dated AD 300+), Oxford colour coat was present, but there were also 1st/2nd century products such as Samian and Southern Atrebatian Overlap Ware. There was also a fragment of copper alloy sheet, three fragments of iron slag, 19 iron nails including three hobnails, and an iron stylus. A small piece of lead was probably a repair for a pottery vessel.

7.8.8 Unstratified finds from the well were allocated context number 46.

7.9. Phase 8 Late Roman Features

7.9.1 Pit 72 was an oval pit 1.85m by 1m cutting into the natural in trench 4 (fig 5). The lower fill 109 was below the water table. It contained ceramic building material including box flue tile, pottery including Rowlands Castle ware, hammer scale, animal bone, fish bones, and a bone gaming piece. Fill 108 was filling the east side of the pit, and may have been fill 109 rising to the surface. It contained stone, ceramic building material, Rowlands Castle Ware, a fragment of a BB1 dish, slag, hammer scale, three iron nails,

and bird, cow, fish and sheep bones. Fill 73 filled the west side of the pit and was the final fill. It contained ceramic building material including box flue tile, pottery including Rowlands Castle ware, BB1, New Forest wares including beakers, grey wares, mortaria and colour coat vessels, and some residual Samian. One of the New Forest wares is a Type 12, dated AD 300 onwards. Other finds included glass, a barbarous radiate of Claudius II (AD 268-270), a fragment of copper alloy sheet, a copper alloy hobnail, hammer scale, iron slag, cow, fish, pig, and sheep bones. The feature produced much iron including 31 hobnails, 27 larger nails, and four objects of unknown function, although one could be a fire-steel.

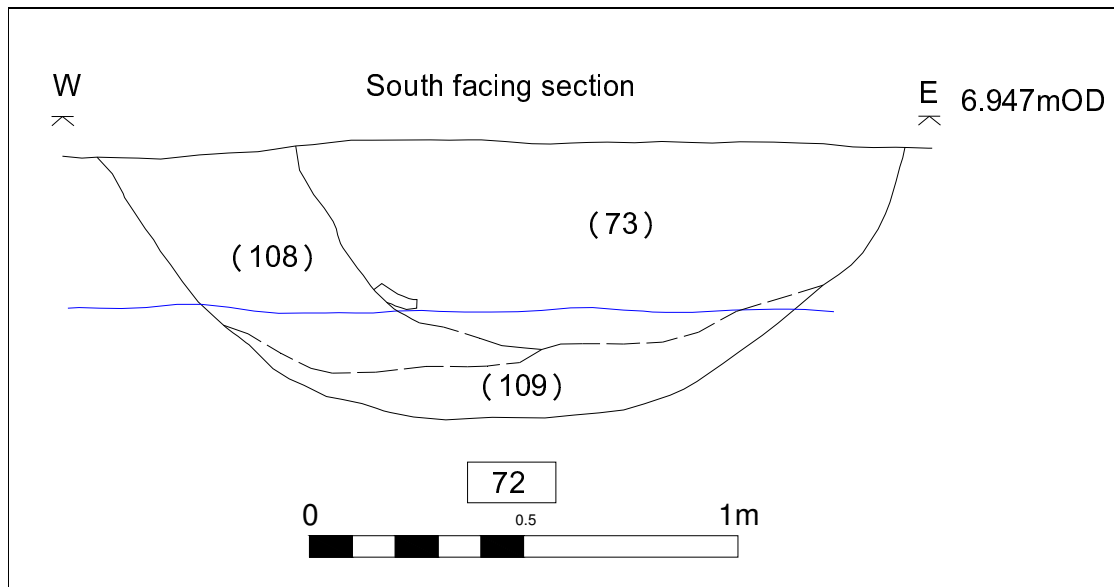


Figure 15: Roman features

7.9.2 Post-hole 82 was 670mm by 480mm by 130mm deep (fig 5). It cut the natural gravel and was sealed by the post-Roman soil layer 90. It was filled by (83), a dark gravelly soil with charcoal and flecks of ceramic. It contained Roman ceramic building material, burnt flint, hammer scale, and a few fragments of sheep bone and oyster shell. One sherd of early Rowlands Castle Ware was recovered.

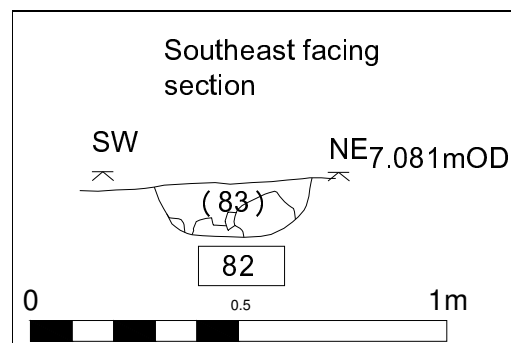


Figure 16: Roman features

7.10. Phase 9 Post-Roman layers

7.10.1 Above the natural gravel 62 in Trench 4 was a layer of dark grey brown gravelly soil 90, up to 450mm thick. It produced burnt flints, fragments of roman ceramic building material, sherds of Rowlands Castle Ware, and fragments of animal bone.

7.10.2 Above the natural gravel in Trench 3 was a layer of greyish brown gravelly soil numbered 3, 13, 18, and 53. It varied between 250mm and 300mm in thickness and contained stone, daub, Roman brick, pottery dating from the first to the third century, iron slag and abraded bone.

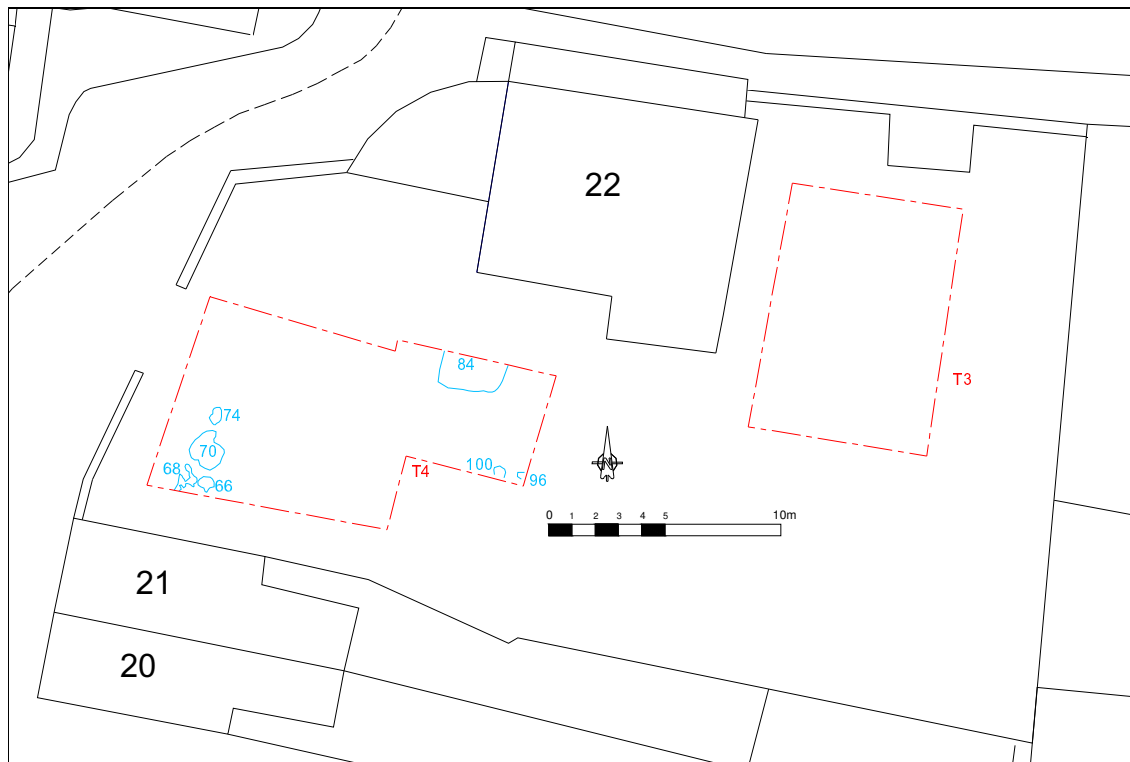


Figure 17: Medieval features.

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7.11. Phase 10 Medieval features

7.11.1 Feature 5 in trench 1 was recorded as cutting through the post-Roman layers of Phase 9. Its fills 6 and 7 contained a small amount of Roman pottery, daub, and Roman brick. It may have been a post-hole or a small pit.

7.11.2 Pit 96 was observed in the south section of trench 4 and lay mostly outside the trench (fig 17). It contained gravelly fill 97 which contained a large amount of residual Roman material but has been dated to the medieval period or later by the presence of West Country slate.

7.11.3 4 In the southwest part of Trench 4 there were four probable tree root disturbances in the top of the natural gravel, numbered 66 -- fill (67), 68 -- fill (69), 70 -- fill (71), and 74 --fill (75) (fig 17). They contained residual Roman finds and a sherd of sandy glazed medieval jug.

7.12. Phase 11 Medieval layers

7.12.1 Layer 61 was a 250mm thick deposit of silty clay loam that sealed medieval feature 74, and lay directly above the natural gravel 62 in trench 4. It contained residual Roman material together with sherds from at least two glazed medieval jugs.

7.12.2 Layer 89 was an 80mm thick layer of fine gravel above post-roman soil layer 90. It may have been caused by rain washing away soil in the medieval period.

7.12.3 Soil layer 63 was a lens of soil above ditch 64. A sherd of a glazed medieval jug was recovered.

7.12.4 Soil layer 91 was a 450mm thick deposit of gravelly soil with many roots, West Country slate, Rowlands Castle Ware and a worked bone offcut were recovered.

7.12.5 Soil layer 95 was a layer of gravelly soil containing only Roman finds including Southern Atrebatian Overlap Ware, and Rowlands Castle Ware.

7.13 Phase 12 Medieval flint-lined pit

7.13.1 Pit 84 (fig 17) cut post-roman soils 89, 90 and 91. The cut for the pit was 3.54m east-west by at least 1.23m north-south, the rest of the pit being in the north section of Trench 4. The hole dug for the pit was a rectangular cut 885mm deep, with vertical sides for the upper 600mm which then sloped in slightly to a near flat base (fig 18). The sides were lined with walls (93) built of flint nodules bonded with a clay/brickearth matrix (103), which also covered the base of the pit.

7.14 Phase 13 Fills of the medieval flint-lined pit

7.14.1 The lowest fill was (92) a 100mm thick deposit of orange burnt clay towards the east side of the pit (fig 18). It included two large flint flakes from the lining construction, a fragment of hearth tile and roof tile, and sherds from a white-painted late medieval jug. Above it was (88) the major fill of the pit. It was a 290mm thick deposit of dark silty clay loam. It included flint and stone pieces, West Country slates, hearth tile and roof tile, presumably from the building it was associated with. There were a number of residual Roman sherds but most of the pottery consisted of fragments of vessels in a late medieval well-fired sandy fabric, together with sherds of late medieval white-painted jugs, and sherds from at least two Tudor Green cups. There was an iron buckle, an iron knife, eleven nails, and a possible fish hook. Bones of bird, cow, fish, pig and sheep were recovered, together with numerous winkles, mussels, and oyster shells. Above 88 were 87, a deposit of silty clay loam with much burnt daub and charcoal, 86 a sandy clay loam with charcoal, oyster shell and slate, and 85, a deposit of oyster shell and silty clay loam, that may have been a surface layer that had slumped into the pit after it had gone out of use.

7.15. Phase 14 Post-medieval Garden soils

7.15.1 There was a thick deposit of garden soil in all trenches, this was removed by machine. It was numbered 2 and 9 in Trenches 1 and 3, and 98 and 99 in Trench 4. Layer 2 was situated 250mm below the present surface and it was 600mm thick. It was a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam and it contained some oyster shell and.

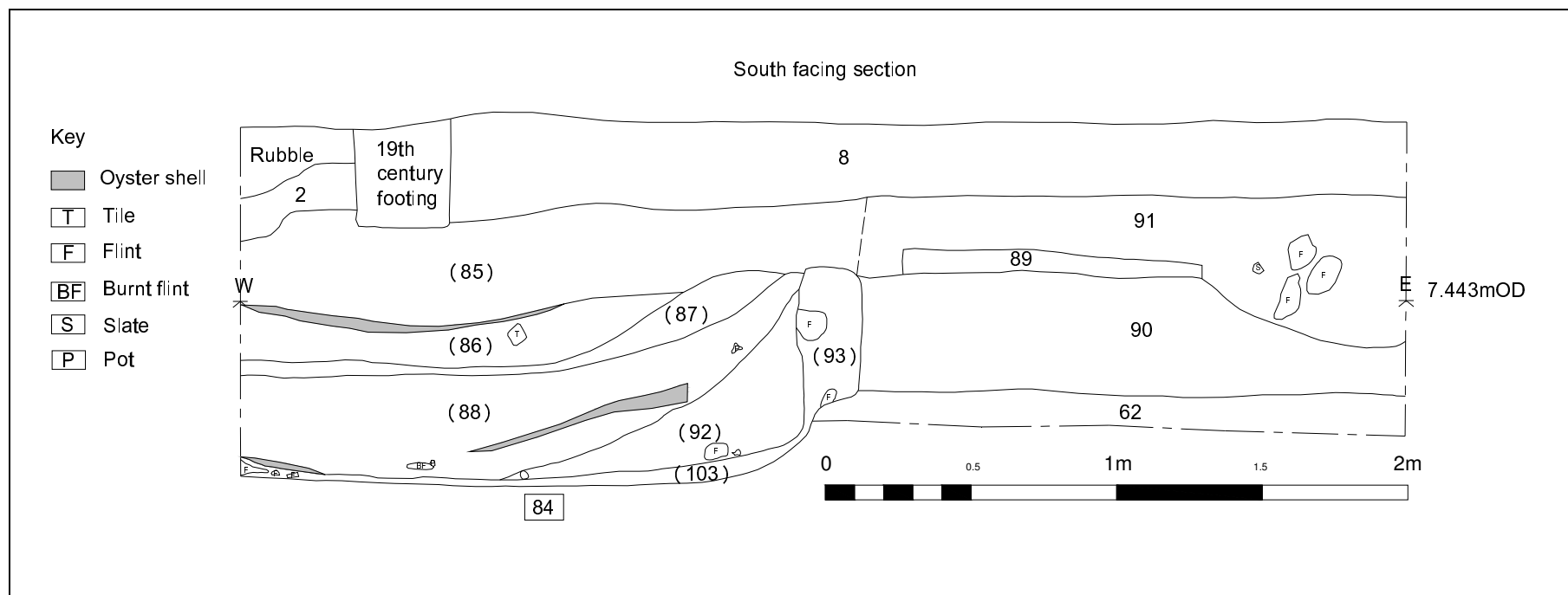


Figure 18: North section of Trench 4 showing the medieval pit 84 and its fills

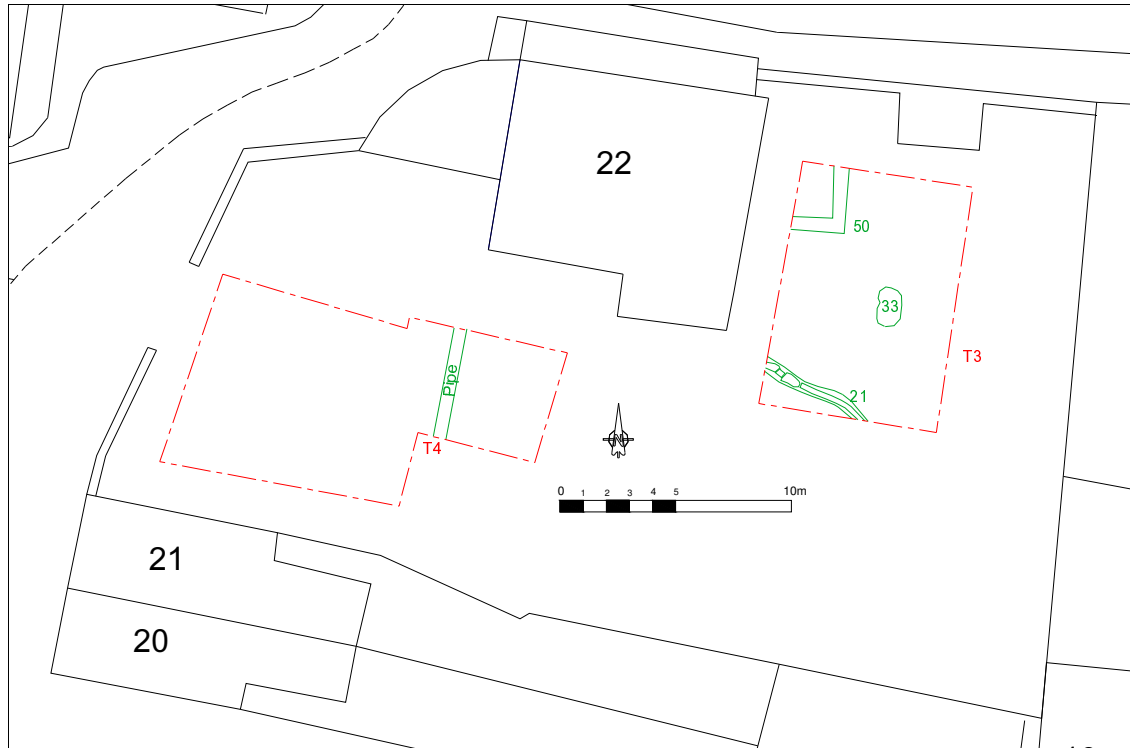


Figure 19: Post-medieval and Early Modern features.

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slate inclusions. It contained 18th-19th century pottery, post-medieval roof tile and fragments of animal bone. Layer 9 was present in trench 2. Its upper surface was situated 350mm below the surface. It was a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam, some 500mm thick. It contained fragments of 19th century brick and tile. It also contained one fragment of 16-17th century, blue-headed brick. These layers were probably the product of cultivation and occupation that built up the soil on the site from the medieval period onwards.

7.16 Phase 15 Early modern-Modern Homewell House

7.16.1 Drain 21, with brick built sides and a brick-and-limestone roof, context 22, had been built in a 1.2m wide trench dug into the post-roman soil deposits (fig 19). The bricks were 229mm by 107mm by 59mm. The drain trench had been backfilled with soil 23. A strip of gravel, 52, observed in the section may well have been a pathway in the garden of the house. Soil layers 1 and 79, formed the modern topsoil, they contained modern objects but also included Roman pottery and ceramic building material.

7.16.2 Brick soakaway 10 was situated in the northern end of trench 2 (fig 20). It was 850mm deep and at least 1.1m long and 400mm wide. It contained fills 11 and 12. Fill 11 was the soakaway wall. The bricks were 231mm long, 110mm wide and 64mm thick, with no frogs. They have been dated to the 19-20th century. The soakaway had been filled with context 12. This was a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam, containing abundant fragments of 19th-20th century brick fragments.

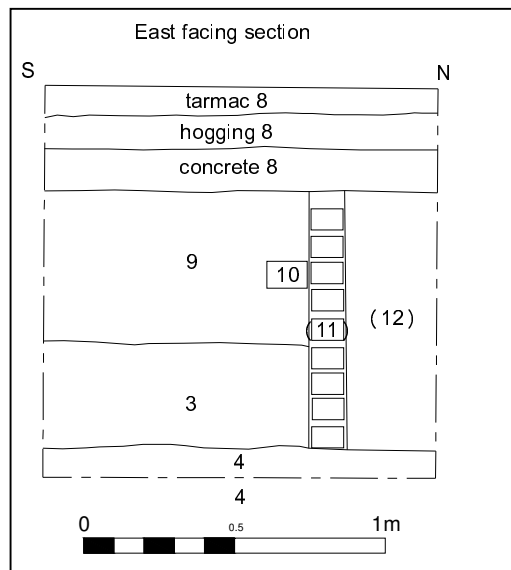


Fig 20: East facing section in trench 2, showing 8, 9, 3, 4 and feature 10

7.16.3 Topsoil 1 and soil 79 were found in trench 1 and 4 respectively. They were very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loams, some 250mm thick. They contained five fragments of tile dated from late medieval to the 18th-19th century and four fragments of 18th-19th century pottery.

7.16.4 Feature 33 was a pit 1.68m long by 0.98m wide (fig 19). It was filled by a very gravelly loam 34, above a less gravelly fill 44. It contained mostly Roman finds but also contained West Country slate, clay pipe and china.

7.16.5 Feature 51 was a brick and flint foundation in trench 50 to the east side of Homewell House (fig 19), the building it supported had been demolished recently.

7.17 Phase 16 Modern

7.17.1 Car park layers 8 were found in the west part of the site. They consisted of an earlier concrete surface re-surfaced with hoggin and tarmac. They had a combined thickness of 350mm.

Contexts 36, 48, and 76 were assigned to unstratified finds.

8. Conclusions

Roman Havant was situated some 15km from Chichester (Noviomagus Regnenium) and 32km from Bitterne Manor (possibly Clausentum), on Margary Roman Road 421. The road was probably constructed soon after the invasion, and was soon crossed by the Langstone Harbour to Rowlands Castle Road 425.

The evidence from the Homewell House site shows that Havant had its beginnings in the first century AD. The earliest features were ditches containing pottery dated to the mid to late 1st century, but the ditches also contained late Iron Age chalk-and flint-tempered wares that could be pre-Conquest in date, together with a barely worn

continental brooch that probably dates from the middle to the end of the 1st century BC. The ditches may have separated land holdings from the springs to the south.

Occupation probably continued through the 2nd and 3rd century, but no features of this period were found, instead layers of soil and rubbish probably built up, and finds from these layers were later incorporated into the 4th century features. The layers were later ploughed or otherwise disturbed and helped form the thick layer of dark soil that covered the site.

In the 4th century a well was dug. It was carefully lined with stone sourced from the Isle of Wight, possibly recycled from a nearby building, but no traces of mortar were present. Some large sherds of Dressel 20 amphora were also used in its construction. The base of the well was lined with puddled clay to prevent the high water pressure boiling up through the gravel base and undermining the lining.

It is not known how long the well remained in use before the bodies of at least 8 terrier-sized dogs were deposited in the bottom of the well. The dog bones do not exhibit burning, gnawing or butchery marks. The age of the dogs varies, there are both young animals (5-8 months old) and there are specimens that belong to animals older than 18 months old. Five of the dogs were male and some of them had pathological traces on their bones. A calcaneus and a tibia had been fractured but the animals had recovered from the trauma as there was evidence of healing with new bone formation.

The well then seems to have been rapidly backfilled by scraping up soil from the surrounding area which incorporated 2nd, 3rd, and 4th century finds. The backfilling and closing of the well included seven coins ranging from one of Vespasian 69-79AD to one of Constantius dated 355-361AD. A bronze finger ring with an intaglio of Neptune was also consigned to the waters. It is possible that the coins and ring were accidentally incorporated in the backfilling but only two coins were recovered from the rest of the site and it is more likely that the dogs, coins and ring all played their part in some sort of ritual activity.

The low numbers of sherds of Late Roman grog-tempered wares, New Forest pottery and Portchester D ware suggests that activity in this part of Havant ceased after the well had been backfilled.

Occupation recommenced in the late medieval period when a house was probably built in the north part of the site where the early 19th century Homewell House still stands. A cess pit, lined with walls of flint nodules, was constructed to its south. The pottery in the pit was dominated by jugs, possibly from Graffham in the east and cups from the Farnham area to the north. The absence of cooking pots suggests the inhabitants were wealthy enough to use metal cooking vessels.

Appendix 1 The Faunal Remains

by A Vasileiadou BA MA

1. Methodology

The aim of the zooarchaeological analysis was to gain an insight into the everyday animal management, consumption and deposition practices during the site's occupation. The faunal material had been recovered by hand collection in the trench and wet-sieving of samples after the excavation. The bones were separated into anatomical part and taxa categories with the use of the Southampton Archaeology Unit's reference bone collection and atlases (Adams & Crabtree 2012, Barone 1976, Schmid 1972). There were not any discernible distinction criteria between sheep and goat; therefore the sheep and goat bones were grouped together into a bulk *ovicaprids* category. Subsequently, the age (Bull and Payne 1982, Deniz & Payne 1982, Grant 1978, Halstead 1985, Payne 1973, Silver 1969), sex (Boessneck, 1969, Grigson, 1982, Schmid, 1972), pathology (Baker & Brothwell 1980), the state of preservation (Lyman 1994, Payne & Munson 1985, Reitz & Wing 1999) and the butchery marks (Binford 1978, 1981, Isaakidou 2004) were recorded. Size measurements of any fused bones have been carried out with callipers according to the instructions by von den Driesch (1972). Finally, the animal bones were quantified by estimating the Minimum Number of Anatomical Units (MinAU) and Maximum Number of Anatomical Units (MaxAU) based on Halstead (2011).

2. Results

The faunal material comprised 5,525 bones. Many bones could not be safely identified and the MinAU is 1,382 and the MaxAU is 1,554. The species that were positively identified in the sample in descending order are: dog (*Canis familiaris*) 78.8%, cattle (*Bos taurus*) 9.7%, sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) 8%, pig (*Sus scrofa*) 3.4% and horse (*Equus caballus*) 0.1% (all quoted percentages refer to MinAU).

Phase 3 Early Roman

Feature 19

Feature 19 was a pit. 25 bones were recovered and 8 bones have been identified representing 0.7% (MinAU) of the total assemblage. There are 3 bones of cattle; a radius, metacarpus and a mandibular tooth that shows that the cattle was older than 18 months old. There are also 2 pig mandibular teeth which reveal that one animal was older than 18 months old and the other was 12-16 months old at the time of death. The 3 ovicaprid bones are a metacarpus, a maxillary tooth and a mandible that show age at death of 4-6 years old. None of them has any butchery or burning marks but two had gnawing marks. Four fish bones were recovered.

Feature 24

Feature 24 was a ditch. It produced 80 bones from hand collection and 190 fragments from soil samples. The fragments are generally small and unidentifiable, except for 8 fish bones. Twenty nine bones were recognised, representing of a 2.2% (MinAU) of the total. Seven were (MinAU) cattle; analytically a mandible, mandibular tooth, horn cores, scapula and metatarsus. The mandible belongs to a young adult animal and the scapula has butchery marks from dismembering practices. Six (MinAU) bones were

pig; analytically a maxillary tooth and maxilla, scapula, radius and a first phalanx. The radius and the scapula show gnawing marks. The 15 ovicaprid specimens (MinAU) were identified as mandible, maxilla, teeth, radius, metacarpus, femur, tibia and metapodial. None has any butchery or cooking marks, a metacarpal came from an animal younger than 18 months old. The one horse bone is a left astragalus which brings gnawing marks and it bears butchery marks from disremembering.

Feature 64

Feature 64 was a ditch. 73 bones were recovered by hand collection and 167 mammal bones and 6 fish bones were recovered from soil samples. In total, 25 (MinAU) bones were identified, 1.9% (MinAU) of the assemblage. 14 (MinAU) bones belong to cattle and those mainly are mandibles. There are also maxillas, teeth, humerus, ulna and metapodial. According to teeth wear, the cattle were from 18 months old up to adults. There were no pig bones and the ovicaprid bones comprised 11. The ovicaprids' bones are mandibular teeth, radius, tibia, metatarsus and metapodial. They did not show signs of scavenger attrition, butchery or cooking practices.

Phase 4 Early Roman

Feature 26

Feature 26 was a ditch. Hand collection produced 49 bones, the soil sample produced 33 unidentified fragments and three fish bones. Ten bones (MinAU) have been identified being 0.7 % (MinAU) of the assemblage. There are 3 (MinAU) bones of cattle; a mandible, scapula and tibia, 2 (MinAU) bones of pig; a humerus and a radius, and 5 (MinAU) of ovicaprids; a maxillary tooth, a humerus, a radius and metatarsus. The bones are abraded, have cracks on the surface and are fragile due to exposure to the elements suggesting they had lain on the surface for some time before being incorporated in the ditch.

Phase 5 Early Roman

Feature 14

Feature 14 was a small pit, possibly a deliberate grave in Trench 3. The feature contained produced 163 bones by hand collection, together with 1 bird and 46 fish bones from sieving. Most of the 163 bones were very small and 155 were unidentifiable. From the other 8 bones, 4 (MinAU) were identified, which represent 0.3% (MinAU) of the assemblage. The identified bones are a cattle metacarpus, a fragment of pelvis and a maxillary tooth of a pig, and a mandibular tooth of ovicaprid. The mandibular tooth of the ovicaprid belongs to an animal with an age of 6 months up to 2 years old. The pig pelvis shows cut marks that were made during meat filleting.

The bones of two human neonatals were also recovered, which represented vertebrae, ribs, teeth, skull fragments and long bones such as humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, metapodial, and phalanges. Their unarticulated state suggests secondary burial.

Phase 6 Late Roman

Feature 16

The construction contexts were 49, 54, and 55. A total of 31 bones were recovered and 13 (MinAU) were identified, 1% (MaxAU) of the total. The soil samples produced 30 fragments of bone, most of them too small to identify them, except for three fish

bones. The bones belong to cattle, pig, ovicaprids and dog. The majority of bones belong to cattle (6 MinAU) and those are a maxillary tooth, pelvis, tibia and calcaneus bones. Three of them showed gnawing marks and the calcaneus has chop marks. Only 1 (MinAU) pig scapula was recovered and 4 (MinAU) bones of ovicaprids, comprising a radius, femur and tibia and two of them have gnawing marks. The dog is represented by a femur and ulna with gnawing marks (2 MinAU). It should be noted that 54% of the bones have gnawing marks.

Phase 7 Late Roman

Feature 16 Early phase (300-350 AD)

The lower fills of the well consisted of four contexts (41, 42, 45, and 46) and the majority of the bones from the site were recovered from these deposits. 1,621 bones were recovered by hand collection with 188 bones from soil samples. 1,132 bones have been identified which represent the 84.5% (MinAU) of the total amount of bones. Cattle (4.1%), pig (1.4%), ovicaprids (1.7%) and dogs (92%) (Table 1). In addition, 12 bird and 87 fish bones were identified.

Table 1. Anatomical representation (MinAU) of the animal bones from the early phase of the well's interior.

Body part	Cattle	Pig	Ovicaprids	Dog
Horn cores	6	0	2	0
Mandible	11	9	1	18
Scapula	5	0	0	12
Proximal Humerus	2	0	0	16
Distal Humerus	1	0	0	15
Proximal Radius	1	0	0	12
Ulna	0	0	0	13
Distal radius	1	0	0	12
Proximal metacarpus	2	0	1	43
Distal metacarpus	0	0	1	38
Pelvis	1	0	0	12
Proximal Femur	0	0	0	17
Distal Femur	0	0	0	13
Proximal tibia	0	0	0	15
Distal Tibia	0	0	1	16
Astragalus	3	0	0	5
Calcaneus	1	0	0	8
Proximal metatarsus	0	0	0	38
Distal metatarsus	0	0	0	30
Proximal 1st phalanx	3	0	0	56
Distal 1st phalanx	3	0	0	71
Proximal 2nd phalanx	0	0	0	47
Distal 2nd phalanx	0	0	0	47
3rd phalanx	0	1	2	37

Proximal metapodial	0	0	0	3
Distal metapodial	0	0	3	6
Carpal	0	0	0	5
Tarsal	0	0	0	6
Atlas	0	0	0	6
Axis	0	0	0	5
Cervical	0	0	0	31
Thoracic	0	0	0	38
Lumbar	0	0	0	41
Sacrum	0	0	0	6
Caudal	0	0	0	22
Vertebrae	0	0	0	66
Ribs	0	0	0	117
Long bone	0	0	0	5
Maxilla	5	0	5	14
Maxillary tooth	2	3	3	5
tooth	0	3	0	83
Total	47	16	19	1050

The cattle, pig and ovicaprids are represented by different body parts without any specific pattern of deposition. 1% of the bones have gnawing marks, 0.7% butchery marks and 0.2% traces of burning.

Dog was represented by 1,050 dog bones, which belong to at least 8 dogs of different sizes. It is highly likely that the skeletons were originally articulated. The dog bones do not have any burning, gnawing or butchery marks. The absence of those marks indicates that the animals were deposited there complete and unconsumed. The age of the dogs varies, there are both young animals (5-8 months old) and there are specimens that belong to animals older than 18 months old. Five of the dogs were male and some of them had pathological traces on their bones. Several pathologies have been identified including exostosis, mainly on the rear feet. That may reflect an environmental/nutritional stress or older-aged animals. A calcaneus and a tibia had been fractured but the animals had recovered from the trauma as there is evidence of healing with new bone formation.

According to Wilson (1992) complete articulated skeletons in a special position, which is associated with special artefacts and other species and absence of butchery marks are both specific characteristics of a ritual deposit. Based on data there were 8 articulated dog skeletons found at the bottom of the well. Firstly, dog bones have been solely found in the well context that reveals a different treatment for the specific taxon. Secondly, the bones do not have any post-depositional or consumption marks on their surface that means they were intact when deposited and they were deliberately deposited inside the well. Lastly, many coins were found in the area of the well and lead us to the conclusion that the well had a special meaning to the people. All the above indicate that if not a ritual had taken place in the well then it was at least a special animal deposit (Grant 1984) with a special meaning for the people in the site.

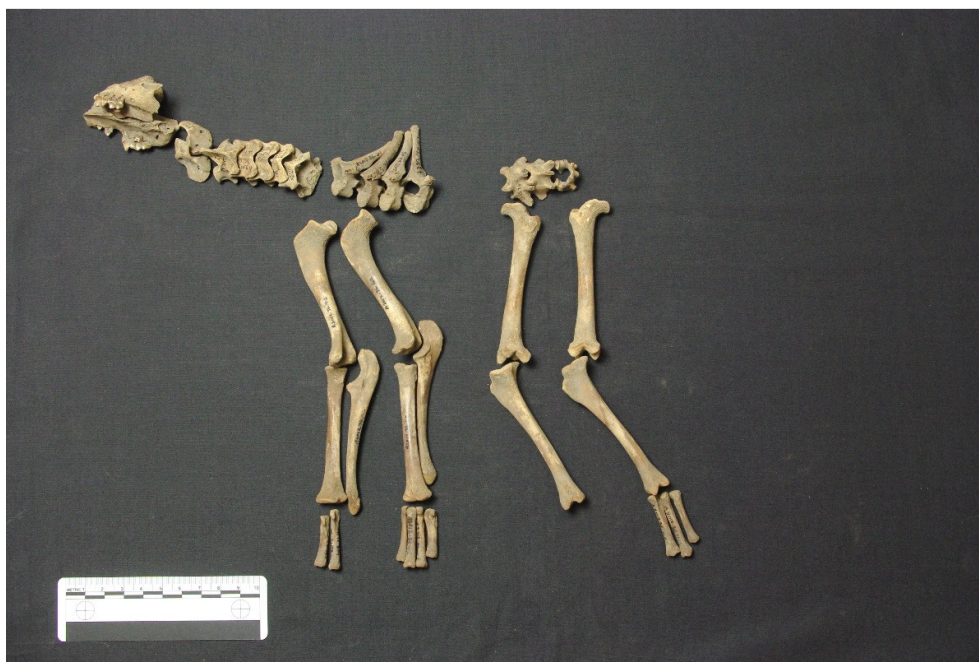


Plate 2 Dog skeleton from lower fills of well 16.

Feature 16 Later phase (350+ AD)

The later deposits associated with the well were contexts 17, 28, 29, 30, and 35. The fills at the top of the interior of the well were 28, 29, and 35. They produced 78 bones. The identified bones are 28 (MinAU) that represent 2.1% (MinAU) of the assemblage. Soil samples contained 200 fragments approximately and 76 fish and 2 bird bones were identified. The cattle, pig, dog and ovicaprids' bones are slightly weathered. The majority of the bones belong to cattle (16 MinAU, identified as mandibles, maxillary and mandibular teeth, horn cores, scapula, humerus, tibia, metacarpus, metapodial and astragalus. Based on teeth wear, there was an animal older than 18 months old, an old adult and a senile one. They do not have any gnawing marks but butchery marks show practices of chopping, dismembering and filleting. The pig bones (4 MinAU) are mandibular teeth, humerus, radius, tibia and calcaneum. The humerus has gnawing marks and it was chopped, the tooth belongs to a male animal and the calcaneum to a newborn one. Ovicaprid bones (7 MinAU) are identified as a maxillary and a mandibular tooth, humerus, metacarpus, tibia and metapodial. The metapodial belongs to an animal younger than 10 months old. Lastly, the first phalanx of a dog has been recovered. Apart from the animal bones, a human neonatal proximal femur was unearthed from context 35, which could mean that these layers form a deliberate earth filling of the well with soil that had been transferred there from a different part of the site.

The outer area of the well consisted of 2 contexts 17 and 30. The amount of animal bones is quite small and only 66 fragmented and complete bones have been recovered. The identified bones are 22 (MinAU) that form 1.6% (MinAU) of the assemblage. The identified species are cattle, ovicaprids, pig and dog. The cattle bones (9 MinAU) are identified as scapula, pelvis, tibia, metacarpus and metatarsus. The identified pig bones (5 MinAU) are femur, tibia, ulna and a mandible. The pig tibia belongs to an animal younger than 2 years old and the femur to one less than 3.5 years old. The pig bones show butchery marks, including a chopped tibia. The femur and

ulna bear cut marks that are indicative of dismembering and filleting. The pig mandible is from a male animal. The ovicaprids' bones (7 MinAU) are identified as maxillary and mandibular teeth, radius, metacarpus and metatarsus. Three of them have gnawing marks and one is abraded. The one dog bone belongs to a deciduous canine.

Phase 8 Late Roman

Feature 72

Feature 72 was a pit. The three fills contained 105 bones and the soil samples produced 424 mammal bones, only 3 of which were identifiable, more than 300 fish bones, and 7 bird bones. 43 (MinAU) bones have been identified forming 3.2% (MinAU) of the assemblage. This is one of three features in which ovicaprid bones form the majority. The bones are abraded and there are 10 specimens with gnawing marks. Regarding cattle, there are 18 (MinAU), analytically; horn cores, mandibles, humerus, radius, metacarpus, tibia and metatarsus. There is 1 (MinAU) pig mandible without teeth and 24 (MinAU) of ovicaprids, analytically; mandibles, humerus, radius, metacarpus, metatarsus, metapodial and a second phalanges.

Feature 82

Feature 82 was a Roman post-hole. It contained only two bones, one of them (0.1% of the assemblage) is an abraded, fragmented, ovicaprid radius.

Phase 10 Late Medieval

Feature 5

Feature 5 was a shallow pit. Seven bones were recovered there and it was possible to identify 3 (MinAU) of them, forming 0.2% (MinAU) of the total assemblage. Those were a humerus and radius of cattle and a radius of ovicaprid species. The cattle radius shows gnawing marks made by a carnivore animal (possibly a dog) and the age of the animal was older than 18 months.

Feature 74

Feature 74 was Late Medieval feature. It produced one (MinAU) identifiable bone (0.1% of the total) from hand collection and 7 fish bones and 17 unidentifiable bones from the soil sample. The right ovicaprid tibia is abraded and there are cracks on the surface suggesting exposure before incorporation in the feature.

Feature 96

Feature 96 was a pit. There were 7 bones in total including the bones from the soil sample. 2 (MinAU) bones have been identified representing of a 0.1% (MinAU) of the total. Those are 1 cattle and 1 ovicaprid metapodial. The bones are abraded with no butchery or consumption marks.

Phase 12 Late Medieval

Feature 84

Feature 84 was a medieval pit with flint-lined walls. Bones were recovered from the bottom three fills, with 66 bones recovered from the excavated soil and 113 from the soil samples. 18 (MinAU) bones have been identified, representing of 1.3% (MinAU) to the total. There were 4 (MinAU) bones of cattle; humerus with butchery marks, radius, femur and tibia. This is the only feature where the majority of bones belong to a pig

species, there being 8 (MinAU) pig bones recovered and more specifically, mandibles with mandibular teeth and second phalanges. Three of the mandibles belong to males and one to a female animal. Regarding ovicaprid species, 6 (MinAU) bones have been identified, more specifically mandibles of a 2 to 3 years old animal and a 6 to 8 years old animal, radius, metacarpus and metatarsus. In general the bones are not abraded and they do not have any gnawing or butchery marks. Lastly, 13 bird and 58 fish bones were recovered.

3. Conclusions

The limited assemblage allows only for general conclusions. According to taxonomical representation, hunting was not a common activity as there were not any wild species recovered in the sample. Regarding the domesticated animals, cattle, pig and ovicaprids species were present, with ovicaprids being the dominant species associated with consumption during the Roman period while pigs were the primary choice for meat during the medieval period. The kill-off patterns of domestic livestock relate the husbandry with economic practises and based on the data there is no evidence of specialisation for the production of secondary products.

It is likely that cattle were used in agricultural activities and transportation. The bones are affected by taphonomical processes and more specifically biotic factors such as carnivores and abiotic factors such as soil consistency. This has resulted in extensive abrasion of many bones and made their identification problematical. Smaller bones could have been destroyed and several butchery marks could have been vanished with the passing of time. The majority of bones including the dog skeletons were found in the well, which was a well-protected context. The existence of complete dog skeletons inside the well along with the presence of bird bones and coins and the absence of dog bones across the rest of the site leads to the suggestion that the well was an area of special meaning and interest.

Table 1. Anatomical representation by taxon and feature (MinAU).

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 5	Proximal Humerus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Radius	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total		0	2	0	1	0	3

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 14	Mandible	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal Metacarpus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Pelvis	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Maxillary tooth	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		0	1	2	1	0	4

		HORSE	COW	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 16 Late phase	Mandible	0	6	1	3	1	11
	Scapula	0	5	0	0	0	5
	Proximal Humerus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal Humerus	0	2	1	1	0	4
	Proximal Radius	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Ulna	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Distal Radius	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal Metacarpus	0	1	0	3	0	4
	Distal Metacarpus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Pelvis	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Femur	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Distal Femur	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Proximal Tibia	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Distal Tibia	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Calcaneus	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Proximal Metatarsus	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Distal Metatarsus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal 1st Phalanx	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Distal Metapodial	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Maxilla	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Maxillary tooth	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		0	25	9	14	2	50

		HORSE	COW	PIG	SH/GT	DOG	Total
Feature 16 Early phase	Horn cores	0	6	0	2	0	8
	Mandible	0	11	9	1	18	39
	Scapula	0	5	1	0	12	18
	Proximal Humerus	0	2	0	0	16	18
	Distal Humerus	0	1	0	0	15	16
	Proximal Radius	0	1	0	1	12	14
	Ulna	0	0	0	0	14	14
	Distal Radius	0	1	0	1	12	14
	Proximal Metacarpus	0	2	0	1	43	46
	Distal Metacarpus	0	0	0	1	38	39
	Pelvis	0	2	0	0	12	14
	Proximal Femur	0	0	0	1	18	19
	Distal Femur	0	0	0	0	13	13
	Proximal Tibia	0	1	0	1	15	17
	Distal Tibia	0	0	0	1	16	17
	Astragalus	0	3	0	0	5	8
	Calcaneus	0	2	0	0	8	10
	Proximal Metatarsus	0	0	0	0	38	38
	Distal Metatarsus	0	0	0	0	30	30
	Proximal 1st Phalanx	0	3	0	0	56	59
	Distal 1st Phalanx	0	3	0	0	71	74
	Proximal 2nd Phalanx	0	0	0	0	47	47
	Distal 2nd Phalanx	0	0	0	0	47	47
	3rd Phalanx	0	0	1	2	37	40
	Proximal metapodial	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Distal Metapodial	0	0	0	3	6	9
	Carpal	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Tarsal	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Atlas	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Axis	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Cervical	0	0	0	0	31	31
	Thoracic	0	0	0	0	38	38
	Lumbar	0	0	0	0	41	41
	Sacrum	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Caudal	0	0	0	0	22	22
	Vertebra	0	0	0	0	66	66

	Rib	0	2	0	0	117	119
	Long Bones	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Maxillary	0	5	0	5	14	24
	Maxillary tooth	0	3	3	3	5	14
	Maxillary/ Mandibular teeth	0	0	3	0	83	86
Total		0	53	17	23	1052	1145

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 19	Mandible	0	1	2	1	0	4
	Proximal Radius	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Metacarpus	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Distal Metacarpus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maxillary Tooth	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		0	3	2	3	0	8

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 24	Horn cores	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Mandible	0	3	0	2	0	5
	Scapula	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Proximal Radius	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Distal Radius	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal Metacarpus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal Metacarpus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal Femur	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Proximal Tibia	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Distal Tibia	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Astragalus	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Metatarsus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal 1st Phalanx	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Proximal Metapodial	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Maxilla	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Maxillary tooth	0	1	2	2	0	5
Total		1	7	6	15	0	29

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 26	Mandible	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Scapula	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal Humerus	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Proximal Radius	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Distal Radius	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal Tibia	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Metatarsus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal Metatarsus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Maxillary tooth	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		0	3	2	5	0	10

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 64	Mandible	0	9	0	2	0	11
	Distal Humerus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Radius	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Ulna	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal Radius	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal Tibia	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Distal Tibia	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Proximal Metatarsus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal Metatarsus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal Metapodial	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal Metapodial	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		0	14	0	11	0	25

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 72	Horn cores	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Mandible	0	3	1	5	0	9
	Proximal Humerus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal Humerus	0	1	0	2	0	3
	Proximal Radius	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Ulna	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal Radius	0	1	0	2	0	3
	Proximal Metacarpus	0	2	0	1	0	3
	Distal Metacarpus	0	1	0	2	0	3

	Proximal Tibia	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Distal Tibia	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Metatarsus	0	1	0	2	0	3
	Distal Metatarsus	0	1	0	2	0	3
	Proximal 2nd Phalanx	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Distal 2nd Phalanx	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal Metapodial	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal Metapodial	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Maxillary tooth	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		0	18	1	24	0	43

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 74	Distal Tibia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		0	0	0	1	0	1

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 82	Proximal Radius	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		0	0	0	1	0	1

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
Feature 84	Mandible	0	0	6	2	0	8
	Distal Humerus	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Radius	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal Metacarpus	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Proximal Femur	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Distal Tibia	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Proximal Metatarsus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Distal Metatarsus	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Proximal 2nd phalanx	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Distal 2nd phalanx	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		0	4	8	6	0	18

		HORSE	CATTLE	PIG	OVICAPRIDS	DOG	Total
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Feature 96	Proximal Metapodial	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total		0	1	0	1	0	2

Table 2. Measurements in centimetres

Horse					
Context	Body part	1st meas	2nd meas	3rd meas	4th meas
	Astragalus	GLI	GLM		
24		5.92	5.48		

Cattle					
Context	Body part	1st meas	2nd meas	3rd meas	4th meas
	Scapula	LG	BG	GLp	SLC
28		5.13	3.96	6.08	4.62
	Radius	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
72					3.34
41					3.31
20		7.02			
	Metacarpus	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
30		4.50			
20		4.95			
88		5.05			
73					2.87
	Metatarsus	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
30		5.14			
73		4.14			2.41
	Metapodial	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
35			5.08		
	Astragalus	GLI	GLm	None	Bd
35		6.81	6.34		4.12
41		6.67	6.08		
41			5.85		
41		6.24	5.71		

Pig					
Context	Body part	1st meas	2nd meas	3rd meas	4th meas
	Radius	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
27		2.76			

Ovicaprids					
Context	Body part	1st meas	2nd meas	3rd meas	4th meas
	Radius	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
27		2.66			
88		3.18			
	Metacarpus	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
17		2.24			

Dog					
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Cont ext	Body part	1st meas	2nd meas	3rd meas	4th meas
	Scapula	LG	BG	GLp	SLC
41		1.51	1.11	1.99	
41		1.51	1.12	1.99	1.54
41		1.89	1.47	2.53	2.14
41		1.91	1.46		
41		1.85	1.41	2.41	1.9
41		1.83	1.49	2.5	
41		1.49	1.15	1.83	1.42
41		1.81	1.42	2.45	1.94
41		1.89	1.37	2.37	1.99
41		1.82	1.49		
42		2.00	1.46	2.51	2.16
	Humerus	Bp	Bd	Gl	BT
41		3.10	2.76	13.6	2.06
41		3.14	2.62	13.6	2.00
42			2.78		1.90
42			2.81		1.88
42					1.53
42					1.47
41		2.93	2.77	13.81	
42			2.62		1.92
41			2.13		1.42
41		2.54	1.97		1.45
46		2.87	2.69	10.1	1.12
41		1.59	1.69	8.75	1.18
41		2.37	2.05	10.14	0.95
41		2.93	2.69	10.23	1.08
42		2.41		10.19	
	Radius	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
41		1.45	1.75	12.91	0.83
41		1.2		9.52	0.81
41			1.48		
41		1.51			
41		1.58	1.85	13.51	0.94
42		1.59	1.80	13.53	0.94
41		1.18	1.46	8.57	0.79
46		1.23	1.47	8.57	0.8
46		1.58	1.70	8.59	1.13
41		1.59	1.69	8.75	1.18
42					0.75
	3rd Metacarpus	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
42		0.68	0.68	5.40	0.50
41		0.53	0.58	3.94	0.44
42		0.68	0.70	5.52	0.53
41		0.54	0.62	4.13	0.47
41		0.69	0.65	4.22	0.55
41		0.70	0.68	5.47	0.51
41		0.66	0.62	4.15	0.55
42		0.55	0.64	5.18	0.47
42		0.40			0.42

42		0.52			0.42
42		0.58	0.72	5.77	0.42
42		0.50	0.71	4.52	0.38
41		0.57			
41		0.54			
	4th Metacarpus	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
42		0.59	0.69	5.31	0.46
42		0.50	0.71	5.54	0.50
42		0.46	0.65	5.10	0.48
41		0.48	0.66	4.19	0.46
42		0.40			
41		0.49	0.64	4.15	0.52
41		0.41	0.57	3.93	0.32
41		0.41	0.58	4.17	0.47
41		0.43			
42		0.44			0.40
42		0.72	0.67	5.74	0.51
42		0.66	0.73	4.45	0.41
41		0.45	0.57	4.61	0.46
41		0.52	0.69	4.40	0.37
	Pelvis	None	None	LA	None
41				2.03	
42				1.91	
42				2.02	
41				1.79	
42				2.48	
42				2.21	
41				1.71	
42				2.36	
41				2.13	
	Femur	Bp	Bd	GL	DC
42		3.08			1.56
41		2.72			1.31
42					1.10
42		2.98	2.48	11.18	1.51
42		3.15	2.55	14.63	1.50
41		2.56	2.17	9.3	
41		3.15			1.48
41			2.19		
41		2.61	2.12	9.27	1.92
41		2.90	2.49	11.23	1.59
42			2.25		
41		2.73			1.33
42					1.05
	Tibia	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
41		2.30			
41		2.26	1.56	8.81	0.97
42		2.90	1.92	15.02	0.99
42		2.86	1.91		
41			1.63		
42		2.80	1.96	9.98	1.15

41			1.88		
42					
42					
41		2.51	1.60	10.32	0.77
41		2.30			
	3rd Metatarsus	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
41		0.55			
42		0.78	0.73	5.98	0.56
41		0.59	0.55	4.09	0.50
42		0.73	0.72	5.62	0.55
42		0.65			0.43
	4th Metatarsus	Bp	Bd	GL	SD
41		0.39	0.61	4.25	0.30
42		0.41	0.55	4.25	0.47
42		0.59	0.67	5.68	0.51
42		0.42			0.39
	Calcaneus	None	None	GL	GB
41				3.27	1.47
42				3.80	1.40
42				3.71	1.39
41				3.13	1.64
	Astragalus	GLI	GLm	None	Bd
42			2.39		
42			1.85		
42			2.24		
42			1.85		
42			2.60		

Appendix 2 The Worked Bone

By Dr AD Russel

Item 31; Bone handle, context 42, well 16

A piece of long bone slightly convex in section, some 5mm thick and 62mm long, forming a handle to a tanged iron implement, now missing (Plate 3). The tang is some 3.5mm across and is inserted some 226mm into the handle. The end of the handle flares outwards and tapers down to 2mm thick. A decorative terminal has been formed by drilling a central hole and filing cut outs and mouldings. The handle bears a high polish. The slight nature of the handle and the fact that the tang does not pass through the handle suggests it does not come from a heavy duty tool.



Plate 3 Item 31 Bone handle

Item 27; Bone pin, context 41, well 16

Bone pin 87mm long with maximum thickness of 4mm (Plate 4). The head comes to a point above three incised grooves, the shaft tapers gradually for 60mm then tapers more markedly to a point. Tool marks show it was made by whittling a piece of bone with a knife.



Plate 4 Item 27 Bone pin

Item 234 Bone disc, context 109, pit 72

Bone disc from pit

Item 254 Bone pin, context 42, well 16

Point from a bone pin, broken in antiquity.

Appendix 3 The Stone artifacts

By Dr AD Russel

Jewellery

Item 194 Shale Bracelet, context 94

Fragment of a shale bracelet with an internal diameter of some 80mm. The section is a semicircle. The breaks show much wear.

Mortaria

Item 98 Stone mortaria; context 41

Fragment of a stone mortaria in Purbeck Marble with distinctive *viviparus* shells. weighing 1570g. The fragment shows much damage and abrasion and the pink colouration in some areas may be due to burning, perhaps from use in a hearth. The mortaria was large, with a basal diameter of some 300mm, and a height of at least 120mm. There are traces of vertical tooling on the outer surface, no lugs are present. The inside surface was very smooth suggesting grinding of substances rather than pounding, but most of the surface has dissolved away. Purbeck marble mortaria of the Roman period are much rarer than their medieval counterparts from which it is difficult to distinguish them and this is a good stratified example from a late roman context, in which it could well be residual. The few similar finds made in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight suggest they were high status items: Brading villa (Tomalin 1987, 88) and Fishbourne Roman Palace from the Neronian builders' yard (Cunliffe 1971, fig 23, no 2) (see also John Palmer's Purbeck Marble Database of mortaria at <http://www.tinkerbells.ukfsn.org/pur-mortar.html>).

Querns

The site produced five fragments of hand querns, all manufactured from Sussex Greensand. One was certainly made from the Lodsworth Greensand, which has a distinctive lithology and has been sourced to a West Sussex quarry that was a major supplier of saddle, beehive and rotary querns in the Iron Age and Roman periods (Peacock 1987). The other fragments did not have the distinctive worm burrows of the Lodsworth Bed, but probably were quarried in the same area. Lodsworth querns have been found at sites up to 80km from the quarry; so Havant at only 28km away was relatively local.

The querns were very fragmented but enough pieces retained some distinctive traits that showed that all were from late Iron Age/Roman flat querns defined as having a 'flat horizontal top, a perforation that is at first oval and later rectangular, and a grinding surface that sloped at not more than 15 degrees' (Curwen 1937, 144).

Item 211 Quernstone; context 41

Fragment of a top stone of a hand quern weighing 323g. Made from a poorly-cemented quartz gritstone, with angular grains from 0.4 to 0.7mm in size with rare fragments up to 7mm across. The outer edge is present and suggests the stone was some 360mm in diameter. The maximum thickness of this well-worn stone is 35mm. The fragment is burnt pink in places, perhaps from use in a hearth.

Item 101 Quernstone/rubbing stone; context 41

Fragment of a top stone of a hand quern weighing 343g. Made from a dense fine-grained glauconitic greensand. There is little glauconite and the stone does not exhibit the root casts typical of the Lodsworth quarries. The outer edge is present and suggests the stone was some 360mm in diameter. The maximum thickness of this well-worn stone is 47mm. The fragment is burnt pink in places, perhaps from use in a hearth. After the quernstone had been broken this fragment was used as a rubbing/sharpening stone and most faces show wear.

Item 99 Quernstone; context 42

Fragment of a top stone of a hand quern weighing 1577g. Made from a dense fine-grained glauconitic greensand. The stone exhibits the worm burrows typical of the Lodsworth quarries. The outer edge is present together with part of the central hole suggesting the stone was some 360-400mm in diameter; both the edge and the upper surface have traces of tooling from an axe-like tool. The maximum thickness of this well-worn stone is 63mm. The fragment is blackened by fire, perhaps from use in a hearth.

Item 125 Quernstone; context 15

Fragment of a hand quern weighing 27g. Made from a poorly cemented fine-grained greensand. There is little glauconite and the stone does not exhibit the root casts typical of the Lodsworth quarries. The fragment is burnt red in places, perhaps from use in a hearth.

Item 100 Quernstone; context 41

Fragment of a bottom stone of a hand quern weighing 1079g. Made from a dense well-cemented glauconitic greensand, although the green glauconite is mostly brown in colour. The maximum thickness of this stone is 98mm suggesting it did not have much use before breaking.

The Whetstone

Item 212 Whetstone; context 41

Fragment of a hard quartzite with some mica, probably locally sourced as such fragments can be found among the Quaternary beach deposits around the Solent and Chichester areas (Cordiner 2006). The fragment tapers from 16mm at one edge to 8mm at the other, with two smooth faces. One face is perfectly flat, the other is slightly dished. The fine grain of this piece suggests it was used to maintain a sharp edge on craft tools.

Appendix 4 The Metal objects

By Dr AD Russel

Iron

Styli

Bronze styli are more commonly reported but iron examples may well have been as numerous, if not more so. Similar examples are known from the urban site of Neatham (Millet & Graham 1986, 112-121), where nine styli were identified, and six examples were found at Portchester (Cunliffe 1974, 244). None have been reported from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971).

Stylus fragment Item 76, context 28.

Spatulate end of stylus some 10mm wide, tapering down over 21mm to a tapering, circular cross section stem, which is bent and broken off.

Stylus Item 15, context 30.

Iron stylus 132mm in length with a flattened spatulate end, stepping down to a circular section stem which swells before thinning to a fine point.

Copper Alloy

Brooches

Item 136 Knotenfibeln brooch. Context 94.

A well-preserved and little worn example of a brooch type rare in England: Hull Type 19 (Hattat 1987, 26-9). The bow is lozengiform in section with a moulded collar and solid catchplate (Plate 5). The spring has broken in the centre of the coil rendering it useless. This type of brooch is derived from continental La Tène II brooches and probably dates from the middle to end of the 1st century BC.



Plate 5 Item 136, the late Iron Age brooch.

Item 252 Nauheim Derivative type. Context 25.

The spring from a broken brooch of Nauheim type, popular from pre-conquest times to c.AD70 (Crummy 1983, 7). The bow is missing making identification to type impossible.

Item 34 Pennanular brooch or bracelet Context 48 Unstratified

A fragment of bracelet or more likely half of a penannular brooch, of Fowler's type E, dating from the late Roman or Early Medieval Period c. AD 300-600, missing its pin. The brooch was formed from a rectangular sectioned bar of copper alloy, the one surviving terminal was thickened to create a zoomorphic head, with a series of grooves marking the neck.

Shoe nails

Twelve copper alloy nails were recovered from the fills of well 16. They had domed or flat heads and short shafts, curled over in the manner of the more numerous iron hobnails. One group of 9 were found intertwined in a single mass in fill 35 from above the water table, which produced two other single finds, and a further example came from fill 42 at the base of the well.

Ring

Item 13, ring with context 35.

A heavy copper alloy finger ring with dark blue glass intaglio (Plate 6), impressed with the figure of Neptune standing on the prow of a ship (Martin Henig pers comm.)



Plate 6 The glass intaglio in the finger ring.

Hook

Item 243 hook context 42.

An S-shaped piece of copper alloy circular section rod, pointed at both ends.

Sheet

Two fragments of copper alloy sheet were recovered from well 16. Item 9 was from context 30, it had broken edges and was probably discarded scrap. Item 111 from context 41 was a piece of slightly curved thin sheet but its use is not known.

The coins (with identifications by Robin Iles)

Ten Roman copper alloy coins were recovered from the site, eight of them associated with the final infilling of well 16 sometime after 350AD. Coins were smaller and more common in the late Roman, and perhaps less likely to be recovered once lost, but the concentration around the well suggests that it had a ritual significance to the local people.

Context 35, above the water table, was the lowest fill to produce a coin, Item 12, one of Constans featuring two victories and produced between 337 and 346AD. Above fill 35 was fill 28. This produced three coins. Item 253 was a very worn late Roman coin which could not be identified, Item 11 was a very small late roman coin, a copy of one of Constantius dated 355-361AD, and Item 4 was an official issue of Constantius 337-346AD. The deposits around the top of the well were 30 and 17. Context 30 produced Item 2, a coin of Carausius 286-293AD; Item 5, a coin of Constans featuring two victories 286-293AD; and Item 16, a worn coin of Vespasian 69-79AD.

Late roman layer 73 in Trench 4 produced Item 113 a radiate coin of Claudius II, with a figure looking left dated 268-270AD.

An unstratified coin, a copy of Constantius dated 332-361 was recovered from Trench 3.

Appendix 5 The Pottery

by AD Russel

The excavations at Homewell House produced 2,499 sherds weighing 51.24kg. The sherds were generally in good condition and were washed, dried, marked with their context and sorted into fabrics on the basis of macroscopically visible inclusions, surface finish and texture for every context. Well-known regional and traded wares were coded using the systems established by MOLA (<http://www.mola.org.uk/sites/default/files/resource-downloads/London%20Roman%20pottery%20codes.doc>), Tyres (1996) or Tomber and Dore (1998). Other codes are specific to this site.

The Roman phases, phases 2 to 8, produced 1,962 sherds weighing 38,131g, with 3 intrusive medieval sherds weighing 10g. The medieval phases, phases 9 to 13, produced 499 sherds weighing 12,728g, but the majority of this was Roman residual material, actual medieval pottery comprising 104 sherds weighing 1,336g. There were 6 sherds weighing 62g from post-medieval phase 14 of which 4 sherds weighing 41g were post-medieval in date. The early modern phase 15 produced 29 sherds weighing 272g, of which 3 sherds weighing 18g were early modern in date.

The Roman pottery

Only the 1962 sherds of Roman pottery from Roman contexts will be discussed here. Details of the residual material is contained in the site archive.

The pottery was divided into 25 major fabric groups with further subdivisions, which can be divided into imported wares, regional British wares and local wares see Table 1.

Imported wares

Spanish Amphora BATAM

The 142 sherds of amphora were from Baetica, the olive oil producing area of southern Spain. Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae are the most common amphora type in Roman Britain and are dated 0-250AD (Tyers 1996, 87-8). One sherd each was recovered from features 14, 24 and 72, four large sherds had been used as building material in the well construction, the other 135, many of them small chips, came from the well backfilling.

Table 1 The roman pottery fabrics

Imported wares			
Fabric Name	Fabric code	Number	Weight
Beatican amphora	BATAM	142	6231
Samian	TS	42	564
North French-South East England	NFSE	14	97
North Gaulish whiteware	NOGWH	5	157
Central Gaulish Black slip	CGBL	1	1
Gaulish amphora	GALAM	1	25
Terra Nigra	TN	1	9
Terra Rubra	TR	2	3
		208	7087

Regional British wares			
Fabric Name	Fabric code	Number	Weight
Black Burnished 1	BB1	49	681
New Forest	NF	27	207
Oxford	OX	5	28
Alice Holt	AH	4	90
Flagons (misc)	FLAG	4	57
Nene Valley	NV	4	30
Hampshire Whiteware	HAMWH	3	452
Portchester D	PORD	1	12
Micaceous	MICA	1	1
		98	1558

Local wares			
Fabric Name	Fabric code	Number	Weight
Rowlands Castle	RC	1206	23014
Southern Atrebatian Overlap Ware	SAOW	261	3512
Sandy (misc)	S	131	2163
Flint	FL	26	311
Chalk	CH	21	232
Late Roman grog	LRGR	3	211
Grog	GROG	1	23
Terra Nigra copy	TNC	6	19
Terra Rubra copy	TRC	1	1
		1656	29486

	Percentage by number	Percentage by weight
Imported	10.6	18.6
Regional	5.0	4.1
Local	84.4	77.3

Samian TS

Six sherds of Samian were recovered from ditch 72, the other 36 sherds came from the well. The following forms were present: dishes 18/31, 31R, 36, 79, and Curle 15, bowl 31, cup form 33, and decorated vessel 37.

North Gaulish wares NOGWH/NFSE

The 19 sherds in North Gaulish fabrics came from flagons apart from a single mortaria sherd. Three sherds came from feature 26 in early Roman Phase 4 which would fit the accepted date of the second half of the 1st century AD for such wares, the other sherds were all residual in the well.

Central Gaulish Black Slip CGBL

A single abraded sherd of this fabric, dated 150-200AD was recovered from the backfill of the well.

Gauloise Amphora GALAM

A sherd from the well backfill came from a wine amphora of Gauloise type, dated from the late first century until the mid 3rd century (Tyers 1996, 95).

Terra Nigra TN

A single sherd of Terra Nigra came from feature 26 in early Roman Phase 4. It came from a platter of CAM form 8, dated 20-65AD (Tyers 1996, 164).

Terra Rubra TR

A single sherd of Terra Rubra was recovered from feature 26 in early Roman Phase 4. It came from a first century cup of type 56C (Tyers 1996).

Regional wares

Black Burnished Ware BB1

BB1 is not a common find in southern England until c.120AD (Tyers 1996, 182-5). The few sherds from phases 3 and 4 could be intrusive. The majority of the ware came from the back fill of the well 17 and pit 72, dated to the 4th and late 3rd centuries respectively.

New Forest Ware NF

The New Forest wares, all dated 250AD or later, were mostly from colour-coated beakers, but sherds from 2 mortaria were also present, and five sherds of grey wares. They were only found in well 16 and pit 72.

Oxford OXCC

Five sherds of Oxford Colour Coat vessels, including a bowl and a mortaria were found in the upper fills of well 16. The mortaria is a type dated to 300 AD onwards.

Alice Holt AH

Four sherds of Alice Holt jars were recovered from well 16. One was a white-slipped jar dated to 270AD+.

Flagons FLAG

Four sherds of globular flagons, probably of first century date, from an unknown source, but possibly Wiggonholt, were found, one each in features 19 and 26, and two, probably residual, from well 16.

Nene Valley Colour Coat NVCC

Four sherds of Nene Valley beakers, dated from the mid-2nd century to the late 4th century, were found in well 16.

Hampshire White Ware HAMWH

Three sherds from a whiteware mortaria were found in the lower fill of well 16.

Portchester D PORD

A base sherd of a 4th century Portchester D jar was found in the base of well 16.

Micaceous MICA

A sherd of micaceous red ware was recovered from fill 47 in ditch 26. A 1st century date is likely.

Local Wares

Rowlands Castle Ware RC and RCF

This distinctive wheel-thrown and kiln-fired fabric was made only 5km to the north of the site and made up 61% of the assemblage, with 1206 sherds weighing 23kg. The majority was in the standard sandy fabric RC, with a small amount in a coarse flint-tempered fabric RCF used for large storage jars. The Rowlands Castle potters manufactured a full range of wares (Dicks 2009, 60-62) and the inhabitants of the Homewell site purchased storage jars, cooking pots, bowls, dishes, lids for the same, and beakers. The wares occurred from Phase 3 to Phase 8. Batch-marked cooking pots were only found in Phases 7 and 8.

Southern Atrebatian Overlap Ware (Fabric SAOW)

This type of pottery has been recognised on a number of Sussex sites. It seems to span the period 20-70AD, and is a handmade, often reduced black, Late Iron Age type that continues to be made into the second half of the 1st century AD when it is replaced by wheel-made vessels (Lynne 2006). The Homewell site yielded 261 sherds weighing 3.5kg, all apparently jars and cooking pots with bead rims and some with pedestal bases. It was the second most common fabric on the site, being found only in Phases 3, 4, and 5. The similarity in fabric to the Rowlands Castle wares suggests they shared a clay and sand source, and the later industry developed from the former.

Sandy S

There were a number of quartz-tempered fabrics of unknown provenance, comprising 131 sherds weighing 2.16kg. They were found predominantly in the backfill of well 16.

Late Iron Age Flint-tempered F

Four fabrics with varying amounts of sand and grog temper with significant quantities of burnt crushed flint were recovered from phases 2, 3, 4, and 5, with one residual sherd in the backfill of the well in phase 7. No vessels or fabrics in the distinctive Middle Iron Age flint-tempered 'saucepan pot' tradition were recovered, so this ware probably dates to after 50BC, and probably belongs in the 1st century AD. Similar fabrics have been found at Old Park Farm, Waterlooville, to the northwest of Havant.

Late Iron Age Chalk-tempered C

Twenty-one chalk tempered sherds were recovered, 20 from Phases 3 and 5, and one from Phase 7. Fabric C1 was a silty clay with abundant chalk, one sherd having furrowed decoration, fabric C2 was sandy or gritty fabric with less chalk. Diagnostic sherds were a bead rim and a pedestal base suggesting a date in the 1st century AD. Similar fabrics have been found at Wickham (Helen Rees pers.com.) and at Old Park Farm, Waterloooville.

Late Roman Grog LRGR

Three sherds of late Roman grog-tempered pottery were recovered from well 16. Hand made, pots in grog-tempered fabrics are common at the very end of the Roman period, perhaps marking the collapse of the major industries. The lack of such wares in the well, which produced a number of coins of the 340s, suggests the Rowlands Castle industry was still going strong at that date.

Terra Nigra copies TNC

Six sherds in a thin well-fired fabric copying the Gallo-Belgic forms of the Terra Nigra industry of the mid to late 1st century were found. Four were in Phase 4, two were residual in the backfill of well 16.

Grog GROG

A single sherd of residual grog-tempered ware in the Late Iron Age/early Roman tradition was recovered from well 16.

Terra Rubra copies TRC

A single sherd of a vessel with a stepped profile, probably a platter was recovered from ditch 24 in Phase 3.

Chronology

The pottery has been used to divide the Roman activity on the site into two major phases, Early Roman, dating perhaps from before the Conquest and up to c120AD and made up of Phases 2, 3, 4, and 5, and Late Roman, Phases 6, 7, and 8, which date to the 4th century. The backfill of well 16 in Phase 7 contained a large amount of residual wares, together with some sherds that could well date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, periods not represented in the features excavated. There must have been layers of 1st to 3rd century date in the area on the site, that provided material for the backfilling of the well, but have since been ploughed up to contribute to the thick deposit of homogenous soil that overlay the site.

The Medieval pottery

Only the 104 sherds of medieval pottery from medieval contexts will be discussed here. Details of the residual material is contained in the site archive. The medieval pottery came from layers 61 and 63 of Phase 11, (6 sherds) and the flint-lined pit 84 (98 sherds) of Phase 13.

The pottery was divided into eight major fabric groups see Table 2.

Table 2 The medieval pottery fabrics

Fabric Name	Fabric code	Number	Weight
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Graffham-type	GRAF	62	951
Tudor Green	TDG	19	147
Medieval sandy	MEDS	9	68
Iberian peninsula?	IBP	6	86
Red gritty ware	RG	3	21
Micaceous	MEDM	3	31
South Hants Redware	SHR	1	22
Scratchmarked ware	SMK	1	10
		104	1336

Graffham-type ware GRAF

A well-fired sandy fabric, mostly fine quartz but with angular grains up to 0.75mm. Some sherds show a grey core with oxidised surfaces, others have a reduced dark grey outer surface. Sixty one sherds were recovered from pit 84, including a large jug from fill 88 which was oxidised, with white-painted crossing stripes, a closely thumbled base, and a mark, incised post-firing, beneath the handle attachment point.

Tudor green TDG

Nineteen sherds from at least three cups, in a fine white fabric with patchy glossy green glaze, were recovered from pit 84.

Medieval Sandy MEDS

Nine sherds of various well-fired sandy fabrics were recovered from pit 84.

Iberian Peninsula IBP

Six sherds from a buff globular vessel were recovered from pit 84. The vessel may have originated from the Iberian peninsula.

Red gritty ware RG

Three rim sherds from a pot in a red gritty fabric of unknown source were recovered from pit 84.

Medieval micaceous MEDM

Three sherds in a well-fired fabric tempered with common clear quartz sand of 0.2mm in diameter, and containing much naturally occurring fine white mica. All three sherds probably come from jugs, one sherd is glazed over closely-tooled lines, and another has spots of glaze. Source unknown

South Hampshire Redware SHR

A stabbed rod handle from a Hampshire redware jug was recovered from layer 61.

Scratchmarked ware SMK

Layer 61 produced a sherd of a scratchmarked cooking pot in a well-fired sandy fabric tempered with well-sorted sub-rounded quartz sand of 0.5mm dia. Outer surfaces scratched pre-firing and sooted by use. Spots of glaze suggest the kiln that produced it was also used in the production of glazed wares.

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