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Southampton Archaeology Unit

Report 908

Archaeological watching brief at the former Guardsman public house, 129 Fratton Road, Portsmouth, 2007/15

MP Smith BA MIFA

2008

Client: Stephen Walsh Developments



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By MP Smith BA MIFA

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Archaeology Unit report	908
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1. Summary

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological watching brief at the former Guardsman public house, 129 Fratton Road, Portsmouth on behalf of Stephen Walsh Developments. A grade II timber-framed house stood at the north end of the street frontage. It was probably of 17th century date and may originally have been the south end of a lobby entrance house. In the 18th century a brick-built cottage was built against the south end of the earlier house. At some stage, probably by 1785, the two were formed into a single property, and doors were cut through the intervening wall, this may relate to the building becoming a public house, which it certainly was by 1830. In the later 19th century the north end of the original timber-framed house was demolished. An archaeological watching brief on groundworks to the south and west of the surviving buildings produced no evidence for activity that pre-dated the houses.

2. Introduction

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological watching brief on the former Guardsman public house, 129 Fratton Road, Portsmouth on behalf of Stephen Walsh Developments (figure 1). The observations were made by EL McDonald BA MA and MP Smith BA MIFA between 4th December 2007 and 20th May 2008. The project was managed by MP Smith BA MIFA.

The existing building on the site is a Grade II Listed building. The client had previously submitted to the planning authority an illustrated record file of the standing building (Paul Nicholson Design Ltd 2007). The development involved demolishing modern extensions followed by division of the building into two dwelling houses. Further houses were to be constructed to the rear.

The Guardsman is Grade II Listed. The site is within Portsmouth local area of archaeological importance 3. This area is a long north–south strip along Fratton Road covering the area of the medieval settlements of Fratton at its south end and Buckland/Kingston at its north. The area is defined principally as one of importance for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The Manor of Fratton was in existence by the mid-13th century. Buckland (*Bochelard*) is mentioned in the Domesday Book and Kingston is mentioned in late 12th century documents. Edward's map of Portsmouth published in 1716 shows buildings on the site.

3. Aims of the investigation

The aim of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within the area of groundworks. Any such remains were to be recorded and artefacts recovered.

4. Watching brief methodology

The methodology followed that specified in the Scheme of Investigation. The archaeological work on site consisted of observing and recording all groundworks. The agreement of Portsmouth City Council was obtained to cease the watching brief before all of the groundworks were completed. The un-observed groundworks were for two internal footings and some services.

A photographic record was made of newly exposed parts of the standing structure in order to compliment the photographs previously supplied by the client.

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). The archive is deposited with Portsmouth City Museum and Records Office.

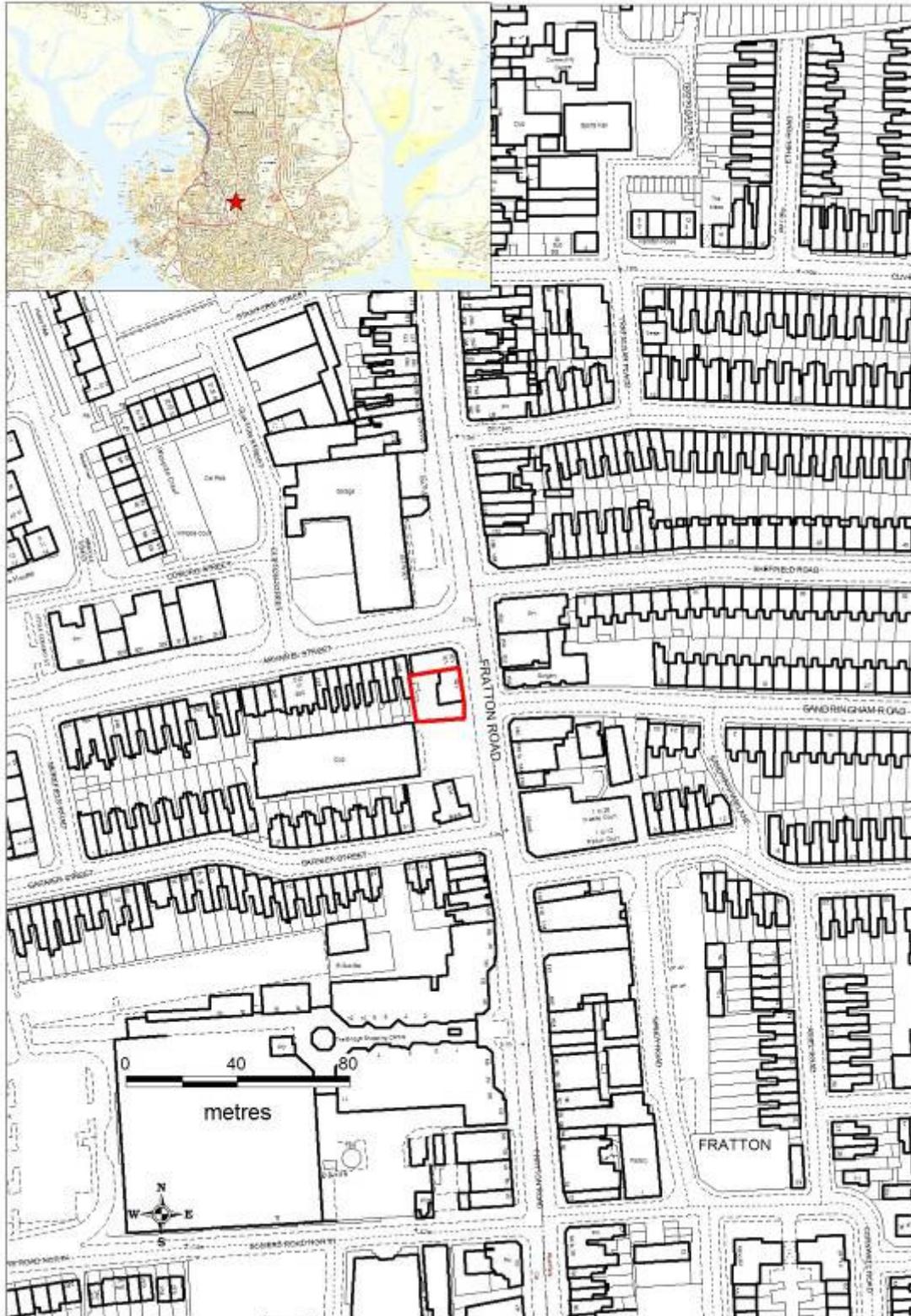


Figure 1. Site location plan.

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5. Site location and topography

The site is in the Fratton area of Portsmouth. It is on the west side of Fratton Road, south of its junction with Arundel Street.

The site is on Portsea Island which has Valley Brickearth above Plateau Gravel as the surface geological deposits (GSGB 1976). They are above the Bagshot Beds. The modern ground surface is at about 8.0m OD and slopes gently down to the south.

6. Historical and archaeological background

The site is within Local Area of Archaeological Importance 3. This area is a long north–south strip along Fratton Road covering the area of the medieval settlements of Fratton at its south end and Buckland/Kingston at its north. The area is defined principally as one of importance for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The Manor of Fratton was in existence by the mid-13th century. Buckland (*Bocheland*) is mentioned in the Domesday Book and Kingston is mentioned in late 12th century documents.

The former Guardsman Public House consists of two main phases of construction. The listing details date the northern part to the early 17th century, as a timber-framed house with later brick alterations. The southern part is dated to the early 18th century with 19th and 20th century alterations. No certain reference to its use as a public house has been found before a reference in Pigot's directory of 1830. It was not referenced as such on the 1785 enclosure map (figure 3).

7. Map regression.

There follows a representative survey of maps of the area to show the general development of the site. The maps are not reproduced to scale.



Figure 2. Extract from Edwards map of 1716.

Edward's map of Portsmouth published in 1716 shows buildings on the site which was located approximately opposite the track to the right (east) south of the church. It does not show clear details. What the map does show is that Fratton at that time was a small, fairly dispersed, village set in fields.

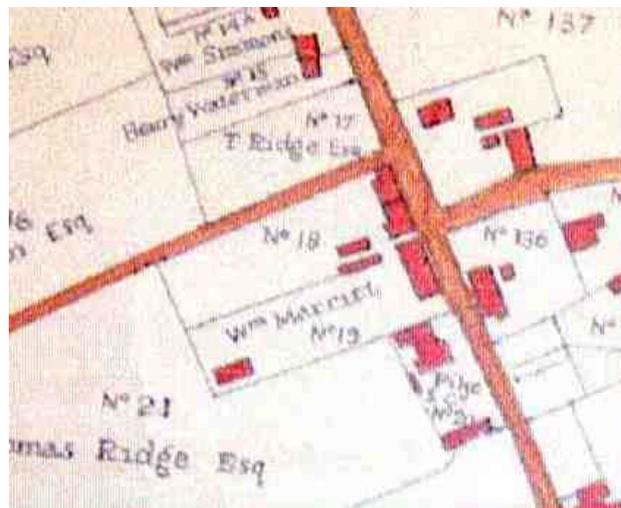


Figure 3. Extract from the enclosure map of 1785.

The property is shown at the south-east corner of plot 18. Its footprint is very much the same as on later maps, having a reversed L-shaped plan. There is another building to its north, also on plot 18. The two abut each other, but are shown with a division between them. There are two outbuildings by the southern edge of the plot. The neighbouring property to the south, on plot 19, has a street frontage building. Its

north end appears to encroach slightly on to plot 18. Plot 18 is bounded to the north by a road that does not appear on Edward's map.

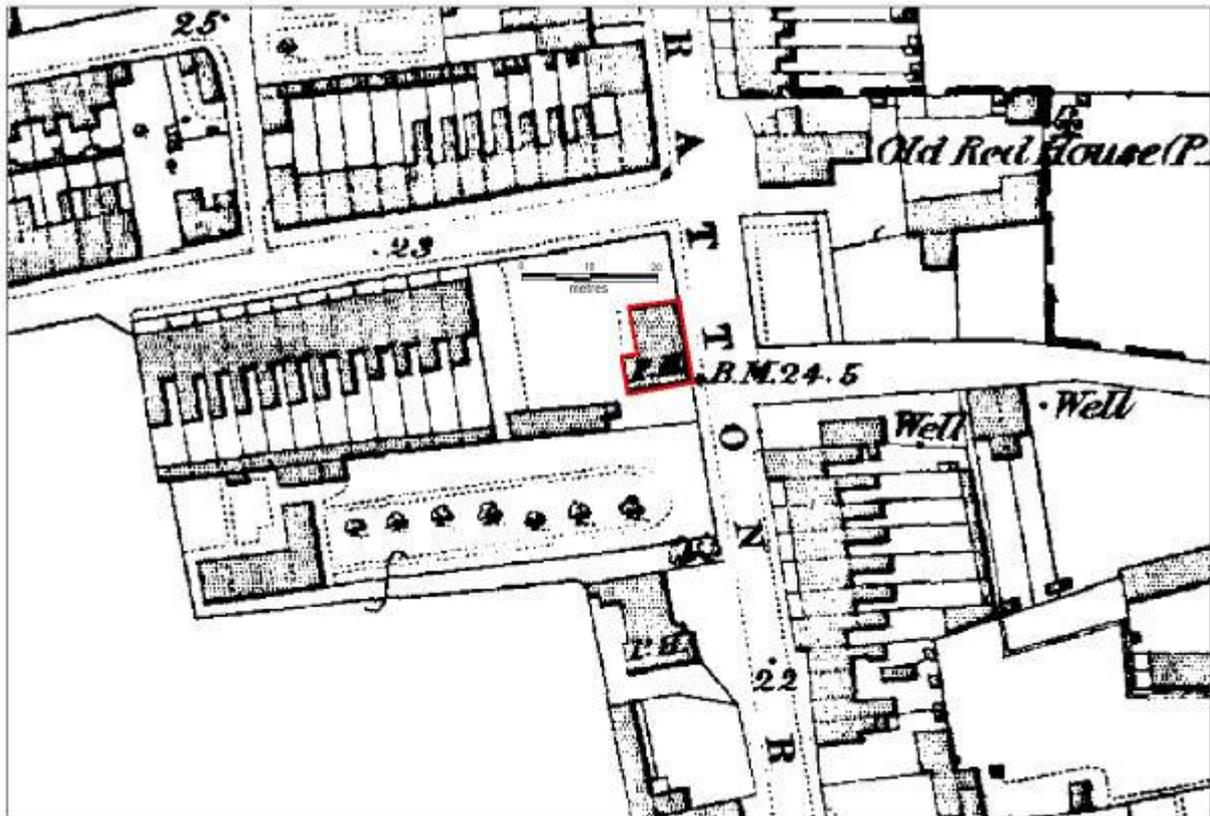


Figure 4. Extract from the 1870 Ordnance Survey map.

The reversed L-shaped building, which corresponds to the Guardsman building, is still shown, as is the southern of the two outbuildings on the south edge. The north end of the building is approximately 7m wide, whilst its southern end is about 10m wide. The building to the north of the Guardsman has been demolished. The west end of the plot has been developed as a terrace of houses. The property to the south has been redeveloped. The street frontage building has been demolished, and a new building constructed at the west end of the plot.

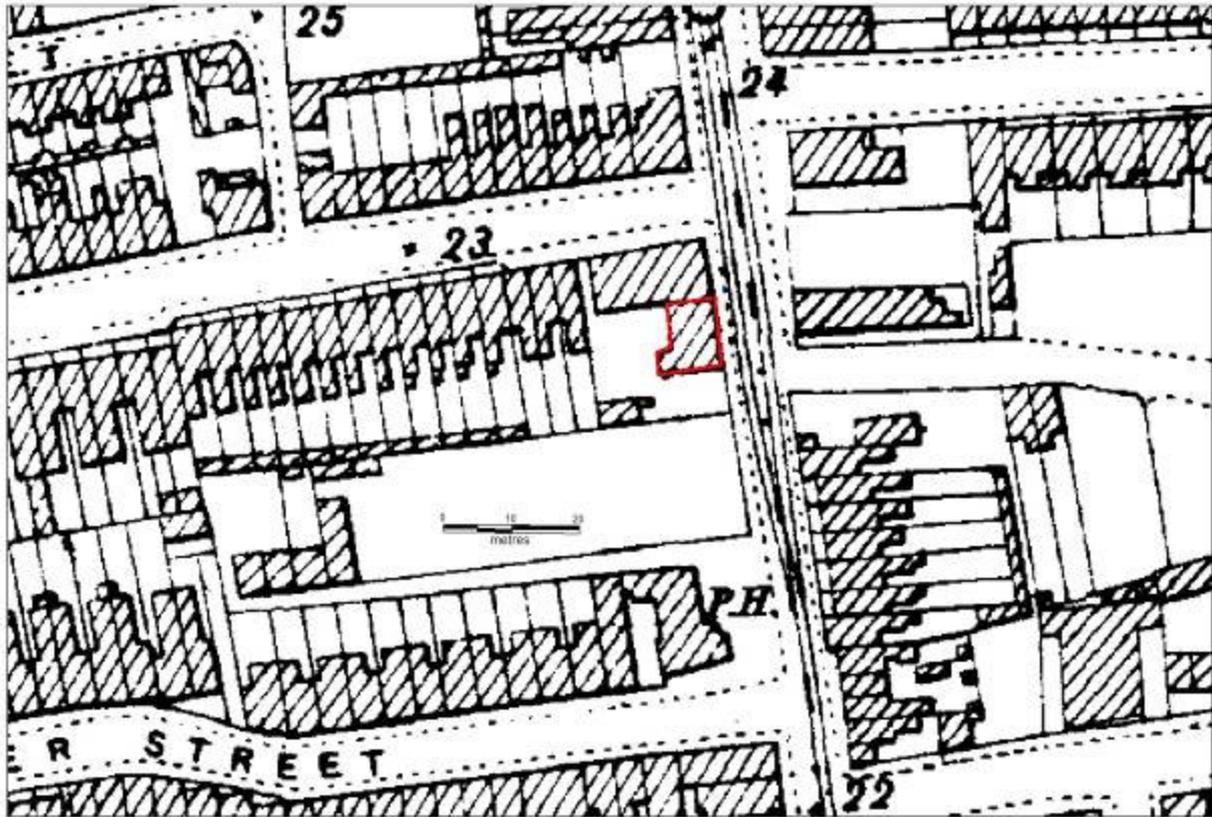


Figure 5. Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey map.

The footprint of the Guardsman is the same as in 1870. However, a new building has been constructed to its north, and the outbuilding has either been reduced in size or rebuilt. Three more houses have been added to the east end of the house terrace. The 1910 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) shows much the same situation.

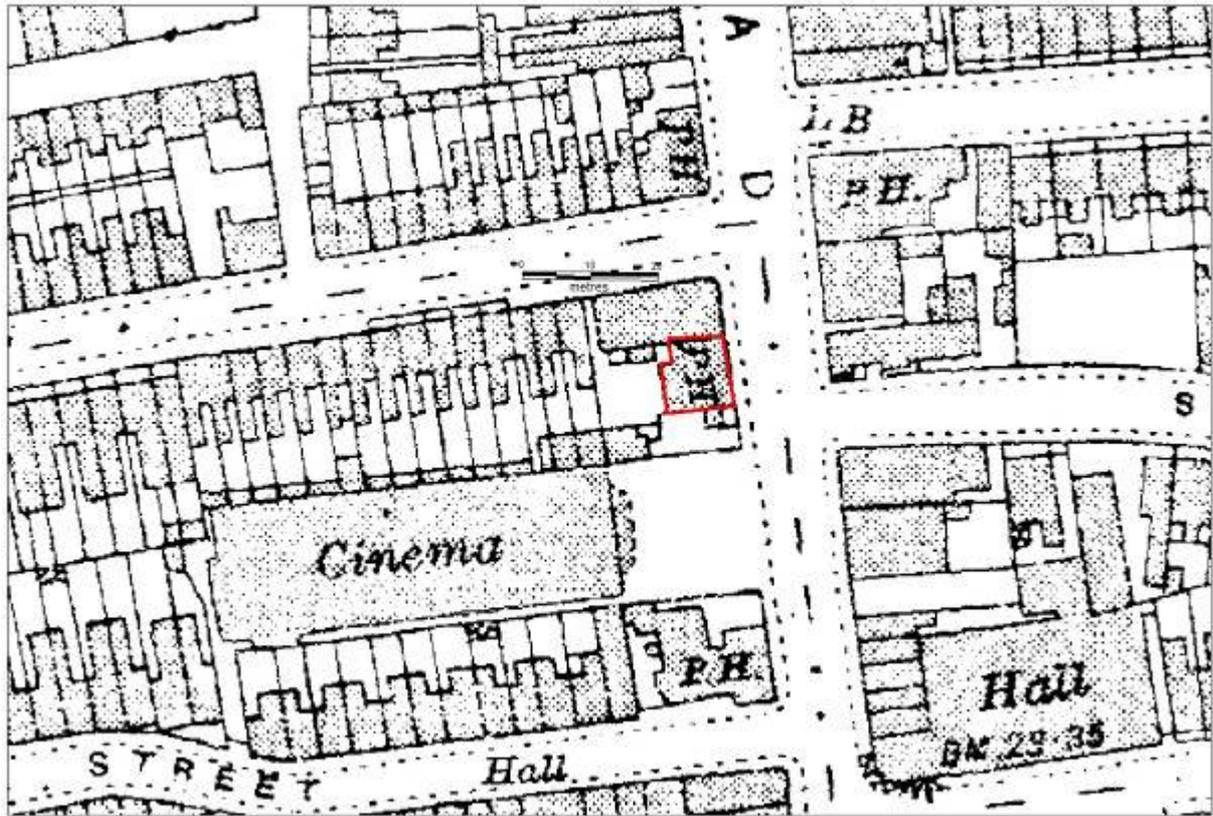


Figure 6. Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey map.

A small extension has been added to the south end of the Guardsman, and the projecting wing at its south-west corner has been extended to the north. The property to the south has been redeveloped as a cinema.

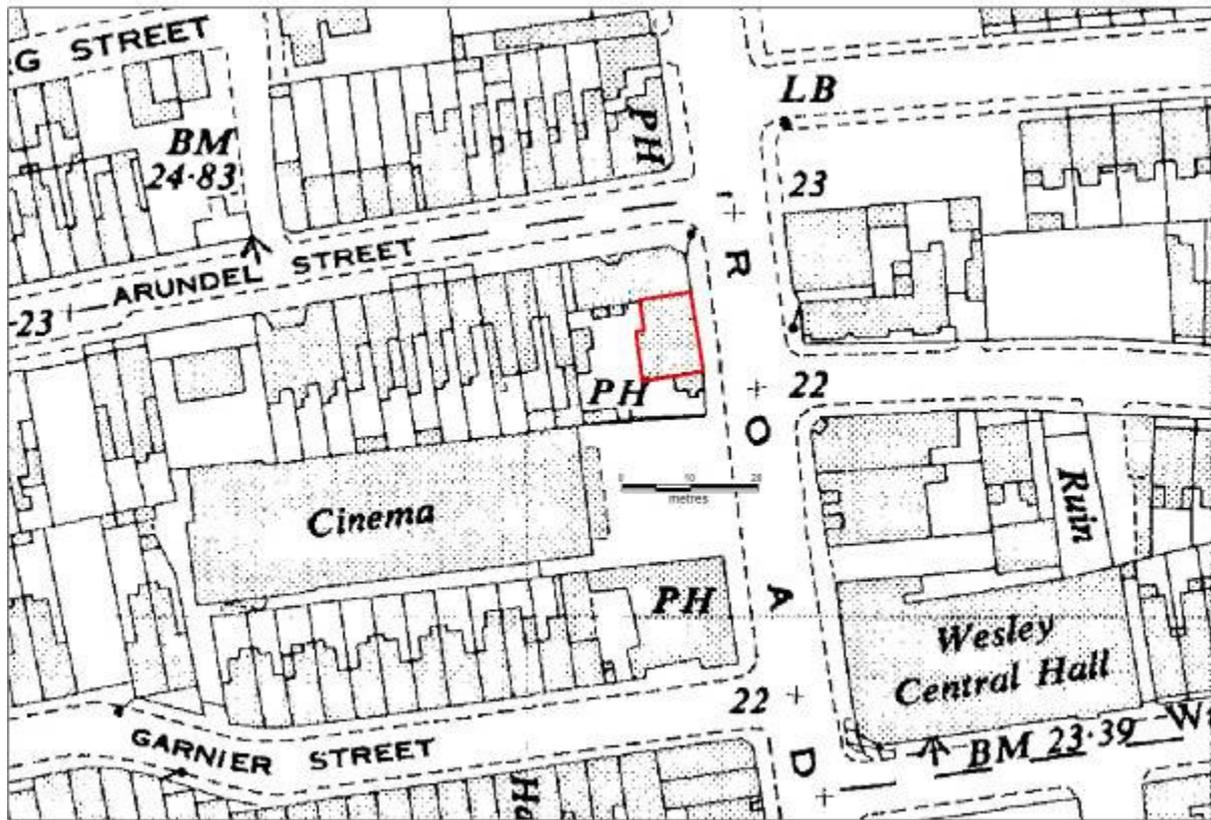


Figure 7. Extract from the 1952 Ordnance Survey map.

A small extension has been added to the south end of the southern extension to the Guardsman. A new outhouse has been built to the west of the Guardsman. There has been some redevelopment of the surrounding area, including several empty plots as a result of Second World War bombing.



Figure 8. Extract from the 2008 Ordnance Survey map.

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The southern extension and the southern outbuilding have been demolished. It shows the same western outhouse as shown in 1952, but does not show the series of extensions known to have been built to the west in the 1970s (see section 8).

8. The standing building.

The client has previously submitted an illustrated file describing the standing building prior to the development (Paul Nicholson Design Ltd 2007). A summary, supplemented with additional information from the watching brief is provided here. The drawings are reproduced with permission, but are not to scale. The timber-framing in the north bay, where it survived, was of the “small-frame” variety, that is where the panels are divided by mid-rails, and with straight wall braces. In Hampshire, these two factors strongly indicate a post-medieval date (Roberts 2003, 54 – 58). However, the braces are quite long, occupying more than one panel bay, and this might indicate a pre-18th century date.

8.1. The exterior of the building.

The exterior walls of the building were rendered. The street (east) frontage wing was built to two stories with garret rooms in the roof space (figure 9). The building was in two bays of different builds. The north end, being the earlier structure, had a gable roof aligned parallel with Fratton Road. It had a chimney stack at the east end along the roof ridge. The south end had a taller roof with half-hips at the north and south ends.

The openings were not original. At ground floor level there was a central door flanked on either side by windows of varying proportions. The watching brief showed that the southern window had been formed out of a former doorway. The wall below the inserted window was built in cement blocks, so the window was recent. However, the doorway may have been the original door into the southern bay. The existing door was located just to the north of the division between the two bays. There was a single window in each bay at first floor level. That of the south bay was taller, reflecting a greater ceiling height in this part of the building. There was a dormer in the roof slope of both bays.



FRONT ELEVATION
TO FRATTON ROAD 1:100 scale

Figure 9. Front (east) elevation.

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The south elevation (figure 10) had a slightly off-centre door at ground floor level. It may have been inserted when the southern extension was added by 1938. There was a blocked window opening just below the half-hip. There was a single storey lean-to with a single pitched gable roof at the west end. This would have formed the western projection shown on the early maps.

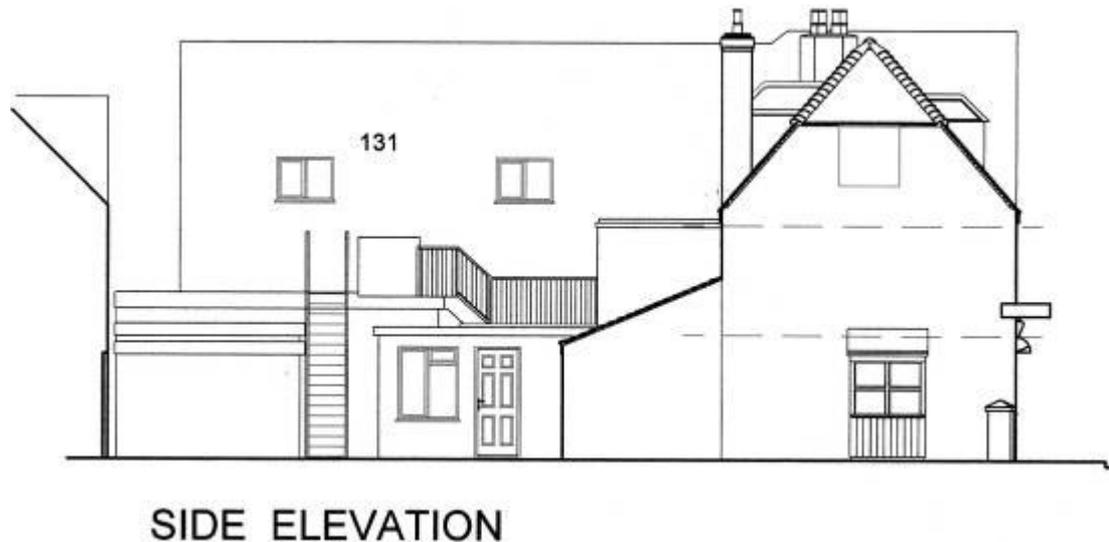


Figure 10. South facing elevation

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The pre-development rear (west) elevation was very mixed and related mostly to 19th and 20th century extensions (figure 11). The main exception was the south end of the lean-to projection that appeared on the early maps. It was brick-built and may have been reformed when it was extended northwards by 1938.

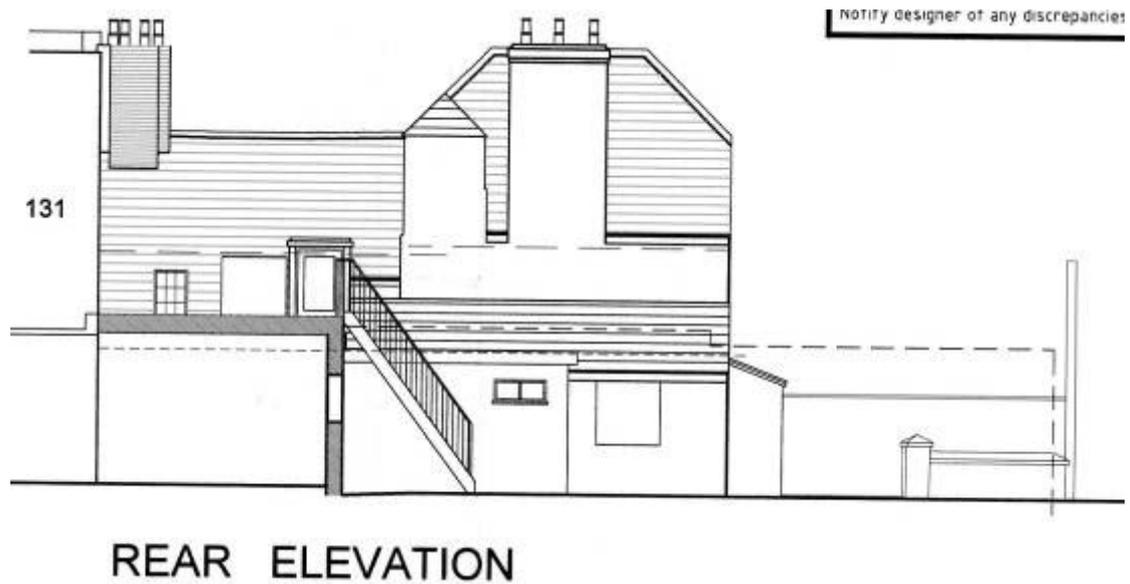


Figure 11. Rear (west) elevation.

© Paul Nicholson Design Ltd.

The western extensions were demolished as part of the present development, exposing the remnants of the original west wall (figure 12). The north bay (left of brick pillar in figure 12) was timber-framed though only the principal timbers survived at first floor level, and nearly the entire frame had been removed at ground floor level except possibly in the area of the staircase. Nicholson (2007) postulated that the building shown to the north on the enclosure map (figure 3) was built as one with the surviving northern bay, the two sharing the massive chimney stack at the north end of the bay. The watching brief produced little evidence to either support or deny this suggestion. The 20th century building to the north butted against a brick wall at the north end of the north bay. The girding-beam (ie the beam supporting the first floor) was bedded in to this wall, and the wall-plate rested on top of it.



Figure 12. West elevation of the Guardsman after demolition of the extensions, looking east.

The west wall of the southern bay (to the right of the brick pillar in figure 12) was brick-built. Much of the wall was rendered, but the bricks that were exposed appeared to be slightly larger and more highly fired than those in the north block, indicating a later date. The west wall had a tall, slender, chimney stack.

8.2. The ground floor.

No record was made during the watching brief of the interior of the western extensions prior to demolition, though Nicholson (2007) has deposited digital prints of the older extensions to the east. The street frontage block, relating to the pre-19th century structures, was recorded. It was divided into the two bays identified externally (figure 13). The north end, as surviving in the watching brief was approximately 5.5m wide. The demolished room to the west, which formerly contained the staircase, gave a width of about 7m which corresponds with the width shown on 19th century maps. This room was therefore possibly part of an original western bay, or at least of an early extension, though Nicholson's photographs suggest that its external walls had been rebuilt in the 20th century.

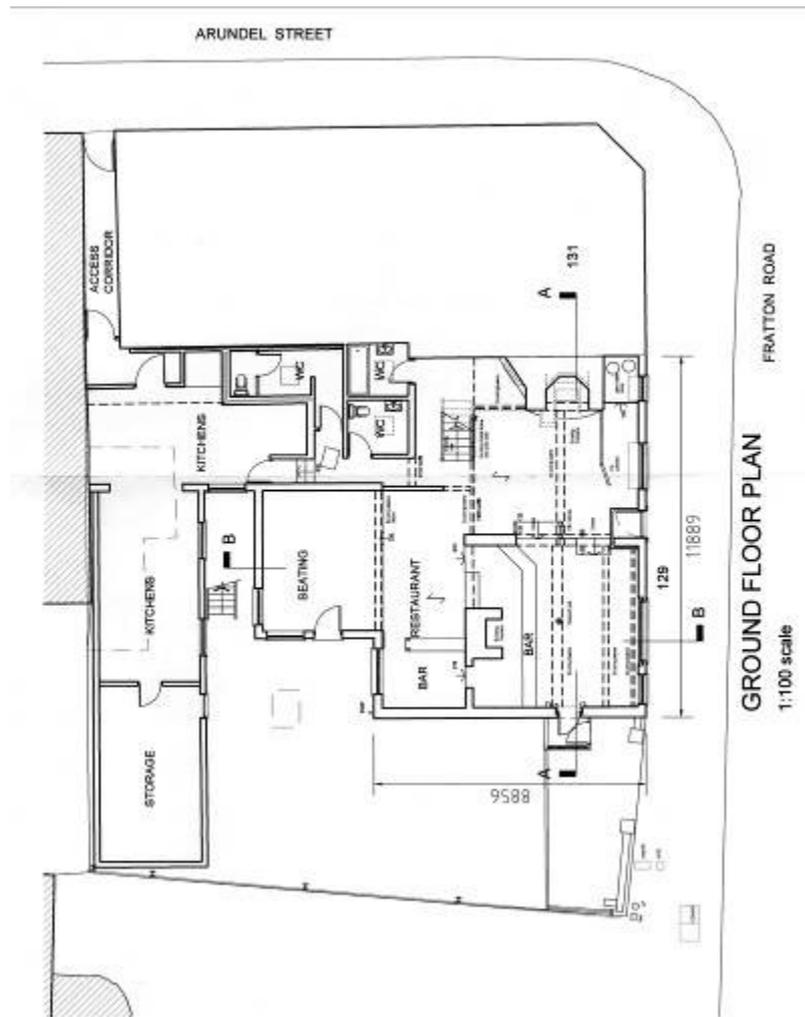


Figure 13. Ground floor plan.

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The partition wall between the two blocks had largely been removed, though elements of brick-filled framing survived below the ceiling (figure 14). This was almost certainly part of the frame of the earlier north bay.



Figure 14. Surviving framing in the partition wall between the north and south bays, looking north from the south bay.

Most of the west wall had been removed. A small area of framing survived near its centre (figure 15). The staircase to the first floor was hung off its west face (figure 12) suggesting that the block to the west was of some antiquity. The north wall was rendered, and the base of the chimney stack butted against it with an open fireplace in its south face. A pre-1984 plan supplied by Nicholson shows a staircase on the west side of the chimney. It is possible that this was the original stair, and that that in the western room was a later addition, though probably pre-1870. The east wall had been rebuilt in brick. No trace of framing was identified. A door and two windows were set in it.



Figure 15. Surviving fragment of framing in the west wall of the north bay ground floor, looking west.

The south bay was of brick construction. There was no indication that it ever had any timber framing in its walls. The east wall was clearly altered in two phases (figure 16). The wall under the north window had been rebuilt in modern bricks. It appears that there had previously been a door to its south, but that this had been reformed into a window, the base of the door being blocked with cement blocks. It is probable that the blocking of this door was associated with the opening up of presumed earlier small bars to form a single large bar. Such a process was common in public houses from the 1960s onwards. There was a fireplace in the base of the chimney stack against the west wall.



Figure 16. East wall of the south bay, looking east.

8.3. The first floor.

The first floor was also clearly divided into the two bays (figure 17). The floor level of the earlier north bay was about 0.5m lower than that of the south bay. Each bay consisted of one room.

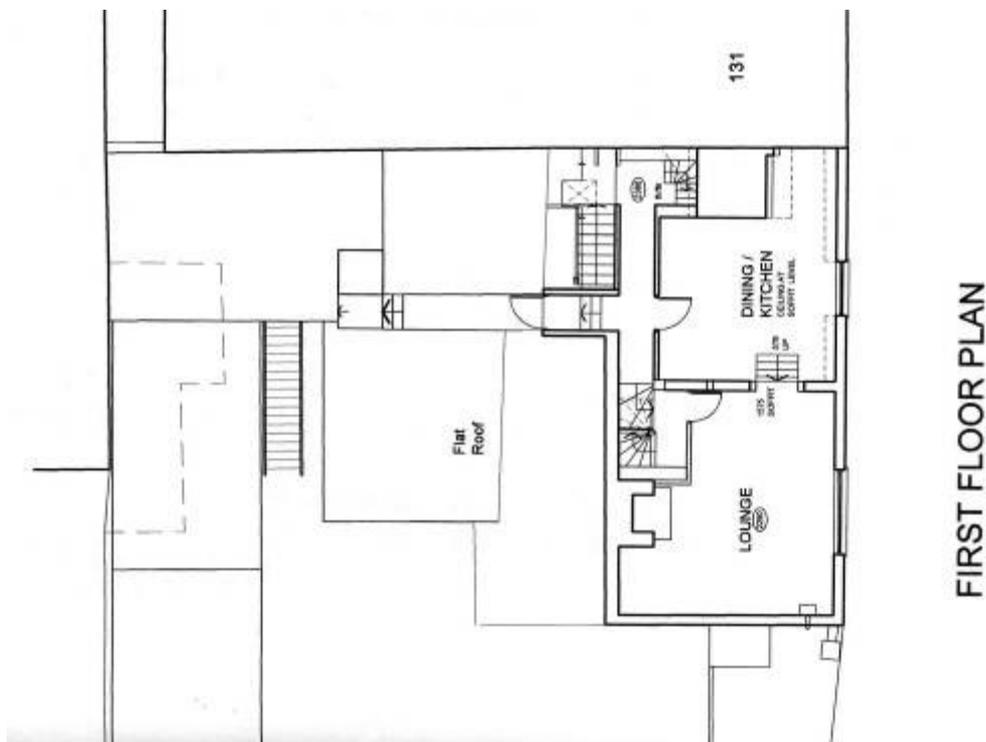


Figure 17. First floor plan.

© Paul Nicholson Design Ltd.

The partition wall between the bays was timber-framed (figure 18), and presumably formed the south wall of the earlier north bay onto which the later south bay butted. There was a door between the bays towards the east end of the wall. There were two steps up from the north bay in to the south bay. An internal window was present to the west of the door.

Part of the framing of the west wall survived (figure 12), though at least one stud and all but one of the mid-rails had been removed. There was an inserted partition wall to its east defining a corridor from the staircase.



Figure 18. South wall of the north bay, looking south to the south bay.

The chimney breast in the north wall was blocked off by an inserted partition wall to the east of the corridor as far as the east end of the chimney breast (figure 19). This partition screened off the staircase to the west of the chimney (figure 12). This had been removed at ground floor level by 1984, but survived to second floor level as a wooden winding staircase. It was probably quite modern in its present form. The staircase from the ground floor in the demolished western bay formerly rose from in

front of this staircase at the north end of the corridor. The wall to the east of the chimney was quite complex (figure 19). Its base, below the framing mid-rail, was constructed of rough, hand-made, bricks to a height of about 1m. Above the mid-rail the wall was formed of laths which appeared to be plastered on the north face. A large wall-brace rose from the east wall to the stud by the chimney. The east end of the mid-rail was tenoned into this brace. The south face of the brace was pecked indicating that it had been rendered at some time in the past.

The east wall had been rebuilt in a different type of brick from that used in the north wall (figure 19).



Figure 19. the north end of the north bay, looking north.

The first floor of the south bay was a plain, brick-built room butting against the north bay. It had a chimney breast in its west wall (figure 20). The actual fireplace had been much reduced in size, perhaps to give a flue for a gas fire. There was a winding staircase to the second floor on the north side of the chimney breast.



Figure 20. Fireplace and staircase in the west wall of the south bay first floor, looking south-west.

8.4. The second floor.

The second floor was formed out of the roof space of both bays (figure 21). The north bay was 1m narrower on the west side, at 5m, than the south bay. Each bay was occupied by one room. The floor of the south bay was about 0.7m higher than that of the north bay.

The roof had been removed before the watching brief started. The pre-development photographs show that the north bay second floor room was fitted entirely in the slope of the roof, whilst the south bay had short walls of studwork below the rafters.

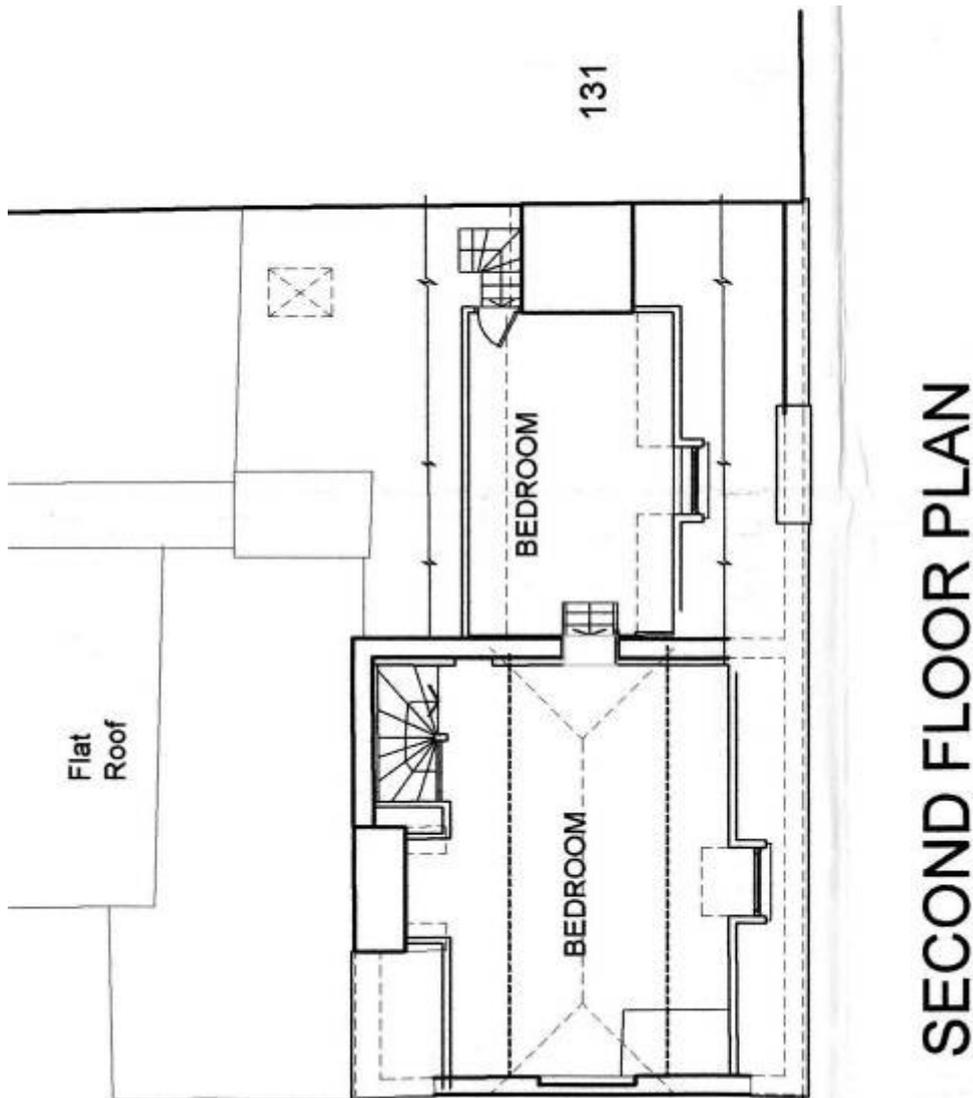


Figure 21. Second floor plan.

© Paul Nicholson Design Ltd.

The chimney at the north end of the north bay rose through the second floor roof space (figure 22). There was no fireplace in it, so it is unlikely that the second floor was originally intended to be a living space. Small remnants of lath and plaster survived above the frame's tie beam on either side of the chimney, especially to the east. The plaster was on the north face. The brick wall of the late-19th century building to the north butted against the plaster. The winding staircase from the first floor rose to the west of the chimney



Figure 22. The north end of the second floor after the removal of the roof, looking north.

Some elements of the frame wall at the south end of the north bay survived (figure 23). The tops of most of the posts had been broken off. The difference in height between the floor levels of the two bays was accommodated by a three-tread wooden step.

There was originally quite a large fireplace opening in the chimney stack on the west side of the roof of the southern bay. It may have been original, but had been largely bricked-up to form a small flue opening. The winding staircase from the first floor rose to the north of the chimney breast. The pre-development photographs showed that it was contained within a stair turret that rose above the roof.



Figure 23. Second floor south bay, looking south.

9. Results of the watching brief.

The site consisted of 17 trenches to the west and south of the Guardsman structure (figure 24). Fuller details of the contexts are given in appendix 1, and of the finds in appendix 2.

9.1. Natural.

The earliest deposit exposed in the watching brief was a layer of yellowish brown clay loam (3) at the base of most trenches. Its base was not exposed, but it was at least 500mm thick. Its top was some 200mm to 800mm below the pre-development ground surface. A 230mm thick layer of dirty brickearth with fragments of brick, concrete and oyster shell (2) overlay layer 3.

Layer 3 was the natural Valley Brickearth. Layer 2 was its upper surface that had been disturbed by human activity associated with the use of the Guardsman.

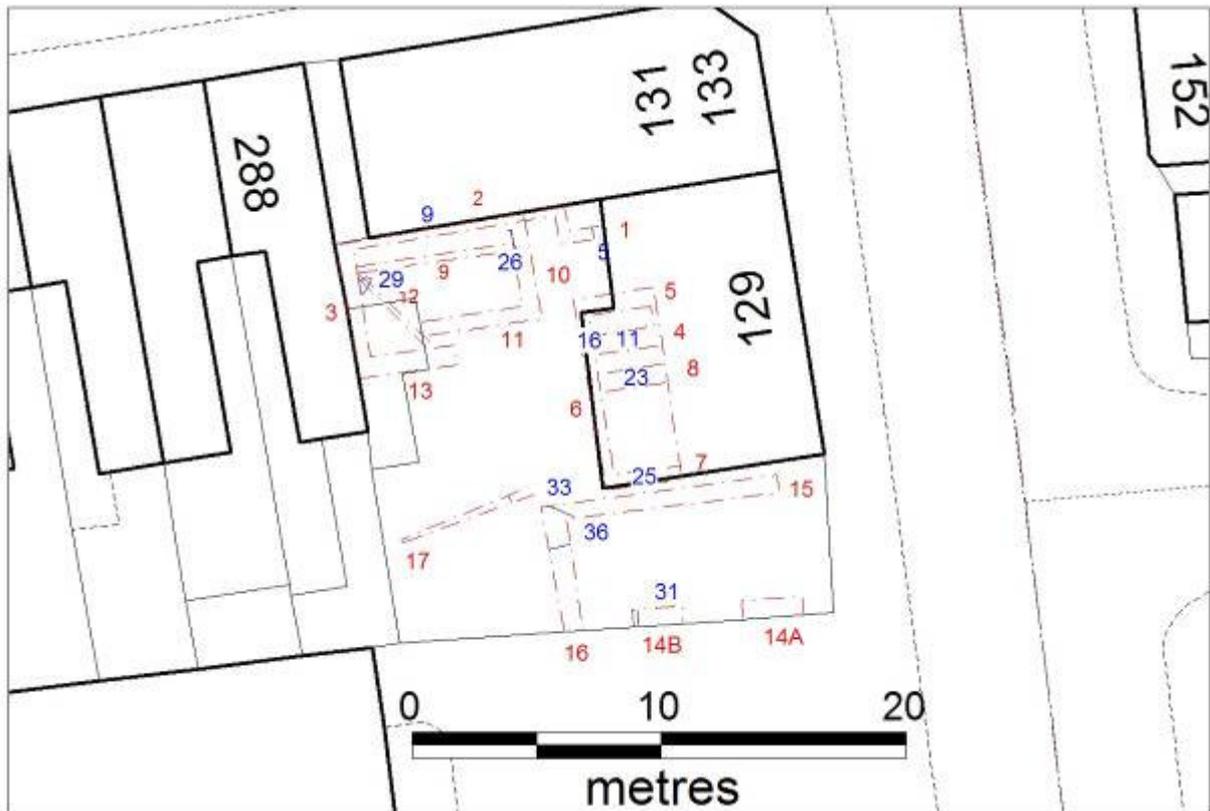


Figure 24. Trench location plan.

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9.2. Pits.

Two pits (26 and 29) cut layer 3. Pit 26 was a large feature in trench 10. It measured 1240mm wide by at least 1430mm deep, though it was not bottomed. It had fairly steep edges. Two fills (27 and 28) were excavated. The lowest excavated fill was a very dark grey clay loam (28). A small quantity of post-medieval building debris was recovered from it. A fill of redeposited brickearth and gravel (27) overlay fill 28. Fragments of brick and wood were noted in it but not retained. The lack of domestic rubbish from the fills suggests that it was not a rubbish pit. It may have been a soakaway for the house.

Another pit (29) cut layer 3 at 6m to the west of pit 26 in trench 12. It measured 1200mm by 930mm by at least 20mm. Only its top was exposed in the watching brief. It had a fill of very dark grey clay loam (30). Early-modern or modern artefacts were noted in it, but not retained (see appendix 1). It may have been another soakaway.

A large feature of unknown form (31) cut layer 2 at the south end of the site in trench 14B. It was located adjacent to the southern property boundary. It was 1600mm long, though its width was not defined, and was at least 800mm deep but was not bottomed. It had steep edges. It had a fill of very dark grey silty clay loam (32) which contained fragments of limestone rubble, chalk, igneous cobbles, cement mortar, ceramic building material and china, including blue transfer ware. None of these were retained. The function of feature 31 is unclear.

9.3. Guardsman foundations.

Several footings were found in the trenches to the west of the street frontage structures, in trenches 1 and 4 to 8. Given the disjointed nature of the observations, it is not always possible to see how they related to each other. However, in some cases it was possible to show a sequence of walls.

An east to west aligned brick foundation (11) ran along the length of trench 4. It was 1100mm deep, and survived to four courses, and was three bricks wide. The bricks were of an orange/red fabric without frogs, and measured 212mm by 100mm by 60mm (8¹/₄in by 4in by 2¹/₄in). They were bonded with white lime mortar. A large feature (19) on its south edge may have been its construction trench. Feature 19 had two fills (20 and 21). The lowest fill was a 400mm thick chalky, light grey, sandy loam with brick fragments (21). A 390mm thick grey sandy loam with brick and chalk fragments (20) overlay fill 21. It contained 19th century clay tobacco pipe and pottery. It is not clear how this wall related to the structures on the west side of the Guardsman. It was contained within the northern extension to the western lean-to that was built by 1938. It could possibly relate to an earlier feature that did not appear on the maps.

Two abutting, north to south aligned, walls (13 and 16) cut into fill 20 in trench 4 roughly in line with trench 1 to the north. Their relationship with wall 11 was not securely identified in the watching brief conditions, but, given their relationship to fill 20, it is probable that they cut it. Wall 13 survived to four courses. It was built with

reddish bricks with a shallow frog on one side. They measured 236mm by 105mm by 62mm ($9\frac{1}{4}$ in by $4\frac{1}{8}$ in by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in). They were bonded with a white lime mortar.

Wall 16 abutted the east side of wall 13. It survived to three courses. It was built of red bricks measuring 220mm by 99mm by 67mm (8in by 4in by $2\frac{5}{8}$ in) bonded with white lime mortar. It was bedded on a 170mm thick chalking bedding deposit.

Walls 13 and 16 were on roughly the same line as the west wall of the Guardsman prior to the western extension shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (figure 6). They appeared to be later than the east to west aligned wall 11, so it is unclear how they fit into the building sequence.

Another north to south aligned wall (5) was found in trenches 1 and 5, roughly on the same alignment as walls 13 and 16. However, they were of different construction, and so were probably not part of the same wall. It was not possible to record the dimensions of the bricks, but they were of an orange/red fabric, and bonded with white lime mortar. They were bedded on limestone rubble (6). The stones were up to 200mm long. Their construction trench (4) was backfilled with dark grey clay loam (7). There was a large deposit of redeposited brickearth with fragments of limestone, mortar, brick and chalk (18) to the east of wall 5 on the south side of trench 5. It is not clear how it related to the wall. Wall 5/6 was on the line of the stair bay to the west of the north bay of the Guardsman (see section 8.2). The bricks appeared to be of 18th or 19th century date, so it is possible that this bay was an extension to the west of the original building in order to accommodate a new staircase. It existed by 1870.

An east to west aligned wall (25) was present in trench 7. It was not possible to record the brick measurements. It formed the footings of the south wall of the lean-to on the south-west corner of the south bay of the Guardsman.

An east to west aligned wall (23) was found in trench 8. It ran parallel with wall 11 at 1.2m to its south. It survived to three courses, and was of one brick width. The bricks had no frog and measured 225mm by 110mm by 67mm ($8\frac{7}{8}$ in by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in by $2\frac{5}{8}$ in), and so were probably of a different build to wall 11. They were bonded with a white

lime mortar. This wall was presumably an internal wall within the extension to the western lean-to.

A 150mm thick layer of concrete (14) overlay footing 11, 13, 16 and 23 and butted against footings 5 and 25. It formed the pre-development floor of the Guardsman.

9.4. Modern.

A 300mm thick layer of chalk fragments and crushed chalk (35) overlay layer 3 in trench 16. It was probably the same as a 500mm thick layer of chalk fragments and crushed chalk with occasional limestone rubble and brick fragments (33) in trench 15 and the east end of trench 17. A 300mm thick layer of gravel (34) overlay layer 35. An 800mm thick layer of mixed soils with cement and brick fragments (38) overlay layer 2 at the west end of trench 17. These layers were associated with the early-modern use of the Guardsman, though the nature of their deposition is unclear. Layer 38 may have been an area of disturbance associated with the present development.

A 200mm to 500mm thick layer of topsoil (1) overlay layers 2, 33 and 34 in trenches 2, 3 and 9 to 16. It was replaced by layer 38 in trench 17. It formed a garden soil to the rear of the Guardsman. The late 20th century extensions were presumably built in to it, but this relationship was not recorded.

A circular, brick-built, soakaway or well (37) was dug into layer 1 (feature 36). It was 1800mm deep.

The concrete footings (9) of the south wall of the late-19th century neighbouring structure to the north (131 Fratton Road) were exposed in trench 2.

10. Conclusions

No evidence for human occupation that pre-dated the existing standing structures was found. The street frontage buildings were proven to be of two phases.

The northern bay was originally timber-framed, though it had been much altered. The nature of the framing would suggest a 17th century date for its construction, which would tie in with the date given in the listing details. Eighteenth century plans show another structure immediately to the north, which had been demolished by the mid-19th century. The location of the chimney stack at the north end of the surviving building has led to the suggestion that the two may originally have been built as one structure with a roughly centrally placed chimney. The presence of plaster on the north face of laths at the north wall at first floor and roof level might be taken as evidence that this really was so. In this case the original house may have had a plan type known as “lobby-entry” with a centrally, or near centrally, placed chimney situated opposite the main entrance, the intervening space being used to form an entrance lobby. The staircase was often built on the side of the chimney, as was certainly the case here, at least in its surviving form. Such plans started appearing in rural Hampshire houses in the mid-16th century, becoming common in the 17th century (Roberts 2003, 166 – 175). It is probable that a new wing was added to the west, certainly by the mid-19th century, to accommodate a more spacious staircase. If these assumptions are correct, it would seem that the north bay started life as the south end of a lobby-entry farmhouse of some size, and therefore prosperity, in the 17th century.

The southern bay was a small, brick-built cottage. It had been built by 1785 as it appears on the enclosure map of that date. Its arrangement suggests that it was originally a separate property to the earlier timber-framed house to the north.

The latest use of the buildings was as a public house. The first reference to a public house on the site was 1830. It is almost certain that both houses were built as private residences that were later converted into a public house.

The watching brief only produced evidence for activity associated with the 19th and 20th century use of the building.

Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Context list

Number/letter codes (eg 10YR 3/1) = Munsell soil colour codes.

sa = stone abundance – 0 = virtually stone free; 5 = gravel

Context	Trench	Type	Description
1	2, 3, 9 - 16	Layer	10YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown) clay loam, sa 4
2	Site	Layer	10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) clay loam, sa 3. Brick, concrete, oyster shell
3	Site	Layer	10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) clay loam, sa 1
4	1, 5	Feature	North-south construction trench
5	1, 5	Fill of 4	Brick footings
6	1, 5	Fill of 4	Limestone blocks
7	1, 5	Fill of 4	10YR 4/1 (dark grey) clay loam, sa 3
8	2	Feature	East-west construction trench
9	2	Fill of 8	Concrete footings
10	4	Feature	East-west construction trench
11	4	Fill of 10	Brick wall
12	4	Feature	North-south construction trench
13	4	Fill of 12	Brick wall
14	1, 5 – 8	Layer	Concrete
15	4	Feature	North-south construction trench
16	4	Fill of 15	Brick wall
17	4	Fill of 15	10YR 8/1 (white) sandy loam, sa 3
18	5	Fill of 4	10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) clay loam, sa 3. Limestone, mortar, chalk, brick
19	4	Feature	Large feature
20	4	Fill of 19	10YR 5/1 (grey) sandy loam, sa 3, Brick and chalk

Context	Trench	Type	Description
21	4	Fill of 19	10YR 7/1 (light grey) sandy loam, sa 3. Chalk and brick
22	8	Feature	East-west construction trench
23	8	Fill of 24	Brick wall
24	7	Feature	East-west construction trench
25	7	Fill of 24	Brick wall
26	10	Feature	Large pit, not bottomed, edges at 10 ⁰ from vertical
27	10	Fill of 26	10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) clay loam, sa 4. Brick and wood
28	10	Fill of 26	10YR 3/1 (very dark grey) clay loam, sa 3. Brick and tile
29	12	Feature	Pit, irregular plan
30	12	Fill of 29	10YR 3/1 (very dark grey) clay loam, sa 3. Clay tobacco pipe, china, glass, iron pipe
31	14B	Feature	Not bottomed. Steep edges
32	14B	Fill of 31	10YR 3/1 (very dark grey) silty clay loam, sa 2. Limestone rubble, cement mortar, CBM, China, chalk, igneous cobbles
33	15	Layer	Chalk fragments and crushed chalk. Occasional limestone rubble and brick
34	16	Layer	2.5Y 4/3 (olive brown) sandy clay, sa 5
35	16	Layer	Chalk fragments and crushed chalk
36	15, 16	Feature	Construction pit
37	15, 16	Fill of 36	Circular brick structure backfilled with soil with brick rubble
38	17	Layer	Mixed soils with cement, bricks

Appendix 2. Finds list.

Context	Material	Type	Number	Weight (g)	Description
1	Pipe clay	Tobacco pipe	6	24	5 stems – core = $\frac{4}{16}$ – $\frac{5}{16}$ in – mid 18 – 19 century. 1 plain bowl
11	Ceramic	Brick	1	2600	212mm x 100mm x 60mm
13	Ceramic	Brick	1	3500	236mm x 105mm x 62mm
20	Pipe clay	Tobacco pipe	7	16	Stems – core = $\frac{5}{16}$ – $\frac{6}{16}$ in – 18 Century
20	Pottery	Fragment	4	14	China; 1 = blue painted, 1 = blue transfer, 2 = green painted
23	Ceramic	Brick	1	2900	225mm x 110mm x 67mm
28	Ceramic	Brick	1	16	
28	Ceramic	Roof tile	1	161	
28	Aggregate	Mortar	1	6	
28	Aggregate	Plaster	2	31	