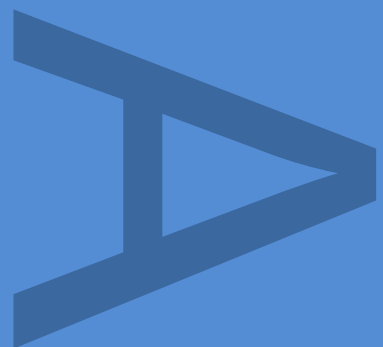


**23 South Street, Havant,  
Hampshire  
Report on an  
Archaeological Watching  
Brief**

**August 2015**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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**23 SOUTH STEET, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE. REPORT ON AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**Local Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**Central National Grid Reference:** NGR SU 7182 0613

**Planning Reference:** 09/58042/007

**PCA Site Code:** SAS 450

**Museum Accession No:** 2012.35

**Fieldwork:** Tony Molloy

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**Report Number R12181**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION R1

### 23 SOUTH STREET, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE

#### Archaeological Watching Brief

#### Quality Control

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## **Abstract**

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of the a service trench at 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire. Milbery Building Services Ltd. commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. to undertake the watching brief.*

*The service trench exposed a dark soil beneath a layer of modern scalplings from which two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Previous investigations to the north of the site had recorded a similar layer overlying predominantly Romano-British features but also possible Prehistoric and Medieval features and was interpreted as a Post-Medieval agricultural soil.*

*An undated feature exposed at the bottom of the trench, but partially concealed beneath the trench edge, may have been a posthole or the southern terminus of a linear feature exposed in the prior investigations to the north of the trench. An L-shaped section of wall constructed in chalk was also undated. Three Post-Medieval features, possible pits or postholes, were also identified.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Planning Background**

- 1.1.1 Team Development (the developer of the property) were required to secure a Programme of Archaeological Works, to be implemented in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Local Planning Authority (Havant Borough Council, HBC), as a condition (Condition 7) of planning permission for internal alterations to a Grade II listed building (no 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire), the demolition of outbuildings, workshops and garages and the construction of four 2-bedroom flats and one 1-bedroom flat to the rear of the property, under planning application number 09/58042/007.
- 1.1.2 Wessex Archaeology were appointed by HRP Architects (agents for the developer) to undertake the works, and produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a Field Evaluation, which was approved by Hampshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET), acting as advisors to HBC. Wessex were unable to meet the contractor's timetable, so Southern Archaeological Services Ltd (SAS) were appointed to carry out the works. The Wessex WSI (with appropriate modifications by SAS, also approved by HET) was used to govern Phases 1 and 1A of the project, but as Phase 2 was considered to be a separate application, a WSI was produced by SAS.
- 1.1.4 For practical reasons, the developer's contractor (Milbery Building Services Ltd) retained the hard standing and outbuildings nearest no 23 for storage etc during construction of the flats at the rear of the property, so the evaluation was divided into two equal phases. Phase 1 of the evaluation was conducted on 5-6 November 2012. Phase 1A was specified as a result of the findings of Phase 1, and consisted of a strip, map and record exercise on the area of block 1 and the gardens (for which SAS produced another WSI). Phase 1A was carried out between 28 November and 11 December 2012. Following the completion of Phase 1, there was a break of nearly a year when no further archaeological work occurred, and Phase 2 was carried out between 18 November and 9 December 2013.
- 1.1.5 Following the liquidation of SAS, former employee, Tony Molloy (now employed by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.) was contacted by Des Miller of Milbery Building Services Ltd. to undertake a watching brief on the final groundworks on the Site, comprising the excavation of service trench. The watching brief was undertaken on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September 2014.

## **1.2 Site Location and Description**

- 1.2.1 The site (centred on NGR SU 7182 0613) is approximately 650m<sup>2</sup> in area, and is located on the east side of South Street, between Twittens Way and Grove Road in the historic core of Havant. It is bounded to the north by no 21 South Street, to the east by an alleyway leading to Twittens Lane, to the south by a commercial garage (nos 25 and 27) and to the west by South Street itself (see **Figure 2**). The site lies within a Conservation Area, as designated by HBC.

## **1.3 Topography and Geology**

- 1.3.1 The site lies at an approximate height of 9m above Ordnance Datum (site TBM = 8.82/8.835m, derived from a bench mark on no 10 South Street = 8.06m. The site slopes up slightly towards the rear (eastern end) of the property.
- 1.3.2 The geology of the Site comprises superficial River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand, Silt And Clay which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. In the northwest corner of the Site superficial deposits comprise Head - Gravel, Clayey formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by subaerial slopes according to the British geological Survey. The bedrock geology of the Site comprises the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation Bedrock, formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm seas.

## **1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 1.4.1 The Site is in an area of High Archaeological Importance as characterised by HCC's Extensive Urban Survey (EUS).
- 1.4.2 For the earlier phases of investigations a search of HCC's Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) of the area around the Site was made by both Wessex Archaeology (2010) and SAS (2012) and are incorporated here.
- 1.4.3 Prehistoric (10,000BC-AD43)**
- No Prehistoric finds are recorded from the immediate vicinity, but a 'background' level of Prehistoric flintwork can be expected across the area. The remains of a Neolithic long barrow (known as Bevis's Grave) lies c2.5km to the west of the site. It was also re-used as a cemetery in the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Saxon periods.
- 1.4.4 Romano-British (AD43-410)**

Havant is believed to have originated in the Romano-British period at the junction of two Roman Roads, one running east-west from Noviomagus Regnensium (Chichester) to Clausentum (usually identified as Bitterne Manor, Southampton) and the other north-south from Rowlands Castle (a centre of ceramic production) to Hayling Island (where an Iron Age/Romano-British temple has been discovered). At this period it would have been a small unwallled settlement, probably including a market. Outside the town there were at least two Roman villas (one c2.5km to the northwest and the other c1km to the south, on the shore of Langstone Harbour). The latter produced evidence of a hypocaust and bath complex, high status pottery and coin evidence from Vespasian (AD69-79) to Constans (340-350).

- 23359** (SU 71579 06283) unstratified finds of RB coarsewares, samian & amphora sherds found by building workers at the junction of Park Rd & West St in 1971.
- 23376** (SU 71722 06200) scatter of RB pottery & oyster shells found during a WB on a pipe trench in 1969.
- 23390** (SU 71700 06300) RB pottery found in a construction trench in 1969.
- 23451** (SU 71900 06230) sherd of RB greyware found in the garden of 19 East St in 1971.
- 23480** (SU 71760 06230) floor of RB brick & cement associated with Roman coins found beneath pillar bases of St Faiths Church during renovation work in 1857.
- 32453** (SU 71900 06200) RB pottery found in garden in East St in 1976.
- 32457** (SU 71900 06140) RB pottery found in excavations at 5 Grove Rd in 1980.
- 35252** (SU 17165 06169) 3 sherds RB pot found in WB at 4-12 South St in 1995.
- 38654** (SU 71700 06300) 4 sherds RB greyware found in 1997 (omitted from fig 4?).
- 62034** (SU 71615 06320) RB pit (or ditch terminus) containing pottery, building materials, animal/bird bone & oyster shells found in EV at 44-54 West St in 2008.
- 64242** (SU 71739 06194) RB well & pit found during WB at Homewell House in 2012.

1.4.5 Work by Southampton Archaeology in the vicinity of the Church has uncovered Romano-British features, including a well, a ditch and infant burials (reference not available at time of writing).

#### 1.4.6 **Mediaeval (1066-1540)**

It is not known whether settlement continued into the Saxon period or whether Havant was abandoned and later re-settled, but the name Havant derives from Old English Hamafuntan = 'the spring or well of Hama' (Hama being a common element in personal names) or possibly 'the Home well' (Coates 1989). The name is recorded in the earliest documentary reference (from 935) when Athelstan granted seven mansae to his minister Witgar for three lifetimes. The land was subsequently bequeathed to the monks of St Peter and St Paul at Winchester (confirmed in 980 and 984 by Aethelred II). The only Saxon artefact known from



Havant is a fragment of a Saxon font, found built into an internal wall at St Faith's Church. The Mediaeval settlement of Havetone also developed around the crossroads and is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) as being held by the monks of Winchester Cathedral and having two mills and three salthouses. The Church of St Faith was built in the 12th century on Romano-British foundations, but was greatly altered and expanded between the 13th and 15th centuries. A weekly market was granted by King John in 1200, and an annual fair (held on the feast of St Faith - October 6th) was granted in 1450-51 by Henry VI. In 1316 Havant was transferred from Boseberg or Bosmere Hundred to Fawley Hundred, and became known for tanning and the production of parchment. Warblington Castle (to the southeast) was built by Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, between 1515 and 1525.

- 23359** (SU 71579 06283) pit containing pottery observed at the junction of Park Rd & West St in 1971.
- 23426** (SU 71760 06350) Mediaeval pit recorded in 1972 at the Meridian Centre.
- 24996** (SU 71950 06200) Mediaeval well built of chalk blocks found at 50 East St in 1976.
- 24997** (SU 71950 06200) small pits & postholes containing Mediaeval pottery, animal bones & oyster shell found near well at 50 East St in 1976.
- 28367** (SU 71800 06200) Havant recorded in DB as HAVEHUNTE, a village with 2 mills & 3 salthouses.
- 32453** (SU 71900 06200) Mediaeval pottery found in a garden in East St in 1976.
- 32457** (SU 71900 06140) Mediaeval pottery found in excavations at 5 Grove Rd in 1980.
- 32464** (SU 71900 06400) Mediaeval Chichester mint halfpenny found at 8 Manor Close in 1980.
- 35251** (SU 71930 06220) 2 sherds Mediaeval pot found during WB in East St in 1994.
- 38654** (SU 71821 06274) chalk-built well found during WB at rear of White Hart in North St in 1996.
- 39306** (SU 71000 06000) Havant first recorded as (AET) HAMANFUNTAN = 'Hama's/home spring' in 935.
- 57315** (SU 71480 06276) Mediaeval gully, timber-lined well & posthole found in WB at Court House pub in 2006
- 58131** (SU 71760 06270) Mediaeval burgrave plot recorded from plan at 8 West St in 2007
- 62034** (SU 71615 06320) Mediaeval pit containing pottery, tile, animal/bird bones, metalworking waste & 1 charred grain found in EV at 44-54 West St in 2008.
- 64075** (SU 71822 06140) = Phase 1 of SAS 450.

#### **1.4.7 Post-Mediaeval (1540-1800)**

The Civil War had little impact on Havant, apart from the almost complete destruction of Warblington Castle by Cromwell's army in 1644. Much of the Medieval town was destroyed by fire in 1760, but a cluster of buildings near the church escaped relatively unscathed - the Old House at Home pub and parts of the existing church survived. Elements of old buildings may also survive behind later facades, as has been seen in Fareham, for example. The parchment (and later, paper) industry continued to be important throughout this period, using water power from the many chalk streams in the area - the Grade II listed 18th-19th

century Parchment Works is one of only two surviving in Britain and is of National Importance. Fourteen other buildings near the crossroads are Grade II listed, including no 23 South Street, which dates to the second half of the 18th century. Post-Mediaeval features and finds (stoneware bottles, medicine bottles, wine glasses, clay pipe stems and bowls, bone and leather) have been uncovered at several locations including 93 West Street, where a ditch, a well and walls possibly associated with a building marked on the 1870 OS map were found.

- 23503** (SU 71850 06200) 17th-19th century coarseware pottery recovered from garden soil in 1986.
- 31433** (SU 71900 06300) Havant Gazebo built in grounds of Manor House Gardens in 1779, reconstructed 1989.
- 32453** (SU 71900 06200) well found in garden in East St in 1976, also shown on OS 1st Edition map.
- 32457** (SU 71900 06140) PMed pottery found in excavations at 5 Grove Rd in 1980.
- 33029** (SU 71557 05937) PMed Town Mill, demolished 1958.
- 56022** (SU 71660 06264) PMed ditch found in EV to rear of 9 West St in 2004.

#### **1.4.7 Modern (1540-1850)**

Havant expanded considerably in the 19th and 20th centuries, but the historic core of the town remains relatively intact. Two of the boundary walls on the site are protected - the one along the southern boundary is of knapped flint and that along the north is of brick in rat-trap bond. The site was used as a garage in the 20th century.

- 38654** (SU 71821 06274) Victorian cess pit containing stoneware, glass, boots, toothbrush, clay pipes etc found during WB at White Hart in North St in 1996.
- 41723** (SU 71681 06002) site of WWII searchlight battery.
- 58131** (SU 71760 06270) demolition material & 19th century floor surface found in WB at 8 West St.

#### **1.4.8 Negative Evidence**

- 56874** (SU 71960 06317) WB on new dwelling found no archaeological deposits.

## **2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 The aims and objectives of the investigation were:**

- to establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geoarchaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- to analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives: Solent-Thames: Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and

Research Agendas (Oxford Wessex Monograph) G Hey (2014) was consulted to reference site specific criteria.

In particular, the archaeological mitigation works sought to address the following research objectives:

- to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site
- to assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of survival of buried archaeological deposits
- to determine whether further evidence for Romano-British activity can be revealed to help clarify and enhance the results and indications of previous work within Havant. Such evidence may help to determine the nature of the Romano-British activity - settlement, town etc
- to determine the existence and extent of continuity from the Romano-British through the Saxon and into the Medieval periods
- to determine the presence/absence of any evidence of the Roman Road within the site
- to determine the presence/absence of any Saxon evidence on the site
- For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant deposits are defined as pre-19<sup>th</sup> century, with particular attention paid to the possibility of Romano-British and Saxon evidence being recovered.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 Archaeological and potential archaeological deposits were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCA systems approved for use in Northamptonshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro-forma.
- 3.1.3 Trench plans and representative sections were drawn at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). The locations of the trenches and the heights of deposits compared to Ordnance Survey benchmarks were recorded.

3.1.4 A full digital colour photographic record was made.

### **3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology**

3.2.1 English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

3.2.2 Following fieldwork, all context records were checked and cross-referenced to provide a database for further analysis. All retained finds were washed, weighed, counted and identified.

3.2.3 A post-excavation assessment of the material archive was carried out to determine the extent of further work needed.

3.2.4 An OASIS online record was created for the project.

## **4. THE CONTEXTS**

4.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. In the text below context numbers are given in **bold**.

4.2 Sixteen context numbers were allocated to cuts, fills, structures and layers. They are presented in table form in the appendix (see **APPENDIX 1**).

## **5. THE RESULTS**

### **5.1 General**

5.1.1 The service trench was excavated by minidigger flanking the southern site boundary wall extending from a new-build house at the eastern end of the site on an east-west alignment out to the entrance from South Street. The presence of inspections chambers and the brick housing for an oil tank in the area of the route of the trench necessitated re-aligning the trench on several occasions, forming a sinuous finished trench layout (see **Figure 2; Plate 5**). The trench was excavated to a depth of between 0.6m - 0.7m (c.6.7 – 6.8m OD).

### **5.2 Natural and Soil Sequence**

5.2.1 The earliest deposits exposed within the trench was a yellowish brown/strong brown silty clay, context **151**, which was exposed in short sections at the bottom of the trench (see **Figure 2; Plate 2**). Towards the eastern end of the trench, **151** was light yellow with very few stone inclusions. At the western of the trench, **151** was strong brown in colour with common stone inclusions. The British Geology Survey indicates that these deposits represent superficial River Terrace deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand, Silt And Clay.

5.2.2 The uppermost layers encountered in this part of the site comprised, at the eastern end of the trench, a 0.6m thick layer of scalplings which overlaid a very

dark greyish brown silty clay loam, **150**, from which a sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> century Vectis Ware and a sherd of late 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> century Rowlands Castle ware Romano-British pottery were recovered. This layer was very similar to layer **2** encountered in the earlier phases of investigation on the Site which was interpreted as a post-medieval garden of agricultural soil. Suprisingly, the sherds recovered from this deposit were not noticeably abraded. Layer **150** overlaid natural **151** at the eastern end of the trench.

- 5.2.3 Extending approximately 15m west from the western end of the trench the ground surface comprised tarmac overlying gravelly levelling layers which, in turn, overlaid a medium brown make-up layer, **156**. Beneath this was a re-deposited chalk layer, **157**, that thickened towards the western end of the trench. This layer possibly represents re-deposition of the bedrock Upper Chalk from deep excavations on the site (a prior ground investigation report on the site records chalk at a depth of between 2.8m and 4.4m below ground surface), possibly the insertion of the oil tank. Beneath the chalk was a medium brown silty clay layer, **158**, which may be the same brickearth layer, context **3**, encountered in the previous phases of site investigations and interpreted as a superficial natural deposit. Beneath **158** was a clean, strong-brown gravel, **151**, interpreted as natural gravel.

### **5.3 Post-Medieval**

- 5.3.1 Three features exposed at the western end of the trench (**159**, **161** and **163**; see **Figure 4**; **Plate 4**) are securely dated to the Post-Medieval period, both by the finds recovered from their fills and their stratigraphic relationships. Feature **159** had a steep, near-vertical profile, with sides tapering slightly toward the bottom of the trench where it was visible cutting natural **151**. The top of the feature cut re-deposited chalk layer **157** and its fill, **160**, was sealed by layer **156**. Fill **160** was a dark brown silty clay loam with occasional brick and chalk inclusions. A large sherd of Hampshire Red ware from a dish or panchion was recovered from **160** and places the feature, generally, within the Late 17th-18th century and probably represents a posthole.
- 5.3.2 Feature **163** was visible in both section and plan at the western end of the trench. It was 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep in section with gradual, concave sloping sides. It cut natural **151** at the bottom of the trench and was not visible in the south-facing section of the trench which suggests it was a discrete feature. Its fill, **164**, was a very dark greyish brown sandy clay loam with occasional brick and chalk fragments. No finds were recovered from the feature. A third feature, **161**, cut

feature **163** at its western edge. It measured 0.54m east-west in section and 0.4m in depth, had gradual sloping concave sides and a sub-rounded base. Its fill **162**, was very similar to the fill of feature **163**. Both features cut layer **156** and were sealed by modern levelling/make-up layers and therefore post-date feature **159**.

#### **5.4 Undated**

5.4.1 Two undateable features were recorded in the trench. Context **154** was recorded at the eastern end of the trench close to the northern trench edge which obscured its northern extent. Its southern edge was sub-circular and may have formed the southern edge of a posthole or, alternatively the southern terminus of a linear feature extending north of the trench. The feature was not excavated due to the insertion of wooden shoring boards and acro-bars soon after machining which prevented suitable access. Based on the results of the earlier phases of investigation to the north of the trench, a proposal could be made for the feature being either a posthole, similar to the undated and possible prehistoric features recorded in phase 2 of investigations (see **Figure 3**; features **79**, **82**, **84** & **86**) or it could represent the southern terminus of linear feature also recorded in phase 2 of the investigations dated to the Romano-British period (see **Figure 3**; feature **51**).

5.4.2 A section of wall forming an L-shape, **152**, was recorded in the trench to the east of feature **154** (see **Figure 3**; **Plate 2**). It was constructed of chalk lumps set in a greyish brown silty clay matrix and had the remnants of a wooden post measuring 0.08m in diameter located near the northwest corner of the wall. Only the top of the wall was exposed so could not be further characterised.

#### **5.5 Re-Assessment of the evidence from Phases 1 & 2 of investigations**

5.5.1 The summary report of the previous investigations on the Site concluded that linear ditches/gullies **6** and **28** from phase 1 were post-medieval in date based on the mixed dates of the pottery recovered from their fills –both features contained pottery ranging in date from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods- and that may well be correct. However, the author feels that consideration should be given to the potential contemporaneity of linear features **6** and **28** and linear feature **51** from the phase 2 of investigations. Morphologically the features share similar characteristics in terms of width and profile, whilst visually, in plan, it could be conjectured that together the ditches once formed the northern end of an enclosure. If the Romano-British date for linear feature **51** is secure then it can be postulated that the ditches once formed part of a Romano-British enclosure and that the later pottery within the ditches is intrusive. This is reflected in the phase plan of the Site for this report (see **Figure 3**).

## 6. THE FINDS

### 6.1 Roman Pottery by Kevin Trott

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1.1 The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004). The archive record (see below) provides a full record of the pottery and the two rim sherds recovered were compared with the Langstone Fabric series created by Dr. Malcolm Lyne (Lyne 1998 56-69). It is recommended that this report should be used in conjunction with the reports on the other classes of finds to form an overall date for each context. The dates presented here are on the basis of the Roman ceramics only. The ceramics presented for assessment totalled 2 sherds, weighing 58g. All sherds are in an un-abraded fresh condition.

Roman ceramics summary				
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (G)
150	Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD	Rowlands Castle Ware (Lyne 1998 Fabric C.3 B) Everted rim cooking-pot. Ext. rim diameter 50mm.	1	43
150	2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD	Vectis Ware (Tomalin 1987 & Lyne 1998 Fabric C.8) Flat-rimmed bowl. Ext. rim diameter 111mm.	1	25

### 6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 This is a small assemblage and the presence of Vectis ware is of local interest, as these Vectensian native wares are not found on the mainland in any quantity outside coastal sites opposite the Isle of Wight (*Vectis*), although the nearby Roman Villa at 'Spes Bona' (4 Langstone Avenue) produced modest amounts of handmade Vectis ware that were brought by boat across The Solent (*Magnus Portus*) from the Isle of Wight. With the exception of this Vectis ware vessel, the Rowlands Castle everted rim cooking-pot derives from a local source situated to the north-north-east of the site, and dominates the pottery percentages on Roman sites on the Hampshire/West Sussex borders (Dicks 2007). At the local villa site of 'Spes Bona' Rowlands Castle dominated the overall pottery assemblage at 81.31%. However, any further interpretation on the basis of such a small assemblage would be spurious. This pottery assemblage should be deposited with the relevant local museum.

### 6.3 Bibliography

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[http://www.molas.org.uk/projects/fabrics\\_tei.asp?report=nrfc](http://www.molas.org.uk/projects/fabrics_tei.asp?report=nrfc)

Ceramic archive data										
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight
150	RCW	Everted-rim Cooking-pot	Slight burnished streaks	1	Fresh		High-fired fabric without the flint inclusions and having profuse fine quartz filler with sparse up to 1.00mm ferrous and calcite inclusions. The fabric feels hackly on the break and is generally fired buff to medium grey.		1	43
150	VW	Flat-rimmed Bowl	Burnished horizontal banding	1	Fresh		Handmade fabric with fine black morion, honey and white quartz filler and flecks of shell. The fabric is grey-brown fired darker grey with reddish-brown margins giving a brownish colour to the very thin and patchy terminal reduction.		1	25



## 6.2 Post-Medieval Pottery by Kevin Trott

### 6.2.1 Introduction

6.2.2.1 The post-medieval pottery was examined under x20 magnification and quantified by sherd count and weight. At present there is no published description of Post-medieval pottery fabrics and forms found in Havant. Although a good group of post-medieval pottery has been published from Portsmouth (Barton 1986), Portchester Castle (Garratt & Osgood, 1994) and Chichester (Down 1981, 1989 & 1993) to which the sherds from Havant have been parallel with. It is recommended that this report should be used in conjunction with the reports on the other classes of finds to form an overall date for each context. The dates presented here are on the basis of the Post-medieval ceramics only. The ceramics presented for assessment totalled 2 sherds, weighing 98g. The body sherd from Context (150) is slightly abraded and the rim fragment found in Context (160) is in an un-abraded fresh condition.

Post-medieval ceramics summary				
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (G)
150	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	Hampshire Red ware Pipkin or chamber pot body fragment	1	9
160	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Hampshire Red ware dish or Panchion. Ext. rim diameter 180mm.	1	89

## 6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 This is a small assemblage of two Hampshire Red ware vessels are in a tradition seen throughout Hampshire and the western parts of West Sussex from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Post-medieval Hampshire Red ware has been noted in quantities in Portsmouth (Barton 1986), Southampton (Brown, 2011) Chichester (Down 1981, 1989 & 1993) and Winchester (Trott 2011). The production area includes the region around the South Downs, at centres such as Fareham and Graffham (Aldsworth & Down 1990) and on the Hampshire/Surrey borders at Farnham and Cove and other centres around Guildford (Holling 1971; Lewis 1991). The pottery group of two sherds is too small to draw many conclusions. However, the absence of any earlier medieval or early post-medieval pottery could point to the relatively late exploitation of this area of Havant. This pottery assemblage should be deposited with the relevant local museum.

## 6.4 Bibliography

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- Lewis, E., 1991, 'The Blackwater Potters Revisited' in Lewis, E (ed), *Custom and Ceramics, Essays presented to Kenneth Barton*. Wickham: APE, 128-146.

Ceramic archive data										
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight
150	HRW	Pipkin or Chamber pot		1	Abraded		Red surface with light grey core; fine sandy clay matrix; inclusions, abundant fine-medium, well-sorted quartz, moderate fine red iron. Internal rich, clear, lead iron-speckled glaze which over the brick red body, takes on a warm, slightly dull red colour also traces of external sooting.		1	9
150	HRW	Large Dish or		1	Fresh		Red surface with light grey core; fine		1	89

Ceramic archive data										
		Panchion					sandy clay matrix; inclusions, abundant fine-medium, well-sorted quartz, moderate fine red iron. Internal rich, clear, lead iron-speckled glaze which over the brick red body, takes on a warm, red colour. Ext. rim diameter 180mm.			

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

In addition to the evidence previously recorded on the Site, the watching brief exposed further evidence of activity in the form of three post-medieval features, two undated features and a sequence of site layers comprising modern make-up layers, a post-medieval agricultural soil and natural deposits.

Partially exposed undated feature, **154**, possibly either a discrete feature or the terminus of a linear feature may be contemporary with the undated and prehistoric postholes from the previous investigations, or alternatively form the southern terminus of a Romano-British ditch.

A small section of chalk block wall recorded on the Site was also undated but was probably modern.

Three post-medieval features at the western end of the site appeared to postholes or pits and were broadly contemporary.

Although this evidence does not add significantly to the evidence to the north it does suggest that activity is much better preserved at the eastern end of the site as opposed to the western end where post-medieval activity and modern disturbance appeared to be more prevalent.

Natural deposits recorded on the site comprised a yellowish brown/strong brown silty clay which are superficial River Terrace deposits.

No evidence of a Roman road or any Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded in the service trench.

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
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Whitehead B	2012	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map &amp; Record Exercise at 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire</i>
Whitehead B	2013	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map &amp; Record (Phase 2) at 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire</i>
Whitehead B	2014	<i>Summary Report on an Archaeological Investigation at 23 South Street, Havant, Hampshire</i>

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 PCA would like to thank the client Andrew Seden via Milbery Building Services for funding the project.
- Mark Roughley for preparing the illustrations

## 10. PLATES



Plate 1. Eastern end of trench looking west, showing 'dark soil' **150** beneath scalpings. Scale 1 x 0.5m.



Plate 2. Chalk wall **153**, looking east.  
Scale 1 x 0.5m.



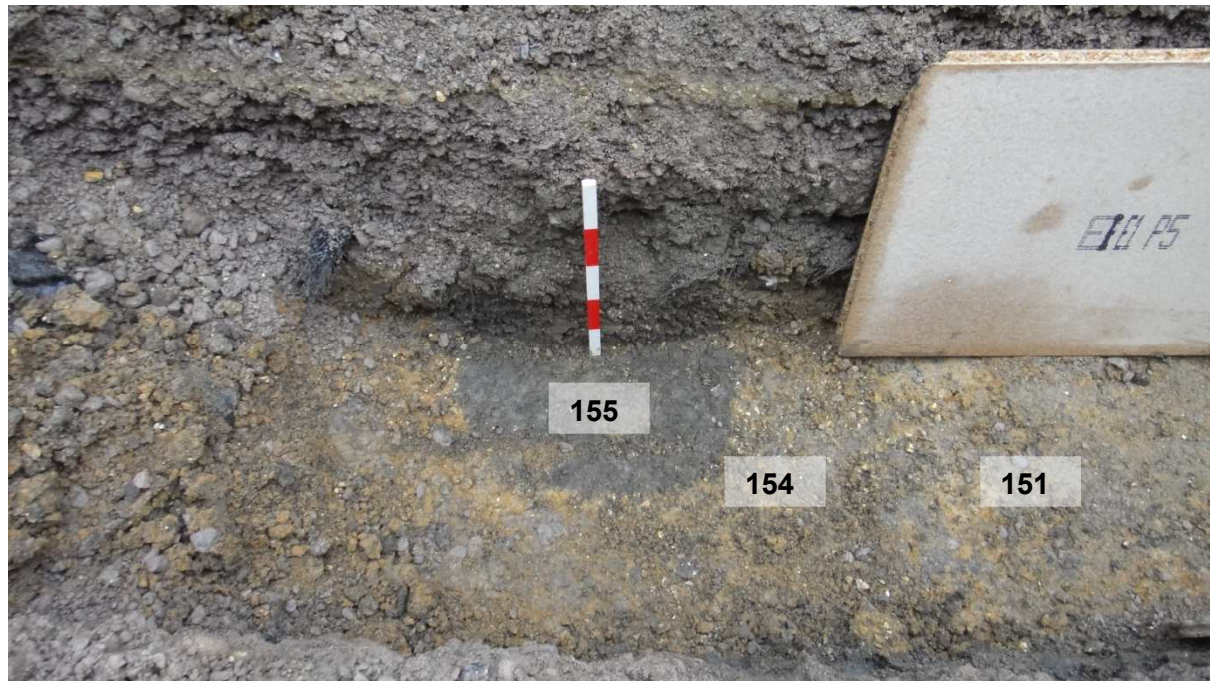


Plate 3. Feature **154**, looking north. Scale 1 x 0.5m.

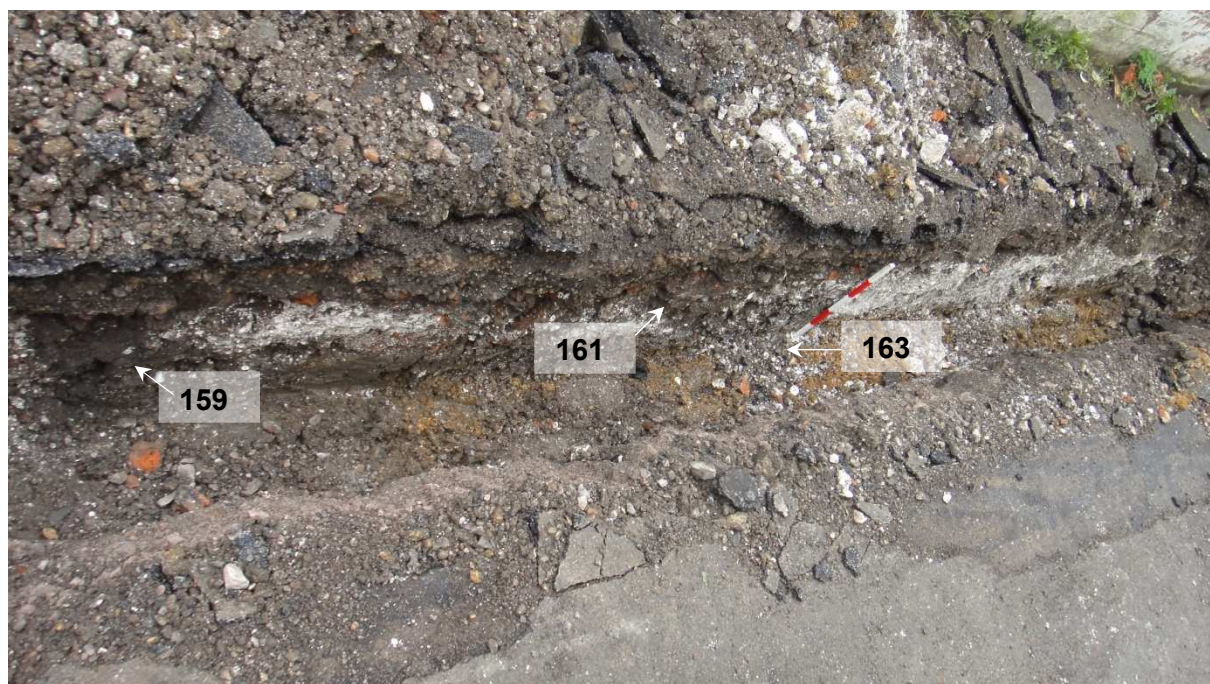


Plate 4. Oblique view of north-facing section of western end of Eastern end of trench looking west, showing 'dark soil' **150** beneath scalpings. Scale 1 x 0.5m.





Plate 5. The service trench completed, looking east.  
Scale 1 x 0.5m.



## **APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX**

In the following table the abbreviations used mean the following: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; ? means 'uncertain'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation, their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before	Finds
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
<b>149</b>	Layer	Pinkish brown and yellowish brown	Stone chippings in a brick dust matrix		Make-up layer for concrete ground surface along southern end of Site	<14 x <0.5 x <0.4	<b>(155), (153)</b>	<b>Air</b>	
<b>150</b>	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay loam	Brick, mortar, shell and charcoal flecks	Topsoil/former garden or cultivation soil possibly the same as context <b>2</b> recorded in the Evaluation trenches	<6.2 x <0.7 x <0.12	<b>UE</b>	<b>149</b>	Pottery
<b>151</b>	Layer	Yellowish brown	Sandy clay loam	Medium gravel	Superficial Head deposits	Site Layer	<b>UE</b>	<b>[152]</b>	
<b>[152]</b>	Cut	Linear cut for L-shaped or two abutting chalk walls			Cut for construction of undated, but possibly Medieval, chalk and wooden post wall	<0.8 x <0.4 x UE	<b>151</b>	<b>(153)</b>	
<b>(153)</b>	Fill	White	Irregular chalk blocks set in a grey sandy loam	Wooden post approx. 0.08m in diameter in SE corner of wall	Chalk rubble wall in a greyish brown silty clay matrix. Undated but possibly medieval	0.8 x <0.4 x UE	<b>[152]</b>	<b>150</b>	
<b>[154]</b>	Cut	Sub-circular feature. Partially hidden underneath section edge. Unexcavated due to insertion of wooden shuttering in trench			Possible posthole. Very similar size to undated discrete features excavated in Phase 2 of site investigations	0.55 x 0.5 x UE	<b>151</b>	<b>(155)</b>	
<b>(155)</b>	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay loam		Fill of feature <b>154</b>	0.55 x 0.5 x UE	<b>[154]</b>	<b>Scalpings</b>	
<b>156</b>	Layer	Very dark greyish brown	Sandy clay loam		Layer sealing post-medieval pits <b>161</b> and <b>163</b>	<12 x ? x 0.12	<b>(160)</b>	<b>[163]</b>	Pottery
<b>157</b>	Layer	White	Chalk		Re-deposited chalk layer, probably from prior deep excavations into the natural bedrock of the Site	<12 x ? x 0.25	<b>158</b>	<b>[159]</b>	

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before	Finds
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
<b>158</b>	Layer	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Occasional chalk fragments	Natural brickearth?	<12 x ? x <0.34	<b>151</b>	<b>157</b>	
<b>[159]</b>	Cut	Steep straight-sided cut visible in trench section. Feature extended beyond the bottom of the trench			Probable post-medieval posthole	0.25? x <0.45	<b>157</b>	<b>(160)</b>	
<b>(160)</b>	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay loam	Few brick and chalk fragments	Fill of <b>159</b>	0.25? x <0.45	<b>[159]</b>	<b>156</b>	Pottery
<b>[161]</b>	Cut	Gradual, concave sloping sides and sub-rounded base. Not visible in plan but probably sub-circular feature.			Small post-medieval pit or posthole	0.54? x <0.4	<b>(164)</b>	<b>[163]</b>	
<b>(162)</b>	Fill	Very dark greyish brown	Sandy clay loam	Few brick and chalk fragments	Fill of feature <b>161</b>	0.54? x <0.4	<b>[161]</b>	<b>Make-up layers</b>	
<b>[163]</b>	Cut	Gradual, concave sloping sided cut visible in trench section. Feature extended beyond the bottom of the trench			Post-medieval pit or posthole	0.7? x <0.6	<b>156</b>	<b>(164)</b>	
<b>(164)</b>	Fill	Very dark greyish brown	Sandy clay loam	Few brick and chalk fragments	Fill of feature <b>163</b>	0.7? x <0.6	<b>[163]</b>	<b>(164)</b>	

## APPENDIX 2. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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### Printable version

**OASIS ID: preconst1-220246**

#### Project details

Project name	23 South Street, Havant
Short description of the project	Archaeological Watching Brief
Project dates	Start: 14-10-2014 End: 15-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SAS 450 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PITS AND POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	FEATURES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT 23 South Street, Havant
Postcode	PO9 1DA
Study area	650.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 47195 10611 50.8925 -1.32888888889 50 53 33 N 001 19 44 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.50m Max: 8.50m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Tony Molloy
Project supervisor	Tony Molloy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Milbery Building Services Ltd.
Name of sponsor/funding body	Milbery Building Services Ltd.

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Museums and Archives Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire County Council
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report"
Entered by	Tony Molloy (TMolloy@Pre-Construct.com)
Entered on	11 August 2015

## 11. ILLUSTRATIONS





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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2  
 Detailed site plan showing the location of the Watching  
 Brief trench and previous interventions on site  
 1:400 at A4



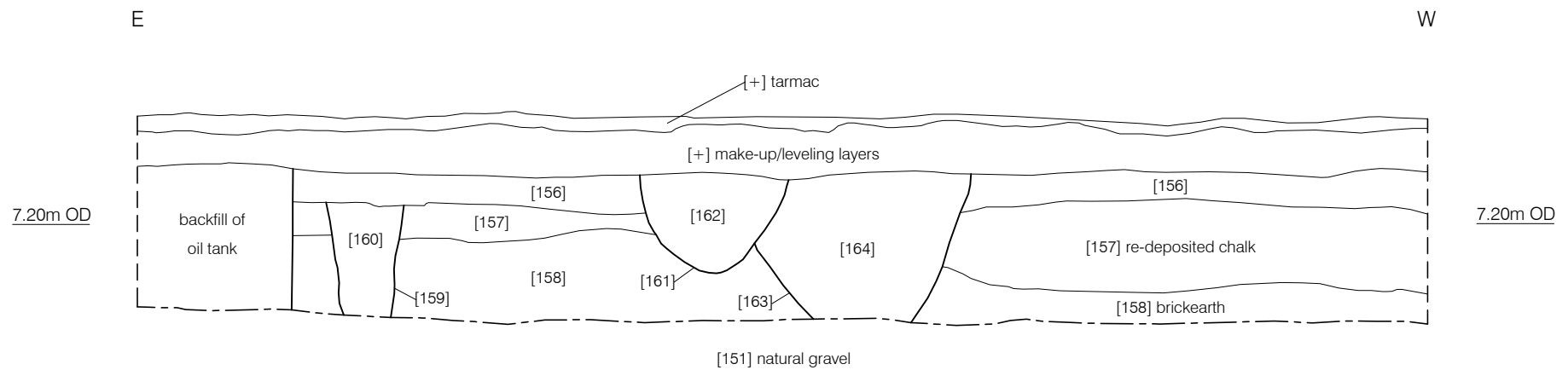


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Figure 3  
Detailed plan showing all features from the Watching Brief trench and previous interventions  
1:200 at A4



Section 1  
North facing  
Watching Brief trench

0 1m

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Figure 4  
Section 1  
1:25 at A4