

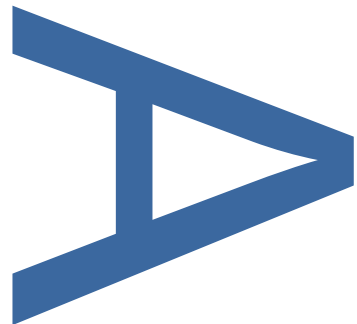
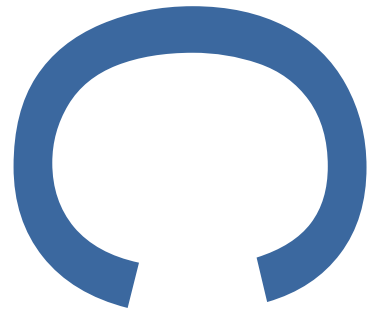
**DUNSBURY PARK,
WATERLOOVILLE, HAMPSHIRE,
PO9 4EE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT – PLOTS 6 & 7**

PCA REPORT NO: 13192

SITE CODE: DHWH18

MARCH 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**DUNSBURY PARK, WATERLOOVILLE, HAMPSHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT – PLOTS 6 AND 7**

Issue 1: Issued for Approval

Local Planning Authority: Havant Borough Council

Planning Reference: APP/ 12/00338

Central NGR: 470175 109816

Site Code: DHWH18

Commissioned by: CgMs Consulting

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Winchester)
5 Red Deer Court
Elm Road
Winchester
Hampshire SO22 5LX
T: 01962 849 549 M: 07714 134 099
E-mail: pmcculloch@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

March 12th, 2018

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site: Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville, Hampshire

Type of project: Archaeological Evaluation

Report: R13192

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5386
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	D.McAtominey		02/03/2018
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		05/03/2018
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	09/03/2018
Project Manager Sign-off:	P McCulloch	<i>P McCulloch</i>	12/03/2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT.....	4
2 INTRODUCTION.....	5
3 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE	6
4 RESULTS.....	7
5 THE SITE ARCHIVE.....	11
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	13
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	14
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	15
APPENDIX 2: PLOT 7 PREHISTORIC AND ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY	20
APPENDIX 3: PLOT 7 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL.....	23
APPENDIX 4: PLOT 7 OTHER FINDS	25
APPENDIX 5: PLOT 6 ALL FINDS	27
APPENDIX 6: PLATES.....	29
APPENDIX 7: OASIS RECORD.....	31

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location showing Plots 6 and 7

Figure 3: All features in Plot 7

Figure 4: Plot 7, Trenches 3, 4 and 16

Figure 5: Plot 7, Trenches 18, 19, 29 and 30

Figure 6: Plot 7, Trenches 21 and 27

Figure 7: All features in Plot 6

Figure 8: Plot 6, Trenches 48 and 49

Figure 9: Plot 6, Trenches 55, 56 and 57

Figure 10: Plot 7 Feature Sections

Figure 11: Plot 6 Feature Sections

Figure 12: Representative Trench Sections in Plots 6 and 7

1 ABSTRACT

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology, on behalf of CgMs Consulting at Plot 6 and 7 Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville, Hampshire. The evaluation was a requirement of a condition of planning consent for the development of Dunsbury Park and forms part of a wider programme of evaluation and mitigation intended to address the archaeological implications of the development.

The evaluation was carried out between the 22nd January and 23rd February 2018 in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by CgMs Consulting.

Of a proposed 57 trenches, the evaluation comprised the excavation of 49no 30m X 2m trenches, eight trenches having been prevented due to buried service constraints. Archaeological features were recorded in 10 trenches (4, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25 and 29, 48, 49 and 56) but none in the remainder. In Plot 7 Trench 4 revealed a small pit and trench 16 revealed a linear feature aligned north-south; very small quantities of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from these features, along with worked flint. Trenches 18, 20, 21 & 25 targeted the northern extent of a sub-circular crop mark of approximately 150m diameter and revealed a corresponding enclosure ditch surviving at least 5m wide and 1.5m deep; pottery recovered from its fills has been dated to the 1st century AD, i.e. early Romano-British period. Similarly dated pottery was recovered from a single feature, a pit, in Trench 29, that appears to be located inside the enclosure. In Plot 6 Trench 48 revealed a small pit, truncated by later activity, which contained prehistoric pottery and an undated scorched pit. An undated north-south aligned ditch was identified in trench 49 and trench 56 revealed two undated scorched pits.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology, on behalf of CgMs Consulting at Plots 6 and 7 Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville, Hampshire (NGR 470175 109816), hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The evaluation was a requirement of a condition of planning consent for the development of Dunsbury Park and forms part of a wider programme of evaluation and mitigation intended to address the archaeological implications of the development.

2.1.2 The evaluation of Plots 6 and 7 was carried out between the 22nd January and 23rd February 2018 in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation comprised 49 trenches (**Figures 2, 3 and 7**) Trenches 1 – 34, 35 – 38, 42 – 45, 48 – 50, 52 and 55 - 57).

2.2 The Site, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 Plot 6 and 7, covering an area of approximately 6.5ha is located toward the northern extent of the Dunsbury Park development and occupies summit southern slope of Dunsbury Hill, presently open ground with low scrub and vegetation east of the A3(M). Dunsbury Hill, which, at 53m OD, occupies a relatively elevated position in the immediate landscape and commands a view to the south of Langstone Harbour.

2.2.2 The solid geology within the site comprises Bognor Sand Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey 2018).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2018) and is not repeated here.

3 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 Based on the Written Scheme of Investigation, the evaluation aimed to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.

3.1.2 The evaluation sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

3.1.3 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- 1) To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric activity at the site. How does this activity relate to recent prehistoric discoveries in the area?
- 2) To establish the presence or otherwise of Roman activity on the site.
- 3) To establish the presence or otherwise of Anglo-Saxon activity at the site.
- 4) To establish the presence or otherwise of any medieval or post-medieval activity on site. Can these features assist in identify the evolution of land-use within the local landscape during these periods?
- 5) Can the alignment of the Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch be traced? Can the ditch be firmly dated? What the ditch fills tell us regarding the function of the enclosure ditch?
- 6) To establish the environmental context of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity.
- 7) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
- 8) Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, trench recording sheets, drawings, digital photographs electronic survey data, finds and environmental samples. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **DHWH18** and will in due course be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust. A context index is provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 Finds recovered from the evaluation are mentioned in the following section **4.4** and reported on in **Appendices 2** (Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery), **3** (Ceramic Building Material), **4** (Other Finds) and **5** (Plot 6 Finds). Environmental samples were taken from datable features; the samples have not been processed or assessed for this report.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The methodology followed the Written Scheme of Investigation, comprising 49 trenches (Trenches 1 – 34, 35 – 38, 42 – 45, 48 – 50, 52 and 55 - 57) measuring 30m x 2m (**Figures 2, 3 & 7**).

4.2.2 The trenches were laid out using a Global Positioning System to ensure their location was accurately recorded. The trenches were mechanically excavated using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket. The trenches were generally excavated to a depth of between c. 0.2m and 0.5m below ground level. The position of Trench 5 was adjusted to avoid a spoil heap. Trenches 7 & 8 were moved a short distance south to lie within the Plot 7 perimeter fencing. Trenches 18 and 48 were partially enlarged to better identify archaeological resources.

4.2.3 Archaeological features were cleaned by hand and sampled to meet the objectives of the evaluation. All trenches and archaeological features were recorded on PCA *pro forma* Trench Recording Sheets. A representative section from each trench was cleaned by hand and drawn at 1:10 on polyester based drafting film. All trenches and sections were digitally photographed.

4.3 Summary of Deposit Sequence

4.3.1 The natural orangey-brown sandy clay loam was encountered in all trenches and lay beneath a grey-brown topsoil/plough soil of varied thickness between 0.2m and 0.51m.

4.4 Plot 7 Archaeological Features

- 4.4.1 Archaeological features were revealed by Trenches 4, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25 and 29, and a possible archaeological feature in Trench 19 (**Figures 3**). No significant archaeological features were found in the remaining 26 trenches.
- 4.4.2 On the eastern side of the Site in Trench 4 an irregularly shaped pit, cut [403], was found, 1m wide, 3.2m long and 0.65m deep (**Figure 4 & 10**). It contained two fills, the lower [405] consisting of light grey-brown sandy loam, the upper [404] consisting of mid grey-brown sandy loam from which a single small sherd of prehistoric pottery and two pieces of burnt flint were recovered.
- 4.4.3 Also, on the western side of the Site, in Trench 16, what appeared to be a ditch terminus, cut [1603], emerged from the northern edge of the trench, seemingly aligned north-east to south-west and extending 1.45m across the base of the trench (**Figure 4 & 10**). The ditch was 0.97m wide and 0.42m deep and contained a single fill [1604], which consisted of light grey-brown sandy loam and from which five pieces of worked flint were recovered along with fragments of burnt flint.
- 4.4.4 Trenches 18, 20, 21 & 25 targeted the northern extent of a sub-circular crop mark of approximately 150m diameter and revealed a corresponding enclosure ditch surviving at least 5m wide and 1.5m deep (**Figures 3, 5, 6 & 10**). A hand-dug section across the ditch was excavated in Trench 18 revealing the profile of the ditch, cut [1807], to be steep sided with a 1m wide and fairly flat base (**Appendix 5, Plates 1 & 2**). Four fills were identified, the lowest [1806] sealed by [1805] that lay beneath [1804], in turn sealed by the upper fill [1803]. The grey-brown silty clay loam fills were very similar, the upper fill [1803] notably darker. Pottery recovered from [1804] and [1805] includes sherds in traditional Iron Age fabric as well as early Romano-British fabrics of probably local origin. The upper fill [1803] contained post-medieval brick fragments. Attempts to record an additional section through the enclosure ditch in Trenches 20 and 21 were abandoned owing to very poor and ground conditions. However, a small hand dug section in the enclosure ditch in Trench 20, cut [2003], was recorded and demonstrated the upper section of the northern side of the enclosure ditch had a similar upper fill and cut to those recorded in Trench 18. In Trench 25 the enclosure ditch was seen in plan, but the trench was flooded following heavy rain and work in the trench abandoned.

- 4.4.5 Also, in Trench 18, north of the enclosure ditch, was a small pit [1810] containing two fills [1808] and [1809], both clayey loams; [1808] produced two small sherds of flint tempered pottery of later prehistoric date (not shown on Figures).
- 4.4.6 In Trench 19 was an irregular shaped feature [1903] filled by [1904], an orange-brown sandy loam from which six pieces of worked flint were recovered (**Figure 3, 5 & 10**). The irregular form of the feature may indicate the feature was the result of root action and not man-made.
- 4.4.7 In Trench 29, south of the enclosure ditch, a large sub-circular pit was revealed, cut [2903], that was 1.55m by 2.36m in plan and 0.85m deep (**Figure 3, 5 & 10**). It contained four sandy loam fills, from the base, [2907], [2906], [2905] and [2904]; pottery from [2904] and [2905] appears to be Iron Age or early Romano-British in date; other finds from these fills included a loom weight fragment and daub.
- 4.4.8 A linear feature in Trench 21 cut [2103], south of the enclosure ditch, was filled with a light brown-grey silty sand [2104] from which a post-medieval glazed brick was recovered (**Figure 3, 6 & 10**).
- 4.4.9 Representative sections from archaeologically sterile trenches 3, 27 & 30 and are shown on **Figure 12**.

4.5 Plot 6 Archaeological Features

- 4.5.1 Archaeological features were revealed by Trenches 48 (**Appendix 6, Plate 3**), 49 and 56 and Trench 52 revealed post-medieval/ modern disturbance (**Figure 7**). No archaeological features were identified in the remaining 11 trenches.
- 4.5.2 Trench 48 (**Figure 8, 11 & 12**) demonstrated a small area of subsoil [4802], not observed elsewhere on the Site. This context was found to contain struck flint, prehistoric pottery and a small amount of post-medieval ceramic tile.
- 4.5.3 In the south end of Trench 48 a small sub circular pit [4803] filled with burnt material was found measuring 0.96m long, 0.92m wide and 0.14m deep. The pit contained a single fill [4804] which was a mid greyish black silty sand with charcoal; no finds were recovered from the fill.
- 4.5.4 Also in Trench 48, roughly central to Plot 6 was an irregular shaped pit [4811] measuring 1.42m wide, 1.32m long and 0.40m deep. [4811] contained three fills, lower fill [4813] was a light greyish white silty sand material, another lower fill [4814] was a dark greyish black silty sand which contained prehistoric pottery. Upper fill [4812] was a mid-greyish brown silty sand which contained prehistoric pottery, one piece of burnt flint and four pieces of struck flint.

- 4.5.5 Pit [4811] was truncated by linear feature [4815], which had straight steep sides with a pointed base and measured 0.16m wide, 0.29m deep, running roughly north east to south west across the extent of Trench 48. This feature contained a single fill [4816] of light orangey grey silty clay. A section contained fill [4806], the same material [4816], but also contained a small amount of probably residual prehistoric pottery. Another similar linear [4807] was identified 1.48m to the east which had the same profile and light orangey grey silty clay fill [4808]. These two linear features are considered to represent recent wheel ruts or sub-soiling scars.
- 4.5.6 Trench 49 (**Figure 8 & 11**) revealed a small linear ditch [4903] which ran north–south across the trench, measuring 0.92m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained lower fill [4905], a dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent manganese inclusions. It is thought this is a natural layer of mineralisation. Upper fill [4904] was a dark brownish grey sandy silt which contained no finds.
- 4.5.7 Also, in Trench 49 was a small north–south aligned linear [4906], similar those identified in trench 48.
- 4.5.8 Trench 56 (**Figure 9 & 11**) to the south-east of Plot 6 was found to contain two small scorched pits. [5603] a sub-circular pit measured 1.04m long, 0.72m wide and only 0.04m deep with a single [5604] fill of mid-blackish brown silty clay and charcoal, no finds were recovered.
- 4.5.9 Pit [5605] was also sub-circular and measured 1.10m long, 0.90m wide and 0.26m deep. This pit had a base fill [5608] a mid-reddish brown clayey sand, thought to be the burnt natural base of the feature. Fill [5607], a layer of dark greyish black charcoal with silty clay lay above [5608]. Upper fill [5606] was a mid-greyish brown clayey silt with common charcoal. No finds were recovered from these fills.

4.6 Conclusion

- 4.6.1 The evaluation confirmed the survival of archaeological remains on the Site of late prehistoric and early Romano-British date. Of significance, the evaluation confirmed that a cropmark recorded on the Site represented a buried earthwork; the northern extent of the cropmark was revealed in four trenches to be an enclosure ditch. Early Romano-British pottery recovered from the ditch fills excavated in Trench 18 suggests a date for the enclosure, as may a pit in Trench 29, which would appear to be contemporary and within the enclosure.

- 4.6.2 The enclosure ditch profile and fills have been characterised to a limited extent by the evaluation in Trench 18 and 20, while its course is confirmed in those trenches and additionally in Trench 21 and 25. The sequence of fills appears to commence with a primary silting, from which no finds were recovered, lying on a fairly flat base; the early Romano-British pottery from two later fills might suggest its abandonment in that period, while its upper fill suggests the enclosure survived as an earthwork for much longer.
- 4.6.3 The function of the enclosure is not explained by its fills or by the single apparently contemporary pit inside it found in Trench 29. Perhaps more informative of function was its relatively elevated location in the landscape with views southward toward the coastal plain and Langstone Harbour, suggesting it served a strategic role.
- 4.6.4 A sparse number of other features in Trench 4, 16 and 18 may be of late prehistoric date. No significant archaeological remains of later date were recorded in the Plot 7 evaluation trenches.
- 4.6.5 In Plot 6, Trench 48 demonstrated a low level of prehistoric activity shown to have been disturbed by later land use such as sub-soiling. Pits containing burnt debris and scorching in Trenches 48 and 56 and the linear ditch identified in Trench 49 demonstrated a low level of undated archaeological activity across Plot 6.
- 4.6.6 The evaluation recorded shallow topsoil, in places just 0.2m thick, suggesting former land use, such as ploughing, may have had an erosive impact on the Site. The thin soil cover affords very little cover on the surviving archaeological remains, which are in consequence vulnerable to even shallow impacts.
- 4.6.7 It is concluded that the evaluation has demonstrated the archaeological potential of the Site sufficient to inform a decision concerning the future treatment of that potential in respect of the Site's proposed development.

5 THE SITE ARCHIVE

- 5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

- 5.1.2 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 5.1.3 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire Historic Environment Record).
- 5.1.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, L. (2011) 'Section 1.1: The Prehistoric Pottery', specialist supplement for Ford, B.M. and Teague, S. *Winchester – a city in the making*, Oxford Archaeology Monograph No. 12.

Biddulph, E. and Booth, P. (2011) 'Section 1.2: The Roman Pottery' specialist supplement for Ford, B.M. and Teague, S. *Winchester – a city in the making*, Oxford Archaeology Monograph No. 12.

CgMs, 2018, '*Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological investigation: Plots 6 & 7 Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville, Hampshire*', Ref: CC24101

Wessex (2005) *Old Park Farm, Waterlooville, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Wessex Archaeology unpublished client report July 2005

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Thanks are also extended to Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist the Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council, advisor to Havant Borough Council, for monitoring the evaluation fieldwork.

The fieldwork was supervised for PCA by Dominic McAtomey, with on-site assistance from Gareth Hatt, Bartlomiej Grden and Katherine Marshall. This report was prepared by Paul McCulloch and Dominic McAtomey and the report illustrations were prepared by Diana Valk. The project was managed for PCA by Paul McCulloch.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Trench	Context Number	Type	Description/Depth (m) BGL	Finds
1	101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.24m	
	102	Natural	0.24m +	
2	201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	202	Natural	0.30m +	
3	301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.27m	
	302	Natural	0.27m +	
4	401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	402	Natural	0.30m +	
	403	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	
	404	Fill	Top Fill of Pit [403]	Later Iron Age Pottery,
	405	Fill	Bottom Fill of Pit [403]	Burnt Flint
5	501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.20m	
	502	Natural	0.20m +	
6	601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	
	602	Natural	0.23m +	
7	701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	702	Natural	0.30m +	
8	801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.34m	
	802	Natural	0.34m +	
9	901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	
	902	Natural	0.26m +	
10	1001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
	1002	Natural	0.25m +	
11	1101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.33m	
	1102	Natural	0.33m +	
12	1201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.21m	
	1202	Natural	0.21m +	
13	1301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	1302	Natural	0.30m +	
14	1401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.36m	
	1402	Natural	0.36m +	
15	1501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	1502	Natural	0.30m +	
16	1601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.32m	
	1602	Natural	0.32m +	
	1603	Cut	Cut of NE-SW Ditch Slot	
	1604	Fill	Fill of Ditch Slot [1603]	
17	1701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	Later Iron Age Pottery,

	1702	Natural	0.28m +	Burnt Flint, Struck Flint, SF1
18	1801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.31m	
	1802	Natural	0.31m +	
	1803	Fill	Top Fill of Ditch Slot [1807]	
	1804	Fill	Upper Middle Fill of Ditch Slot [1807]	
	1805	Fill	Lower Middle Fill of Ditch Slot [1807]	Post- medieval Pottery,
	1806	Fill	Bottom Fill of Ditch Slot [1807]	Fe Metal, CBM
	1807	Cut	Cut of Large enclosure Ditch = [2003]	Roman Pottery
	1808	Fill	Top Fill of Pit [1810]	Roman Pottery
	1809	Fill	Bottom Fill of Pit [1810]	
	1810	Cut	Cut of Small pit	
19	1901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	Late Iron Age Pottery,
	1902	Natural	0.28m +	Struck Flint
	1903	Cut	Cut of Pit/Possible Natural	
	1904	Fill	Fill of Pit [1904]	
20	2001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.27m	
	2002	Natural	0.27m +	
	2003	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch = [1807]	
	2004	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch	?Struck Flint
21	2101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.20m	
	2102	Natural	0.20m +	
	2103	Cut	Cut of Ditch	
	2104	Fill	Fill of Ditch Slot [2104]	
22	2201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.31m	
	2202	Natural	0.31m +	
23	2301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
	2302	Natural	0.25m +	Post- medieval CBM
24	2401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.27m	
	2402	Natural	0.27m +	
25	2501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	
	2502	Natural	0.22m +	
26	2601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	2602	Natural	0.30m+	
27	2701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.35m	
	2702	Natural	0.35m+	

28	2801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.41m	
	2802	Natural	0.41m +	
29	2901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.51m	
	2902	Natural	0.51m +	
	2903	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	
	2904	Fill	Top Fill of Pit [2903]	
	2905	Fill	Upper Middle Fill of Pit [2903]	
	2906	Fill	Lower Middle Fill of Pit [2903]	
	2907	Fill	Bottom Fill of Pit [2903]	
30	3001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.39m	Roman and Late Iron Age Pottery,
	3002	Natural	0.39m +	CBM, Burnt Flint
31	3101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	Roman and Late Iron Age Pottery, Animal Bone, Loom Weight, Burnt Flint
	3102	Natural	0.30m +	
32	3201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	3202	Natural	0.30m +	
33	3301	Topsoil	Trench Flooded before recording	
	3302	Natural	Trench Flooded before recording	
34	3401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	
	3402	Natural	0.28m +	
35	3501	Topsoil	0 - 0.25m	
	3502	Natural	0.25m +	
36	3601	Topsoil	0 - 0.32m	
	3602	Natural	0.32m +	
37	3701	Topsoil	0 - 0.31m	
	3702	Natural	0.31m +	
38	3801	Topsoil	0 - 0.3m	
	3802	Natural	0.3m +	
42	4201	Topsoil	0 - 0.33m	
	4202	Natural	0.33m +	
43	4301	Topsoil	0 - 0.3m	
	4302	Natural	0.3m +	
44	4401	Topsoil	0 - 0.28m	
	4402	Natural	0.28m +	
45	4501	Topsoil	0 - 0.33m	
	4502	Natural	0.33m +	

48	4801	Topsoil	0 - 0.24m	
	4802	Natural	0.24 - 0.40m	
	4803	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	4804	Fill	Fill of fire pit	
	4805	Cut	Narrow linear	
	4806	Fill	Fill of linear	Late Bronze Age Pottery, post medieval CBM
	4807	Cut	Narrow linear	
	4808	Fill	Fill of linear	Struck Flint
	4809	Cut	Cut of bore hole	
	4810	Fill	Fill of bore hole	
	4811	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	4812	Fill	Upper fill of pit [4811]	Late Bronze Age Pottery, Burnt Flint, Struck Flint
	4813	Fill	Lower Fill of pit [4811]	
	4814	Fill	Lower, burnt fill of pit [4811]	Late Bronze Age Pottery, Burnt Flint, Struck Flint
	4815	Cut	Narrow linear	
	4816	Fill	Fill of linear	
	4817	Natural	0.40m +	
49	4901	Topsoil	0 - 0.31m	
	4902	Natural	0.31m +	
	4903	Cut	Cut of Ditch	
	4904	Fill	Fill of Ditch	
	4905	Fill	Fill of Ditch	
	4906	Cut	Narrow linear	
	4907	Fill	Fill of linear	
50	5001	Topsoil	0 - 0.33m	
	5002	Natural	0.33m +	
52	5201	Topsoil	0 - 0.35m	
	5202	Natural	0.35m +	
55	5501	Topsoil	0 - 0.35m	
	5502	Natural	0.35m +	
56	5601	Topsoil	0 - 0.32m	
	5602	Natural	0.32m +	

	5603	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	5604	Fill	Fill of Pit	
	5605	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	5606	Fill	Fill of pit	
	5607	Fill	Fill of pit	
	5608	Layer	Burnt layer in base of pit	
57	5701	Topsoil	0 - 0.28m	
	5702	Natural	0.28m +	

APPENDIX 2: PLOT 7 PREHISTORIC AND ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

Eniko Hudak

The evaluation at Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville (DHWH18) has produced a very small assemblage of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery totalling 35 sherds, 510g and 0.42 EVEs (Table 1). The pottery was fully quantified using the standard measures of sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using the Winchester form and fabric codes following the practice of the Winchester city excavations (Biddulph and Booth 2011, Brown 2011).

The pottery was recovered from seven individually numbered contexts from Trenches 4, 16, 18, and 29, with Trench 29 producing almost half of the entire pottery assemblage. Individual context assemblages are all small (less than 30 sherds). The condition of the assemblage is rather abraded with a mean sherd weight of 14.6g. Some prehistoric fragments are crumbling to the touch which could be due to the fact that they are rather low fired pieces rather than extreme soil condition or re-deposition.

Context	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs
404	4	14	
1604	5	29	
1804	4	26	0.07
1805	3	43	0.08
1808	2	21	
2904	4	148	0.06
2905	13	229	0.21

Table 1 – Prehistoric and Roman pottery by context

Prehistoric

Over half of the assemblage is prehistoric: 20 sherds, 123g; mainly from Phase 2 but with few fragments occurring in Roman contexts. The prehistoric pottery could be assigned to three broad fabric groups based on their main inclusions (Tables 2 & 3). The most common by sherd count is the fabric named PHOrganic?, which is a very soft slightly micaceous orange fabric with possibly organic tempering. It is very low fired with a thick grey core and crumbles to the touch. This fabric occurred in context (404), (2904) and (2905).

The other two fabrics were identified according to the categories of the Winchester city prehistoric pottery groups (Brown 2011). Fabric A is a sandy fabric with a variety of coarse inclusions; and Fabric B includes wares with predominantly flint temper. Three varieties of the flint tempered fabrics were identified at Dunsbury Park based on the size and frequency of the flint. Context (1604) produced low fired soft fragments with sparse large flint temper; (1808) another soft fabric but with large white flint inclusions; and (2904) a harder fabric with abundant medium flint. Most of these fabrics are likely to be of local origin. Similarly to the Old Park Farm, Waterlooville evaluation carried out by Wessex (2005), potentially the earliest wares are the coarse flint-tempered fragments; however with the absence of any diagnostic sherds precise dating might prove difficult. It is recommended to send the material to a prehistoric pottery specialist in case the site goes to excavation.

Romano-British

There are a total of 15 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 387g and representing 0.42 EVEs of at least three different vessels, all of which could be assigned to the fabric codes of the Winchester city excavations (Biddulph and Booth 2011) (Tables 2 & 3). The only fabrics represented by more than one or two sherds are ZMZ, medium sandy grey ware with iron oxides in form of an early Roman butt-beaker dated to AD50-80 (possibly all sherds from Trench 18 belong to the same vessel); and XF, handmade Iron Age tradition fabric with fine sand and common flint inclusions from (2905). There is a rim fragment of a globular jar in ZFG, and another of a very large storage jar in SG, with abundant grog tempering. The pottery seems to be of local origin and of an early, possibly second half of the 1st century date. Imported wares such as Terra Sigillata or amphorae, which could aid more precise dating, are entirely absent from the assemblage.

Fabric	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs
PHFabricA	5	29	
PHFabricB	6	57	
PHOrganic?	9	37	
SG	1	111	0.06
WC	1	4	
WFF	2	55	
XF	3	66	
YFD	2	33	
ZFG	1	72	0.21
ZMZ	5	46	0.15
TOTAL	35	510	0.42

Table 2 – Quantification of the prehistoric and Roman pottery by fabric

Fabric/Form code	Expansion
PHFabricA	Fabric A, sandy fabric with a variety of coarse tempering (Brown 2011)
PHFabricB	Fabric B, predominantly flint temper (Brown 2011)
PHOrganic?	very soft fabric, slightly micaceous, with ?organic temper
SG	Dark grey fabric with abundant fine sand and common grog and iron oxides (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
WC	Orange fabric with medium and coarse sand (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
WFF	Orange fabric with fine sand and small soft limestone fragments (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
XF	handmade Iron Age tradition fabric with fine sand and common flint (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
YFD	Buff fabric with fine sand, iron oxides, and grey core (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
ZFG	Grey fabric with iron oxides, grog, and an oxidised slip (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
ZMZ	Medium sandy grey ware with iron oxides (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
EA	butt beaker (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
CG	globular jar (Biddulph and Booth 2011)
CN	storage jar (Biddulph and Booth 2011)

Table 3 – Fabric and form code expansions

Overall, the small size of the assemblage limits the discussion beyond dating, but in case the site goes to excavation it is recommended to send the prehistoric fragments to a specialist and to consider the Romano-British pottery in its local and regional context.

APPENDIX 3: PLOT 7 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Kevin Hayward

This small building material assemblage (8 examples 641g) from the evaluation at Waterlooville was reviewed to determine its overall character, and to provide a list of spot dates.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined under a hand lens (Gowland x10).

Fabrics and Forms

The assemblage consists of a mixture of prehistoric/Romano-British daub, loom weight and post medieval brick.

Prehistoric/Roman/Saxon

From [2905] is part of a loom weight with the characteristic hole cut through. This could easily be Late Iron Age or just possibly Roman or Saxon. Fragments of daub from [2904] possibly belonged to a timber framed wattle and daub structure of Roman, Saxon or medieval date.

Post Medieval

Fragments of brick probably of post medieval date contain lumps of silt and sand possibly from nearby clay deposits [1803]. The most significant find is a small brick “special” green glazed 65mm thick from [2104] this is almost certainly post medieval in date and may suggest the proximity of a kiln possibly associated with glass.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1803	3116; WAT1	Chalk lump and post medieval brick fragments	4	50	1950	1600	1950	1600-1900	No mortar
2104	WAT2	Post medieval special brick used as a spacer in a kiln glazed green 60mm x 50mm across	1	1500	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
2904	3102	Daub	2	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400Ad	No mortar
2905	3102	Loom weight	1	1500 bc	800	1500bc	800	200bc-400AD	No mortar

Table 1: Distribution by context

Review

The value of this small building material assemblage lies mainly in its ability to date the post medieval layers and much earlier prehistoric Roman activity. There are however two items of interest. One a loom weight [2905] with the perforated hole that is characteristic of Mid-Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity the other a post medieval special brick [2104] probably used as a spacer in a kiln. It is coated with green glaze which is usually the result of firing glass.

APPENDIX 4: PLOT 7 OTHER FINDS

Katherine Marshall

Introduction

This summary assessment provides an overview of the artefact assemblage recovered from the archaeological evaluation on Plot 7 at Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville, Hampshire (Site code: DHWD18). The archaeological investigation produced a small assemblage of pottery, animal bone, burnt flint, worked flint, Fe metal, ceramic building material (CBM) and glass. The pottery and CBM has been categorised and individual assessments written by specialists (**Appendix 2 & 3**). The remaining material is assessed below and quantified in Table 1.

Animal Bone

Seven small fragments of animal bone were recovered from context (2905). However, due to the tiny size and level of degradation it is not possible to distinguish any specific species.

Fe Objects

Two contexts (1803) and (1804) contained a total of seven ferrous objects. The three objects from (1803) are post-medieval in date and include a horseshoe. The four fragments recovered from (1804) are very small, weigh 4g in total, therefore it is not possible to date or categorise the fragments.

Glass

A single glass fragment was recovered from context (1803) of undiagnostic clear glass, probably post-medieval in date.

Lithics

Burnt Flint

Burnt flint is un-datable but widely considered a characteristic of prehistoric activity.

Struck Flint

A total of 14 fragments of possible struck flint were recovered from five separate contexts (1604), (1804), (1808), (1904), (2904). Context (1604) contained a possible flint blade (SF1).

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date Range
404	Burnt Flint	2	44	?Pre-historic
1604	Burnt Flint	37	803	?Pre-historic
1604	Worked Flint	1	13	?Pre-historic
1604	Struck Flint	4	15	?Pre-historic
1803	Fe Objects	3	288	Post-medieval
1803	Glass	1	<0	Post-medieval
1803	NLS	1	42	
1804	Fe Objects	1	4	
1804	Struck Flint	1	21	?Pre-historic
1808	Struck Flint	1	134	?Pre-historic
1904	Struck Flint	6	161	?Pre-historic
2904	Burnt Flint	1	7	?Pre-historic
2904	Struck Flint	1	4	?Pre-historic
2905	Animal Bone	7	1	
2905	Burnt Flint	5	28	?Pre-historic

Table 1 – Artefact Quantification

Conclusions and Recommendations

The artefacts recovered from Dunsbury Park (Plot 7) archaeological evaluation, with the exception of the pottery and CBM, discussed elsewhere, can be broadly described as being from the later prehistoric period and post medieval periods. All datable artefacts were recovered from secure contexts and can provide *terminus post quem* for all features.

The nature of the assemblage does not lend itself to further investigation at this time. Furthermore, it is not recommended that publication photographs or illustrations are necessary.

APPENDIX 5: PLOT 6 ALL FINDS

Artefact Summary Assessment: DHWH18 – Plot 6

Katherine Marshall – 27/2/18

Introduction

This summary provides an overview of the artefact assemblage recovered from Plot 6 evaluation trenches and should be read in conjunction with **Appendices 2-4** – finds from Plot 7. A small assemblage of pottery, burnt flint, worked flint, ceramic building material was recovered from four contexts, from features in Trench 48. (Table 1).

Pottery

A total of 47 sherds of pottery (828g) was recovered from three contexts (4802), (4812), (4814) in features recorded in Trench 48. The assemblage dates to the pre-historic period, with a predominantly flint temper, categorised as Fabric B using the Winchester city prehistoric pottery groups (Brown 2011).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Two pieces of CBM were recovered from a single context (4802) and are thought to date to the Post Medieval period.

Lithics

Burnt Flint

A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from (4812). Burnt Flint is un-dateable but is widely considered a characteristic of pre-historic activity on site.

Struck Flint

A total of five fragments of possible struck flint were recovered from two separate contexts (4802), (4812).

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date Range
4802	Pottery	25	390	Pre-historic
4802	CBM	2	95	Post Medieval
4802	Struck Flint	4	197	?Pre-historic
4808	Struck Flint	1	7	?Pre-historic
4812	Pottery	11	149	Pre-historic
4812	Struck Flint	4	1070	?Pre-historic
4812	Burnt Flint	1	21	?Pre-historic
4814	Pottery	11	289	Pre-historic

Table 1 – Artefact Quantification

Conclusions and Recommendations

The artefacts recovered from Dunsbury Park Plot 6 archaeological evaluation can be broadly described as being from the later pre-historic period and post-medieval periods. All datable artefacts were recovered from secure contexts and can provide *terminus post quem* for all features. The assemblage is consistent with finds recovered from Plot 7.

Overall, the small size of the assemblage limits the discussion beyond dating, and the nature of the assemblage does not lend itself to further investigation at this time. Furthermore, it is not recommended that publication photographs or illustrations are necessary.

APPENDIX 6: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 18: working shot of enclosure ditch [1807]. View to north-west. Scales 1m & 2m.



Plate 2: Trench 18: enclosure ditch [1807], east facing section. View to west. Scales 1m & 2m.



Plate 3: Trench 48 extension, view to north. Scales 1m & 2m

APPENDIX 7: OASIS RECORD

OASIS ID: preconst1-311743

Project details

Project name	Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville, Hampshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological trench evaluation within the Dunsbury Park development in Plots 6 (34 trenches) and 7 (23 trenches), two fields on Dunsbury Hill, east of the A3 motorway. A scatter of small features containing late prehistoric pottery were found in trenches in both plots. Plot 7 trenches targeted a section of a sub-circular crop mark c. 150m in diameter and revealed a corresponding enclosure ditch surviving 5m wide and 1.5m deep; pottery from its fills and from a pit within the enclosure ditch indicate a 1st Century AD date for the enclosure.
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2018 End: 23-02-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	DHWH18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	APP/12/00338 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Commercial infrastructure - access roads and building plots
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Dunsbury Park

Postcode PO9 4EE

Study area 6.5 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 470175 109816 50.895844664342 -1.331373363551 50 53 45 N
001 19 52 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 40m Max: 52m

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA Winchester

Project brief originator No Brief

Project design originator Chris Clarke

Project director/manager Paul McCulloch

Project supervisor Dominic McAtominey

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

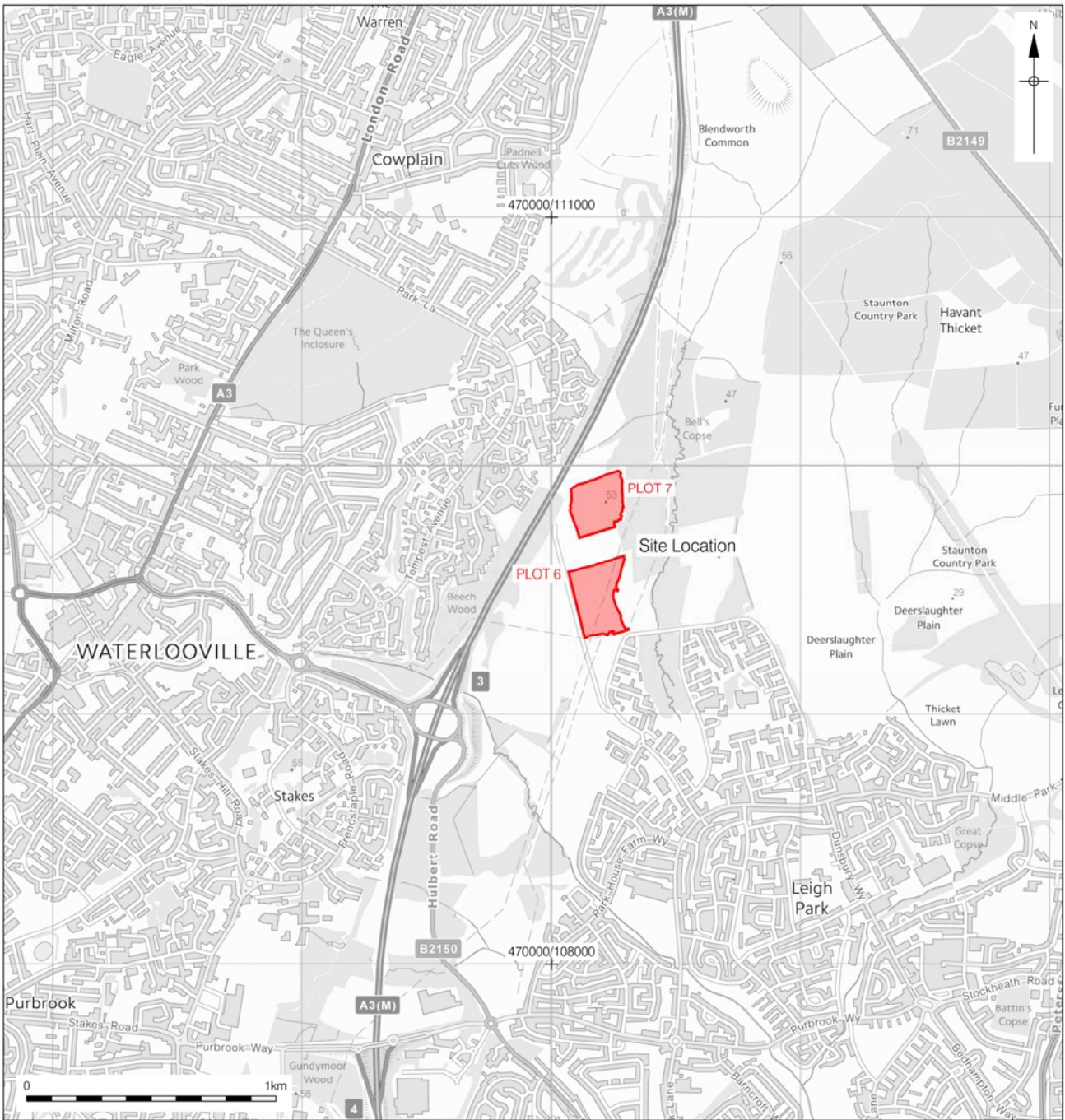
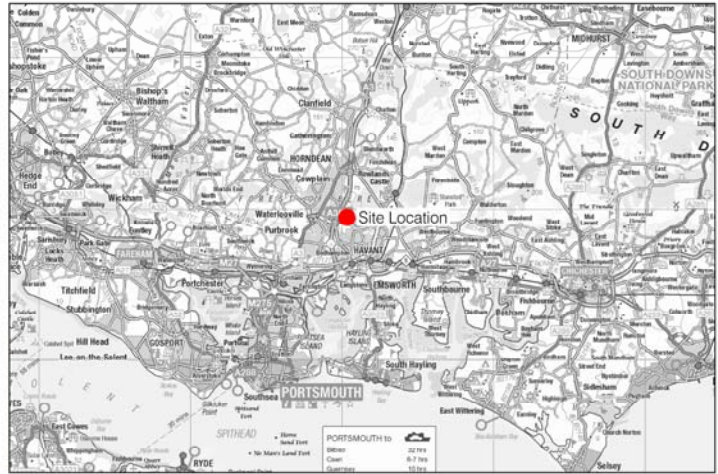
Name of sponsor/funding body Portsmouth City Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire County Council

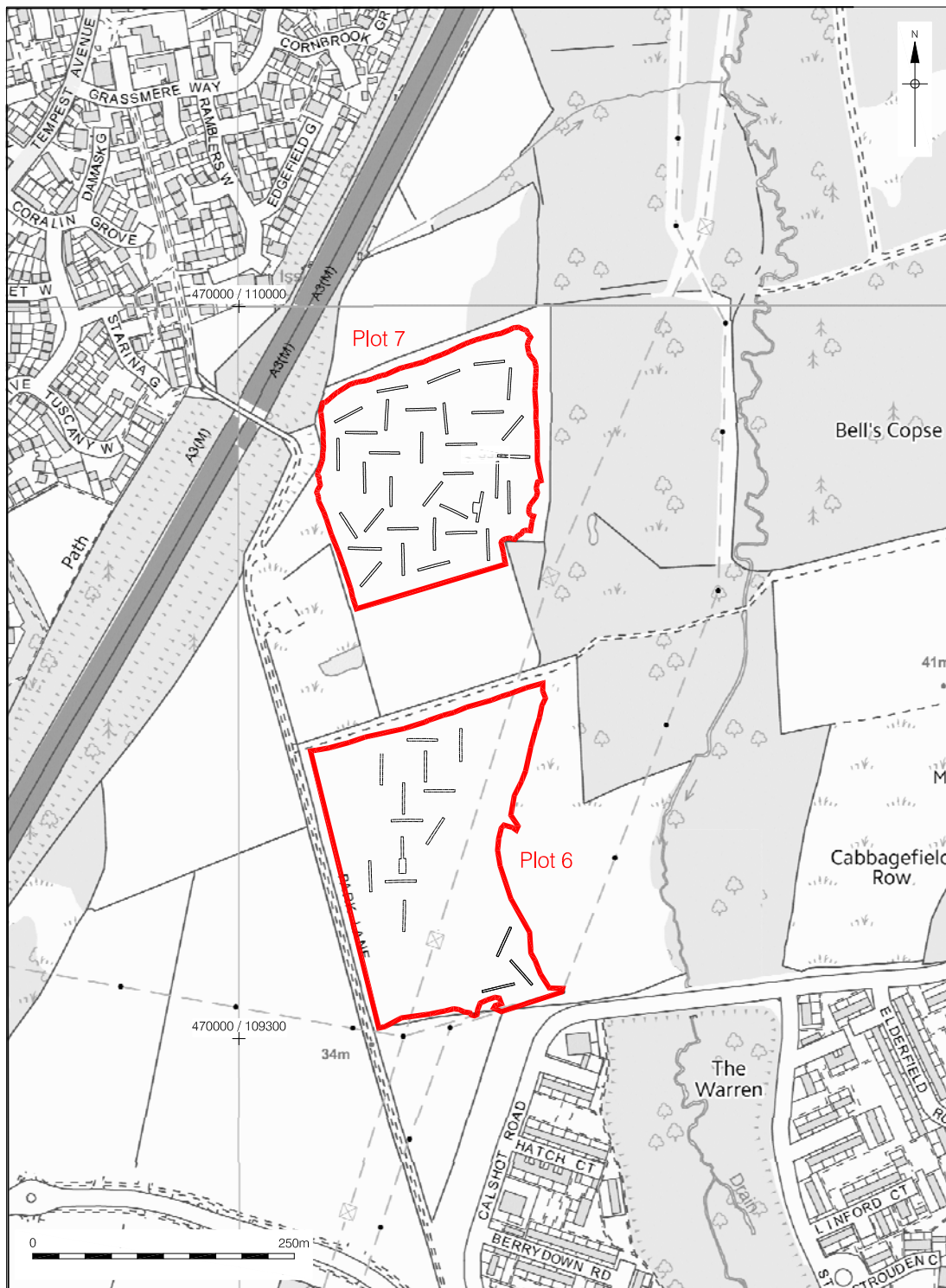
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Dunsbury Park, Waterlooville, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation - Plots 6 and 7
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McCulloch, P
Other bibliographic details	R13192
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	PCA Winchester
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	Prepared at A4, 46 pages including covers, text, plates and figures.
Entered by	Paul McCulloch (pmcculloch@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	14 March 2018



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
 05/03/18 DV

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:500,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

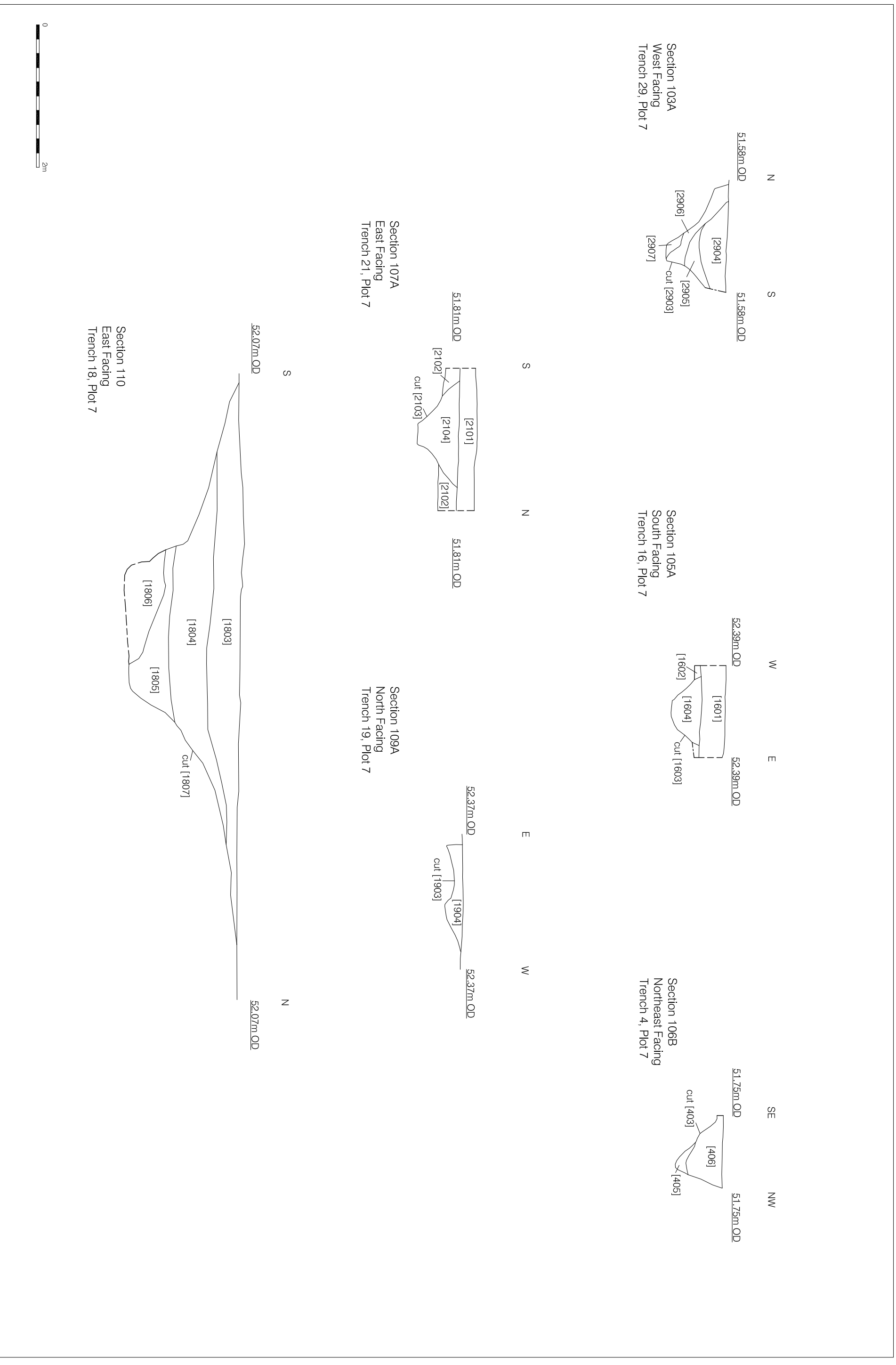


© Crown copyright 2017. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018

05/03/18 DV

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location showing Plots 6 and 7
1:6,250 at A4



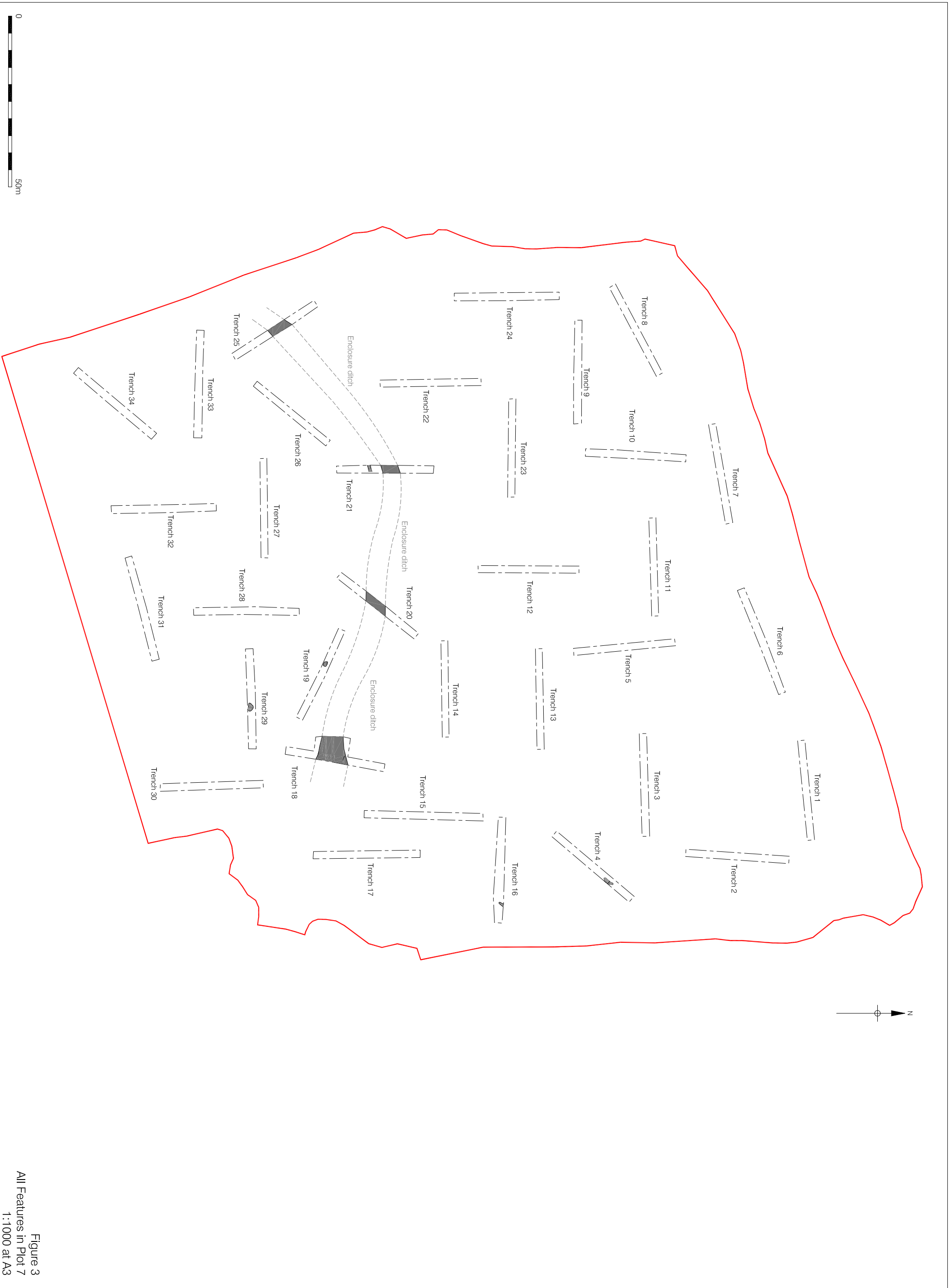


Figure 3
All Features in Plot 7
1:1000 at A3

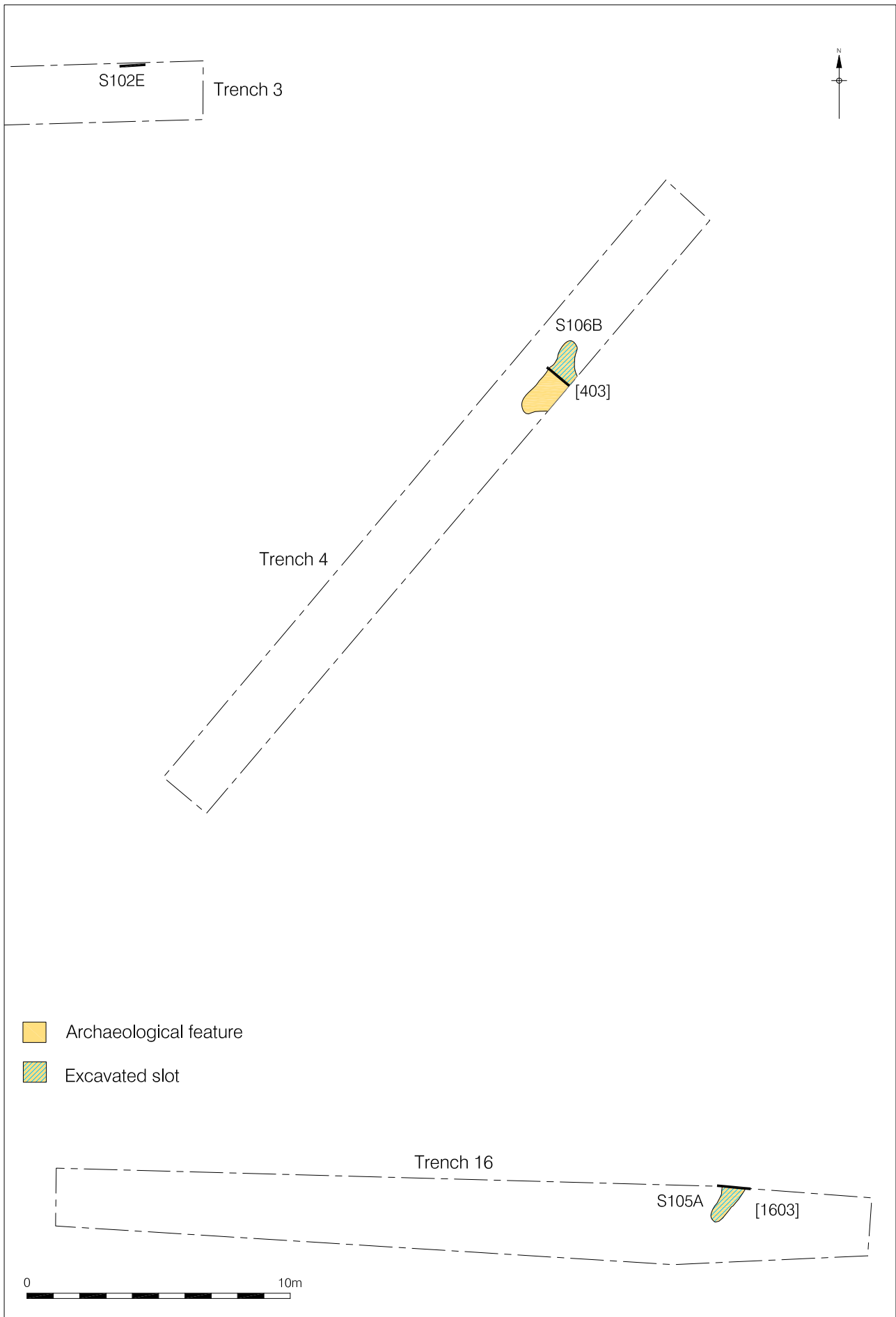
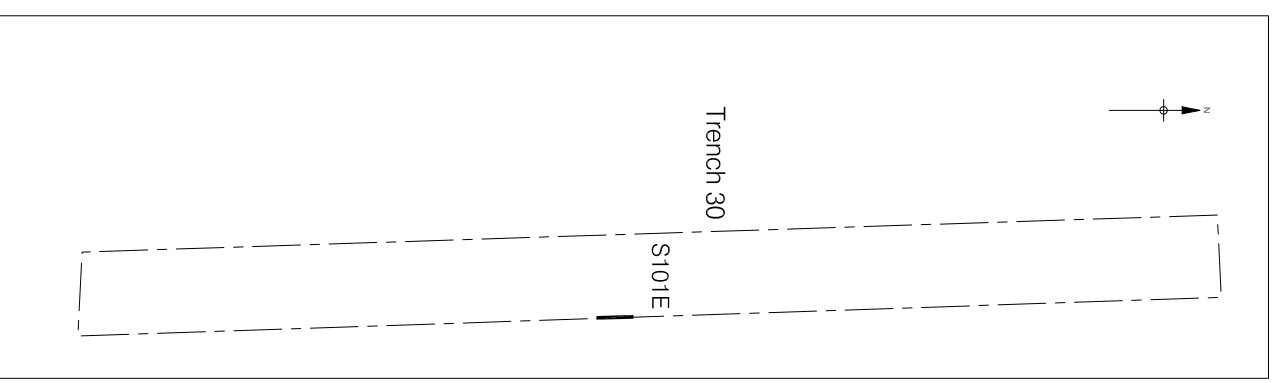


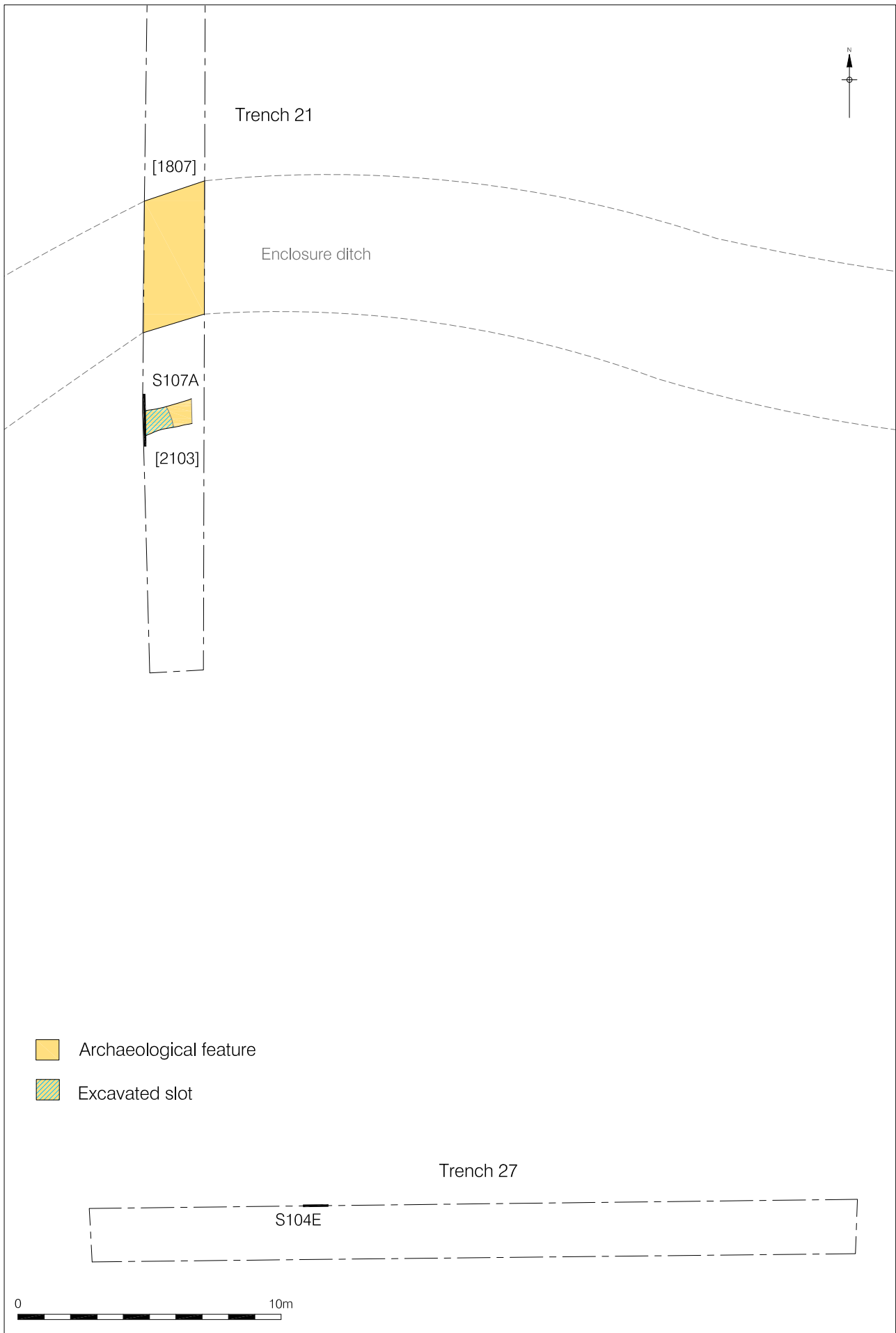
Figure 4
Plot 7, Trenches 3, 4, and 16
Showing trenches and section locations
1:200 at A4

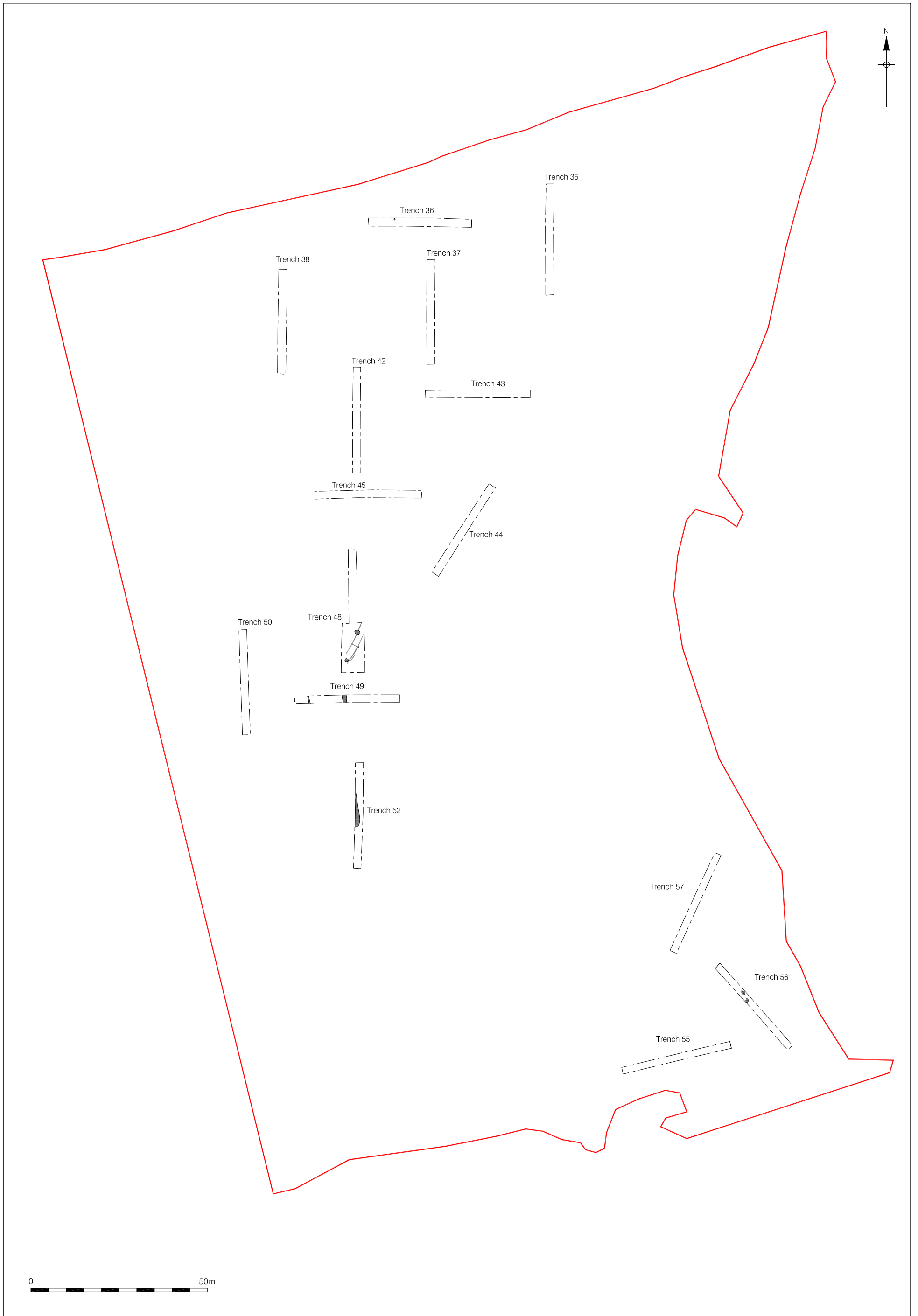


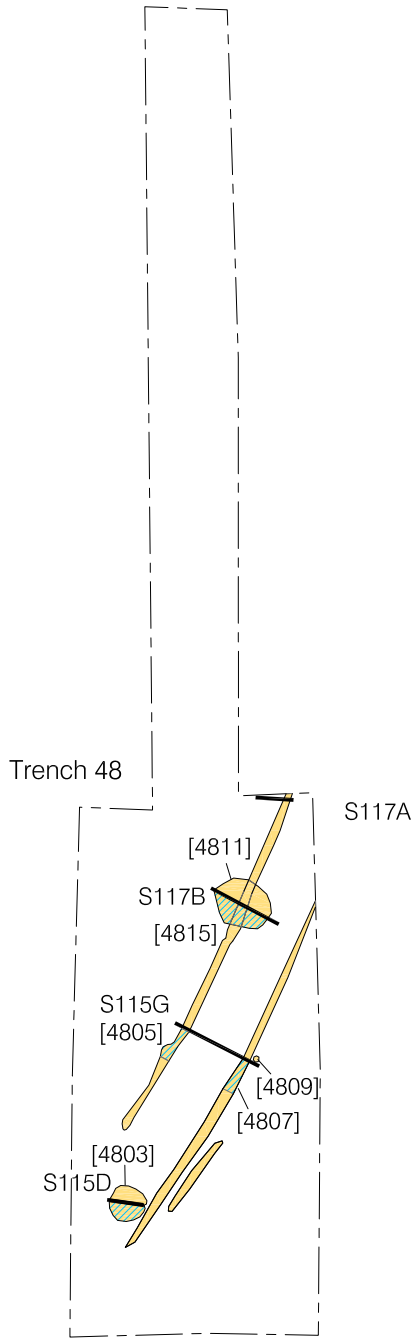
- Archaeological feature
- Excavated slot





Figure 5
Plot 7, Trenches 18, 19, 29, and 30
Showing trenches and section locations
1:200 at A4







-  Archaeological feature
-  Excavated slot

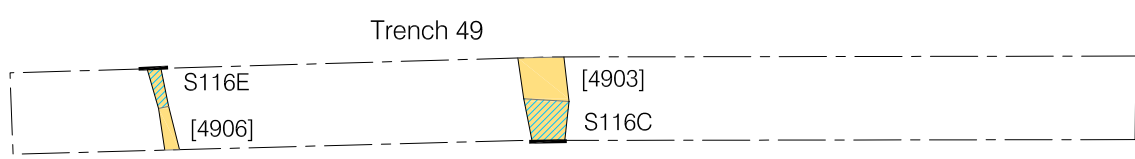
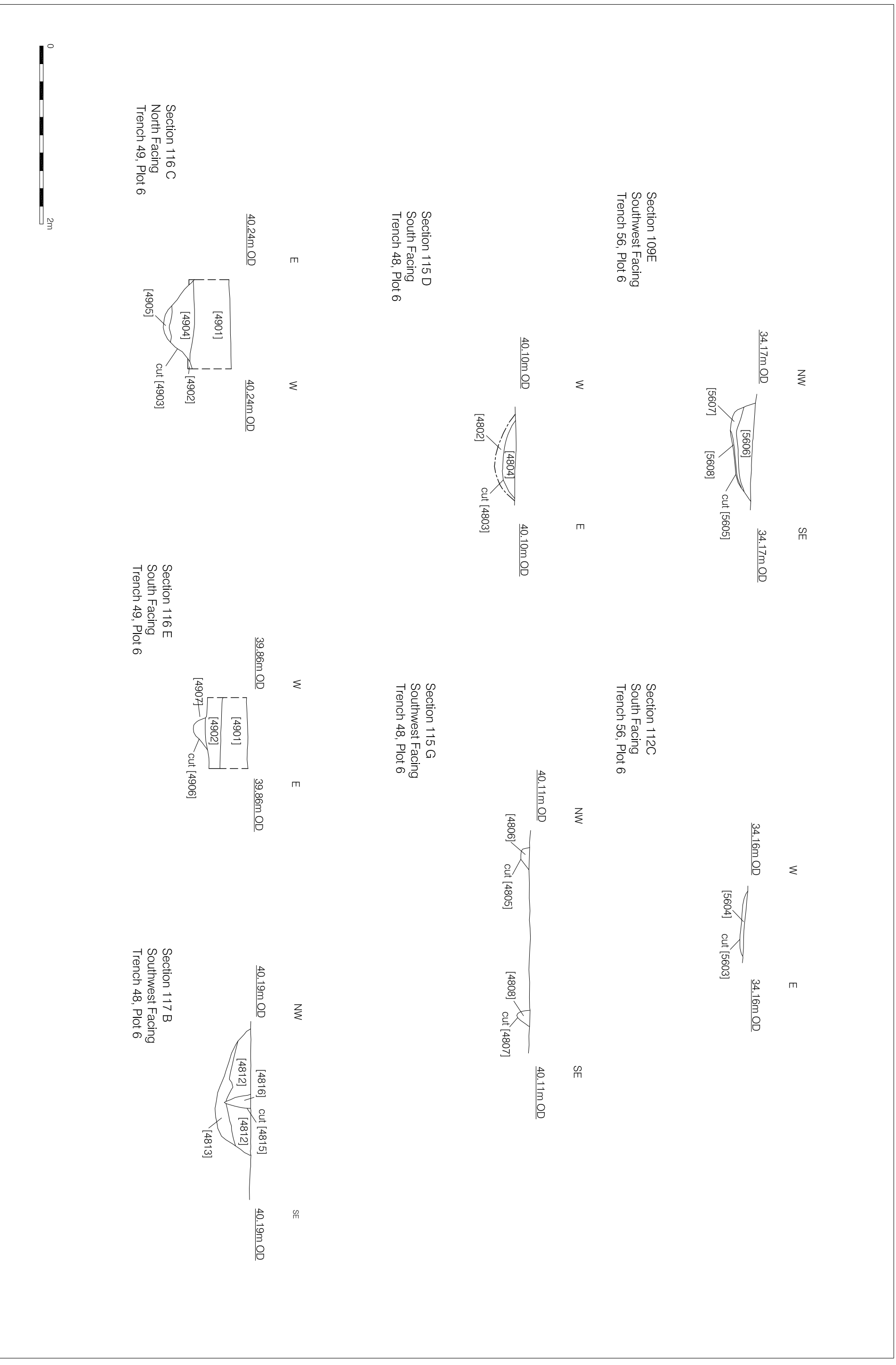


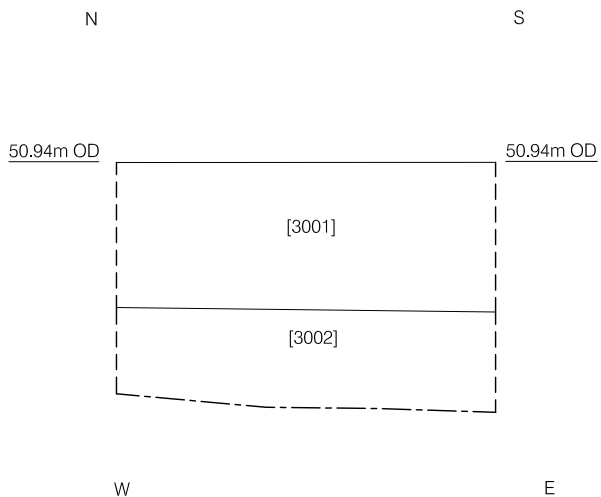
Figure 8
Plot 6, Trenches 48 and 49
Showing trenches and section locations
1:200 at A4



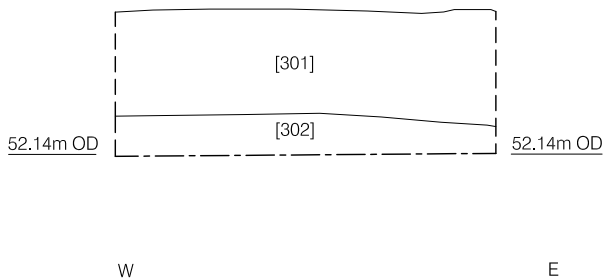
Figure 9
Plot 6, Trenches 55, 56, and 57
Showing trenches and section locations
1:200 at A4



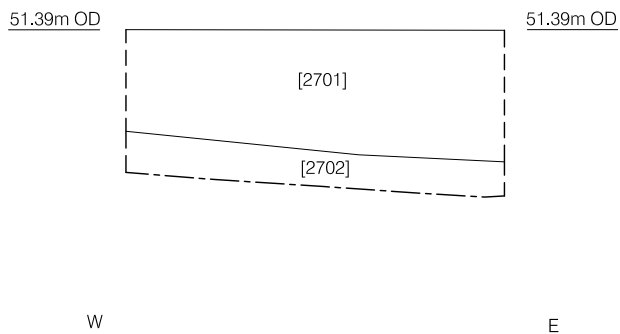
Section 101E
West Facing
Trench 30, Plot 7



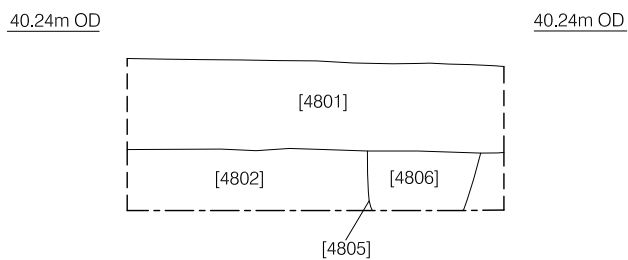
Section 102E
South Facing
Trench 3, Plot 7



Section 104E
South Facing
Trench 27, Plot 7



Section 117A
South Facing
Trench 48, Plot 6



PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

