

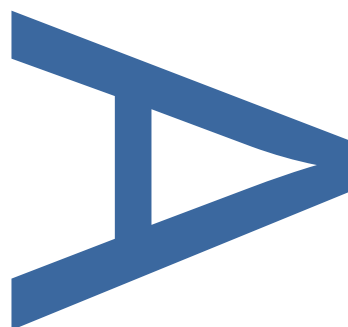
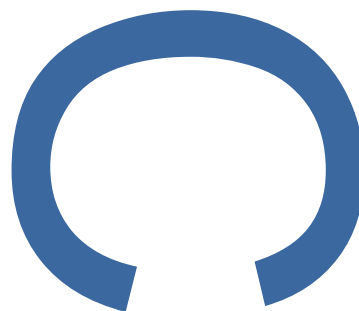
**LAND SOUTH OF BARTONS ROAD,
HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

PCA REPORT NO: 13235

SITE CODE: BRHH18

8TH MAY 2018 (REVISION 1)



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND SOUTH OF BARTONS ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Local Planning Authority: Havant Borough Council

Planning Reference: 15/01435/OUT

Central NGR: 473191 107741

Site Code: BRHH18

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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May 8th 2018 (Revision 1)

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1 NON – TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of CgMs Consulting on land south of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire. The Site is the subject of a development proposal comprising the erection of 175 houses, for which outline planning consent has been obtained.

The evaluation comprised 50 30m x 2m trenches and was completed in keeping with the Written Scheme of Investigation between 12th - 26th March 2018.

The evaluation identified archaeological features of predominantly late Iron Age/early Romano-British date, comprising pits and ditches of various dimensions dispersed mainly over the central and northern portions of the site; the distribution of these features does not appear dense nor is it well defined, while the alignment and arrangement of the ditches is suggestive of enclosures, particularly those in trenches 27, 28, 35 and 36. Despite the relatively large number of datable features, it is uncertain what type of site they represent; while the presence of large, un-mortared Roman brick and tile fragments, charcoal rich feature fills, and the iron slag, albeit a very small amount, suggest industrial processes, the range and character of the pottery assemblage might more typically indicate settlement. The pottery assemblage is of mainly late Iron Age or early Romano-British date, but includes a small amount of later Romano-British wares, and is 'rural' in character, devoid of continental imports. The evaluation also identified a number of post-medieval ditches and pits.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire, (NGR 473191 107741) hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The Site is the subject of a development proposal comprising the erection of 175 houses, for which outline planning consent has been obtained.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority Havant Borough Council, acting on the advice of their archaeological advisor David Hopkins, Hampshire County Archaeology Officer (CAO) and in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy. The requirement has been secured by condition 7 of outline planning permission for the proposed development (Planning Ref 15/01435/OUT). The evaluation was intended to provide information toward understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development and determination of the subsequent treatment (mitigation) of any archaeological remains found within it (as required by condition 8).
- 2.1.3 This document provides a report on the evaluation, which was comprised of 50 30x2m trenches. The evaluation was undertaken between 12th & 26th March 2018.
- 2.1.4 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 The Site is located to the south of Bartons Road, Havant, east of the Havant-Petersfield railway line and on the north-eastern edge of Havant. The Site is an area of approximately 6 hectares currently under arable cultivation with modern housing lying to the west and a garden centre and 19th century housing to the north. The eastern boundary of the site is not delineated and runs approximately north-south through the existing arable field. There is a gentle fall from north to south from c. 28m to 17m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2.2 The geology of the Site comprises Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by Quaternary River Terrace Deposits or Quaternary Head Deposits, (British Geological Survey).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was set out in detail in a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015), prepared in respect of the Site's proposed development, and is not repeated here in detail. The assessment concluded that there was some potential for the Site to contain archaeological remains, specifically of Romano-British and post-medieval date, based on the distribution of known archaeological sites, findspots and historic landscape features within c. 1km radius of the Site.

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological remains that may survive within the Site, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 3.1.2 This report on the results of the evaluation aims to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of any archaeological remains within the Site, in respect of the proposed development, may be determined.

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/context recording sheets, registers, drawings and digital photographs; the archive also includes an assemblage of finds and samples. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1** and photographs of the trenches are provided in **Appendix 2**. Reports on the pottery (forthcoming), CBM and environmental samples are provided in **Appendix 2, 3 & 4** respectively with a sample of photographs provided in **Appendix 5**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **BRHH18** and will in due course be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of works and on the advice of David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 50 trenches measuring 30m x 2m (**Figure 2 & Plates 1, 2**). The array of trenches was intended to provide a reasonable sample of the Site in order to establish its archaeological potential. All trenches were opened in their proposed locations with the exception of trenches 27, 45 and 49, which were moved to avoid underground services. All trenches were investigated as planned between the 12th and 26th March 2018.

4.3 Summary of Deposition Sequence

4.3.1 The deposit sequence was relatively consistent across the Site (**Figure 8, Plates 3, 4**). Trenches revealed a natural geology of clay, sand and gravel, which was seen at depths between 0.20m and 0.41m Below Ground Level (BGL) with an average depth of cover (comprising sub soil and top soil) of 0.27m BGL.

4.4 Archaeological Features

4.4.1 No archaeological features were found in 26 trenches: 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 30, 33, 39, 42 – 50, (**Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7**).

- 4.4.2 Many of the trenches revealed small pits, these features being relatively dispersed across the northern half of the site. A total of 26 pits were identified in 21 separate trenches. The pits can broadly be split into three separate groups across the Site, very small irregular charcoal filled pits, ([105], [504], [603], [1104], [1403], [1703], [1909], [2603], [3104], [3408], [3606], [3705], [3804], [3806]), small circular pits generally with a silty fill ([205], [404], [1905], [2403], [2605], [3208], [3211], [3503], [3505]) and very large pits ([2803], [2903]). All, with the exception of a small pit in Trench 1, appear to date to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period.
- 4.4.3 The very small pits varied in shape and depth though all were consistently filled with large amounts of charcoal (**Figure 9, Plates 5 & 6**). Most were roughly subcircular in shape with some irregular oval shaped pits and measured between 0.65m - 0.18m and 0.32m – 0.07m in diameter and depth respectively. With the exception of [105], which contained mid to late Iron Age pottery, four other small pits [503], [1104], [3104] & [3408] contained dating evidence in the form of pottery dating to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period; five of the small pits contained burnt flint but no datable finds; due to the similarity of their fills to the datable pits it is thought that these features are contemporary them.
- 4.4.4 Nine slightly larger circular pits were seen across the Site, measuring between 0.54m - 1.02m diameter and 0.16m – 0.41m in depth (**Plates 7 & 8**). Similar to the smaller pits many of these pits had large amounts of charcoal in their fill, however, the remaining fill was much siltier. Five of the nine pits [203], [404], [2403], [2605] [3503] contained dating evidence in the form of pottery dating to the mid/late Iron Age/early Romano-British Period.
- 4.4.5 Two large pits were recorded in trenches 28 and 29. Trench 28 contained a shallow pit [2803], the full extent of which was not seen as it continued into the baulk to the south-west of the trench. It was sub-oval in shape, had gently sloping sides and a convex base, measuring 2.52m in width and 0.22m in depth and is dated to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period by pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from its fill [2804]. Trench 29 (**Figure 10, Plate 9**) contained a large oval pit [2903] measuring 2.6m wide, 4.20m in length and 0.66m in depth. It has gently sloping sides which run into a concave base. It contained two fills [2904] & [2905], the latter the basal fill, which was made up entirely of burnt material, including a large amount of burn flint and pottery of Romano-British date.
- 4.4.6 A total of 11 ditches ([305], [1405], [1907], [2703], [2805], [3213], [3404], [3406], [3414], [3507], [3603]) were identified in nine trenches and were all broadly aligned north-south or east-west (**Figure 12 & 13, Plates 10, 11, 12 & 13**). All but one is datable to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period by pottery and in some cases CBM. No datable finds were recovered from ditch [1907].
- 4.4.7 Ditches [305], [2805] and [3414], aligned broadly north-south, had similar profiles and dimensions, 1.40m, 1.40m, and 1.45m in width and 0.35m, 0.33m, 0.37m in depth respectively; these are thought to represent one continuous feature.

- 4.4.8 Relatively isolated in the north-west of the Site, ditch [1405] measured 1.27m wide, was 0.26m deep and was aligned north-east to south-west. It contained large amounts of burning, CBM and a very small quantity of iron slag, the latter not seen in any other linear features on the Site.
- 4.4.9 Ditch [1907] was the only linear feature not to contain secure dating evidence. Only burnt flint was recovered from its fill. However, it is thought likely this ditch is of similar date to those attributed a late Iron Age/early Romano-British date.
- 4.4.10 Ditch [2703] was 1.4m wide and 0.64m deep. It had gentle sides and a concave base. Ditch [3213] was 2.2m wide, 0.56m deep, and had an uneven, concave base. One of its three fills [3214] contained fragments of a large, possible loom weight as well as pottery and burnt flint. Ditch [3404] was 1m wide and 0.25m deep, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base; it cut a smaller ditch [3406], 0.40m wide by 0.10m deep, and was cut by a large post-medieval pit [3410]. Ditch [3507] was 0.75m wide and 0.23m deep. Lastly, [3603] was 1.5m wide and 0.57m deep, its profile uneven; its relationship with small pit [3606] was obscured by a modern pipe.
- 4.4.11 Post-medieval features were seen in three trenches, Trench 34, 41 and 40 (**Figure 13**). Trench 41 revealed a post-medieval ditch, 2.3m in width and 0.25m in depth, containing pottery and CBM. Trenches 34 and 40 also revealed ditches and, although no dating evidence was recovered from them, their location and form make it probable that they are contemporary to the ditch in Trench 41 and together represent a post-medieval field boundary. Trench 34 also revealed two post-medieval pits ([3410] & [3416]). Pit [3410] was 0.93m in diameter and 0.13m deep pit [3416] was 0.90m in diameter and 0.30m deep.

4.5 Conclusion

- 4.5.1 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the written scheme of investigation. The ground conditions and definition of archaeological features suggest the results of the evaluation may be relied on as an indication of the character, extent and date of archaeological remains on the Site.
- 4.5.2 The evaluation has identified archaeological features of predominantly late Iron Age/early Romano-British date, comprising pits and ditches of various dimensions dispersed mainly over the over central and northern portions of the Site; the distribution of these features does not appear dense nor is it well defined, while the alignment and arrangement of the ditches is suggestive of enclosures, particularly those in trenches 27, 28, 35 and 36.

4.5.3 Despite the relatively large number of datable features, it is uncertain what type of site they represent; while the presence of large, un-mortared Roman brick and tile fragments, charcoal rich feature fills, and the iron slag, albeit a very small amount, suggest industrial processes, the range and character of the pottery assemblage might more typically indicate settlement. The pottery assemblage is of mainly late Iron Age or early Romano-British date, but includes a small amount of later Romano-British wares, and is 'rural' in character, devoid of continental imports. The environmental samples of have not produced significant information to assist with interpretation, while the absence of any animal bone may suggest a lack of domestic waste and butchery activity, it be because the material has not survived the Site's soil chemistry. The evaluation also identified a number of post-medieval ditches and pits.

5 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 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 on behalf of Hampshire County Council.

5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 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.

5.2.2 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 County Council Archaeology and Historic Building Record).

5.2.3 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 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Matt Smith of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the Evaluation and to David Hopkins for his advice. Thanks are also due to Readypower Engineering Ltd for their assistance on site.

The evaluation was supervised by Katherine Marshall, assisted by Gareth Hatt, Rory Falconer, James Bannister, Rhiannon Campbell, Bartholomiej Grden, Ryan Wolfe and Dominic McAtominey.

This report was prepared by Katherine Marshall with Illustrations prepared Hayley Baxter and Anna Tonelli. The project was managed for PCA by Paul McCulloch.

7 REFERENCES

PCA, 2018, Land South of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation, Unpublished client report

Wessex Archaeology, 2015, 'Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire: Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment', Report Ref: 109570.01.

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INDEX

Trench No.	Context	Type	Description/ Depth (m) BGL	Finds?
1	101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.16m	-
	102	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.32m	-
	103	Natural	0.32m +	-
	104	Fill	Fill of [104]	Pottery
	105	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
2	201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.27m	-
	202	Natural	0.27m +	-
	203	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	204	Fill	Fill of [204]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
3	301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	-
	302	Subsoil	0.22 - 0.36m	-
	303	Natural	0.36m +	-
	304	Fill	Fill of [305]	Pottery, CBM, Fe, Burnt Flint
	305	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
4	401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.20m	-
	402	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.33m	-
	403	Natural	0.33m +	-
	404	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	405	Fill	Fill of [404]	Pottery
5	501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	-
	502	Natural	0.30 m +	-
	503	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	504	Fill	Fill of [503]	Pottery, Fe
6	601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.13m	-
	602	Subsoil	0.13 - 0.23m	-
	603	Natural	0.23m +	-
	604	Fill	Fill of [605]	-
	605	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
7	701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	-
	702	Natural	0.22m +	-
8	801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.27m	-
	802	Natural	0.27m +	-
9	901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.17m	-
	902	Subsoil	0.17m - 0.30m	-
	903	Natural	0.30m +	-

10	1001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.18m	-
	1002	Subsoil	0.18 - 0.26m	-
	1003	Natural	0.26m +	-
11	1101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.20m	-
	1102	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.31m	-
	1103	Natural	0.31m +	-
	1104	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	1105	Fill	Fill of [1104]	Pottery
12	1201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.18m	-
	1202	Subsoil	0.18 - 0.33m	-
	1203	Natural	0.33m +	-
13	1301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	-
	1302	Natural	0.23m +	-
14	1401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	-
	1402	Natural	0.29m +	-
	1403	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	1404	Fill	Fill of [1404]	-
	1405	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	1406	Fill	Fill of [1405]	Pottery, CBM, Slag
15	1501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.20m	-
	1502	Natural	0.20m +	-
16	1601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	-
	1602	Natural	0.29m +	-
17	1701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.20m	-
	1702	Natural	0.20m - 0.39m	-
	1703	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	1704	Fill	Fill of [1703]	-
18	1801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.18m	-
	1802	Subsoil	0.18 - 0.32m	-
	1803	Natural	0.32 +	-
19	1901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.34m	-
	1902	Natural	0.34m +	-
	1903	Fill	Top Fill of [1405]	-
	1904	Fill	Bottom Fill of [1405]	-
	1905	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	1906	Fill	Fill of [1906]	Burnt Flint
	1907	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	1908	Fill	Fill of [1909]	-
	1909	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-

20	2001	Topsoil		-
	2002	Natural		-
21	2101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	-
	2102	Natural	0.25m +	-
22	2201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	-
	2202	Natural	0.25m +	-
23	2301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	-
	2302	Natural	0.22m +	-
24	2401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	-
	2402	Natural	0.25m +	-
	2403	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	2404	Fill	Fill of [2404]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
25	2501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	-
	2502	Natural	0.25m +	-
26	2601	Topsoil		-
	2602	Natural		-
	2603	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	2604	Fill	Fill of [2603]	Burnt Flint
	2605	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	2606	Fill	Fill of [2605]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
27	2701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	-
	2702	Natural	0.29m +	-
	2703	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	2704	Fill	Fill of [2703]	Pottery, CBM, Burnt Flint, Burnt Clay
28	2801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	-
	2802	Natural	0.23m +	-
	2803	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	2804	Fill	Fill of [2803]	Pottery, CBM
	2805	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	2806	Fill	Fill of [2805]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
29	2901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	-
	2902	Natural	0.26m +	-
	2903	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	-
	2904	Fill	Top Fill of [2903]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	2905	Fill	Bottom Fill of [2903]	Pottery, CBM, Burnt Flint, Burnt Clay
30	3001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	-

	3002	Subsoil	0.22 - 0.30m	-
	3003	Natural	0.30m +	-
31	3101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.10m	-
	3102	Subsoil	0.10 - 0.24m	-
	3103	Natural	0.24m +	-
	3104	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	3105	Fill	Fill of [3104]	Pottery, CBM, Burnt Flint
32	3201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.13m	-
	3202	Subsoil	0.13 - 0.20m	-
	3203	Natural	0.20m +	-
	3204	Cut	Cut of Ditch Terminus	-
	3205	Fill	Fill of [3205]	CBM, Burnt Flint
	3206	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3207	Fill	Fill of [3206]	Pottery, CBM, Burnt Flint
	3208	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	3209	Fill	Silting fill of [3208]	-
	3210	Fill	Burnt fill of [3208]	Burnt Flint
	3211	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	3212	Fill	Fill of [3211]	Burnt Flint, CBM/Loomweight
	3213	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3214	Fill	Main Fill of [3213]	Pottery, CBM, Fe, Burnt Flint
	3215	Fill	Bottom Fill of [3213]	-
	3216	Fill	Top Fill of [32013]	-
33	3301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.14m	-
	3302	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.28m	-
	3303	Natural	0.28m +	-
34	3401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	-
	3402	Natural	0.23 +	-
	3403	Subsoil	-	-
	3404	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3405	Fill	Fill of [3404]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	3406	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3407	Fill	Fill of [3406]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	3408	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	3409	Fill	Fill of [3408]	Pottery
	3410	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	3411	Fill	Fill of [3410]	-

	3412	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3413	Fill	Fill of [3412]	-
	3414	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3415	Fill	Fill of [3414]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	3416	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	3417	Fill	Fill of [3416]	Pottery, CBM
35	3501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	-
	3502	Natural	0.26 +	-
	3503	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	3504	Fill	Fill of [3503]	Pottery
	3505	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	3506	Fill	Fill of [3505]	Fe Nails, Burnt Flint, Coal
	3507	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3508	Fill	Fill of [3507]	Pottery, SF1, Burnt Flint, Burnt Clay
36	3600	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.20m	-
	3601	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.35m	-
	3602	Natural	0.35m +	-
	3603	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3604	Fill	Fill of [3603]	Pottery, CBM, Burnt Flint
	3605	Fill	Bottom Fill of [3603]	-
	3606	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	3607	Fill	Fill of [3606]	Burnt Flint
37	3701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.21m	-
	3702	Subsoil	0.21 - 0.33m	-
	3703	Natural	0.33m +	-
	3704	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	3705	Fill	Fill of [3704]	Burnt Flint
38	3801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.15m	-
	3802	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	-
	3803	Natural	0.25m +	-
	3804	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	3805	Fill	Fill of [3804]	-
	3806	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	-
	3807	Fill	Fill of [3806]	-
39	3901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.14m	-
	3902	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.36m	-
	3903	Natural	0.36m +	-

40	4001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	-
	4002	Subsoil	0.22 - 0.32m	-
	4003	Natural	0.32m +	-
	4004	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	4005	Fill	Top Fill of [4004]	-
	4006	Fill	Bottom Fill of [4004]	-
41	4100	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.11m	-
	4101	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.23m	-
	4102	Natural	0.23m +	-
	4103	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	4104	Fill	Fill of [4103]	-
42	4201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	-
	4202	Subsoil	0.29 - 0.41m	-
	4203	Natural	0.41m +	-
43	4301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	-
	4302	Natural	0.30m +	-
44	4401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	-
	4402	Natural	0.26m +	-
45	4501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	-
	4502	Natural	0.30m +	-
46	4601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	-
	4602	Natural	0.30m +	-
47	4701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	-
	4702	Natural	0.25m +	-
48	4801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	-
	4802	Natural	0.25m +	-
49	4901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	-
	4902	Natural	0.22m +	-
50	5001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	-
	5002	Natural	0.22m +	-

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Jane Timby

1 Introduction and methodology

- 1.1 The archaeological evaluation produced an assemblage of some 865 sherds of pottery weighing 14.3 kg and with an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 6.84, dating to the later Iron Age- early Roman, late Roman and post-medieval periods. Accompanying this material are nine fragments of fired clay and two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM).
- 1.2 The condition of the assemblage is typical of rubbish material which has not undergone too much disturbance reflected in an overall average sherd weight of 16.6 g. Surface preservation is generally good and there are several instances of multiple sherds from single vessels.
- 1.3 The pottery was recorded using recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (2016). To this end it was examined macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. The later prehistoric wares are coded using letters to denote the main fabric constituents as recommended in PCRG (1997). Known or traded Roman wares are coded with reference to the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998; <http://www.romanpotterystudy.org/>). Rims were additionally coded to form and measured for the diameter and the estimation of rim equivalence (EVE) (cf. Orton *et al.* 1993). The data was recorded on to an MS Excel spreadsheet a copy of which is deposited with the site archive. Table 1 summarises the data along with a provisional spot date based on the latest sherds.
- 1.4 Pottery was recovered from 24 individually recorded contexts with an additional two unstratified sherds from Trench 14. Quantities ranged from single sherds to a maximum of 266 sherds from cxt (3508). Just two contexts (3508 and 3604) effectively yielded 58% of the total assemblage by sherd count which has some ramifications in the dating.
- 1.4 No ancillary research has been carried out at this stage to place the assemblage in its local or regional context.

2 Description of pottery

- 2.1 The later prehistoric – early Roman assemblage can be divided into four main wares: flint-tempered (FL), sandy (SA); sandy with flint and grog-tempered (GR). Within these groups subdivisions have been made on the basis of the size and frequency of the flint inclusions and, for the sandy wares, the firing colour.
- 2.2 Flint-tempered wares account for 13.9% by count of the total assemblage. These can be divided into coarser (FL1) and finer variants (FL2). The forms include jars with everted expanded necked forms and neckless everted rim examples, a lid and rims from at least four saucepan-style pots. Two of the latter vessels are decorated, one with three horizontal grooves below the rim (cxt 3604) and one with impressed dots (cxt 3607). These vessels are typically dated to the mid-later Iron Age with these vessels probably belonging to the latter end of the range. Sherds from a large jar with a carinated shoulder from cxt (104) join with sherds from (405).
- 2.3 Sandy wares overwhelming dominate the assemblage dominating the later Iron Age and Roman groups. The wares can be broadly divided into black-surfaced wares, orange-brown

wares and grey wares although in some cases one colour grades to another reflecting uneven firing. The grey version in particular shows some affinity to the Rowland's Castle tradition which date from the 1st century AD (Dicks 2009). Forms appear to be almost exclusively handmade jar or jar/bowl forms with everted or flaring rims. The complete profile of a vessel was recovered from cxt (3508) SF1. The one exception to the range of jars is a shallow dish copying an imported platter as *Camulodunum* type 2 (Hawkes and Hull 1947).

- 2.4 The same range of sandy wares also features with varying amounts of calcined flint (SAFL) and broadly in the same forms perhaps reflecting a transitional phase between flint-tempered wares proper and the sandy ware tradition.
- 2.5 Just two sherds of soapy grog-tempered ware are present from a handmade jar from (3604). The associated wares suggest this is an early grog-tempered tradition rather than the later one which appears harder fired.
- 2.6 Other wares present in minor amounts include a very fine black/ pale brown fine silky fabric represented by three bodysherds from cxts (104) and (3604). The shape of the sherds suggests a slightly unusual vessel shape with flattened faces. The only other main fabric type is two sherds of a sandy ware with sparse calcareous inclusions.
- 2.7 The same spectrum of wares continues from the later Iron Age into the early Roman period with little obvious change apart from a slight increase in wheel-made vessels. One vessel more clearly of early Roman date is an early mortarium from cxt (2704). This is an oxidised vessel containing red iron pellets and ill-sorted quartz in the fabric. The trituration grits are not visible. The source of this particular vessel is unknown at present. Sherds from an oxidised sandy ware beaker were recovered from (3604).
- 2.8 A small group of wares are present indicative of a later Roman presence on the site. These include two regional imports represented by single sherds of Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127) and New Forest colour-coated ware (NFO CC) (ibid. 141). The former is a plain-sided dish whilst the latter is a sherd from an indented beaker probably Fulford (1975, 51) type C27.
- 2.8 The chronologically later groups feature grey sandy ware, probably Rowland's Castle ware (Dicks 2009), which is very similar in fabric composition to the earlier grey wares suggested above to represent vessels from the earlier phase of the industry. The similarity of the various sandy wares indicates the exploitation of geologically similar clays emphasising a local source for these wares. All the vessels appear to be from jar forms including storage jar with impressed finger depressions in the interior (304) and from the same context a jar with a pre-firing X incised on the body. Also present are a few sherds of black grog-tempered ware which falls into the group identified as Hampshire late grog-tempered ware (HAM GT) (Fulford 1975, 286ff; Tomber and Dore 1998, 139). The only featured vessel is a flanged-rim bowl.

3 Post-medieval pottery

- 3.1 Seven sherds of post-medieval pottery came from cxt (3417) which includes tin-glazed ware, glazed red earthenware and cream ware.

4 Fired Clay and ceramic building material

- 4.1 A small group of nine fragments of fired clay weighing 72 g was recovered from four contexts most of which are probably later Iron Age or early Roman in date. Two fabrics are present: a fine sandy one and one with frequent organic inclusions.

4.2 Two pieces of post-medieval cbm, weighing 171 g, were recovered from cxt (3417) associated with the post-medieval pottery.

Cxt	Flint	Sand	SAFL	BB1	GR	NFO	Other	Pmed	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
104	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	437	m-lia
204	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	171	m-lia
304	0	27	0	1	0	1	0	0	29	627	mC3-C4
405	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	75	m-lia
504	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	m-lia
1105	5	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	210	m-lia
1406	0	9	0	0	25	0	2	0	36	1524	late Roman
2404	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	33.25	m-lia
2606	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	m-lia
2704	0	41	0	0	0	0	1	0	42	1645	early Roman
2804	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	86	lia
2806	8	56	4	0	0	0	0	0	68	757	lia
2904	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	103	lia
2905	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	276	?e Roman
3207	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	180	lia
3213	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	m-lia
3405	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	m-lia
3407	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	m-lia
3409	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	46	m-lia
3415	17	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	29	871	m-lia
3417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	177	Pmed
3508	12	223	31	0	0	0	0	0	266	2971	lia
3509	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	no date
3604	20	183	26	0	3	0	1	0	233	3942	early Roman
Tr 14 us	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	117	lia-ero
TOTAL	120	631	67	1	28	1	10	7	865	14343.25	

Table 1: Distribution, quantification and date of pottery assemblage.

5 Distribution and chronology

5.1 Pottery was recovered from 16 of the 50 trenches investigated, a total 24 contexts. The greatest concentration of material came from trenches 34, 35 and 36. Overall the density of finds does not appear to be that great.

5.2 The assemblage suggests the site has seen two main phases of activity, one in the later Iron Age –early Roman period with a second phase in the mid-3rd-4th centuries. There does not appear to be continuity of occupation between these two periods of use.

- 5.3 The earliest material is probably that with the flint-tempered wares used to make, amongst other things, the saucepan-style vessels. These can be identified in contexts (2404), (3407) and (3409). The fourth rim from (3604) is likely to be residual. These suggest a mid-later Iron Age date for these features. Other contexts potentially contemporary to these include (104), (204) (405), (504), (2606) (3213) and (3405) on the basis of an emphasis towards flint-tempered ware although in some cases the number of sherds is low.
- 5.4 Contexts with more sandy wares alongside the flint-tempered and other wares which could potentially be late Iron Age or early Roman include (1105), (2804), (2806), (2904), possibly (2905), (3207), (3415) and (3508). More clearly of early Roman date are (2704) with the only mortarium sherd and ditch fill (3604).
- 5.5 Later Roman activity is documented by the small assemblages from (1406) and (304). These include the only identifiable regional imports present in the group.
- 5.6 A single post-medieval assemblage was recovered from (3417).

6 Status

- 6.1 The complete absence of continental imports (tablewares/ amphorae/ mortaria) and the very limited repertoire of vessels and spectrum of wares intimates that this is essentially a rural site. The vessels are functional with only one dish which could be construed as a serving vessel and one mortarium. There are no flagons or fine tablewares and just one or two drinking vessels (beaker). This absence of chronologically sensitive material for the early assemblage does not help refine the site chronology.
- 6.2 The later Roman assemblage although small is fairly typical of what one might expect in this area.

7 Potential and retention

- 7.1 A superficial search suggests there is little published comparanda from the Havant area which increases the value of this group. If further excavation takes place the evaluation assemblage should be taken into account and a small selection (c 12) of the sherds would be worth illustration. Further material may help refine the chronology suggested here.
- 7.2 It is recommended that the Iron Age and Roman finds should be retained.

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APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Paul McCulloch

The assemblage from the evaluation at Bartons Road, Havant, has been quantified and assessed at a basic level to identify form and dating, where this might inform an interpretation of features recorded in the evaluation.

The assemblage includes large and identifiable Romano-British brick/tile fragments as well as much smaller, fragmentary pieces, and a large perforated clay/daub object.

Roman

The material was quantified and is summarised by context in Table 1. The largest group of material was recovered from a section of ditch fill [1406] in Trench 14 and weighed 20kg. It included a variety of forms including fragments of *bessalis* or *pedalis* brick, tegula and box-flue tile. Smaller quantities of fragments of a similar range of forms were recovered from ten other contexts. A modern brick fragment found in pit fill [3417] may be intrusive.

A large, 1kg fragment of burnt clay, of irregular shape, has a perforation with a diameter of 5mm. The fragment appears to have two rough faces but is otherwise of uncertain form although may have served as a weight.

Context	Form	Quant. pieces	Weight gm	Spot date	Mortar
304	Bessalis/pedalis	5	417gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
1406	Frag. bessalis/pedalis, frag. tegula and frag. box-flue tile	101	20090gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
2704	Brick/tile fragments	3	197gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
2804	Unid.	1	11gm		
2905	Unid. fragments	12	230gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
2905	Burnt Clay	5	29gm	AD 43-410	
3105	Unid.	1	2gm		
3205	Unid. fragments	11	25gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
3207	Unid. fragments	15	124gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
3213	Unid. fragments	5	39gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
3212	Burnt clay – weight?	8	1082gm	AD 43-410	
3417	Frag. brick	3	736gm	Modern ?	No mortar
3604	Unid. fragments	9	162gm	AD 43-410	No mortar
Total		179	23,144gm		

Table 1: Distribution by context

Review

The assemblage of brick and tile fragments is consistent with the pottery assemblage in suggesting Romano-British activity. The largest group in the assemblage, a mixture of forms showing no sign of having been mortared, recovered from the fill of a ditch section otherwise characterised by being charcoal-rich, could indicate a brick/tile production site in the vicinity.

In the event further work is carried out on the site, it is recommended this assemblage and additional similar material be subject to detailed study including an assessment of the fabrics represented.

APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL

Bioarchaeological Processing of Bulk Environmental Samples from Land South of Bartons Road, Havant

ARCA – David Ashby and Nick Watson

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document reports on an assessment of two contexts excavated at the Land South of Bartons Road, Havant site (BRHH 18). The sampled features are of probable Roman date.
- 1.2 All the samples were delivered to the ARCA laboratories at the University of Winchester by PCA staff. The samples were contained in sealed white plastic tubs each with a volume of approximately 10 litres. Environmental Sample Sheets were provided too. The total sample amount was **80 litres**.
- 1.3 The objective of the assessment was to recover, categorize, quantify and, if possible, date any artefact or ecofact that could aid in the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interpretation of the context. Furthermore and based upon the assessment, recommendations are given regarding the potential of specific biological remains to provide more detailed and interesting evidence should any future analyses be decided upon.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flot respectively. The flots were air dried at 40°C for 72 hours and then they were systematically examined under a low-power binocular microscope and quantitative observations made on the preserved biological remains. The residue fraction that was greater than 11.2mm was also systematically sorted to recover artefacts and preserved biological remains. The smaller 4mm and 2mm fractions were retained and stored.
- 2.2 The flots have been assessed using the following schema: 0-10 items is represented by + , 11-50 items ++, 51-100 items +++ and greater than 100 items ++++.
- 2.3 On occasion it is useful to describe relative sizes and this is done according to the Wentworth scale of sediment grain size:

Very fine sand size	0.065-0.125 mm
Fine sand	0.125-0.25mm
Medium sand	0.25-0.5mm
Coarse sand	0.5-1mm
Very coarse sand	1-2mm
Granule	2-4mm
Fine pebble	4-8mm
Medium pebble	8-16mm
Coarse pebble	16-32mm
Very coarse pebble	32-64mm
Cobble	>64mm

- 2.4 The results are tabulated in section 3 below. Where it is possible to draw inferences about the nature of the samples (with help from the information on the Environmental Sample Sheets) then these are made below each table as are any recommendations for further study. Exceptional results are in **Bold**.

Tabulated RESULTS for BRHH 18:

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2905	1	<i>residue</i>	Burnt Flint	12,000	
			CBM	87	Roman
			Pottery	35	
			Charcoal	3	
		<i>flot</i>	Charcoal	++++	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
1406	2	residue	Burnt Flint	3000	
			CBM	1600	Roman
			Pottery	174	Roman
			Flint Flake	9	
			Slag?	6	
			Charcoal	23	
		flot	Charcoal	++++	Unidentifiable grains
			Cereal grains	+	Chance grains probably blown into the ditch

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHS (PLATES 1 – 13)



Plate 1 – Overview of Trench 27, looking north-east



Plate 2 – Overview of Trench 7, looking south-west



Plate 3 – Representative Section of Trench 25, looking south-east



Plate 4 - Representative Section of Trench 38, looking north-west



Plate 5 - South-West Facing Section of Pit [3804]



Plate 6 – Plan view of Small Pit [3705]



Plate 7 – North Facing Section of Pit [3503]



Plate 8 - South-West Facing Section of Pit [3208]



Plate 9 - South Facing Section of Pit [2903]



Plate 10 - South-East Facing Section of Ditch Slot [2703]



Plate 11 - West Facing Section of Ditch Slot [3213]



Plate 12 - South-East Facing Section of Ditch [3404] cutting Ditch [3406]



Plate 13 - West Facing Section of Ditch Slot [3505]

APPENDIX 6: OASIS RECORD

OASIS ID: preconst1-315166

Project details

Project name	Land South of Bartons Road
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on behalf of CgMs Consulting at land south of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire. The Site is the subject of a development proposal comprising the erection of 175 houses, for which outline planning consent has been obtained. The evaluation was comprised of 50 30x2m trenches and was completed in keeping with the Written Scheme of Investigation between 12th -26th March 2018. The evaluation revealed a total of 43 archaeological features, seen and recorded in 24 separate trenches. With the exception of five post medieval feature to the south, the features are thought to date to the late iron age/ early roman British period. Over 60% of dug features contained dateable pottery and/or CBM. The large number of archaeological features and quantity of finds recorded on Site suggest that a sizeable building or settlement is located in the immediate surrounding area. No other significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2018 End: 26-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BRHH18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Land South of Bartons Road
Postcode	PO9 2FN
Study area	6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 731 077 50.863622256234 -0.961169152846 50 51 49 N 000 57 40 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Katherine Marshall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

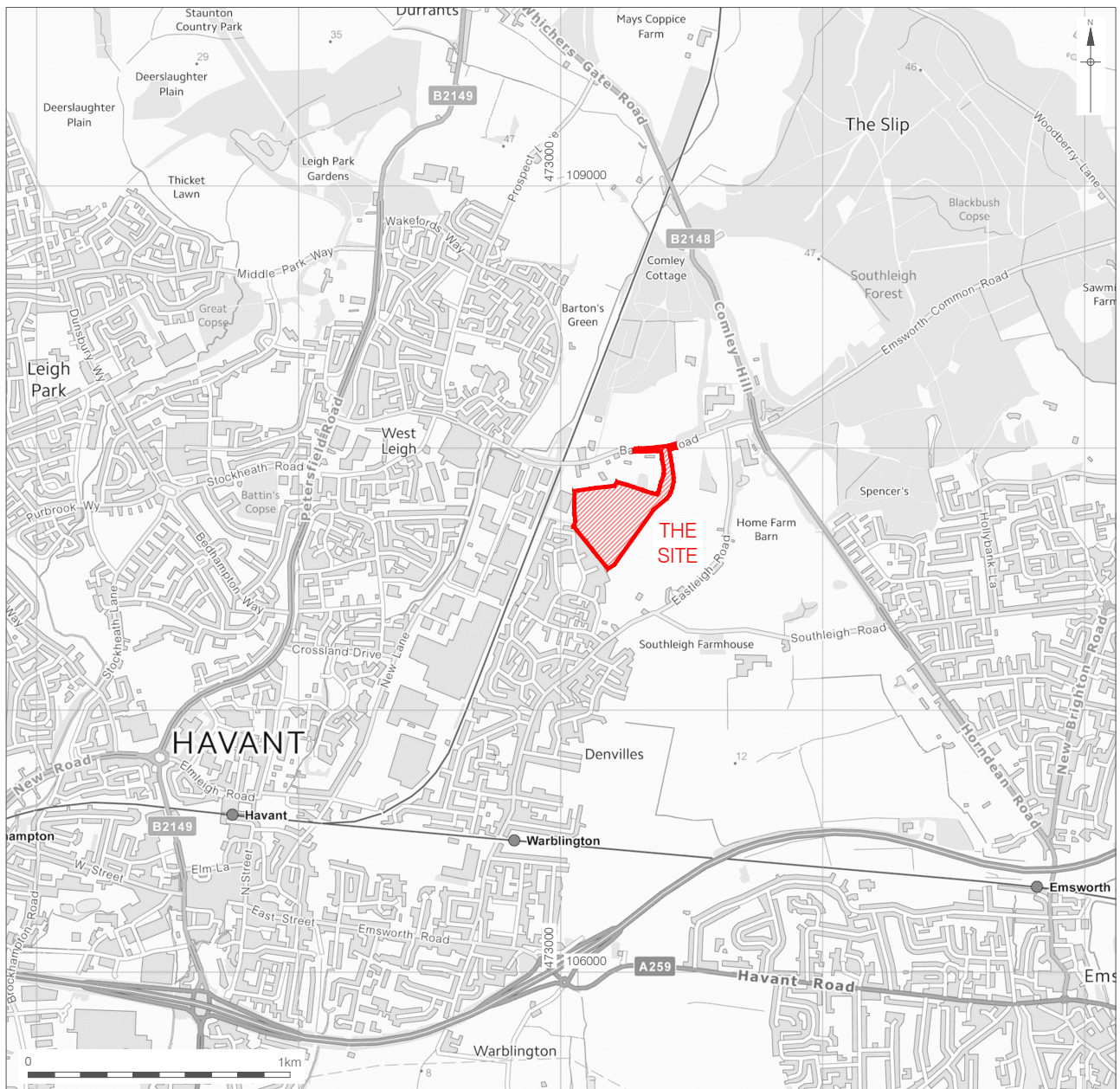
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire: an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Marshall, K
Other bibliographic details	R13235
Date	2018

Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Winchester
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	A4 ringbound report, 12 plates and 10 figures
Entered by	Kathrine Marshall (kmarshall@pre-consturct.com)
Entered on	23 April 2018

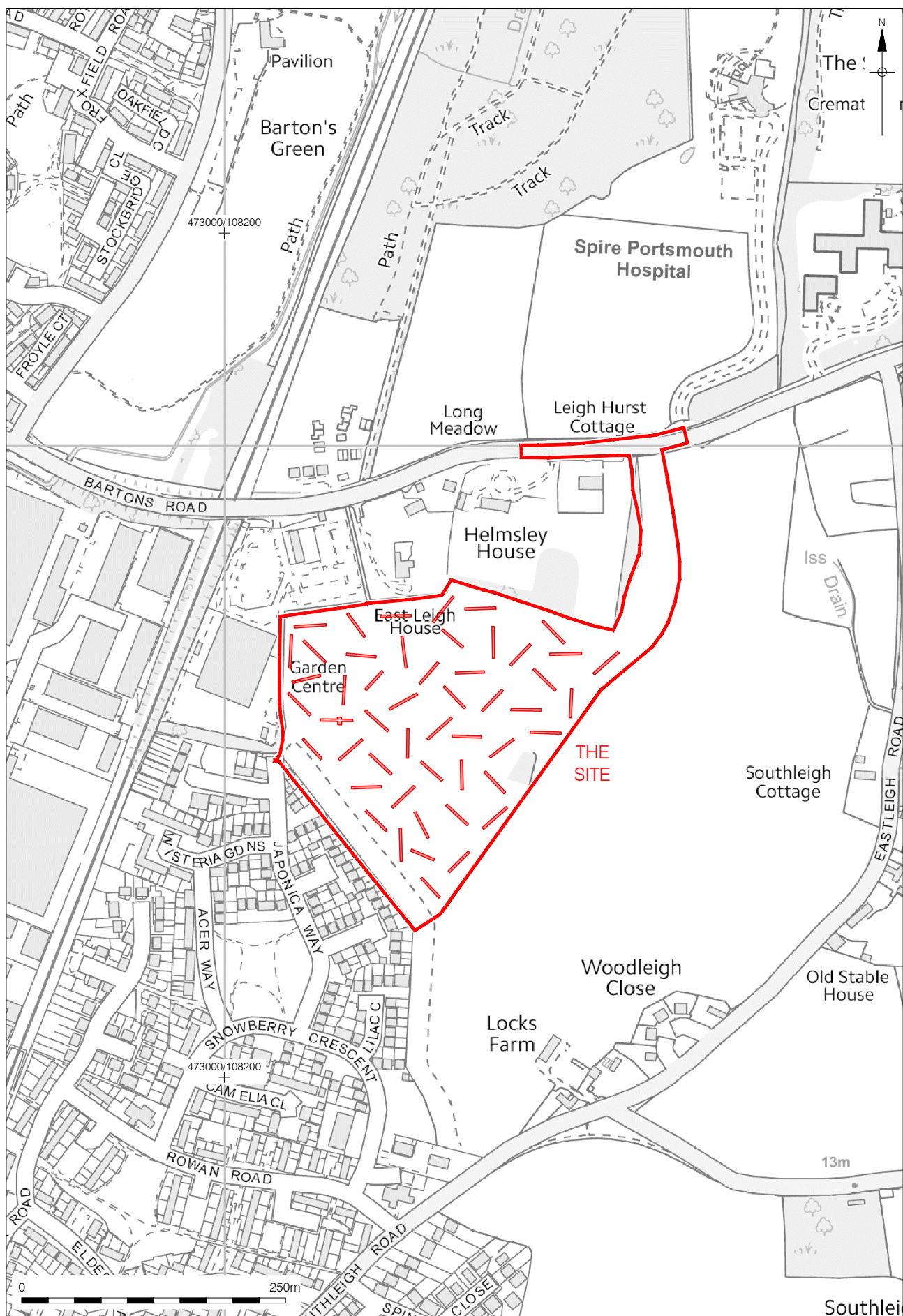


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27/04/18 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



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27/04/18 HB

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:5,000 at A4



Figure 4

Figure 8

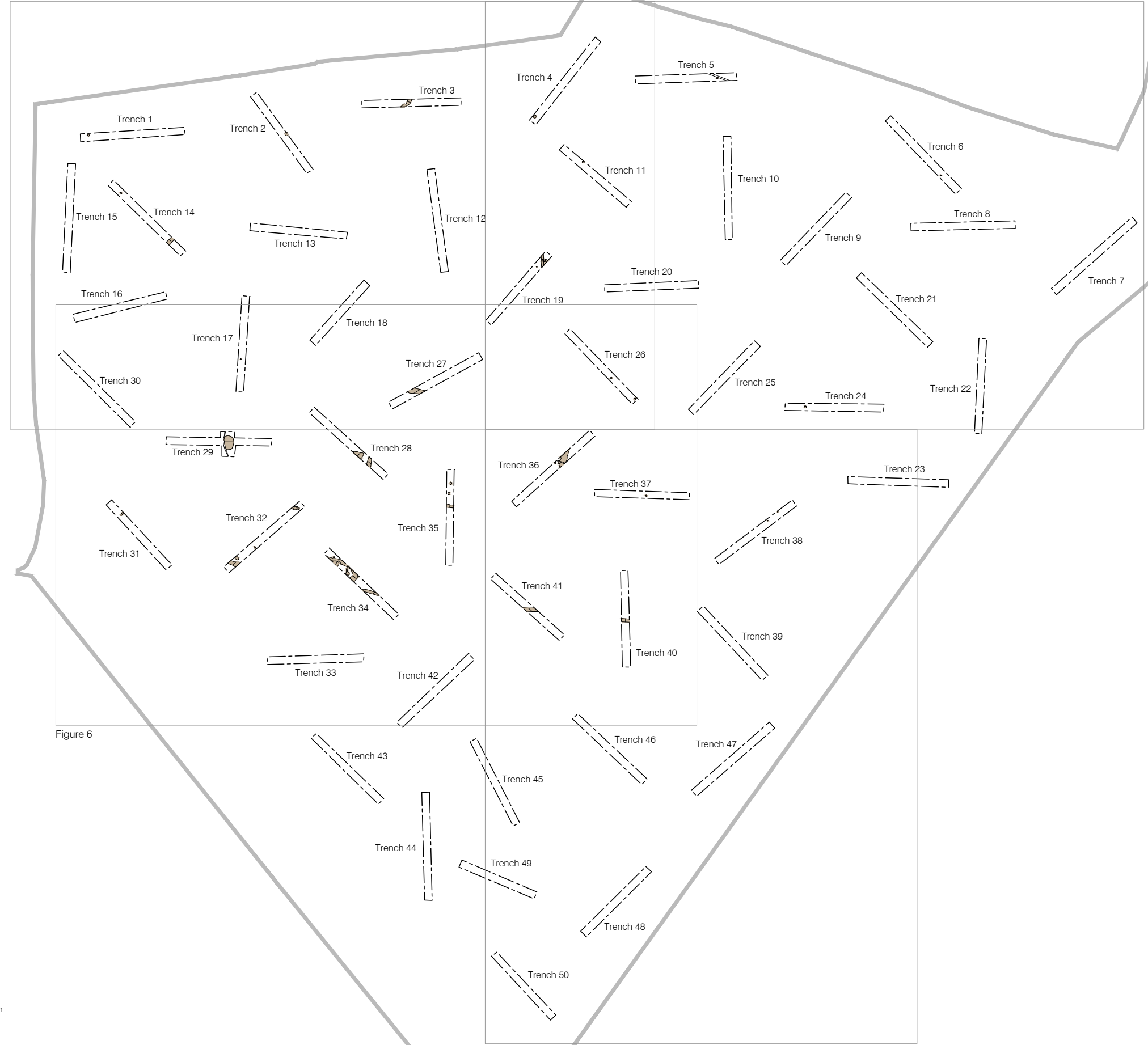


Figure 6

Figure 7

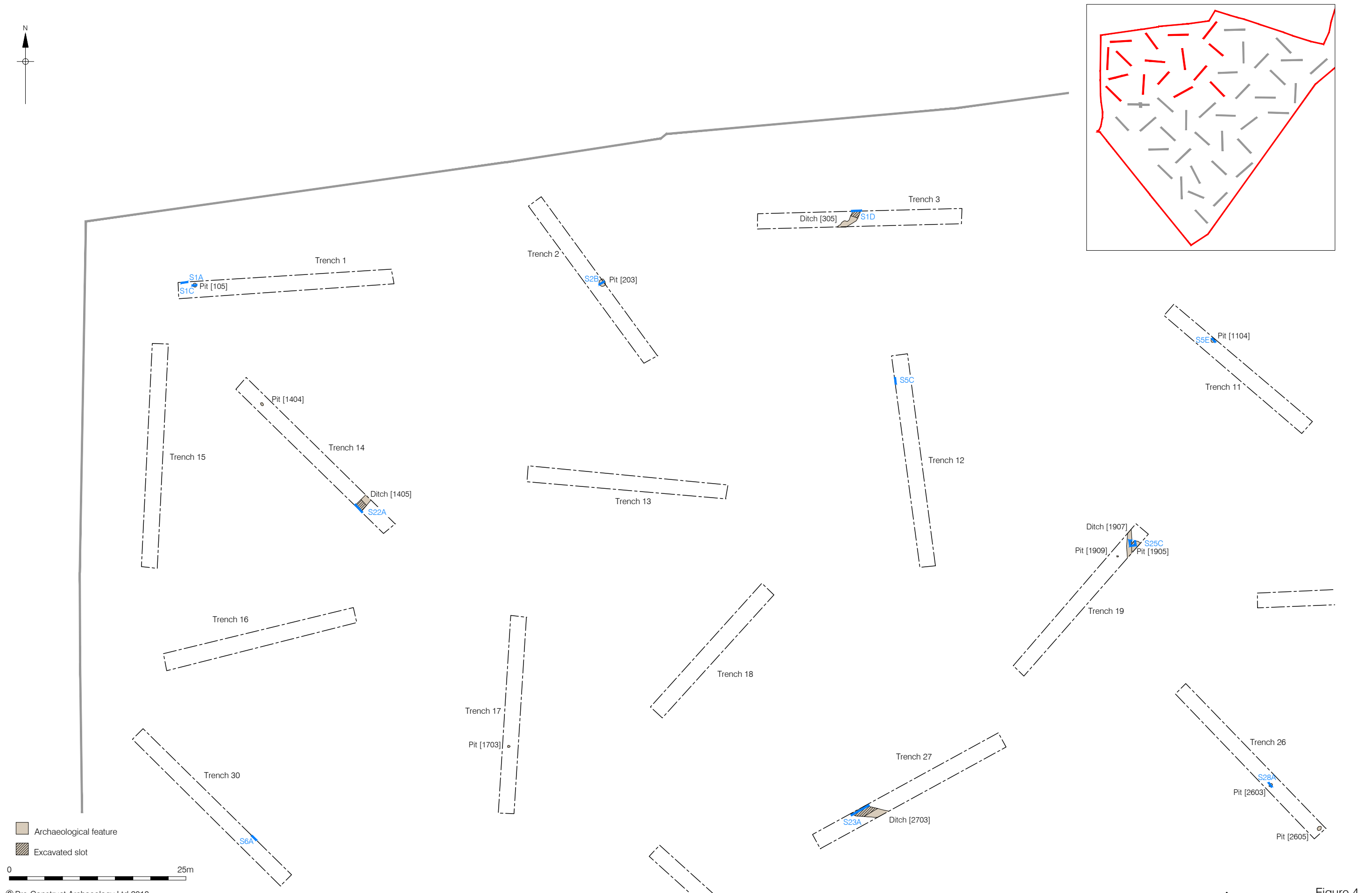


Figure 4
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Detail of Trenches 1-3, 11-19, 26-27, 30
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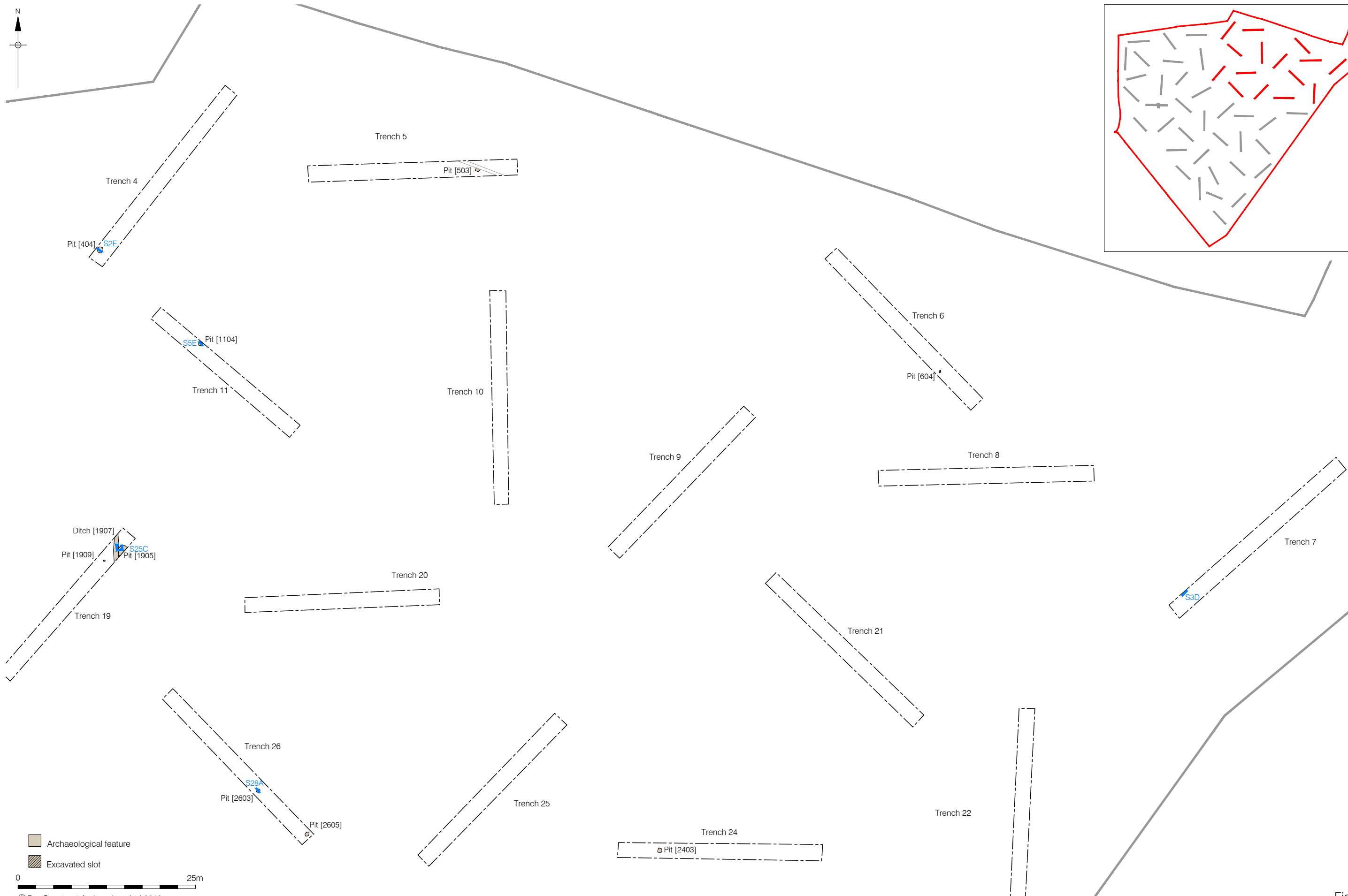


Figure 5
All Features Plan
Detail of Trenches 4-11, 19-22, 24-26
1:500 at A3

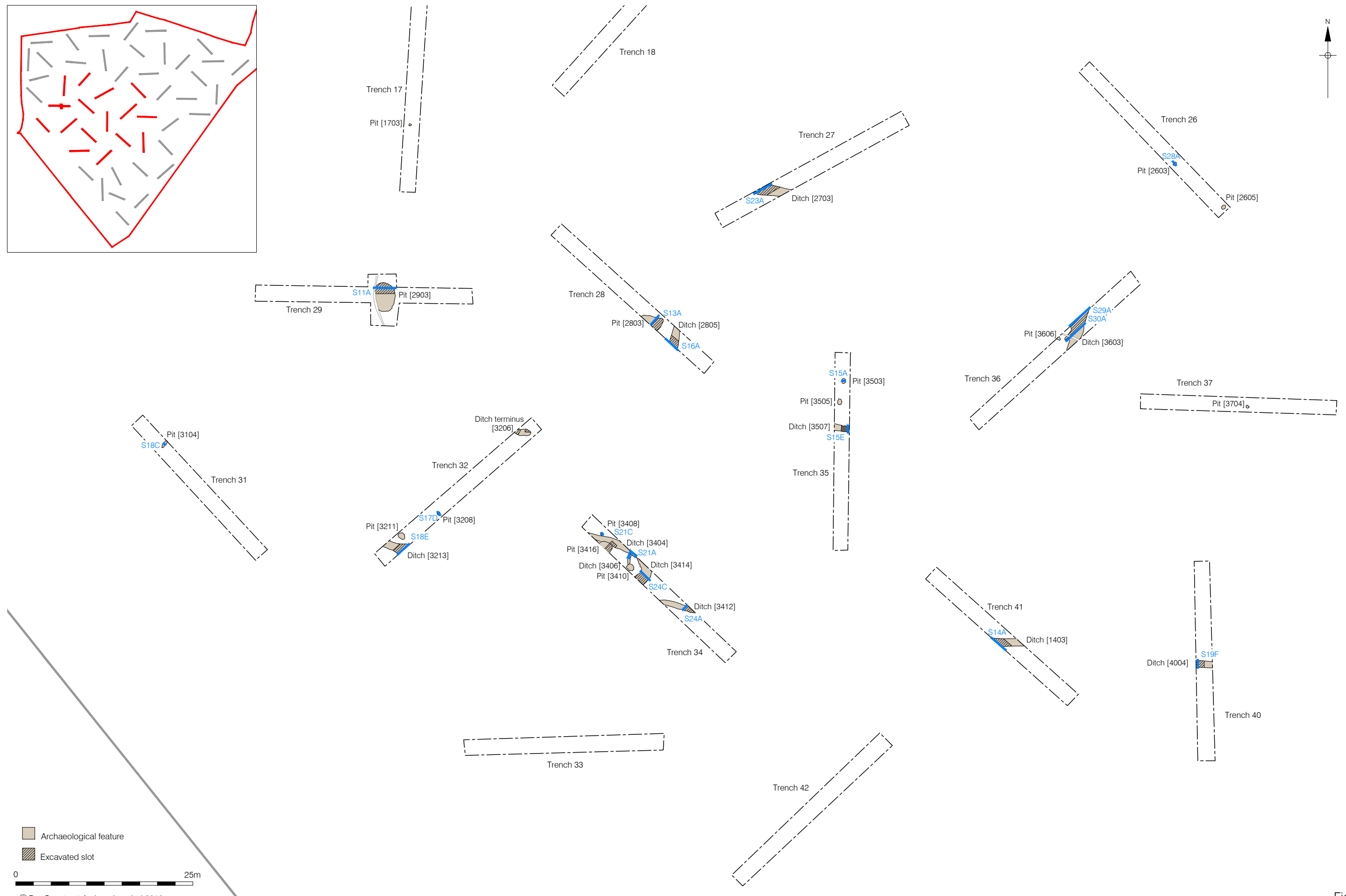


Figure 6
All Features Plan
Detail of Trenches 17,18, 26-29, 31-37, 40-42
1:500 at A3

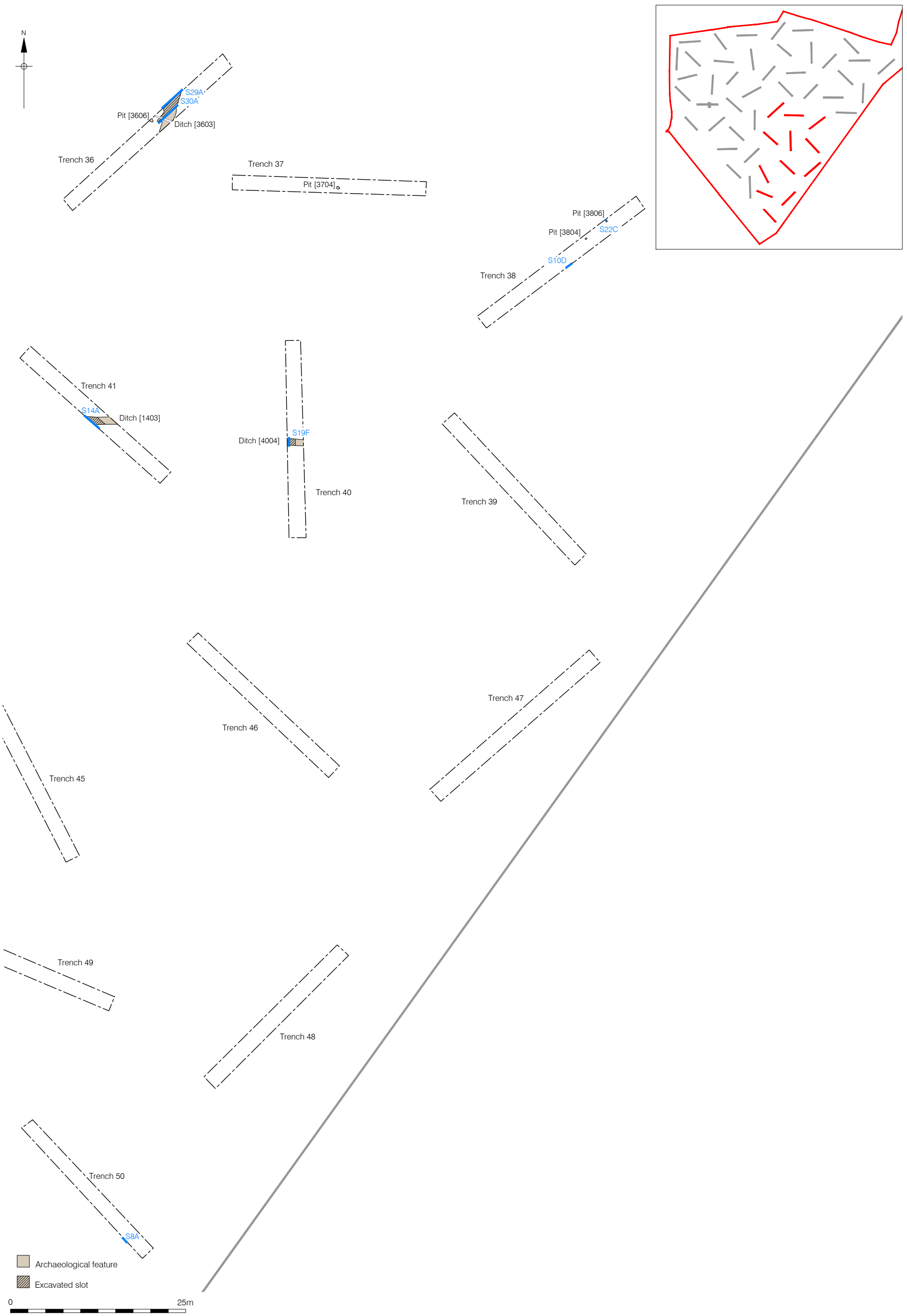
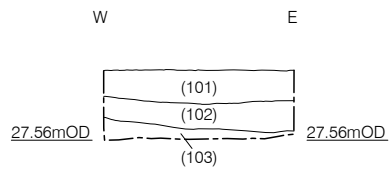
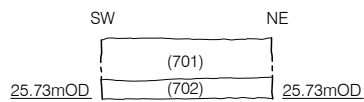


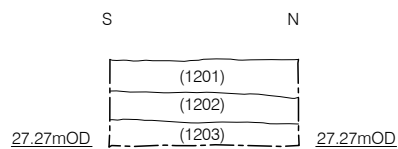
Figure 7
All Features Plan
Detail of Trenches 36-41 & 45-50
1:500 at A3



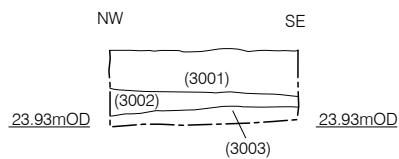
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Trench 1



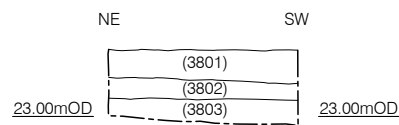
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Trench 7



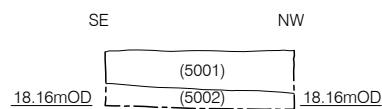
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East Facing
Trench 12



Section 6A
South West Facing
Trench 30

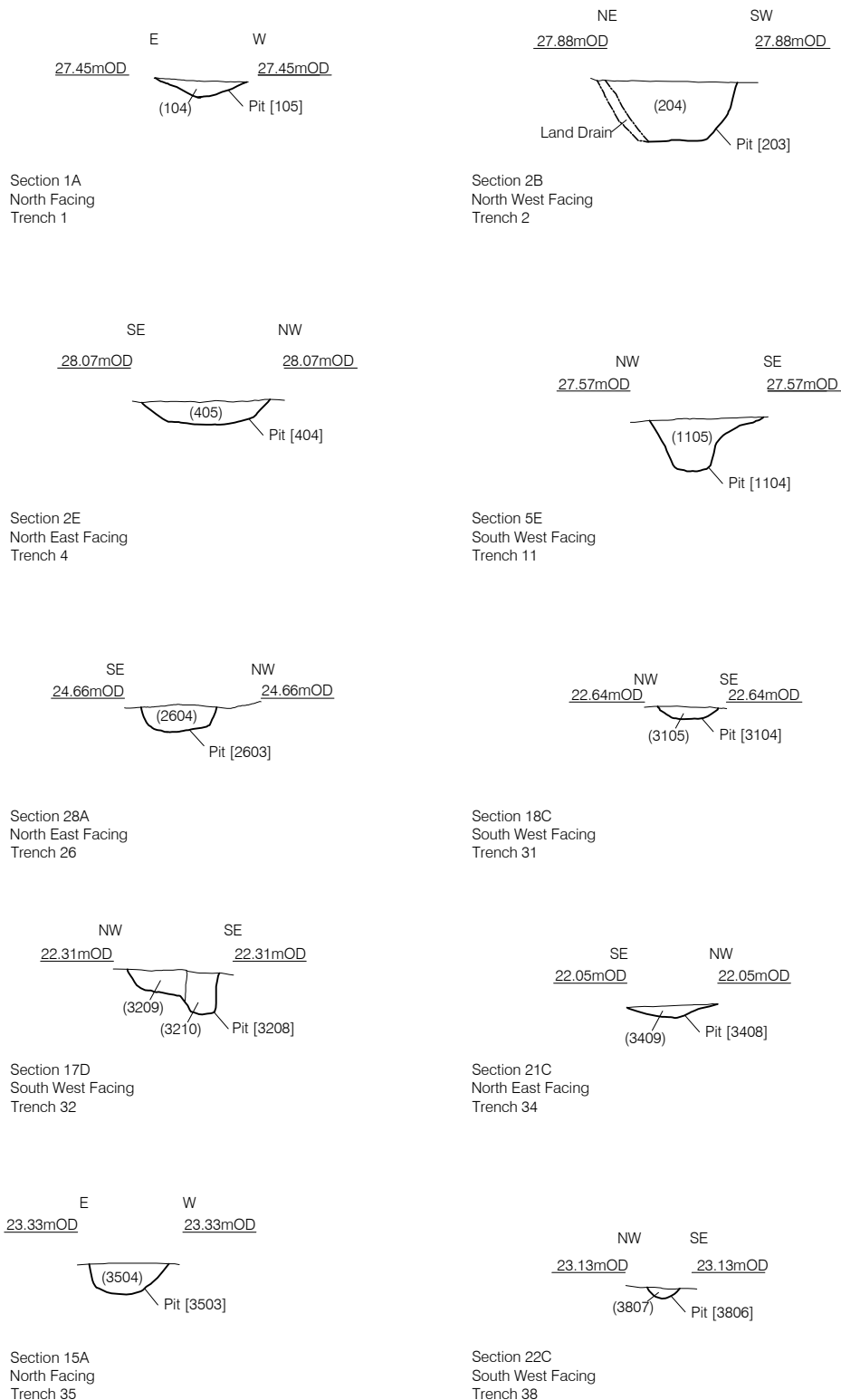


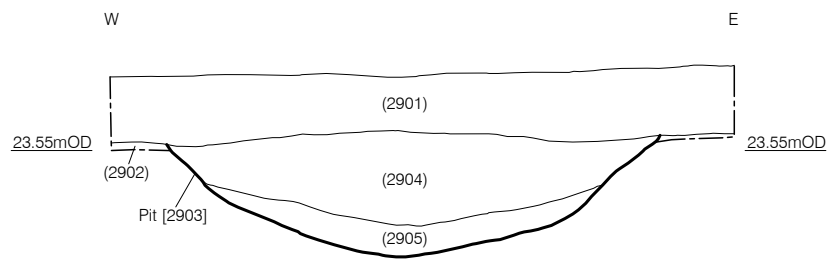
Section 10D
North West Facing
Trench 38



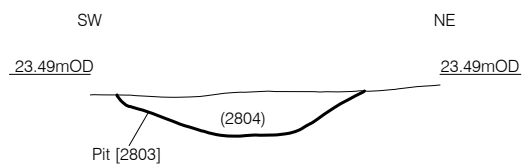
Section 8A
North East Facing
Trench 50





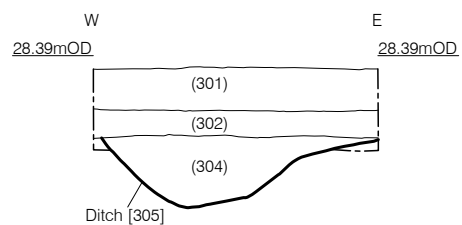


Section 11A
South Facing
Trench 29

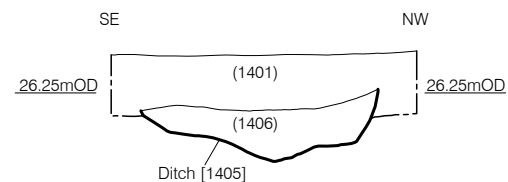


Section 13A
South East Facing
Trench 28

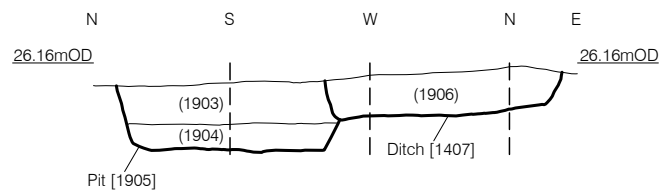




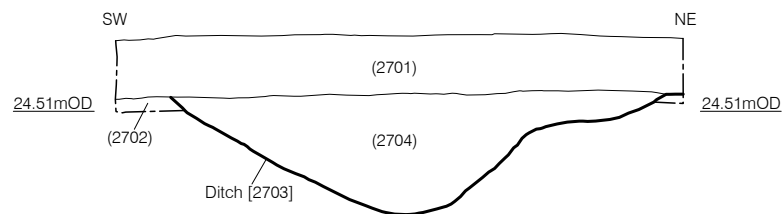
Section 1D
South Facing
Trench 1



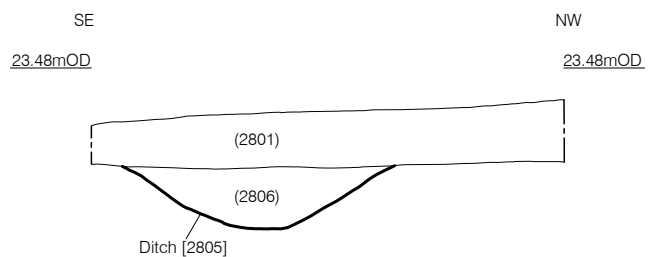
Section 22A
North East Facing
Trench 14



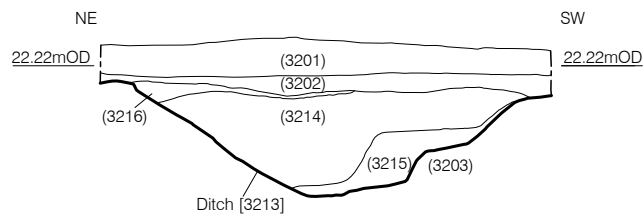
Section 25C
Trench 19



Section 23A
South East Facing
Trench 27



Section 16A
North East Facing
Trench 28



Section 18E
North West Facing
Trench 32



Figure 11
Late Iron Age/Romano British 1D, 22A, 25C, 23A, 16A and 18E
1:40 at A4

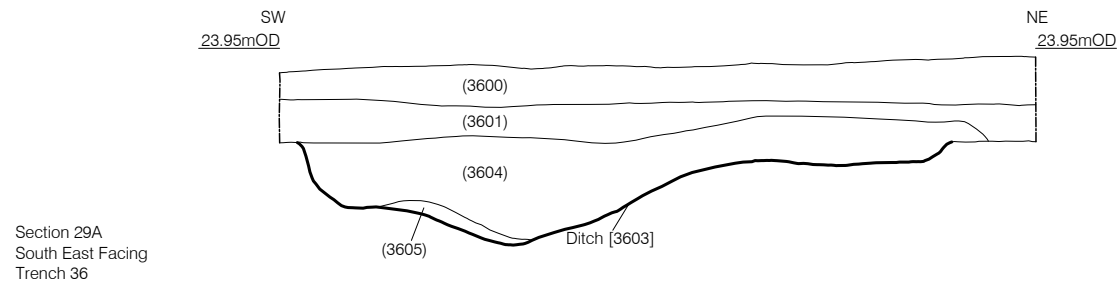
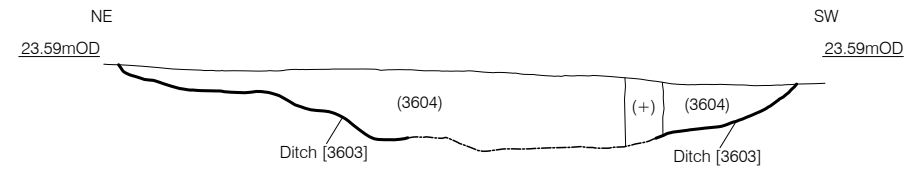
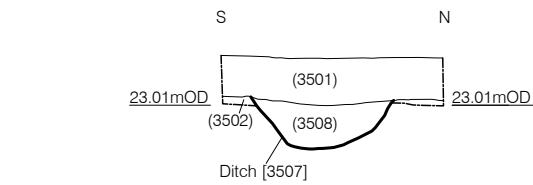
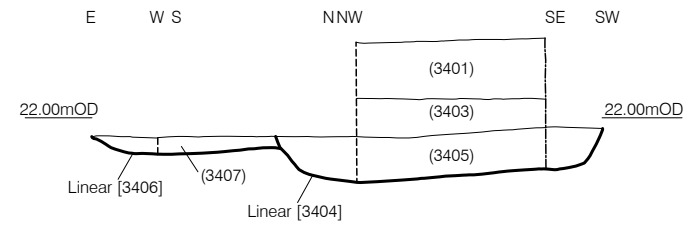
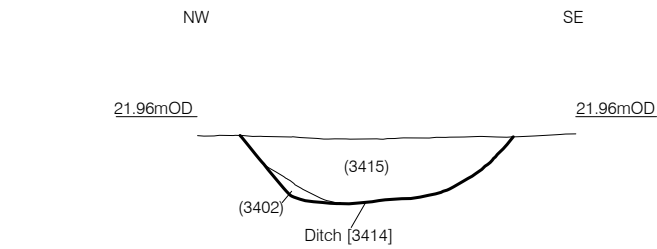
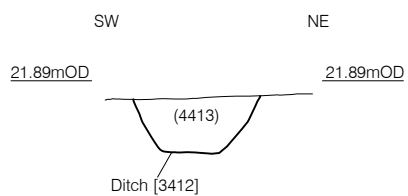


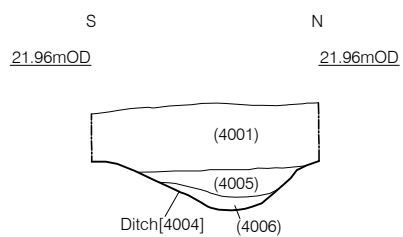
Figure 12
Late Iron Age/Romano British Ditches 24C, 21A, 15E, 30A and 29A
1:40 at A4



Section 24A
South East Facing
Trench 34



Section 14A
North East Facing
Trench 41



Section 19F
East Facing
Trench 40



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