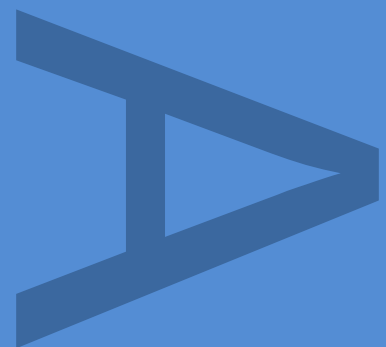


PHASE N
ROYAL CLARENCE YARD
GOSPORT
HAMPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

B1790D
AUGUST 2010



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**PHASE N, ROYAL CLARENCE YARD
GOSPORT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation of Phase N at Royal Clarence Yard,
Gosport, Hampshire**

Site Code: B1790D

Central National Grid Reference: 461760 100580

**Written and Researched by Paw Jorgensen
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land in the Phase N area of Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire (Figure 1).
- 1.2 Seven evaluation trenches were excavated across the area, in advance of development of the land into residential property (Figure 2). In agreement with the planning archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, one trench was abandoned due to access restrictions. Trenches were situated either over the presumed locations of a number of below-ground historic structures that existed in this area during the 18th to 20th centuries or on areas shown as cartographically blank. In order to evaluate whether or not earlier intact soil horizons had survived the development of the site into Royal Clarence Yard several of the trenches were also positioned in order to avoid known structures and features appearing on historic maps. No evidence for earlier activity was recorded.
- 1.3 The trenches positioned to locate structures failed to detect any surviving archaeological remains, instead revealing 20th-century made ground overlying natural stratigraphy. Trenches towards the south of the study area revealed a large cut for a modern ceramic drain pipe and probable associated activity and the concrete slab foundation of a range of buildings along the western boundary of the study area (Figure 3). The latter is likely to represent the footprint of a garage fully demolished in 1999.

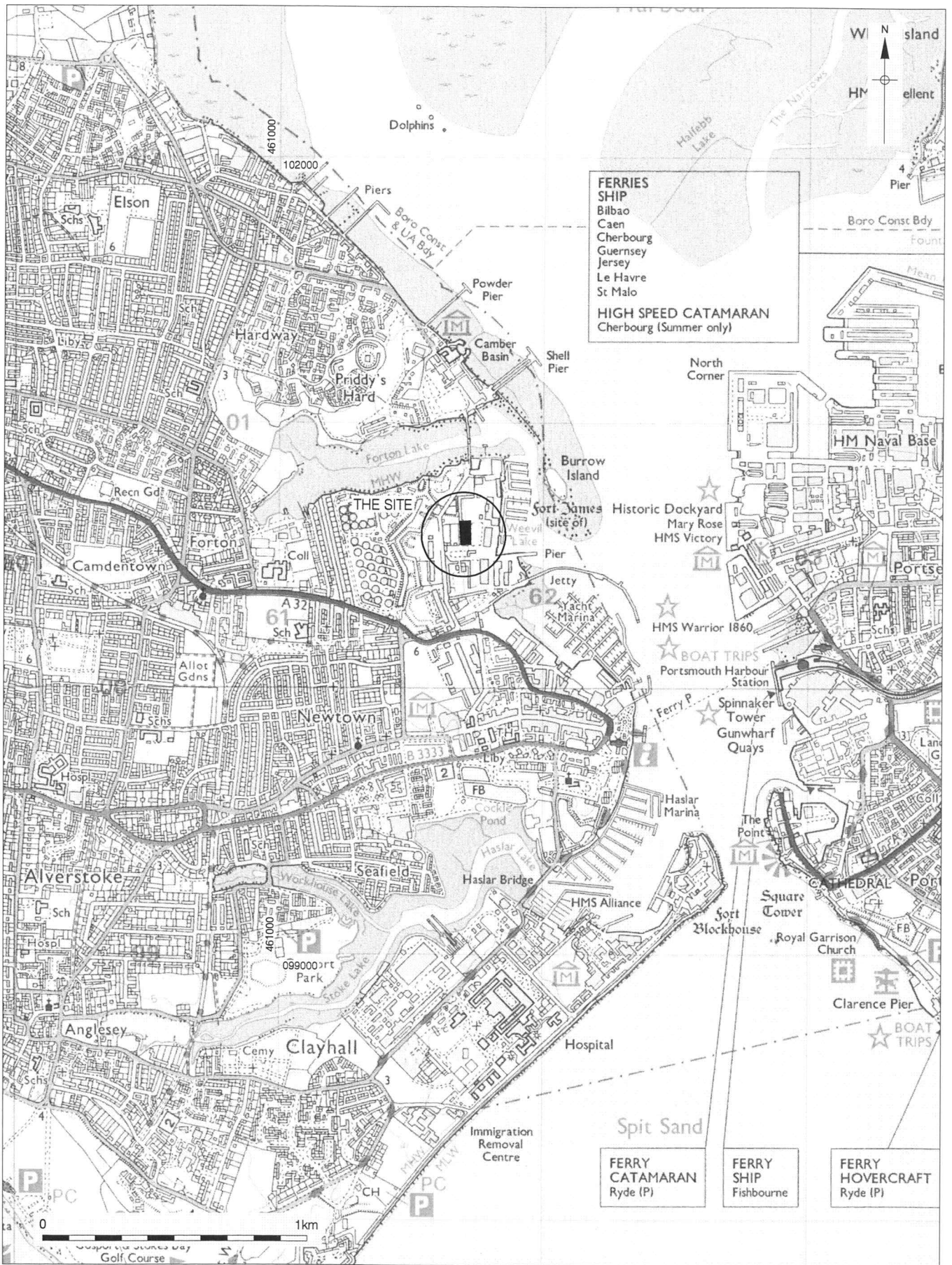
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on an area of land (Phase N) within Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire, in advance of the construction of new residential property.
- 2.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work was prepared¹ which followed English Heritage² and IFA guidance papers³. This was submitted to and approved by Hampshire County Council. The WSI represented the submission of details of the intended archaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation of 8 trenches, each measuring 16m², in the Phase N area of Royal Clarence Yard.
- 2.3 The evaluation was conducted between the 8th and 12th of March 2010 and was commissioned by Gifford on behalf of Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd, the client.
- 2.4 The Phase N area is located in the central part of the Royal Clarence Yard development and is bounded to the south by Flagstaff Green, to the west by the Deputy Superintendent's House and gardens and to the north and east by North Meadow and Salt Meat Lane respectively (see Figure2).
- 2.5 The National Grid Reference of the site is 461760 100580.
- 2.6 The site was assigned the Hampshire County Council site code B1790D.
- 2.7 The evaluation was supervised by Paw Jorgensen, who was assisted by James Langthorne and Stuart Watson. The archaeological consultant was Andy Shelley of Gifford and Hannah Fluck, Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeologist, monitored the site. The project was managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. Jeff Hills was the on-site contact for Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited.

¹ Shelley, A. 2010. *Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire: Phase N – Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Gifford unpublished report

² E"Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations", Revised June 1998.

³ Institute of Field Archaeologists 1993. *Standards in Archaeological Practice*.



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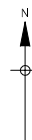
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

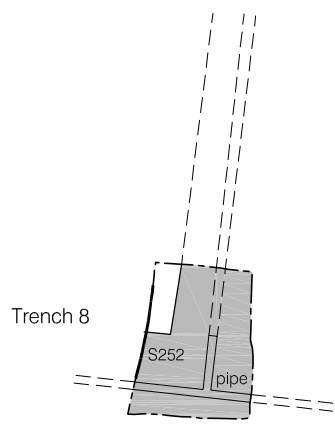
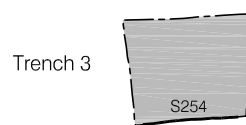
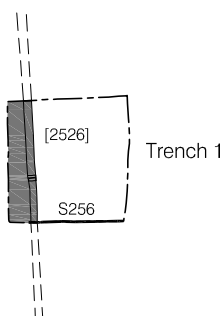
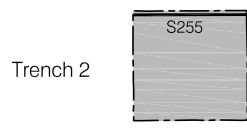






Figure 3
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4



461700/100580
+



461700/100545
+

-  Fill of Service
-  Foundation



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 4
Plan of Trenches 1, 2, 3 & 8
1:200 at A4

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The Royal Clarence Yard site slopes gently downward towards Portsmouth Harbour. The shoreline has been modified in the past, but it is likely that the topography of the yard reflects the historic topography⁴.
- 3.2 The geology of Phase N is mapped as estuarine alluvial gravels (recorded on the ground as coarse sand and gravels) overlying Bracklesham Bed clays, silts and sands. During the study Brickearth was seen to overlie the sand and gravel in several locations, but the natural topography had been significantly truncated in others.
- 3.3 Prior to commencement of the evaluation the northern part of the Phase N area of the site was used as a storage yard by Berkeley Homes and the southern area was used for spoil storage.

⁴ Phillpotts, C. 2002. *Royal Clarence Yard and St. George's North: Historic Study*

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Gifford⁵ and complied with the site-specific Health and Safety Method Statement prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd⁶. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may have required further investigation or other mitigation procedures in advance of construction.
- 4.2 It was intended to excavate 8 trenches, each measuring 3m x 3m in plan, across the site, representing a 4% sample of the study area (Figure 2). However, in agreement with the Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, Trench 4 was abandoned due to access restrictions. The remaining trenches were targeted above structures from various phases of the site, as based on evidence from historic cartographic and documentary sources, or intentionally on blank areas.
- 4.3 Prior to the commencement of excavation work the vicinity of each trench was scanned for live services using a CAT scanner. A 7.5 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was then used under archaeological supervision to remove modern soils down to the highest archaeological horizon or to a maximum depth of 1.20m below ground level. In trenches where natural strata had not been encountered by this depth sondages were excavated by machine in order to establish the height of the highest natural stratum or archaeological deposits.
- 4.4 The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. This investigation was limited to characterise the nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. As no archaeologically significant features were observed this was conducted by cleaning and recording modern and low grade deposits in section.
- 4.5 Each deposit was assigned individual context numbers. Drawings were made in plan at a scale of 1:20 and a representative section of each trench was also made at a scale of 1:10.

⁵ Shelley, A. 2010. *Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire: Phase N – Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Gifford unpublished report

⁶ Bradley, T. 2010, *Phase N, Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport: Archaeological Investigations Health and Safety Method Statement*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report

- 4.6 Three temporary benchmarks (TBMs) were established using a Leica GPRS unit. These were located by the southwest corner of Trench 3 (5.00m OD), northeast corner of Trench 5 (5.07m OD), and southwest corner of Trench 1 (5.15m OD). The trench locations and baselines were surveyed in by a Pre-Construct Archaeology surveyor and located to OS data.
- 4.7 Upon excavation, *Heras* fencing was erected around all trenches in order to create a secure barrier around each excavated area. Once the recording of all trenches had been completed a JCB excavator was used to excavate sondages to establish the level of natural strata where these had not yet been reached and then to backfill the trial pits.
- 4.8 During backfilling the soil was compacted down at set intervals using the bucket of the excavator and once completely backfilled a tandem vibratory roller type compactor was used by a trained and certified ground worker to further compact the ground to prevent later slumpage.
- 4.9 The completed archive, including all artefactual, written, drawn and photographic material, will be deposited with the Hampshire Museums Service under the site code B1790D.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has previously been set out in the tender specification for an earlier and adjacent phase of work (Phase C)⁷. The following summary of the archaeological background relates in particular to the Phase N area of the site, where the archaeological evaluation trenches were situated, and the historical structures thought to be located in these areas.
- 5.2 At the beginning of the 18th century, the area that became known as Royal Clarence Yard was known as the Weevil Estate and contained, amongst other buildings, a manor house erected in c. 1704 by Captain Henry Player and a brewery complex which supplied the navy with beer.
- 5.3 Weevil estate was purchased by the Admiralty in 1761 with the aim of consolidating the supply buildings, offices and warehouses scattered throughout Portsmouth into a main victualling yard at Gosport. Weevil House, which was sited precisely where the Ceremonial Gate entrance and Flagstaff Green are currently located, was demolished shortly after the Admiralty gained possession of the land.
- 5.4 The duties of the Civil Architect to the Navy Board, George Ledwell Taylor, were extended in 1827 to include the buildings of the Victualling Board. Shortly thereafter Taylor started the renovation and modernisation of the Weevil brewery.
- 5.5 In 1828 the land to the north of the original Weevil estate was purchased from the Board of Ordnance. Following the acquisition of the land a larger and more modern yard was constructed. The majority of the earlier buildings were removed by 1831 in order to make way for a new main entrance and officers' residences; it was at this time the yard was renamed to the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard⁸.
- 5.6 Brewing remained the main function of the expanded Weevil Yard until the construction of the Bakery Mill in 1830, and continued on the site after the cessation of the naval beer issue until 1850. Throughout the rest of the 19th century the yard continued to evolve with the construction of a new building to store beef and pork in the 1850s.

⁷ Moore, H. 2007. *Royal Clarence Yard: Tender Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation – Phase C*. Gifford unpublished report

⁸ Barge, M., Parsons, A. 2001b. *Royal Clarence Yard Gosport: Interim Report on the Building Recording on Phase Area B*. GIFFORD Report No: B1790D.R55

5.7 Phase N

- 5.7.1 Cartographic evidence suggests that the majority of the current study area remained undeveloped for the duration of Royal Clarence Yard's history. It is possible that the Master Brewer's Lodging, constructed in 1766, and stables were located within the southwestern part of the study site. This area later became host to a MoD type Number 4 brick built building constructed in c. 1860 and another building, likely to have been a garage, to the north of it.
- 5.7.2 Earlier work, carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in 2007 and 2008 prior to the development within Phase C to the east, uncovered a large shallow reservoir near the northeast corner of the current study area. During the earlier work only two sides of the structure were located but it was suggested that this may have extended into the Phase N area. By 1858 the northwest corner of the site was occupied by a rectangular building.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

(For trench locations, see Figure 3 and for trench sections see Figure 5)

6.1 Trench 1

6.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a friable gravel and coarse sand horizon, [2500], representing a naturally deposited layer extending across the site. It was recorded at a maximum height of 2.87m OD in a machine excavated slot through the base of the trench.

6.1.2 In Trench 1 this was sealed by a thick layer of horticultural soil [2525] extending to a maximum height of 4.79m OD. This contained occasional ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, sub-angular pebbles, charcoal flecks and pockets of redeposited Brickearth.

6.1.3 Overlying the horticultural soil horizon was a layer of modern made ground [2524] which had raised the surface level to 5.09m OD. Through this a shallow cut [2528] had been made to facilitate the construction of a concrete slab foundation [2526] on which a brick wall had then been erected. While only two bricks remained of the wall itself the impression of the lowest course of the north-to-south aligned brick wall could still be seen in the foundation slab. The conjectured line of the wall aligned with the wall of an existing building to the south. It is likely that the wall formed the eastern wall of a range of garages or buildings of similar function adjoining the existing building. These buildings were demolished in the late 1990s.

6.1.4 Sealing the concrete slab foundation was a second layer of modern made ground forming the current surface, at 5.23m OD, across this part of the site.

6.2 Trench 2

6.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence observed in Trench 2 suggested that the trench was situated entirely within the confines of a large cut. Unfortunately the sides of this cut were not seen in this trench during the current phase of work. With the exception of the uppermost deposit, [2514], the whole sequence consisted of alternating dump layers, [2515]-[2518], comprising ash and clinker and brick and mortar rubble, to a depth in excess of 3.40m OD. Tip lines evident within this backfilled material extended from west to east, suggesting that the feature had been backfilled from an edge situated slightly further to the west. The stratigraphic make up of the trench was very similar to those seen in Trenches 3 and 8 and it is likely that these two trenches were also situated over the same cut as Trench 2.

6.2.2 Sealing the dumped deposits at a maximum height of 4.60m OD was a layer of modern made ground, [2514], consisting of compact dark yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional brick fragments, small sub-rounded pebbles and plastic fragments.

6.3 Trench 3

6.3.1 As already stated the make-up of Trench 3 was similar in nature to that observed in Trench 2. However, ash and clinker deposits were more prominent within this trench and shallow pockets of ash were observed throughout the excavation. The dumped sequence, deposits [2521] and [2522], extended from a maximum height of 4.12m OD to the base of the trench at 2.68m OD.

6.3.2 A layer of modern made ground, [2520], sealed the dumped deposits and extended to the current ground level at 5.00m OD. This layer was comprised of firm mottled dark grey and mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional ceramic building material (CBM), plastic string fragments, tarmac and concrete fragments.

6.4 Trench 4

6.4.1 In agreement with Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeologist, Trench 4 was abandoned as it would have restricted an access route in use by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. The option of relocating it was considered but not undertaken, as deviance from its targeted position would have placed it away from any of the known historical buildings.

6.4.2 In lieu of Trench 4 a small slot was machine excavated to the south of the access road in order to determine if the ash and clinker deposits observed in Trenches 2, 3 and 8 were also present in this area, however, these deposits were not present within the slot.

6.4.3 The sequence in this slot comprised firm light brownish grey naturally deposited clay, [2530], at a maximum height of 3.54m OD overlain by modern made ground, [2529], at a maximum height of 4.32m OD.

6.5 Trench 5

6.5.1 In Trench 5 the earliest deposit encountered was a layer comprised of naturally deposited coarse sand and gravel, [2500], first seen at a height of 4.64m OD. This layer extended across the entire site, but was observed at a notably higher level in Trenches 5, 6 and 7 in the northern half of the site. In the eastern half of Trench 5 it was overlain by a shallow (0.13m thick) layer of Brickearth, [2511].

6.5.2 Sealing the Brickearth and extending across the entire trench was a layer of late post-medieval or modern made ground, [2513], comprising compact dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of CBM and rounded to sub-rounded medium sized pebbles. This layer was first observed at a height of 4.66m OD and was sealed by deposit [2512], a 0.17m thick layer of indurated gravel and crushed bricks with occasional inclusions of plastic and safety glass. Above the gravel and brick layer a layer of compacted crushed brick rubble sealed by Tarmac formed the current surface at 5.07m OD.

6.6 Trench 6

6.6.1 The location of this trench was designed to target the west side of a large reservoir encountered during earlier investigations carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to the east of the current study site. Unfortunately the excavation was unsuccessful in locating any remnants of the reservoir.

6.6.2 At the base of the trench a layer of coarse sand and gravel [2500] was encountered extending to a maximum height of 4.21m OD. A small shallow (0.20m deep) pit, [2501], of unknown function had been cut into the natural gravel. The fill of the pit, [2502], consisted of compact dark greyish brown silty sand containing very occasional 19th-century pottery sherds, CBM fragments, flecks of charcoal and small sub-angular pebbles. The fill of the pit was sealed by a 0.68m thick layer of modern made ground forming the current surface.

6.7 Trench 7

6.7.1 The sequence within Trench 7 was similar to that observed in Trench 5 with natural sand and gravel, [2500], seen at a height of 4.70m OD and overlain by Brickearth, [2505] (recorded in trenches 1, 5 and 8 as [2511]), extending to a maximum height of 4.94m OD. This was in turn sealed by a 0.36m thick layer of modern made ground, [2504], including the current surface.

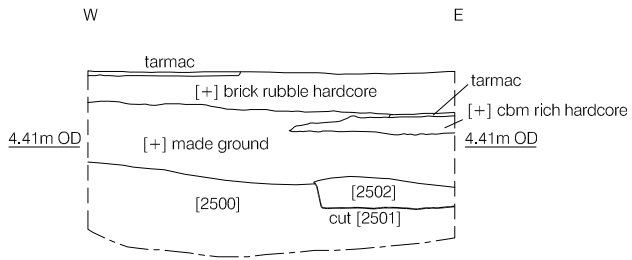
6.8 Trench 8

6.8.1 Naturally deposited sand and gravel, [2500], was encountered at a height of 3.72m OD in the western part of the trench. This was overlain by a layer of Brickearth, [2511] (same as [2505]), extending to a height of 4.16m OD.

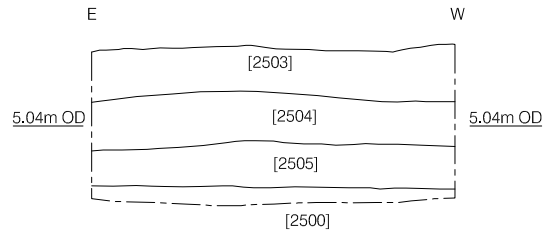
6.8.2 Trench 8 contained a similar sequence to those seen in Trenches 2 and 3 although an "L" shaped cut, [2510], was visible at the base of the trench, cutting into the Brickearth deposit. In this trench the dumped ash and clinker deposits, [2507]-[2509], were clearly contained within the cut. In an attempt to determine the depth and function of the cut a slot was excavated by machine through the base of the trench.

This revealed an east-west aligned modern ceramic drain pipe, which intersected with a north-south aligned pipe of the same type at a depth of 2.78m OD.

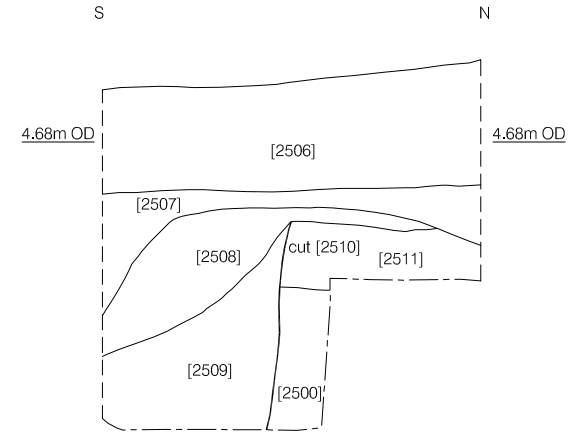
- 6.8.3 It is likely that the dumped deposits within Trenches 2 and 3 are a result of similar modern pipes, or a larger associated feature such as a removed tank or later reservoir. The conjectured line of the north-to-south aligned drain passes close to the southeast corner of Trench 2. As such, it is probable that the deposits within this trench are a result of the installation of the modern pipe. As discussed, in this trench the tip lines clearly sloped down towards the west suggesting that the trench was located towards the western edge of the cut.



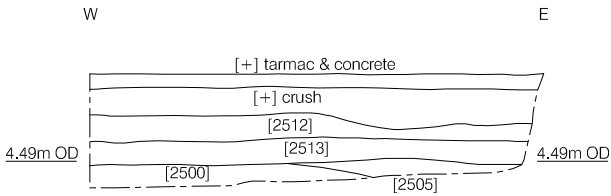
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South Facing



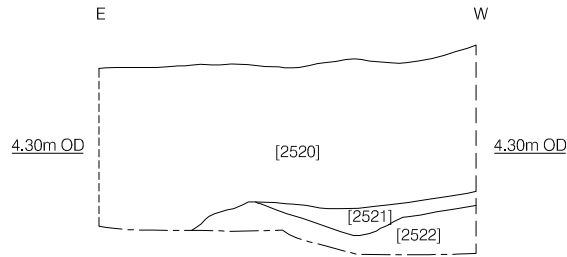
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Trench 7
North Facing



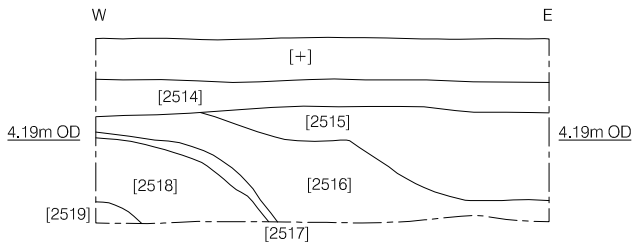
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Trench 8
East Facing



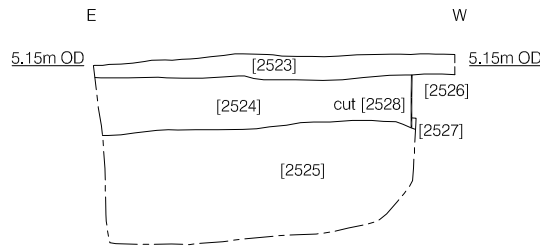
Section 253
Trench 5
South Facing



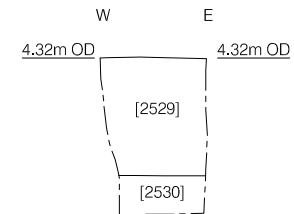
Section 254
Trench 3
North Facing



Section 255
Trench 2
South Facing



Section 256
Trench 1
North Facing



Section 257
Slot
South Facing



Figure 5
Sections 250 - 257
1:50 at A4

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Natural stratigraphy was recorded as mid reddish brown gravel and coarse sand encountered at a relatively high level (4.45m OD) in the northern portion of the site. Equally, where the natural sequence had not been truncated in Trench 8 at the southern end of the investigation area, it was recorded at a similar height of 4.16m OD. In Trenches 5, 7 and 8 this was overlain by Brickearth. Towards the eastern extreme of the study area naturally deposited clay was encountered at a height of 3.54m OD. This respects the natural topographic trend of the site from west to east. In the southern part of the site, namely in the vicinity of Trenches 2, 3 and 8, the installation of modern ceramic drains had heavily truncated the natural sequence.
- 7.2 In Trench 1 a thick deposit of mottled horticultural soil was recorded overlying the natural gravel. The natural gravel in this trench was recorded at 2.74m OD, almost a metre below the level of the same horizon recorded in Trench 7 to the north and 1.42m below it in Trench 8 to the southeast. This lower depth is likely to have been caused by a localised activity, possibly associated with the gardens of the Master Brewers Lodging. It was not possible, however, to establish the precise nature of this activity. Cutting the horticultural soil was the construction cut for the concrete slab foundation of a building which was fully demolished in 1999.
- 7.3 Trenches 2, 3 and 8 displayed similar stratigraphic sequences, comprising multiple dumped deposits of ash, clinker, brick and mortar rubble. A slot excavated through the base of Trench 8 revealed a modern salt glazed ceramic drain pipe contained within a large cut filled by these deposits. Unfortunately, due to the depth at which the pipe was encountered, accurate measurements could not be ascertained, nor could it safely be exposed in full. It can only be said that the pipe exceeded 0.20m in diameter. It is possible that this pipe is associated with a larger feature encompassing the area of Trenches 2 and 3, such as an underground tank. Such a feature would explain why the truncation does not appear to conform to the known locations of any historic structures.
- 7.4 The three northernmost trenches, Trenches 5-7, comprised modern made ground overlying the natural gravel. A single shallow pit of unknown function dating to the late post-medieval or modern period was recorded below the made ground in Trench 6. This trench had been designed to target the west side of a reservoir recorded during an investigation to the east; it was unsuccessful in revealing any remains pertaining to this.

7.5 A number of trenches had been deliberately sited in areas where no features or structures were shown on the historic maps in order to evaluate whether or not pre- or post-medieval soil horizons and/or features survived. As discussed above, a layer of Brickearth was observed sealing the natural gravel in Trenches 5, 7 and 8. However, no evidence for activity earlier than the establishment of Royal Clarence Yard was recorded.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd for commissioning the work, particularly Jeff Hills and Clive Cannings, Andy Shelley of Gifford for consultancy and Hannah Fluck, HCC's Senior Archaeologist, for monitoring the work.

- 8.2 The author would like to thank the James Langthorne and Stuart Watson for assistance with fieldwork, Natalie Barrett for surveying the trenches, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations and Tim Bradley who managed the project for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

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APPENDIX 1: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

A small brick and stone assemblage⁹ (19 examples weighing 8.6kg) was retained from the Phase N evaluation trenches and was associated with contexts [2500] to [2530]. This was examined at Pre-Construct Archaeology's offices during August 2010.

This assessment serves a number of purposes:

- The identification (under binocular microscope) of the fabrics and forms of the brick assemblage;
- The identification (under binocular microscope) of the fabrics and forms of the stone;
- The identification (under binocular microscope) of the fabrics and forms of the mortar ;
- A phase summary and distribution relating the fabrics and forms of the building material to the development of this site and others in the Gosport/Portsmouth Harbour area;
- The compilation of a stone catalogue (Gosportnext phase), which accompanies this assessment.
- Rationalisation and recommendations of the brick assemblage Gosport and recommendation for further analysis.

Methodology

The building materials were examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Where possible, comparison was then made with the Pre-Construct Archaeology Building Material reference collection in order to provide a match. However, because many of the fabrics were found to be unique to Hampshire, an additional pre-requisite was to compile a local fabric collection. After analysis the common fabric types were discarded. Any unusual or interesting fabrics were retained.

⁹ 2 shoe boxes

Brick fabric and form

An overview of the ceramic building material assemblage from the Phase N evaluation, by fabric and form, serves to quantify the common fabrics and highlight the presence of any unusual or interesting fabric types that may provide valuable dating evidence.

3033; 3033a; 3035; 3261

The brick from Phase N consists mainly of the local red unfrogged 3033 fabric [2504] [2516] [2518] [2525] and a variant 3033a [2516].

As at other phases of the Royal Clarence Yard development, e.g. D1-D3; C and Attenuation Tank, the brick is of average width but can be quite thick (58-62mm with one example 67mm being thick). Red stock moulded bricks were manufactured nationally between 1450 and 1900. The examples from Phase N are well made with a soft brick cement which would indicate manufacture sometime between 1750 and 1900. They all have sharp arises, have a sandy corky fabric with clinker and flint inclusions.

One variant consists of a maroon sandy 3033a fabric from [2516].

Pale, yellow-brown bricks from [2518] are very similar in character to yellow London Stocks manufactured from estuarine clays along the mouth of the Medway between 1780-1940 (Hugh-Perks, 1981). Examples at Phase N have small chunks of white chalk of 5-6mm in diameter included with yellow brick and brown brick inclusions. One is a purpose made paving brick just 60mm by 28mm, rather like a Dutch paver in terms of its dimensions.

Finally, an orange, clinker rich heavy standard rectangular kiln brick 3261 (high in alumina) was present in [2518]. The fireclay used in the kiln bricks was mined from the coal measures in many different parts of the UK including Northumberland, Yorkshire, Central Scotland and Staffordshire from about 1830 onwards. The nationwide and international demand for fireclay as a refractive material began around this time with the introduction of Nielson's hot blast process in the iron industry. The fabric is similar to that produced by some late 19th century and early 20th century Scottish manufacturers in the Armadale area of Falkirk (Hayward in prep.) such as Scotia and Boghead. However, this example looks to be similar to Stourbridge bricks from the south Staffordshire coalfield.

Peg Tile

Two local silty roofing peg tiles *Gossilt 1 and Gossilt 2* were identified. These probably came from the same local clays used to manufacture the bricks.

Mortar

The form of the two mortars are listed below. (see table 1). Basically, type 1, the most common is a very common mid-late 18th- to mid 19th-century material. Type 2, meanwhile, occurs only after 1830 .

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at B1790D
<i>TYPE A White powdery mortar</i>	<i>White powdery mortar with moderate to frequent flecks of chalk and brick inclusions.</i>	Very common use of mortar in both [2518] [2504]
<i>TYPE B Hard dark yellow waterproof cement</i>	<i>Portland cement Very hard dark yellow brown fine cement with elongate shell slithers up to 10mm long and 3mm across inclusions of dark grey/brown iron oxide 1mm across</i>	Present in brick from [2518] This type of waterproof Portland cement is identified elsewhere at Portsmouth Harbour in Dry Dock C PMRP08 phase 4 capstan base [80] and dockside feature [34] 19 th century Also elsewhere Gosport Clarence Yard [2282] [2283] Portland cement patented after 1830

Table 1 listing of mortar types from this phase of the Gosport excavations.

Stone

3126 Purbeck Limestone, Portlandian, Upper Jurassic, Isle of Purbeck, Dorset

This hard, unyielding/grey banded oyster-rich limestone is not easy to work and this is borne out its use in a large, roughly dressed block [2525]

It is identified elsewhere as in-situ blocks in an early 18th-century cooling cellar floor of a naval brewery at Gosport [212] (Hayward 2008). Quarries were opened up in places such as Winspit on the Isle of Purbeck in 1673 (Stainier 2000), to meet this demand. It has also been identified in Dry Dock 3, Phase 2 and 3 (1790-1803) at Portsmouth Harbour.

Summary

The overall character of the building material assemblage from Phase N is as follows:

Nearly all of the brickwork recorded from Phase N consists of well-made machined red brick bonded mainly in a white brick mortar or hard grey-brown Portland mortar. These fabrics are comparable with other parts of the Gosport assemblage [2282] [2283] [2288] [2289] where most of the structures seem to post-date 1850.

The appearance of London stock brick 3035 from the Medway and Kiln brick 3261 possibly from South Staffordshire is a major departure from other parts of the Gosport assemblage (Hayward 2008; 2009). Yellow London Bricks do, however turn up at the 19th-century Portsmouth Naval Dockyard and Ryde on the Isle of Wight (Hayward pers. obs.). These brickfields lie close to Chatham Naval Dockyard and it is possible that this naval link may be why these bricks have travelled so far. Kiln bricks only really become widely distributed in the latter half of the 19th century. The appearance of both fabrics from layer [2518] alongside the Portland cement would indicate a late 19th century to early 20th century date.

8.2.1 Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
2504	3033 3101	Red brick unfrogged well made cement white brick inclusions soft	3	1700	1900	1700	1900	1750-1900
2516	3033 3033a	red brick unfrogged	2	1700	1900	1700	1900	1750-1900
2518	3035 3101 3033 3261 Gospt Silt	Yellow London stock paving brick; Red unfrogged brick, Kiln brick, 2 types of silty peg. Two types of mortar. Hard dark brown Portland and soft white brick rich	10	1700	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950
2525	3126 3033	Shelly Purbeck limestone well made red brick unfrogged	4	50BC	1950	50BC	1950	1700-1900

Table 2 Distribution and spot dates.

Recommendation and Rationalisation

As part of the rationalisation process, a fabric collection of bricks and mortar from 18th-19th Century Gosport has been collated. This can be consulted when sites from the same area have been assessed. The rest can be discarded.

As with the other Gosport assessment reports, a study into the source and dynamics of building material manufacture and use by the Admiralty in the 18th and 19th century would warrant some investigation. This is especially true with the identification of London Yellow Brick and early waterproof cements. Otherwise no further investigation is required.

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APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

A total of eight sherds of pottery were recovered from this phase of work. The pottery is in a good condition and was therefore deposited soon after being broken. All of the pottery types date to the 19th century.

Context [2502]

Spot date: 1780-1900

X1 small fragment of Transfer-printed whiteware, c.1790-1900.

Context [2509]

Spot date: 1800-1840

X3 sherds of Pearl ware dinner plate with an even scallop blue shell edge rim, with a segmented circle stamp on the base underside, c.1800-1840.

X1 Transfer-printed ware dinner plate with Willow Pattern design marked '2' on the underside, c.1790 onwards.

X1 Transfer-printed ware rounded bowl with Willow Pattern design, c.1790 onwards.

Context [2518]

Spot date: 1790-1800

X1 Transfer-printed ware dinner plate with Willow Pattern design, c.1790 onwards.

Context [2522]

Spot date: c.1830-1900

X1 Transfer-printed ware dinner plate with Wild Rose border design, marked '2' on the underside, c.1830-1900

X1 English porcelain saucer decorated with an under-glaze brown transfer design of a mother and two children with over glaze enamelling. Low socio-economic status. Mid 19th century

The pottery has no significance and very little potential, except for dating the context it was found in, and there are no recommendations for further work

APPENDIX 3: THE METAL FINDS

By Märit Gaimster

Three metal finds were retrieved from the investigations; these are listed below.

Context [2516]: a piece of heavily encrusted iron strap or binding; W 28mm; L 50mm+

Context [2518]: flat-section iron nail with flat head; incomplete; W 9mm; L 100mm+

Context [2518]: square-section iron nail with flat head; incomplete; W 4mm; L 95mm+

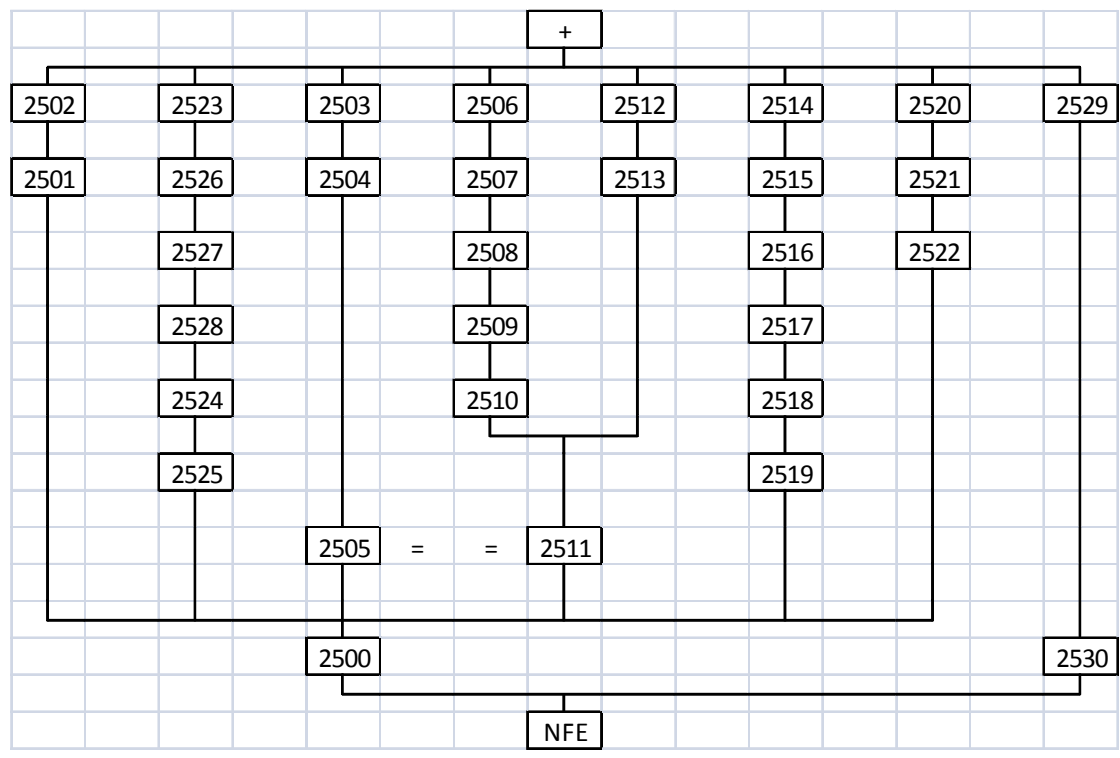
Recommendations

There are no recommendations for further work for this assemblage.

APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
D1790-N	2500		S. 250, 251, 253	Deposit	Natural gravel	Natural
D1790-N	2501		S. 250	Cut	Pit	Modern
D1790-N	2502		S. 250	Fill	Fill of pit [2501]	Modern
D1790-N	2503		S. 251	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2504		S. 251	Layer	Made ground	Late post-medieval/Modern
D1790-N	2505		S. 251, 253	Deposit	Natural brickearth	Natural
D1790-N	2506		S. 252	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2507		S. 252	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2508		S. 252	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2509		S. 252	Fill	Fill of service trench [2510]	Modern
D1790-N	2510		S. 252	Cut	Service trench for ceramic drain	Modern
D1790-N	2511		S. 252	Deposit	Natural brickearth	Natural
D1790-N	2512		S. 253	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2513		S. 253	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2514		S. 255	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2515		S. 255	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2516		S. 255	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2517		S. 255	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2518		S. 255	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2519		S. 255	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2520		S. 254	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2521		S. 254	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
D1790-N	2522		S. 254	Layer	Horticultural soil	Late post-medieval/Modern
D1790-N	2523		S. 256	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2524		S. 256	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2525		S. 256	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2526		S. 256	Masonry	Concrete slab foundation and remnants of brick wall	Modern
D1790-N	2527		S. 256	Fill	Fill of construction cut [2528]	Modern
D1790-N	2528		S. 256	Cut	Construction cut for [2526]	Modern
D1790-N	2529		S. 257	Layer	Made ground	Modern
D1790-N	2530		S. 257	Deposit	Natural clay	Natural

APPENDIX 5: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 6: PLATES



Trench 6: General overview facing north



Trench 8: General overview facing west

APPENDIX 7: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-74394

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation of Phase N at Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Seven evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, in advance of development of the land for residential property. In agreement with the Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, one trench was abandoned due to access restrictions. Trenches were situated over the presumed locations of a number of below-ground historic structures that once existed in this area during the 18th to 20th centuries, and also intentionally over cartographically-blank areas. Trenches positioned to locate structures failed to detect any surviving archaeological remains, instead revealing 20th-century made ground overlying natural stratigraphy. Trenches towards the south of the study area revealed a large cut for a modern ceramic drain pipe and the concrete slab foundation of a range of buildings along the western boundary of the study area. The latter is likely to represent the footprint of a garage fully demolished in 1999.
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2010 End: 12-03-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	B1790D - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Modern
Monument type	DRAIN PIPE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	BRICKS Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE GOSPORT GOSPORT Royal Clarence Yard, Phase N
Postcode	PO12 1AX
Site coordinates	SZ 46192 10036 49.98805555556 -1.355555555560 49 59 17 N 001 21 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.85m Max: 4.45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	Gifford
Project design originator	Andy Shelley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive	Local Museum

recipient

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation of Phase N at Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire

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