

**An archaeological watching brief at
117-9 Copnor Rd, Portsmouth, Hants**

NGR: SU 6598 0190

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Report to TAB Projects

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Summary statement

Portsmouth City Council requested an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken in advance of a residential development at 117-9 Copnor Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire (Application number A*28827/AC). The client, Payne Building Contractors Ltd, asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to watch the groundworks undertaken on the site. Following the bankruptcy of Payne Building Contractors Ltd in July 2001, the project was taken over and completed by TAB Projects of Southampton.

There was little evidence for any activity earlier than the 20th century surviving over much of the development site. The construction of a large commercial garage and extensive associated features appears to have disturbed most of the southern half of the site. In the NW quarter deep topsoil seems to confirm documentary evidence that this had been part of a medieval open field called West Field. The survival of a thin ridge of clay subsoil at a higher level than normal near the south end of trench 3 may have been a baulk or strip division within this field.

In the far NE quarter of the site, a small brick building survived in the vicinity of a large pit. The latter was thought to be a soakaway. This contained discarded bricks as evidence of its later post-medieval date, but otherwise it could not be accurately dated. It was later cut through by a well lined with chalk blocks. The fill of this well shows it was infilled in the early 20th century, probably at the time the adjoining farm buildings, shown on 19th-century maps, were demolished. Map evidence shows this occurred between 1910 and 1933. Lack of evidence for substantial building in the least disturbed areas of the site suggests that the main farmhouse range was on the north side of the farm complex, beyond the northern boundary of the development site. Lack of any residual medieval sherds of pottery suggests that this farm may have been a post-medieval creation built after the enclosure of the medieval West Field. Documentary evidence indicates that the field had been enclosed by 1621. A further lack of early post-medieval artefacts on the site presents the possibility that the farm may have been built some time after this date.

An archaeological watching brief at 117-9 Copnor Rd, Portsmouth, Hants

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This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work. All work is carried out according to the *Code of Conduct* and By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, of which CKC Archaeology is an IFA-registered archaeological organisation (reference: RAO no. 1).

1.0 Introduction

Portsmouth City Council requested an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken in advance of a residential development at 117-9 Copnor Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire (Application number A*28827/AC). The client, Payne Building Contractors Ltd, asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to watch the groundworks undertaken on the site. Following the bankruptcy of Payne Building Contractors Ltd in July 2001, the project was taken over and completed by TAB Projects of Southampton.

2.0 Historical background

Copnor is one of three manors on Portsea Island that is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086), when it was part of the estate of the Norman baron, Robert FitzGerald. At that time it was a relatively small settlement with seven heads of households and two slaves mentioned there. The land answered tax for three hides, and had a salt house assessed at 8d (Munby 1982, 28.2). Little else is known about the manor until the 13th century, when it is found in the hands of Andrew of Portsea. He held Copnor together with the manor of Portsea. The latter was granted to Titchfield Abbey in 1373, and, presumably, Copnor, went with it as the Victoria County History states that the descent of the two manors is the same after the 13th century (Redstone *et al* 1908, 194).

It is thought that the development site once lay partly in West Field, one of the common fields of Copnor. This was thought to have become informally enclosed by the 16th century. In 1621 West Field is described in the Court Records as being 'two closes' suggesting an unrecorded enclosure at some earlier date (Chapman 1978, 17). Maps dating from the early 19th century show a farmstead on the development site, surrounded by arable fields. This was tenanted by James Stephens in 1838. The manor house and the majority of the old hamlet of Copnor was then on the opposite side of the road. Copnor continued to be a rural hamlet until after 1879 (OS 25" sheet 83.4, 1879 ed). In the 1890s urban development was advancing towards it from the SW, and by 1910 the former farmstead on the site had become surrounded by housing (OS 25" sheet 83.4, 1898 & 1910 eds). By 1933 the farmstead had been demolished and workshops had been built over the site to the north of a 'Picture Theatre' (OS 25" sheet 83.4, 1933 ed).

Archaeological information from this site could help to clarify the early history of Copnor, of which little is known. The site is presently within an area of extensive urban development. Until recently it was used as a commercial garage.

3.0 Strategy

All work followed guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Birmingham, 1994). The work also conformed to the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and any other principles required by that body. The strategy followed is outlined in the project design for the work (Currie 2001).

4.0 Results

4.1 The NW residential block

This block was known as Block 2 on the client's plans. There was little appreciable archaeology observed within the numerous footings excavated for this block. It was therefore considered most appropriate to record two W-E trenches (trenches 1 & 2) and a N-S trench (trench 3) sample to demonstrate the local stratigraphy here.

4.1.1 Trench 1

This was a sample W-E foundation excavated in the NW residential block. It was 16m in length and about 0.5m wide, and situated in approximately the centre of the block. Over most of its length the overlying topsoil [context 01] had been largely removed. This had been up to 0.5m deep and contained 19th-century ceramics and the occasional oyster shell. For the most part all but the bottom 0.1m had been removed during the topsoil strip of the area. Immediately below the topsoil was a brown clay layer [context 02]. This seemed to be the normal subsoil for the area, and this was largely undisturbed over most of the site. There were no cut features seen within it in the excavated footings of this residential block. The subsoil varied in depth from 0.2m to 0.45m. It overlay a series of sands containing frequent gravels of various sizes.

The highest of these sands was a thin layer of brown sand [context 03]. This overlay a distinctive whitish-grey layer [context 04]. This was seen across the site, and varied in thickness. It tended to get deeper and thicker towards the east. It overlay another brown sand layer, with increasingly larger gravel stones towards its lower levels [context 05]. This averaged about 0.5m in thickness and overlay a rich brown layer that comprised sand and larger gravel stones in its upper 0.2m, followed by increasingly clayey lenses [context 06]. This sequence of geological layers extended over most of the site.

4.1.2 Trench 2

This was the northernmost W-E footing for this block. It was allocated a trench number before it was realised that there was no archaeology present, and that the stratigraphic

sequence was similar to that recorded in trench 1. On discovering this, no further recording was undertaken.

4.1.3 Trench 3

This was the most westerly N-S footing for this block. It measured 10.7m by 0.6m. The stratigraphy was largely the same as that in trenches 1 and 2. A sandy loam topsoil [context 07] was succeeded by clay subsoil [context 08], followed by a sequence of sandy gravels [contexts 09-12]. The interest in this trench is that it enabled a full, undisturbed profile of the topsoil to be recorded at the extreme west edge of the site. This averaged about 0.5m deep. Towards the south end of the trench, a thin band of the subsoil (about 0.2m wide) appears to have been undisturbed to within 0.2m of the old ground surface. This was interpreted as a thin strip that had not been ploughed to the same depths as the topsoil either side.

4.2 The NE residential block

This was given as block 3 on the client's drawings.

4.2.1 Trenches 4 and 4a

Trench 4 was the most northerly footing for this block. It was 6m long and formed the east end of the north wall foundation. Trench 4a was dug at right angles to trench 4, approximately midway along the latter's length. The overall stratigraphy here was similar to that of trenches 1-3. However the upper levels were slightly different, as an old property boundary had divided the approximate areas of blocks 2 and 3. It would appear that historic topsoil had been removed from this area during some earlier development. It had been replaced by a layer of pinkish stone chippings [context 15] about 0.2m deep. This normally overlay the clay subsoil [here context 17], but in parts of trenches 4 and 4a a compacted dirty sandy loam [context 16], up to 0.3m thick, intervened. This seemed to be a capping layer to a large pit [context 13] that cut into the ground here.

This pit was roughly rectangular in shape. Once discovered, the groundworkers were obliged to remove it entirely, and backfill it with concrete. Its dimensions were 2.9m W-E and 2.6m N-S, with a depth of up to 2.5m below ground level (averaging 5.52m AOD in this vicinity at the time of excavation). The pit was filled by a dark silty sand, with much evidence for decayed organic material within. This had caused many of the gravel stones within the fill to blacken. There was little organic material surviving, possibly due to the acidic soil conditions pertaining, although there were traces of wood in the lowest waterlogged levels. The fill was not sampled, however, as there was some evidence that the pit was of late post-medieval date. The fill appears to have been cut through by a well [context 23] lined with drystone chalk blocks. This had an average internal diameter of 0.7m, with an average external diameter of 1.1m. The chalk blocks were roughly worked on the inside to create an approximately circular hole, but were more crudely cut on the outside. The silty sand fill [context 24] of the well contained much brick rubble, and much rubbish that was clearly of early 20th century date.

4.2.2 Trenches 5 & 6

These were a series of footings excavated immediately to the SW of trenches 4 and 4a. They revealed the plan of a rectangular brick building, possibly of 18th- or early 19th-century date judging from the brick types. Three sides of this building coincided with the line of the excavated footings (N, S & E). The building appeared to be approximately (internal measurements) 3.2m N-S by 4.2m W-E. The W, E & S walls [context 20] were a double brick course width (0.2m), with the N wall [context 18] being a single brick course width (0.1m). The foundations extended to a fairly uniform depth of 0.6m below ground level at the time of the excavation (5.45m AOD). Inside the building was a thick reddish clay layer that extended from the top of the brickwork to the bottom of the foundations at a depth of 0.6m [context 22].

4.2.3 Trench 7

This was the number allocated to the SE corner of Block 2. Map evidence suggested that farm buildings may have existed here until the early 20th century. No evidence for these were found. Instead the area had been subjected to heavy later disturbance. Nearly the entire length of the footings on the southern side of Block 2 was disturbed by deep footings containing iron stanchions set in concrete. The concrete bases were up to 2m deep, and would have destroyed any archaeology in the vicinity. However, where undisturbed stratigraphy survived in the footings adjoining, there was no sign of archaeological activity. In the far SE corner of the proposed block was a large modern pit, up to 2m deep [context 25]. This contained some brickwork projecting into its western side. It was filled by a silty clay soil [context 26] that contained little dating evidence apart from a modern ceramic pipe that entered the pit, apparently from the east. The pit was at least 5m wide on a N-S axis, and at least 3m on a W-E alignment. Also seen in the vicinity was a plastic pipe set in a linear cut, and a cutting for a defunct electrical cable.

4.3 The southern residential block

This area was much disturbed by foundations for the garage that was on the site until recently. Large slab concrete foundations and deep concrete filled piles containing iron stanchions were encountered right across this area. Very little earlier stratigraphy survived here. A single brick footing, made of bricks with only slight frogs, was the only pre-garage feature observed here. This was probably part of a late 19th- or early 20th-century structure.

5.0 Discussion

5.1 NW Block

No archaeological features were recovered in this area. The sands and gravels below the clay subsoil were thought to be marine deposits laid at a time when this part of Portsea Island was under the sea. The eastern edge of the island is almost certainly reclaimed land as there were a number of saltwater lagoons along this coast until recently, such as the Great Salterns Lake. The latter was probably used as a saltern reservoir in the post-medieval period, but it is

suspected as having been created, at least partly, from a possible natural lagoon. It is possible that the sea extended further inland to the present site at one time.

In trench 3 a narrow strip of clay subsoil was observed to a greater height than elsewhere. This was thought to be the result of lack of ploughing along this line. This might suggest that a former baulk or boundary had existed between ploughed areas at this point. Chapman (1978, 4) considers that the development site was once within an open field of Copnor known as West Field. This appears to have been enclosed by 1621, when 'two closes called West Field' are recorded (ibid, 17). Remnants of strips within this field are thought to be shown by a thin narrow field to the north of the development site on late 19th-century OS 25" maps (Sheet 83.4, 1859, 1869, 1879 eds). It is possible that the farmstead shown on the development site on 19th-century maps was created after the enclosure of the fields, although the exact date for this is not certain. A boundary that appears to run rough between the NW and NE blocks of the current development seems to have divided the farm buildings from the enclosed arable fields to the west. This is shown on the tithe map of 1838 (PCRO 78/1/1-2), and continued in being until this area of the former West Field was developed for housing around 1910 (OS 25" map, sheet 83.4, 1910 editions).

5.2 NE block

A large pit full of organic silt material was excavated at the northern edge of this area. This was interpreted as a soakaway within the farmyard depicted on 19th-century maps. This pit contained brick fragments, dating it to the post-medieval period. However, closer dating was not possible. At some time later, a chalk-lined well appears to have been cut through this pit. This was backfilled with early 20th-century materials. OS map evidence suggests that the farmstead was demolished between 1910 and 1933, and the infilling of the well would probably have coincided with these dates.

The brick building excavated to the SW was probably part of the western range of buildings shown on 19th-century maps. The failure to locate the full length of this range as shown on these maps was possibly because the buildings were made of timber, were set on saddle stones or were constructed in some other way that failed to leave archaeological traces in the circumstances of this recording exercise.

Although map evidence suggested farm buildings would be found in the SE corner of this area, the ground here was much disturbed by modern features that were probably associated with the commercial garage that had been on the site until recently. Nevertheless, it was odd that no foundations of buildings were located in undisturbed soils nearby. The tithe map shows only one building in this vicinity (PCRO 78A/1/1). By 1859 (OS 25" sheet 83.4), an additional range has been added to the NE corner of this structure, with its east wall right against the side of the road. This building is depicted as three adjoining buildings in 1910, and was demolished, with the rest of the old farm buildings between 1910 and 1933 (see OS 25" sheet 83.4, 1910 & 1933 eds). This suggests that, although this building appears large and prominent, it may not have been the main farmhouse range, but a collection of outbuildings built of materials that have left little archaeological trace. If this was the case, it seems that the large L-shaped building on the north side of the site was the farmhouse. This

appears to have been just outside the development site. If the southern ranges were not the farmhouse and were therefore outbuildings, this might explain their poor survival.

5.3 The southern block

This area was largely outside of the farm boundary. Old maps show a single small building in this area, but this may have been to the south of the development site. If there had been any earlier archaeological stratigraphy here, it has been largely destroyed by the heavy disturbance caused by the construction of a commercial garage, with associated features (such as underground petrol tanks) on the site.

6.0 Conclusions

There was little evidence for activity earlier than the 20th century surviving over much of the development site. The construction of a large, later 20th-century commercial garage and extensive associated features appears to have disturbed most of the southern half of the site. In the NW quarter deep topsoil seems to confirm documentary evidence that this had been part of a medieval open field called West Field. The survival of a thin ridge of clay subsoil at a higher level than normal near the south end of trench 3 may have been a baulk or strip division within this field.

In the far NE quarter of the site, a small brick building survived in the vicinity of a large pit. The latter was thought to be a soakaway. This contained discarded bricks as evidence of its later post-medieval date, but otherwise it could not be accurately dated. It was later cut through by a well lined with chalk blocks. The fill of this well shows it was infilled in the early 20th century, probably at the time the adjoining farm buildings, shown on 19th-century maps, were demolished. Map evidence shows this occurred between 1910 and 1933. Lack of evidence for substantial building in the least disturbed areas of the site suggests that the main farmhouse range was on the north side of the farm complex, beyond the northern boundary of the development site. Lack of any residual medieval sherds of pottery suggests that this farm may have been a post-medieval creation built after the enclosure of the medieval West Field. Documentary evidence indicates that the field had been enclosed by 1621. A further lack of early post-medieval artefacts on the site presents the possibility that the farm may have been built at some time after this date.

7.0 Copyright

C K Currie (trading as CKC Archaeology) shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports or other project documents written by himself or his agents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* of 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client and the local planning authority for the use of such documents by them in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design, as well as for *bona fide* research purposes.

8.0 Archive

The archive for this work has been deposited with Portsmouth City Museums (Accession number 38/2001). Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the Portsmouth City Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. Stuart Payne of Payne Building Contractors was the overall site manager in charge of the development, and ensured the co-operation of all involved with on-site operations and provided site plans etc. Reilly Civil Engineers carried out the groundworks for the client. Following the bankruptcy of Paynes, TAB Projects took over the management of the site. Paul Scammell of TAB Projects is thanked for his co-operation in ensuring that the author could complete the archaeological programme of works. Jenny Stevens, Archaeological Officer for Portsmouth City Council, monitored the watching brief.

10.0 References

10.1 Original sources in the Portsmouth City Record Office (PCRO):

PCRO 78/1/1-2 Tithe map and award for Portsea, 1838

Ordnance Survey maps (all 25" scale):

OS sheet 83.4, 1859 ed
OS sheet 83.4, 1869 ed
OS sheet 83.4, 1879 ed
OS sheet 83.4, 1898 ed
OS sheet 83.4, 1910 ed (version PCRO DC/PM5/104)
OS sheet 83.4, 1910 ed (version PCRO DC/PM5/105)
OS sheet 83.4, 1933 ed
OS sheet 83.4, 1939 ed

10.2 Original sources in print

J Munby (ed), *Domesday Book*. Chichester, Chichester, 1982

10.3 Secondary sources

J Chapman, *The common lands of Portsea Island*, Portsmouth Papers number 29 (1978)

C K Currie, *Project Design for an archaeological watching brief at 117-9 Copner Rd, Portsmouth, Hants*, unpublished client report, 2001 (copy lodged with Portsmouth City Archaeologist and in the project archive)

English Heritage, *The management of archaeological projects*, London, 1992, revised edition

Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Birmingham, 1994

L J Redstone, G A Laughton & E M Hartland, 'Liberty of Portsmouth and Portsea Island' in W Page (ed), *The Victoria History of the county of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, vol 3, London, 1908, 172-202

Appendix 1: list of contexts excavated

Context	Description	Munsell Colour
01	sandy loam layer	10YR 3/1
02	clay layer	10YR 4/6
03	sand & gravel layer	10YR 4/4
04	ditto	10YR 6/3
05	ditto	10YR 5/4
06	ditto	10YR 5/8
07	sandy loam layer	10YR 3/1
08	clay layer	10YR 4/6
09	sand & gravel layer	10YR 4/4
10	ditto	10YR 6/3
11	ditto	10YR 5/4
12	ditto	10YR 5/8
13	large pit-like cut	
14	silty sand fill of 13	10YR 3/1
15	stone chippings in sandy matrix	10R 5/4
16	sandy loam layer	10YR 3/1
17	clay layer	10YR 4/6
18	brick foundation	
19	construction cut for 18	
20	brick foundation	
21	construction cut for 20	
22	clay layer	10R 4/6
23	chalk-lined well	
24	silty sand fill of 23	10YR 3/1
25	large pit-like cut	
26	silty clay fill of 25	10YR 3/1

Appendix 2: catalogue of photographs taken

Photographs were taken in both colour slide and monochrome print. In the archive the colour slides are prefixed with the site code, followed by 'S' to indicate photograph type, eg CR/S/* (* indicating the photograph number). Monochrome prints are number CR/M/*, following the same procedure as for slides.

1. Trench 1, completed from SE
 2. ditto
 3. Trench 3, completed from SE
 4. ditto
 5. Trench 5, brick foundation 18 in E facing section
 6. ditto
 7. Trench 6, brick foundation 20 in N facing section
 8. ditto
 9. Trench 4, collapsed trench over site of pit 13, from N
 10. ditto
 11. Trench 4/4a, partly-excavated chalk well 23 from NW
 12. ditto
 13. Trench 7, showing pit 25 excavated from NNW
 14. ditto
 15. South block (block 1), showing example of iron stanchion within deep concrete pile base from NW
 16. ditto
-

Appendix 3: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Archive list for 117-119 Copnor Road, Portsmouth, Hants (Acc no 38/2001)

SU 6598 0190

The archive contains:

1. Context sheets, numbers 01-26
2. Photographic recording sheets, total 1
3. Drawing record sheets, total 1
4. One pack of Black/White photographs.
5. One plastic folder with monochrome negatives.
6. One plastic sleeve containing colour slide film.
7. Project brief, 6 sheets.
8. Project design, 11 sheets.
9. Original permatrace drawings, total one sheet.
10. Report with illustrations; 15 pp text, 8 figs
11. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers concerning site, total 4 sheets.
12. Architect's drawings, 5 large sheets with annotations by archaeologist.
13. Portsmouth City Museum Transfer of Record form, 1 sheet