



Riverside Community Special School Waterlooville, Hampshire

Archaeological Monitoring, Investigation and Recording



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council Property Services to carry out archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording (AMIR) during the excavation of the footprint for a modular temporary classroom.

The development was centred on NGR 468656 107458, at Riverside Community Special School, Waterlooville, Hampshire PO7 5QD.

The groundworks for the temporary classroom involved an initial strip of the overburden within the building's footprint, followed by the excavation of 48 pad holes, together with two service trenches.

An undefined feature was encountered in one of the pad holes. Due to the size of the pad holes, the feature was only partially revealed. However, there was a clearly visible cut through the natural geology running NNE to SSW on the eastern side of the pad hole. The fill contained Romano-British pottery of Rowlands Castle ware dating to 2nd to 3rd century AD, a form common amongst the pottery previously recovered from the site and ceramic building material (CBM), indicating a clear association with the Roman kiln excavated in the 1970s to the north. The southern extent/edge of excavation of the 1970s investigation was identified along the northern edge of the stripped area. The only other feature identified was a modern brick wall orientated c. north to south at the eastern extent of one of the service trenches.

The AMIR was successful in its stated aims, with the monitoring of the groundworks associated with the new classrooms identifying a single archaeological feature containing Romano-British artefacts, as well as identifying the southern edge of excavation of the 1970s excavation and providing an aOD height at which level the excavation had taken place.

The work was undertaken from 22 to 25 February 2022.

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Riverside Community Special School

Archaeological Monitoring, Investigation and Recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council Property Services ('the client'), to carry out archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording (AMIR) during the excavation of the footprint for a modular temporary classroom. The development was centred on NGR 468656 107458, at Riverside Community Special School, Waterlooville, Hampshire PO7 5QD (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The development consists of a single storey unit comprising a number of factory-built bays delivered to site on lorries, craned into position, and then bolted and secured together to form a single building measuring 18 m x 9 m, with a height of 3.60 m. The building is not attached to the school but is on the same site, located on the edge of the school field adjacent to an existing temporary classroom building and play area.

1.1.3 The groundworks for the temporary classroom involved an initial strip of the overburden within the building's footprint, followed by the excavation of 48 pad holes, together with two service trenches, as shown on **Figure 1**.

1.1.4 A planning application determined by the Hampshire County Planning Authority (Ref: HCC/2021/0756) was referred to Havant Borough Council, the local planning authority (LPA) under application number APP/21/01467, and the LPA raised no objection subject to conditions. The following condition relates to archaeology:

Condition 3.

Prior to the works taking place an archaeologically supervised strip of the footprint of the proposed modular building shall be carried out to allow for the previous excavation area to be identified and allow for the investigation and recording of any newly uncovered archaeological remains.

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance and it is important that the opportunity should be afforded to excavate the site before development commences and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.1.5 Following consultation by Hampshire County Council (HCC) with their archaeological advisor at HCC and consultation by Wessex Archaeology with the County Archaeologist at HCC, the archaeological planning advisor acting on behalf of the LPA, it was recommended that archaeological monitoring should take place during the initial stripping of the overburden of the building's footprint. If few archaeological features were revealed these would be excavated and recorded following Wessex Archaeology standard practice (see Sections 3.3 and 3.4) and monitoring would continue during the excavation of the pads. If an extensive amount of significant archaeological remains had been clearly present within the formation levels, the client in consultation with Hampshire County Council may have been asked to reassess the project with an alternative groundwork strategy.



- 1.1.6 An archaeological excavation was carried out in 1974-75 within the northern portion of the site (as shown on **Fig. 1**), which uncovered the remains of a well-preserved Roman tile kiln (Soffe et al 1989, Hampshire HER ID 23306). A watching brief for the construction of a temporary classroom immediately to the west of the site did not uncover any archaeological features but observed a large quantity of Romano-British tile fragments within the subsoil, which likely reflects waste material from the kiln (Wessex Archaeology 2020).
- 1.1.7 This AMIR aimed to concentrate on any additional archaeological remains not yet recorded, with no requirement to re-excavate the Romano-British kiln, as specified by County Archaeologist at HCC.
- 1.1.8 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (“the Senior Archaeologist”) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The AMIR was undertaken between 22 and 25 February 2022.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMIR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site is located immediately to the south-east of Riverside Community Special School within what is currently a playing field. The school is located in Widley, 6 km north of Portsmouth.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded as 52 m OD, previous archaeological watching brief observed a degree of landscaping associated with the school and playground.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology lies close to the mapped boundary of the Wittering Formation of sand silt and clay and the London Clay Formation of Clay, silt and sand, both sedimentary bedrock (British Geological Survey 2022).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in the WSI, (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the development. A brief summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire HER (HHER) and National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate
- 2.1.2 The planning application included an archaeological statement from the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council. This statement highlighted the potential for unrecorded archaeological features and deposits in light of the known Roman archaeological features within the immediate footprint and vicinity of the development.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Archaeological Excavations (1974-75)

- 2.2.1 Archaeological work undertaken ahead of construction of the housing development at Zeus Lane, just to the south of the school and within the school grounds, recorded the remains of an aisled building, corn drying oven, clay extraction pit and a well-preserved Roman tile kiln (Soffe et al 1989, HHER 23306). The long aisled barn was probably a workshop and home for workers and, along with the tiler, has been dated to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD (**Fig. 1**).

Watching Brief (2020)

- 2.2.2 Wessex Archaeology carried out a watching brief at the school in June 2020 which monitored below ground impacts associated with the construction of temporary classrooms immediately to the west of the current site. This consisted of the excavation of an 18 by 8 m area and 48 foundation pads with a maximum depth of 0.85 m.
- 2.2.3 A small collection of highly fragmented pieces of Romano-British ceramic building material (tiles and brick) were recovered. This material came from the subsoil and probably reflects waste material from the tile kiln that had become incorporated in the localised soil sequence over time. No cut archaeological features or deposits were recorded (**Fig. 1**).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Iron Age–Romano-British (700 BC – AD 410)

- 2.3.1 Riverside School lies in an area of known Roman occupation and industrial activity, which is associated to the extensive Littlepark Wood Roman villa complex located to the east of South Downs College (Scheduled Monument No. 1001859). The complex includes the well-preserved remains of the villa itself, as well as a section of the Roman road from Chichester (Noviomagus) to Bitterne (Clausentum), associated buildings, enclosures and a trackway (McManus-Fry 2016). Evaluation works carried out by AOC in 2018 confirmed that remains survive in the form of substantial archaeological features beneath the present ground surface; these remain largely unexcavated (Mawson 2019). A portion of the road also survives as slight earthworks with further buried archaeological remains in the form of a metallated surface and associated roadside ditches.
- 2.3.2 A strip, map and record excavation in 2012 approximately 100 m to the west of the study area revealed two Iron Age/Roman cremations and a possible mausoleum structure (NHLE 1587443).
- 2.3.3 Approximately 300 m to the east, a wall constructed of flint and Romano-British tile, and three stake holes aligned with the wall, were discovered. Prehistoric and post-medieval artefacts were also recorded during a watching brief (NHLE 1201476).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the AMIR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;



- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the AMIR itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the AMIR, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the AMIR.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The main area monitored measured 18 m by 10 m and is labelled as Area 3 in **Figure 1**. It was reduced to a depth of between 0.3 and 0.56 m below ground level (bgl) to form a flat base at between 52.16 and 52.19 m aOD. This was followed by the excavation of 48 pad holes measuring approximately 0.5 m by 0.5 m and 0.4 m deep.
- 4.2.2 Two utility trenches were also monitored. Trench 1 was approximately 35 m long and between 0.50 and 1.5 m wide, extending from the south-eastern corner of Area 3 and following the existing path to the gate onto Zeus Lane. Trench 2 was a minimum of 5 m long and 0.6 m wide, meeting Area 3 at its south-western corner (**Fig. 1**).
- 4.2.3 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the AMIR.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context.



Recording

- 4.2.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Senior Archaeologist monitored the AMIR on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A single feature was recorded in a pad hole on the south-western side of the monitored area (**Figs 1 and 2**) and found to contain Romano-British artefacts. A modern wall was also uncovered at the eastern extent of trench 1 (**Figs 1, 3 and 4**).
- 5.1.2 The main area (Area 3) monitored measured 18 m by 10 m. It was reduced to a depth of between 0.3 and 0.56 m bgl to form a flat base at between 52.16 and 52.19 m aOD. Along the northern edge of the stripped area the southern edge of the 1974-75 investigation Site B Roman Tile Kiln was identified at this level.
- 5.1.3 This was followed by the excavation of 48 pad holes measuring approximately 0.5 m by 0.5 m and 0.4 m deep (**Figs 1 and 5**). Two utility trenches were also monitored. Trench 1 was approximately 35 m long and between 0.50 and 1.5 m wide, extending from the south-eastern corner of Area 3 (**Fig. 1**) and following the existing path to the southern entrance to the school. Trench 2 was 5 m long and 0.6 m wide, joining Area 3 at its south-western corner (**Figs 1 and 7**).
- 5.1.4 Trench summary records are presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The topsoil in Area 3 (301, 0.25 m thick) was a mid-brown silty loam with a thin turf and humus rich horizon. It contained common small flint, and stone pebbles and grits that were well sorted. The material had the appearance of a re-worked, screened and recently laid topsoil probably associated to previous school construction or landscaping project. Given that it occurred above a modern made ground deposit this seems particularly likely (**Figs 6, 8 and 9**).
- 5.2.2 The excavation in Area 3 encountered a layer of modern made ground (302), consisting of a greyish brown sandy clay with mixed sands, clays, chalk, brick and tile inclusions, and extending over the whole area. It was also observed in trenches 1 and 2 and appears to be a general levelling layer associated with the construction of the playing fields. It varied between 0.15 and 0.6 m in thickness. The brick and tile appeared to be more common to the northern side of the excavated area, and probably reflects the proximity of the current works to the excavated tile kiln (**Figs 6 - 9**).
- 5.2.3 The natural was encountered in the northern side of Area 3 and alongside the excavated feature (305) in the south, at 52 m aOD. It was encountered a little deeper at 51.6 m aOD in trench 2. The geology was characterised by a mid-greyish yellow sandy clay with common rounded and sub-rounded flint river pebbles (**Fig. 6**). Disturbance in the natural to the north of the site indicates the location of the previously excavated Roman kiln (**Figs 8 and 9**).

5.3 Romano-British (AD 43–AD 410)

- 5.3.1 A single feature was revealed by the groundworks. In pad hole 13, within the south of Area 3 (**Figs 1 and 2**). The pad hole measured 0.5 m by 0.5 m resulting in only a small extent of the feature being exposed. The visible cut, 305, through the natural, was aligned NNE to SSW on the eastern side of the pad hole (see **Figs 2B and 2C**). The fill comprised a reddish-brown silty clay, with common pebbles, Romano-British Rowlands Castle ware of 2nd to 3rd century AD date and ceramic building material (CBM), indicating an association with the Roman kiln.

5.4 Modern date

- 5.4.1 A brick and mortar wall, 103, of probable 20th century date was revealed in trench 1 (**Figs. 1, 3 and 4**). Measuring 0.36 m wide, the wall was located 0.45 m bgl on a NNW-SSE alignment, and was seen to continue on the other side of the path.
- 5.4.2 The limit of excavation for the 1974 excavation was observed during the AMIR and survey data showed it to align with the southern boundary of the site (**Fig. 1**).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 Given the industrial nature of the known Roman activities on the site, artefacts were recovered in very small quantities although all survived in good condition. Just ten sherds of pottery (200g) were recovered, all from feature 305. All are in coarse sandy greyware fabrics (Soffe et al 1989, 87, fabric D), with occasional iron and calcined flint inclusions suggesting they were made at Rowlands Castle (Dicks 2009 54-5). The one rim sherd present within the group belongs to one of the so-called batch-marked jars with everted rims considered to be of 2nd to 3rd century AD date (ibid, 61 type D2.3). Part of the pre-firing incised batch mark survives on the shoulder of this piece; these marks could delineate the out-put of a particular potter in a set period of time or represent ownership, capacity or content. The form is common amongst the pottery previously recovered from this site (Soffe et al 1989, fig. 37, 12, 107, fig. 38, 132, 151-153, 158, 166, 173, 181-183, 226, fig. 39, 131).



- 6.1.2 The oxidised fabrics of the ceramic building material recovered conform with those previously recovered from the tilery (Soffe et al 1989, 73), with cream mottling (resulting from incomplete clay preparation and mixing) and the characteristic flint, haematite grains and small pebble inclusions being especially noticeable. The three pieces (620 g) from feature 305 derive from roof tiles – two from *tegula* (flat, with flanges at the sides) and one *imbrex* (curved tiles fitted over the *tegula* flanges to prevent the ingress of water) – but all three are small fragments of their form which may weigh up to 15 kg each (Brodrigg 1987, 5-27).
- 6.1.3 Larger pieces of brick and tile, totalling 16.248 kg, in similar fabrics were also recovered from made-ground layer 302. These include one other *imbrex* fragment (171 g) and pieces from 6 *tegula* (one with part of the upper cut-away surviving; two with a double finger-smear groove adjacent to the flange; one a minimum of 320 mm long). The six brick fragments from this deposit are all in the region of 40 mm thick, but only one is otherwise measurable, having one complete length/width (262 mm). This probably derives from one of the small, thinner brick forms (*bessalis*, *pedalis* or *lydion*), commonly used in hypocausts, floors or as lacing/bonding courses in walls (Brodrigg 1987, 34-40). These forms were all made in the Crookhorn tilery (Soffe et al 1989, 74), although the 262 mm dimension is not directly paralleled in the figures given.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the AMIR.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The AMIR was successful in its stated aims, with the monitoring of the groundworks associated with the new classroom identifying a single archaeological feature containing Romano-British artefacts associated with the Roman Tile kiln excavated in the 1970s. A wall of likely 20th century was also recorded, along with a layer of made ground.

8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 The Romano-British feature in the southern extent of Area 3 was only partially revealed and was not found to continue into pad holes to the east, west or north. The lack of continuation of the feature suggests that this may be a pit contemporary with the kiln to the north, other examples of which (pits and post pads) were identified during the 1970s excavation. The artefacts recovered are of a form common amongst the pottery previously recovered from this site, so this is clearly a feature related to the Roman Kiln site activity. Due to the limitations of the current investigation the full extent and nature of the feature could not be investigated
- 8.2.2 The presence of the Roman feature indicates that there is clearly surviving archaeology at the site outside of the previous 1970s investigation area, and which is highly likely to be associated with Roman tile kiln. Although evidence for more recent levelling was encountered, in the form of a made ground deposit, neither the archaeological horizon or the natural geology appear to have been truncated. Given the small scope of the pad holes it has highlighted that should any further groundworks be undertaken at the school there is a clear potential to reveal further archaeological features and artefacts associated with the tile kiln.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the AMIR is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Museums Service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code A2022.5. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document case of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further



comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 9.3.5 The pottery will be retained for long-term storage. The ceramic building material, predominantly consisting of redeposited fragments from made ground and all of types known to have been made in the Crookhorn tiler is considered to be of limited research potential, the complete length/width will be retained, but the remainder will be used in Wessex Archaeology's reference collection.

Documentary records

- 9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 2**). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.



10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench tables

Trench No 1		Length 50 m	Width 0.40 m	Depth 0.55 m
Easting 468676.95		Northing 107432.60		m OD 53.08
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
101		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey silty loam with rooting and rare small stone inclusions.	0–0.11
102		Made ground	Mixed material consisting of varied clays, sands and chalk.	0.11+
103	104	Wall	Linear wall aligned NW-SE with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from orange brick and bonded with hard yellowish sandy mortar. Maximum height: 0.10 m.	
104	103	Cut of wall	Cut for brick wall, unidentified in the trench	

Trench No 2		Length 5 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 0.35 m
Easting 468650.85		Northing 107435.61		m OD 52.30
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
201		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty loam with rooting and rare small stone inclusions.	0.05
202		Made ground	Made ground - mid greyish brown sandy clay with mixed sands, clays, chalk, brick and tile inclusions	0.35
203		Natural	Natural - mid greyish yellow sandy clay with common rounded and sub-rounded flint river pebbles	0.35+

Trench No 3		Length 18 m	Width 10 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting 468660.24		Northing 107435.19		m OD 52.56
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
301		Topsoil	Topsoil, mid brown silty loam with a thin turf and humus rich horizon, it contained common small flint and stone pebbles and grits that were well sorted	0–0.26
302		Made ground	Made ground - greyish brown sandy clay with mixed sands, clays, chalk, brick and tile inclusions, and extending over the whole area.	0.25–0.34



303		Natural	Natural - mid greyish yellow sandy clay with common rounded and sub-rounded flint river pebbles	0.34+
304		Natural	As above - seen as side of cut	
305	306	Cut	Linear unidentified feature aligned NNE to SSE with steep, concave sides and a sloping base. Depth: 0.29 m.	
306	305	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with common pebbles	

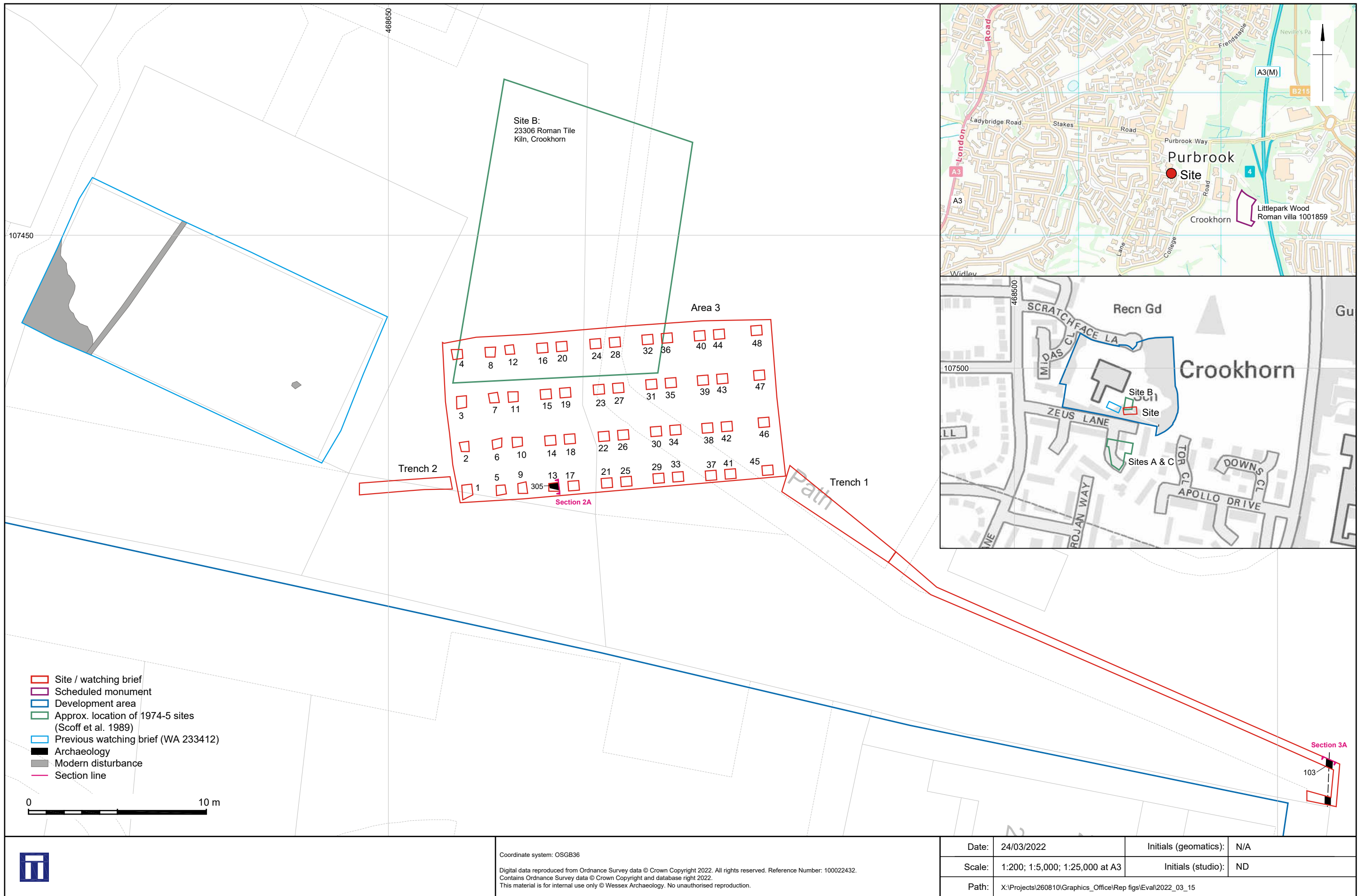


Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-505379
Project Name	Watching Brief at Riverside Community Special School, Waterlooville, Hampshire
Site name	Riverside Community Special School
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	Riverside Community Special School, Waterlooville, Hampshire
Planning Id	HCC/2021/0756
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	22-Feb-2022 - 25-Feb-2022
Location	Riverside Community Special School, Waterlooville, Hampshire NGR : SU 68656 07458 LL : 50.86256353705, -1.02583819466774 12 Fig : 468656,107458
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Hampshire District : Havant Parish : Havant, unparished area
Project Methodology	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council Property Services to carry out archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording during the excavation of the footprint for a modular temporary classroom.</p> <p>The site lies to the south of a Roman tile kiln excavated in the 1970s (Soffe et al) 1989), and the southern edge of excavation of the 1970's investigation was identified in the current work</p> <p>The groundworks for the temporary classroom involved an initial strip of the overburden within the proposed building's footprint, followed by the excavation of 48 pad holes, together with two service trenches.</p>
Project Results	<p>A feature was encountered in one of the pad holes The pad was small in size (c. 0.50m x 0.50m) so very little of the feature was exposed. However, there was a clearly visible cut through the natural, running NNE to SSW on the eastern side of the pad hole. The fill contained Romano-British Rowlands Castle ware pottery of 2nd to 3^d Century date and ceramic building material (CBM), indicating an association to the Roman kiln site excavated in the 1970s.</p>
Keywords	Feature - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ceramic - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Hampshire County Council Property Services



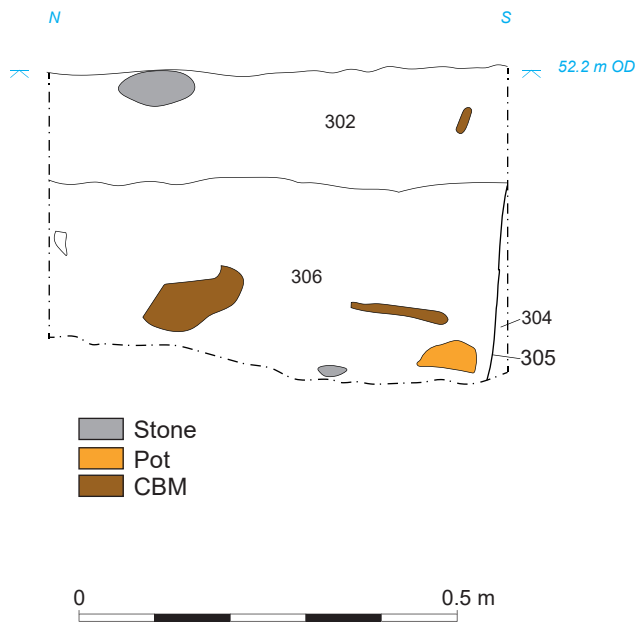
HER	Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	J, Kaines
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire County Council Arts & Museums Service



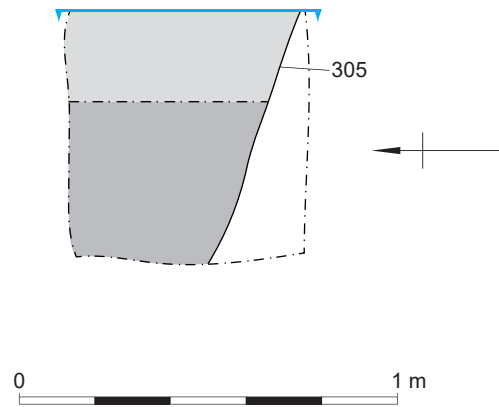
Site location plan

Figure 1

A. West facing section of cut 305



B. Plan of feature 305



C. West-facing section of pad with cut 305 (with 0.5 m scale)

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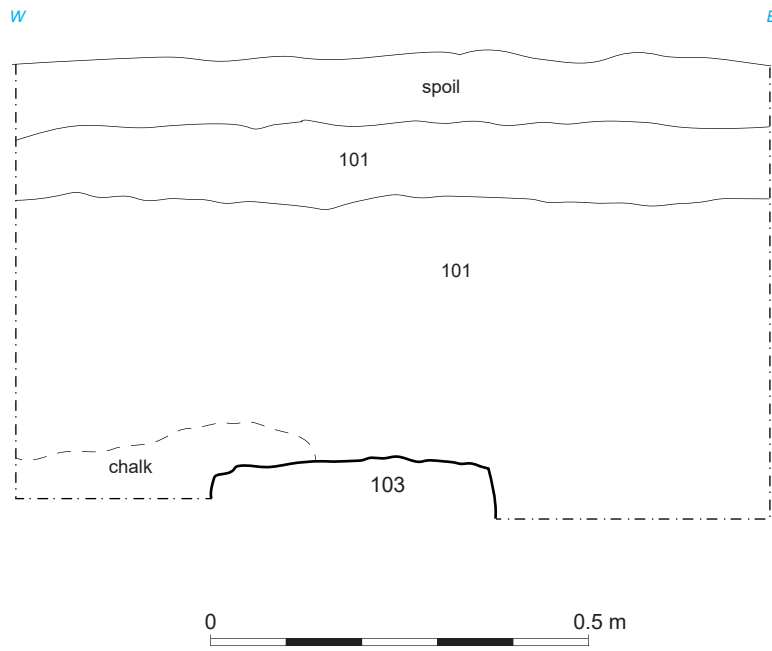
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Illustrator: ND

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A. South facing section of Trench 1 showing wall 103



B. South facing section of wall 103 in service trench (with 0.2 m scale)

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Figure 4: View from the east of wall 103 in service trench 1 (no scale)



Figure 5: View from west of pad locations prior to excavation


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Figure 6: East-facing section through Area 3 (1 m scale)



Figure 7: View through trench 2 from the north (1 m scale)



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Figure 8: View of stripped area showing the line of the excavation of the kiln site (1 m scale)



Figure 9: Overview of main strip from East (1 m scale)

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