



South Downs College Waterlooville, Hampshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report





**SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE,
WATERLOOVILLE,
HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report

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**South Downs College,
Waterlooville,
Hampshire**

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by South Downs College to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record investigation during groundwork at South Downs College, Waterlooville, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 453909 106801.

The archaeological work was required as a condition of the planning consent granted by Havant Borough Council for the construction of synthetic turf sports pitch (measuring 100m x 50m) with associated flood lighting and landscaping. Prior to the construction of the sports pitch the site required re-grading, shaping and reinstatement using a cut and fill methodology, and it was during this phase of the works that the archaeological strip, map and record investigation was conducted.

During the fieldwork two Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British cremation burials and a possible cenotaph were recorded. As the excavation progressed it became clear that more archaeological features and deposits were likely to be present within the site at a depth lower than the deepest level proposed to be disturbed by the construction of the sports pitch. Therefore, following a site meeting with the Senior Archaeological at Hampshire County Council, it was agreed not to strip the site to a level where these remains would be exposed, but rather keep to the original formation level, so that these remains could be preserved *in situ* below the completed sports pitch. This approach will serve to protect these features from further damage. The full extent and limits of the cremation cemetery remains, at present, unknown.

The fieldwork was conducted intermittently between March and June 2012.

**SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE,
WATERLOOVILLE****Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by South Downs College and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to John Mansfield and Julie Moxey in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council who monitored the work on behalf of the local authority.

Thanks are also due to AP Thompson Construction for their assistance during the project.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr. The watching brief was conducted by Simon Flaherty, Stephen Beach and Jo Condliffe, and the excavation of the cremation burials was conducted by Stephen Beach and Matthew Kendall.

The report was compiled by Stephen Beach and Sue Farr, with contributions by Jacqueline I. McKinley (Human Bone), Sarah Wyles (Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal) and Lorraine Mephram (Pottery). Samples were processed by Alex Bauer and Nicola Mulhall, and the figures were produced by Kenneth Lymer.

**SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE,
WATERLOOVILLE****Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by South Downs College (the Client) to conduct an archaeological Strip, Map and Record investigation at South Downs College, Waterlooville, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 453909 106801 (hereafter the 'Site').

1.1.2 The watching brief was required as a condition of planning consent granted by Havant Borough Council (APP/11/01488) for the construction of a full sized synthetic turf sports pitch with flood lighting, associated earthworks and landscaping at the Site. The sports pitch measures 100m x 50m with 4.5m margins to the back of the goals and 3m margins to the sides. It will be enclosed within a 5.0m high fence behind the goals, and a 3.9m high fence around the perimeter.

1.1.3 Prior to the construction of the sports pitch the Site required regrading, shaping and reinstatement through a cut and fill methodology, and it was during this phase of the works that the archaeological strip, map and record investigation was undertaken.

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), setting out the methodologies and standards to be implemented during the archaeological works, was prepared in advance of the fieldwork (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The WSI was submitted to and approved by the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council prior to any groundworks commencing.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The 0.98ha Site is located in the south-east of Waterlooville and forms part of a wider 2.3ha area of open grassland used for recreation. It is bounded by woodland to the north and residential development to the south.

1.2.2 A natural ridge runs broadly east to west across the Site at 56.6m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land falls away to 54.55 aOD towards the wooded area to the north and falls to 53.40 aOD towards the residential area to the south.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey map for the area (1:50,000 Solid and Drift Series Sheet 316) indicates that the underlying geology of the Site consists of Bagshot Sands.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**2.1 Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record**

2.1.1 Although no known sites are recorded within the Site itself, the Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) maintained by Hampshire County

Council indicates a number of finds and features have been recorded in close proximity to the Site including Romano-British and medieval features.

2.2 Previous archaeological investigations

- 2.2.1 A number of archaeological watching briefs have been maintained during small scale development works within the College grounds. During excavations for a MUGA (SAS 2006) immediately to the east of the Site, a single V-shaped ditch on a south-east/north-west axis was identified. Although the ditch contained several sherds of possible prehistoric pottery, due to its alignment with Scratchface Lane to the north, it was considered to be of probable medieval date.
- 2.2.2 In addition, an evaluation (SAS 2004), and subsequently a watching brief (SAS 2005), were undertaken in association with the construction of a new car park at the college. A concentration of flints and tiles pressed into the natural sandy clay were uncovered and interpreted as the remnants of a previously recorded Roman road, known to run from Chichester in the west to Bitterne in the east. The course of the road was not clearly visible across the area, suggesting that modern deep ploughing had severely truncated the road.
- 2.2.3 A further archaeological watching brief (SAS 2008) was maintained during the excavation of test pits prior to development for a new college building. A single undated ditch was observed but no other significant deposits or finds were noted.
- 2.2.4 A Scheduled Romano-British villa (HA 328) is recorded to the east of the Site at Littlepark Wood. Elements of the footings were discovered in 1925 and subsequently excavated. The excavations identified two phases of Romano-British occupation on the site, the later comprising a corridor villa with two rows of rooms behind it.
- 2.2.5 Further evidence of Romano-British occupation in the area was recorded during excavations associated with the residential development to the south of the Site where a Roman building was discovered.
- 2.2.6 Groundworks associated with the construction of the Riverside Community School immediately to the west of the Site identified a number of medieval settlement features including gullies, ditches and part of a house platform with two flint-packed postholes on its eastern edge. Immediately to the east of the house platform a shell midden was also recorded (SHARG 1976).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The objective of the archaeological strip, map and record investigation were to establish within the constraints of the agreed strategy, the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition and depth of any surviving archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed works.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork and recording

- 4.1.1 In accordance with the construction programme for the Site, the initial stage of archaeological works comprised a strip, map and record investigation within the footprint of the proposed pitch (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 The overburden was removed using a 360⁰ excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation proceeded in controlled spits until the top of archaeological levels, the top of natural deposits or the lowest formation level of the construction was reached.
- 4.1.3 Stripped areas were inspected by Wessex Archaeology and were only released for further works once the archaeologist on Site was satisfied that no archaeological features or deposits were present, or that any present archaeological feature were suitably recorded.
- 4.1.4 The Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council and the Client were informed of any archaeological features or deposits identified at the earliest opportunity, and a Site meeting was held to discuss the scope of further work and mitigation necessary to ensure that a suitable record was made of any archaeological remains prior to their destruction or preservation *in situ*.
- 4.1.5 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system (Wessex Archaeology, 2012).
- 4.1.6 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (a minimum scale of 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.
- 4.1.7 A full photographic record was maintained during the work using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of 12.1 megapixels. Digital images were subject to a managed quality control and curation processes which embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures long term accessibility of the image set.
- 4.1.8 The excavated area and associated archaeological remains and other features of relevance to the project were digitally surveyed using a Leica Viva GNSS.
- 4.1.9 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2008) as appropriate.

4.2 Finds

- 4.2.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.

4.2.2 All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998).

4.2.3 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed in accordance with the *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos.2* and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with the relevant museum.

4.3 Environmental sampling

4.3.1 Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling was used for the sampling of archaeological and environmental deposits and structures.

4.4 Human Remains

4.4.1 Cremated human remains were left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussions the Client, Coroner and the Archaeology Development Control department at Hampshire County Council, it was decided that any human remains that were exposed, or above the lowest construction formation level at the Site and which were likely to be impacted by the development would be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence (12-0038) as obtained by Wessex Archaeology. Human remains which were below the construction formation level were preserved *in situ*, once it was agreed with the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council that they would not be impacted by this development.

4.4.2 All excavation and post-excavation of human remains was conducted in accordance with the standards set out in IFA Technical Paper *13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*.

4.4.3 The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Mechanical stripping began at the south-eastern extent of the Site, and proceeded within the defined limits of the sports pitch in a north-westerly direction.

5.1.2 As noted above, the Site is situated on a low ridge with lower ground to the north and south; the broad apex of this ridge extended across the centre of the Site in a north-west to south-east direction. It was discovered on mechanical stripping that a relative high point in the underlying natural geology was present at the south-eastern end of the Site. This topographical feature produced a slight and gentle downward slope which extended in a north-westerly direction.

5.1.3 Given the nature of the local topography, natural geology was only reached at the maximum construction formation level (depth) on the top of the ridge in the south-eastern end of the Site, representing 9.4% (0.067ha) of the total

area of the Site. Subsoil was reached across the remainder of the ridge and comprised 33.50% (0.239ha) of the Site. In the northern and southern sections of the Site the construction formation level was achieved by building up with hardcore and subsoil derived material. In these areas, which covered 57.10% of the Site (0.407ha) a topsoil only strip was conducted (**Figure 1**). No archaeological features were identified in these built up areas, due to the limited depth of excavation, although it is almost certain that archaeological features are present below the formation level in these areas.

5.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

5.2.1 A full soil sequence was only recorded in the south-eastern end of the Site, and comprised;

Parent material (Natural geology) – 0.46m below ground level (BGL) (56.24m aOD) – Mid to light yellow-brown sand with common patches of rounded flint gravel and pebbles and iron panning, and discrete but large areas of mid brown clay.

B Horizon (Subsoil) – 0.46m – 0.22m BGL (56.24m aOD to 56.48m aOD) – Mid yellow brown sandy clay with rare inclusions of rounded flint pebbles.

A Horizon (Topsoil) – 0 – 0.22m BGL (56.70m aOD to 56.48m aOD) – Mid grey-brown loam with common inclusions of fractured flint rubble.

5.2.2 At the north-western end of the Site the recorded soil sequence comprised;

B Horizon (Subsoil) – 0.16m to a maximum depth of 0.31m BGL being reached (56.25m aOD to 56.40m aOD→) – Mid yellow brown sandy clay with rare inclusions of rounded flint pebbles.

A Horizon (Topsoil) - 0 to 0.16m BGL (56.56m aOD to 56.40m aOD) – Mid grey-brown loam with common inclusions of fractured flint rubble.

5.2.3 Modern material was identified throughout the A Horizon and within the upper half of the B Horizon, indicating notable levels of modern disturbance within the Site.

5.3 Archaeological features and deposits

5.3.1 One linear ditch (**125**), one possible cenotaph (**118**), two cremation graves (**122** and **126**) and a discrete spread of pottery (**OB1**) were recorded during the fieldwork (**Figure 1**).

5.3.2 The possible cenotaph **118** and the two cremation graves **122** and **126** were located in the central portion of the Site, at the high point of the broad east-west ridge.

5.3.3 The upper portions of possible cenotaph **118** were identified within the subsoil deposits at the construction formation level of the Site. As this feature was exposed, and would be damaged by the construction processes, it was decided in accordance with the Ministry of Justice Licence (see above) that full archaeological excavation was an appropriate course of action. During the excavation of the cenotaph, two further cremation graves

were exposed (**122** and **126**). Both these graves were identified at a depth below the construction formation level; but as cremation grave **122** had been fully exposed and compromised by the excavation of cenotaph **118**, it was fully excavated. Cremation grave **126** was only partially exposed and remained unexcavated. This feature will be preserved *in situ*.

- 5.3.4 It is considered probable that further cremation graves are present within the Site, and that possible cenotaph **118** and the two nearby cremation graves represent a portion of a wider spread of this feature type, perhaps a cemetery, preserved *in situ* below the present formation level of the sports pitch.
- 5.3.5 Cremation grave **122** was found to be truncated by later cenotaph **118**. Whether this truncation event is indicative of accident, spatial pressure or design is not clear, however the immediate proximity of unexcavated cremation grave **126** to the south-east of grave **122** may indicate spatial pressure, perhaps suggesting further graves within the immediate area. Cremation grave **122** was found to be sub-ovoid in shape, 0.35m in diameter, and survived to a minimum depth of 0.13m.
- 5.3.6 Cenotaph **118** truncated the north-eastern third of cremation grave **122**. The pit itself was 0.32m in diameter and survived to a depth of at least 0.20m deep. Placed within the pit was an upright ceramic vessel (**120**) of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British date, which was in-filled with deposit **121**. Deposit **121** contained only a small amount of cremated human bone (0.7g of possible sub-infant bone) and probably filled vessel **120** during the backfilling process, or as part of the post-depositional process. The deliberate backfill surrounding vessel **120** (in particular deposits **113**, **116** and **119**) contained probable re-deposited pyre debris, rather than the cremated remains of a single individual. This pyre debris contained small quantities of cremated human bone from at least two separate individuals (56.5g sub adult/adult, 4.1g immature <18 years and 0.3g infant), and ferrous material; the volume of this material is not considered large enough to represent a single cremation event (see below). The final backfilling of cenotaph **118** was also found to contain pieces of burnt flint (13g) and thirteen sherds (64g) of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British flint tempered pottery.
- 5.3.7 Cremation grave **126** was situated directly to the south-east of cremation grave **122**. It was only partially exposed and remained unexcavated to be preserved *in situ*.
- 5.3.8 Located c. 8.00m north-west of cremation graves **118**, **122** and **126** a discrete spread of pottery (**OB1**) was detected within the subsoil horizon. This comprised 149 sherds (940g) of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British flint tempered pottery which originated from a single, presumably cremation burial related vessel. The vessel appeared to have been disturbed by past activity, perhaps ploughing. The concentration of pottery suggests it had not travelled far from its initial deposition location, however, no cremated human remains were observed within the spread. Although cremated human remains were not identified with this vessel, its presence c. 8.00m distant from cremation burials **118**, **122** and **126** is indicative of a probable wider distribution of cremation burials across the Site.

5.3.9 Ditch **125** was situated at the south-eastern extent of the Site (**Figure 1**). It extended in a north-west to south-east direction for approximately 25.00m across the exposed natural geology before being lost under the unexcavated subsoil deposits to the north. Ditch **125** was found to measure between 0.65m and 1.06m wide and 0.25m deep. Variations in the width of the ditch were related to the nature of the underlying geology; where clay deposits were crossed the ditch was narrower, and where sandy deposits were encountered, the ditch was cut wider, presumably in an attempt to preserve its overall integrity and reduced edge collapse. The ditch contained a primary edge derived fill of sand and clay, which exhibited no clear direction of deposition. The secondary and final fill of the ditch, was topsoil derived and found to contain one sherd (2g) of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British sandy ware pottery.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the Site, of which the main component comprised cremated human remains and associated pottery, including two partial vessels (see **Appendix 1**).

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery assemblage is dominated by sherds from two partial vessels, one from cenotaph **118** (vessel **120**), and the second from discrete spread **OB1** (context **117**). Vessel **120** was associated with a very small quantity of cremated human bone (see below), found both inside the vessel and in the backfill around it. No human remains were associated with the sherds from **OB1**, but this could nevertheless represent a second funerary vessel.

6.2.2 Vessel **120** is in a coarse sandy fabric. It survives in a very fragmentary state, and only one small rim sherd is present, but this is sufficient to identify the vessel as a bead rim jar, of Late Iron Age or early Romano-British date. Three sherds within the vessel (fill **121**) are in a similar but not identical fabric, and are likely to be residual.

6.2.3 The sherds from **OB1** are in a coarsely flint-tempered fabric with poorly sorted inclusions. Only body sherds are present here, and the overall form is uncertain, but this vessel is also likely have a similar date range to vessel **120**. Two sherds from grave **122** (context **123**) are in a similar coarse fabric, but are likely to be residual in this context.

6.2.4 With the exception of one small sherd in a sandy fabric (context **102**), all of the remaining pottery is in a distinctive fabric, densely tempered with fine, well sorted flint. This group includes rim sherds from an everted rim jar, from subsoil layer **124**.

6.2.5 Despite the paucity of diagnostic material, and the longevity of flint-tempered fabrics in the region, this small assemblage has been dated to the Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British period, probably 1st century AD. A very similar range was recorded on a nearby site to the west of Waterlooville (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

6.3 Other finds

6.3.1 Other finds comprise three small pieces of slag (probably fuel ash slag, and not necessarily connected with metalworking), an incomplete copper alloy ring (diameter c. 70mm) from subsoil layer **104** and one piece of burnt, unworked flint from context **109**, within cenotaph **118**. None of these finds is datable.

6.4 Human bone

6.4.1 Cremated bone from five contexts was subject to a rapid scan to determine its condition and demographic data, any readily observably pathological lesions and pyre goods, and to assess the type of deposit represented. The material derived from two intercutting features; the stratigraphically latest contained an almost complete Early Romano-British vessel and the earlier feature contained redeposited sherds of similar date (**Appendix 2**).

6.4.2 The features survived to relatively substantial depths of 0.12m (**122**) and 0.20m (**118**) and little or no bone is likely to have been lost as a result of disturbance. The bone was slightly worn and chalky in appearance, and little or no trabecular bone was observed in the assemblage. Such observations are typical of cremated remains found in acidic burial environments such as those prevalent at Waterlooville (sandy clay).

6.4.3 The remains of a minimum of one individual were identified; a sub-adult/adult, possibly female, from the unurned burial in grave **122**. The nature of the deposits within cut **118** are debatable but the vessel was almost totally devoid of bone, most of the little recovered from the cut deriving from a deposit of what probably comprised redeposited pyre debris made in the base. As there appears to be no suggestion of deliberate disturbance to the fills within this cut, the deposit appears most likely to represent a cenotaph (McKinley 2004).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A total of 16 small bulk samples were taken from two cremation related deposits of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date. These were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal as well as cremated bone.

7.2 Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10–x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 3**.

7.2.2 The flots were generally small with varying quantities of rooty material that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material exhibited varying degrees of preservation.

- 7.2.3 No charred plant remains were recorded within these samples.
- 7.2.4 Wood charcoal fragments of >4 mm were recovered in small quantities.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 This fieldwork has identified a number of archaeological features which are consistent with an early Romano-British cremation cemetery being present within the Site. The true extent of this cemetery is not known as the construction formation level of the development only reached a level where archaeological remains could be positively identified in the eastern portion of the Site.
- 8.1.2 In the central portion of the Site, the identification of artefactual remains in the overlying subsoil horizon led to the identification of cremation burial related deposits dating to the Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British period, probably the 1st century AD to the west. It is tempting to speculate that this cemetery extended in a north-west/south-east direction following the broad topographical ridge which extends across the Site.
- 8.1.3 It is not clear whether the small north-west/south-east aligned ditch located in the eastern area of the Site, relates to the same phase of activity as the cremation cemetery. One sherd of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the upper fill of this feature, but this could easily be residual, and derived from the topsoil. This ditch was not large and almost certainly represents a simple field boundary ditch.

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Charred plant remains

- 9.1.1 There is no potential due to the absence of charred plant remains.

9.2 Wood charcoal

- 9.2.1 Although wood charcoal analysis has the potential to provide information on the range of species and the management and exploitation of the local woodland resource, as well as local funerary practices, the potential for obtaining such information from these samples is likely to be very limited due to the paucity of wood charcoal recovered and as a result, no further work is proposed.

9.3 Cremated remains

- 9.3.1 Further analysis and publication of the results is recommended.

10 PROPOSALS FOR PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE

10.1 Publication proposal

- 10.1.1 It is proposed that the results of the excavation should be published as a short note, summarising the results presented in this report, and be submitted for publication in a suitable journal (Hampshire Studies) and made available online (OASIS).

- 10.1.2 The report will comprise a brief introduction detailing the circumstances of the project and its aims and objectives; a description of the archaeological remains recorded, summaries of the finds and environmental data contained in this report, the results of the cremated bone analysis and a short discussion of the results.
- 10.1.3 A copy of this assessment report will be deposited with the NMR at Swindon and the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record.
- 10.1.4 In addition, an Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form have been completed for submission to the Wiltshire SMR. Once approved, this will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

10.2 Preparation and deposition

- 10.2.1 Arrangements will be made with the local museum for the deposition of the archive. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage.
- 10.2.2 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive was produced. The primary archive, including copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the relevant museum, no later than six months after completion of the work.
- 10.2.3 All archive elements are marked with the site code (**84530**), and a full index has been prepared. The archive comprises the following:
- 1 A4 File
 - Photographs
- 10.2.4 The completed project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

10.3 Copyright

- 10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification or Design.
- 10.3.2 Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).
- 10.3.3 Wessex Archaeology will also grant licence to the relevant museum for the use of the Trust's archives.

10.4 Security Copy

- 10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

11 REFERENCES

- McKinley, J. I. 2004 The human remains and aspects of pyre technology and cremation rituals. In: H. Cool *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria* Britannia Monograph Series 21, 283-309.
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- South Hampshire Archaeological Research Group Newsletter 1976 No 16
- Wessex Archaeology, 2008, Land to the west of Waterlooville, Hampshire: post-excavation assessment report, unpubl. client rep., ref 65803.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2012 South Downs College, Waterlooville, Hampshire – Written Scheme of Investigation – Method Statement for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Investigation

APPENDIX 1: ALL FINDS BY CONTEXT (NUMBER / WEIGHT IN GRAMMES)

Table 1

Context	Human Bone (wt.)	Pottery	Other Finds
102		1/2	
104			3 slag; 1 copper alloy
109		1/1	1 burnt flint
110		2/10	
113	1		
115		3/34	
116	4	4/4	
117		149/940	
119	57	1/5	
120		139/531	
121	1	3/8	
123	245	14/63	
124		13/83	
TOTAL	308	330/1681	

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM ASSESSMENT OF CREMATED REMAINS

Table 2

context	cut	deposit type	bone weight	age/sex	comment
113	118	'backfill'	0.3g	>infant	probably human, single scrap long bone shaft
116	118	'backfill'	4.1g	?immature (<18.yr.)	slightly worn & chalky
119	118	?rpd*	56.5g	subadult/adult >18.yr.	slightly worn & chalky; numerous bone fragments fused within ferrous material
121	118	?cenotaph	0.7g	>infant	few scraps worn long bone shaft, mostly from low half of vessel
123	122	unurned burial	244.5g	subadult/adult >15.yr. ??female	slightly worn & chalky; some bone fused within ferrous material; few fragments slightly grey

KEY: * rpd – re-deposited pyre debris

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Table 3

Feature	Context	Quadrant	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm
Cremation Related Deposits										
Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British										
118	119	NE	1	1	10	20	-	-	-	2/2 ml
118	119	NW	2	1	10	35	-	-	-	2/1 ml
118	119	SE	3	2	10	15	-	-	-	2/2 ml
118	119	SW	4	1	7	20	-	-	-	1/2 ml
122	123	SW	5	2.5	25	20	-	-	-	3/5 ml
122	123	NE	6	2	10	25	-	-	-	3/2 ml
122	123	NW	7	1	5	15	-	-	-	1/1 ml
122	123	SE	8	3	10	20	-	-	-	2/2 ml
118/122	116	SW 0.05-0.10 m	9	2	10	20	-	-	-	2/3 ml
118/122	116	SE 0.05-0.10 m	10	2	10	10	-	-	-	2/3 ml
118/122	116	NE 0.05-0.10 m	11	2	10	25	-	-	-	3/2 ml
118/122	116	NW 0.05-0.10 m	12	2	5	35	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml
118/122	111	SW 0.0-0.05 m	13	2	7	40	-	-	-	0/1 ml
118/122	111	SE 0.0-0.05 m	14	2	5	35	-	-	-	<1/1 ml
118/122	111	NW 0.0-0.05 m	15	2	5	40	-	-	-	0/<1 ml
118/122	111	NE 0.0-0.05 m	16	2	5	50	-	-	-	0/<1 ml

APPENDIX 4: OASIS RECORD FORM
South Downs College, Waterlooville - Wessex Archaeology
OASIS ID - wessexar1-132791
Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	24 August 2012

Completed sections in current version

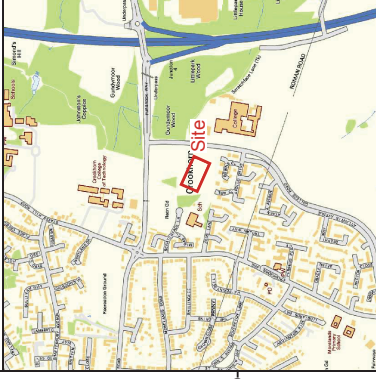
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?

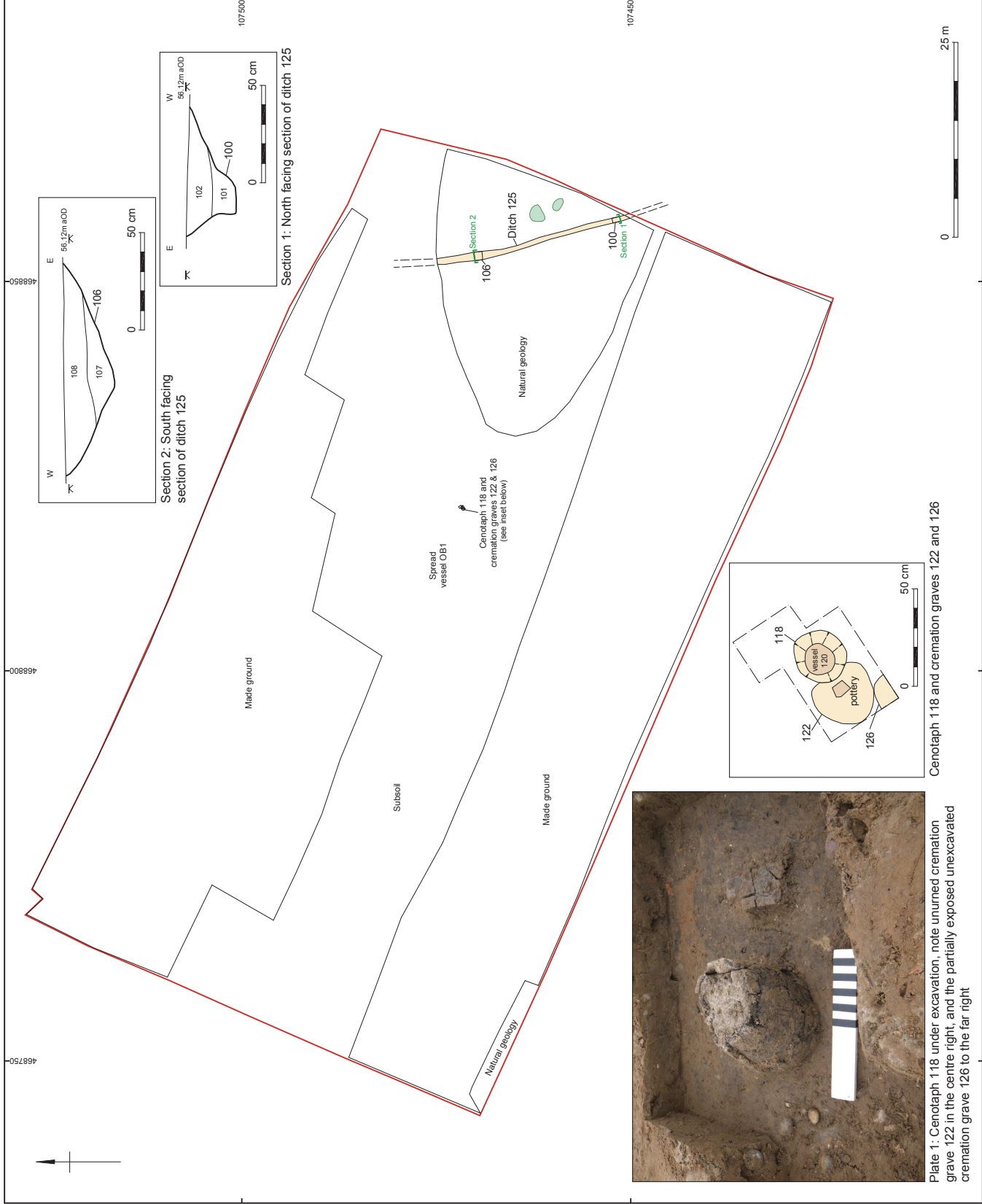


- Site
- Archaeology
- Ceramic
- Tree throw

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Date:	16/07/12
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20,000, 1:500 & insets 1:20 at A3
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\84530\DO\Report Figs
	recorct12_07\84530_record.dwg



Cenotaph 118 and cremation graves 122 and 126

Plate 1: Cenotaph 118 under excavation, note unurned cremation grave 122 in the centre right, and the partially exposed unexcavated cremation grave 126 to the far right



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