



Land at Blendworth Crescent, Havant, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref:
16/07361/FUL
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November 2016



**Land at Blendworth Crescent
Havant, Hampshire**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation on Land at Blendworth Crescent, Havant, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference 471405 107345. A planning application (Ref. APP/16/00464) was submitted to Havant Borough Council on behalf of Portsmouth City Council for the proposed redevelopment of the Site. Permission was granted by Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority, on 29th September 2016 subject to a number of conditions which included conditions on archaeological works.

The evaluation comprised of the investigation and recording of ten archaeological evaluation trial trenches equivalent to a 4% sample of the site. The evaluation was undertaken to inform the nature and scope of any archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of construction associated with the proposed development.

The evaluation revealed that the Site was covered by a depth of made ground, over 1.2 m thick in some places. The soil sequence on the site indicates that the site had been mechanically stripped in the past and subsequently built up with layers of redeposited natural clays and gravels. A former boundary ditch associated with a field boundary noted on an 1842 tithe map was identified in two trenches and investigations in one of the trenches revealed modern debris from the ditch. No other archaeological remains were observed during the evaluation. The fieldwork was completed over the course of four days between the 14th and the 17th November 2016.



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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd for commissioning the work and in particular Jonathan Fern, Mark Gray and Henk Matthee for their help and support during the course of the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the support and assistance of Neil Adam (Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council).

The evaluation was undertaken by Rachel Williams, Elisenda Gimeno, Thomas Slater and James Osborn. This report was compiled by Rachel Williams. The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Ruth Panes.



Land at Blendworth Crescent Havant, Hampshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd (the Client) to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Blendworth Crescent, Havant, Hampshire PO9 2BE, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 471405 107345 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A planning application (ref. APP/16/00464) was submitted to Havant Borough Council on behalf of Portsmouth City Council for the proposed redevelopment of the Site, comprising the construction of 48 residential dwellings comprising 20 houses and 28 flats with associated landscaping, car parking, and bin and cycle storage. Permission was granted by Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), on 29 September 2016 subject to a number of conditions. Conditions 8, 9 and 13 apply to archaeology:

8. No development hereby permitted shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority. The assessment should initially take the form of a geophysical survey of the site, followed by trial trenches targeted on features identified by the geophysics, with further trenching located upon any blank areas. All trenching within blank areas should target upon the footprints of the proposed new houses, flats, garages and car parks as well as the route of the new access roads in order to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered are recognised, characterised and recorded.

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.*

9. No development hereby permitted shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: *To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generation and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.*

13. Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the south of Blendworth Crescent, Havant, approximately 13 km from Portsmouth and 14 km from Chichester, in the county of Hampshire. The Site is bounded to the north and west by fences, mature trees and vegetation to the rear of the residential properties fronting Blendworth Crescent and Stockheath Lane, respectively. The southern boundary is a hedgerow and fence-line, with Trosnant Junior School beyond.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land encompassing approximately 1.15 ha which prior to the proposed redevelopment was in use as a recreation area, mainly for dog walkers. The Site is predominantly grassland, although also includes a central disused, surfaced play area and a north-south asphalt footpath (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.3 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 10 m to 13 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Palaeogene Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by Quaternary Head deposits of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel with overlying superficial deposits recorded as River Terrace Deposits – undifferentiated (British Geological Survey on-line viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Heritage Statement (HS) undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2016a) examined the potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the Site through considering records of known assets provided by the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Hampshire and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) within a defined Study Area. Historic maps and other primary and secondary sources were also consulted. The results of the HS are summarised below.
- 2.1.2 The HS concluded that despite the limited known archaeological data within the Study Area, there is the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains within the Site. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation – because this suburb was developed in the 1950s before the planning guidance relating to the need to investigate archaeology existed – the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available information.
- 2.1.3 The gradiometer geophysical survey (WA 2016b) undertaken within the Site did not detect any definite anomalies of archaeological interest, but may have had varying success due to strong magnetic responses. Linear anomalies relating to a former field boundary and three footpaths have been identified, as well as the route of a possible service. The majority of the Site is dominated by strong magnetic responses, likely relating to made ground and levelling from the surrounding residential and school development in the 1950s. Such strong

magnetic responses make interpretation of anomalies within the data difficult and have the potential to mask weaker archaeological anomalies.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields or Conservation Area) within the Site itself. Six Grade II Listed Buildings, four Conservation Areas and a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden lie within the wider Study Area, none of these lie immediately adjacent to the Site and are all located over 500 m away.

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations

2.3.1 There are no records of any previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the Site, apart from the aforementioned HS and geophysical survey associated with this development (WA 2016a and 2016b). However, other limited investigations are recorded within the Study Area including desk based assessments and small excavations. Whilst Iron Age and Romano-British features were excavated approximately 650 m southeast of the Site, other investigations recorded no archaeological evidence.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation were:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *The evaluation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work; and*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered.*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, and*
- *To prepare a report on the results of the evaluation.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in the agreed WSI (WA 2016c) and comprised of the excavation of ten machine-excavated trial trenches to allow for a 4% sample of Site to be evaluated (**Figure 1**). The WSI proposed ten 25m long by 1.8m wide trenches which was updated to ten 30m by 1.6m wide trenches at the fieldwork stage. Three of the trenches (**Trenches 3, 6 and 10**) were reduced in length due to on site constraint's during fieldwork. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014a).

3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist.

3.2.3 The spoil from the trenches was scanned visually and with a metal detector for artefacts.



- 3.2.4 All deposits were recorded using WA's pro forma record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts.
- 3.2.5 A full photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long-term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.6 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit, using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.7 A unique site code 113051 was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A former boundary ditch associated with a field boundary noted on a 1842 tithe map was identified in two trenches (**Trenches 2 and 8**) as an east west aligned linear (**Figure 1**). Investigations within **Trench 2** did not produce any dating evidence however the ditch within **Trench 8** contained modern debris including plastic.
- 4.1.2 No other archaeological remains were identified in the evaluation.

4.1 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.1.1 The stratigraphy across the Site was generally uniform comprising of a clay natural overlain by a modern greyish brown silty clay loam followed by recently redeposited natural clays and gravels, up to 1.2 m in depth but occasionally exceeding this depth and capped with a dark loam covered with turf.
- 4.1.2 The underlying natural clay geology comprised a mid yellowish-grey clay with common inclusions of angular, sub angular and sub rounded flint cobbles and gravel. The natural was very compact often with a distinct horizon with the overburden. The natural was noted at various depths between 9.5 m aOD and 10.9 m aOD.
- 4.1.3 The overburden comprised of a series of distinctive layers, varying in type and density across the Site (**Plates 1 and 2**). A dark grey loamy layer was frequently the lowest layer of made ground, but it is probable that this layer was deposited rather than being a buried topsoil (**Plate 1**). The following layers comprised of layers of clays and gravels with little or no anthropogenic material, although rare inclusions of complete bricks were noted and some of the layers contained iron objects, plastic and fragments of ceramic building materials (CBM). Tip lines were visible within the made ground in some of the trench sections. These layers have been interpreted as made ground comprising of locally derived redeposited natural clays and gravels.
- 4.1.4 Evidence for wheel ruts cutting in to the natural was noted in Trenches 6 and 7. This combined with the visible sharp horizon with the natural clay and the overlying modern greyish brown silty clay loam layers, suggest that the Site has been mechanically stripped in the past down to the natural clay.
- 4.1.5 The water table was noted in trenches 3 and 7.



4.2 Archaeological remains

4.2.1 A single undated east west orientated linear was identified within Trench 2. **Ditch 207** measured 1.04 m wide x 0.37 m deep and contained oyster shells. The ditch was securely buried beneath 1.03 m of over burden and was probably truncated when the site was landscaped (**Plate 3**). This ditch only contained one fill, which is likely to have been waterborne given the presence of manganese within the fill. Although this ditch is technically undated its position and alignment are indicative of it being the former field boundary ditch first noted in 1842.

Modern

4.2.2 **Ditch 804** was the only securely dated feature excavated. This ditch located within Trench 8 measured 1.4 m wide and 0.25 m deep and contained a range of modern artefacts including a piece of plastic, a glass jar and several iron objects (**Plate 4**). This ditch was securely buried beneath 0.98 m of overburden.

4.2.3 **Ditches 207 and 804** are likely to be the remains of the same field boundary ditch first noted on the 1842 tithe map. The heritage statement discusses the use of the field boundary as a watercourse on the first ordnance survey (OS) map of 1867-8. This is backed by the nature of the fill of the ditch, especially in slot **207** (WA 2016a). The ground was possibly made up at some point between 1956 and 1971 when the neighbouring school was constructed and the field boundary disappeared from the OS map (WA 2016a).

4.2.4 Three modern features (**605, 607 and 707**) were investigated, all were sealed by layers of modern made ground and cut into the natural clay. These features contained a single fill similar to topsoil and their size and shape indicate these features are most likely to represent modern wheel rutting into the natural clay, most likely created when the Site was mechanically landscaped in the past.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 Modern pottery, Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and oyster shell were noted but not retained. No earlier artefactual material was recovered during the project.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the monitored areas, accordingly no samples were taken.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The evaluation was successful in confirming the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains on the Site. Aside from field boundary ditch identifies in Trenches 2 and 8, there were no archaeological remains observed on the Site.

7.1.2 The results of the evaluation indicate that the Site has been landscaped during modern times and has been mechanically stripped down to the natural geology and subsequently built up. This activity has the potential to remove or truncate any archaeological remains, particularly if the stripping resulted in truncation from above of the natural geology.



8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, recorded under the Wessex Archaeology project code 113051 with the accession code. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the West Sussex HER. A copy of the OASIS entry form has been included in this report (Appendix 2).

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 The Trust for Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

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10 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

Table 1: Trench 1

Trench 1	Co- ordinates E:471351.239 N:107348.244	Dimensions 27.2 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 10.55
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 102.	0 – 0.2 m
102	Layer	Made ground - Mid brown silty sandy clay with sparse sub rounded gravel <0.1 m. Moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 103.	0.2– 0.65 m
103	Layer	Made ground – Dark greyish brown with blue hue sandy silt loam, sparse fine chalk and fine gravel inclusions, rare post medieval C.B.M., moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 104.	0.65 – 0.75 m
104	Layer	Made ground – Light yellowish brown silty clay with sparse flecks of chalk, sparse fine gravels, moderately compact with a diffuse horizon with 105	0.75 – 0.89 m
105	Layer	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	0.89 m +

Table 2: Trench 2

Trench 2	Co- ordinates E:471373.205 N:107342.096	Dimensions 29.3 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 10.88
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 202.	0 – 0.3 m
202	Layer	Made ground - Mid brown silty sandy clay with sparse sub rounded gravels <0.1 m. Rare post med. C.B.M., moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 203.	0.3– 0.6 m
203	Layer	Made ground – Mid orange brown with grey blue hue clay, with rare inclusions of Fe, charcoal, gravel and post-medieval C.B.M., moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 204.	0.6 – 0.79 m
204	Layer	Made ground – Dark greyish brown with red hue sandy silt loam, sparse fine chalk and fine gravel inclusions, rare post medieval C.B.M., moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 205.	0.79 – 0.89 m
205	Layer	Made ground – Light yellowish brown silty clay with sparse flecks of chalk, sparse fine gravels, moderately compact with a diffuse horizon with 206.	0.89 – 1.03 m
206	Layer	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	1.03 m +
207	Cut	Ditch – East – west aligned linear with steep stepped sides and a concave base. Measured 1.04 m wide x 0.37 m deep. Filled with 208.	1.03 – 1.4 m
208	Fill	Secondary fill – Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub rounded flint gravels and chalk gravels, flecks of manganese. 2 pieces of oyster shell were recovered. Moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 206. Friable.	1.03 – 1.4 m



Table 3: Trench 3

Trench 3	Co- ordinates E:471358.625 N:107309.423	Dimensions 21.5 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 10.55
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 302.	0 – 0.17 m
302	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Mid greyish brown sandy clay with sparse sub rounded gravel <0.1 m. Moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 303.	0.17– 0.55 m
303	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid greyish brown with red hue sandy silt loam, fine gravel inclusions, moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 304.	0.65 – 0.75 m
304	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid yellowish brown silty clay with common fine and medium gravels, moderately compact with a diffuse horizon with 305	0.75 – 0.89 m
305	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	0.89 m +

Table 4: Trench 4

Trench 4	Co- ordinates E:471371.161 N:107316.697	Dimensions 28.2 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 10.64
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M., rare charcoal flecks. Loose with a distinct horizon with 402.	0 – 0.2 m
402	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Light brownish grey silty sandy clay with sparse sub rounded gravel <0.1 m. Moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 403.	0.2– 0.46 m
403	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Light brown with grey hue sandy clay, sparse fine gravel inclusions, moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 404.	0.46 – 0.85 m
404	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Dark brown clay loam with sparse flecks of charcoal, sparse fine gravels, sparse C.B.M., moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 405	0.85 – 1.04 m
405	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	1.04 m +

Table 5: Trench 5

Trench 5	Co- ordinates E:471385.732 N:107351.982	Dimensions 28.1 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 10.96
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 502.	0 – 0.2 m
502	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Mid brown silty sandy clay with sparse sub rounded gravel <0.1 m. Moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 503.	0.2– 0.69 m
503	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Dark greyish brown with yellow hue silty clay, rare fine gravel inclusions, moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 504.	0.69 – 0.82 m
504	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	0.82 m +



Table 6: Trench 6

Trench 6	Co- ordinates E:471405.630 N:107323.843	Dimensions 20.6 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 11.31
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 602.	0 – 0.2 m
602	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Mid brown sandy clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded gravels <0.1 m. Rare post med. C.B.M., lenses of dumped material, moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 603.	0.2– 0.8 m
603	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Dark grey silty clay, with rare sub angular and sub rounded gravel inclusions rare post-medieval C.B.M., moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 604.	0.8 – 1.1 m
604	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	1.1 m +
605	<i>Cut</i>	Cut created by modern tyre track, not fully recorded. Filled with 606.	1.1 -1.15 m
606	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill – Fill of modern tyre track, not fully recorded.	1.1 -1.15 m
607	<i>Cut</i>	Cut created by modern tyre track, not fully recorded. Filled with 608.	1.1 -1.15 m
608	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill – Fill of modern tyre track, not fully recorded.	1.1 -1.15 m

Table 7: Trench 7

Trench 7	Co- ordinates E:471428.414 N:107329.507	Dimensions 28.2 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 11.32
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 702.	0 – 0.2 m
702	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Mid orange brown silty clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded gravels <0.1 m. Rare post med. C.B.M., cut by a land drain, moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 703.	0.2– 0.54 m
703	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid greyish brown silty clay, with rare sub angular and sub rounded gravel inclusions, rare chalk cobbles and flecks of charcoal, moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 704.	0.54 – 0.73 m
704	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Dark greyish brown silty clay with sparse flecks of manganese, moderately compact with a distinct horizon with 705.	0.73 – 0.87 m
705	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Greyish brown silty clay loam, compact with a distinct horizon with 706	0.87 -0.99 m
706	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	0.99 m +
707	<i>Cut</i>	Cut created by modern tyre track with steep straight sides and a flat base, measured 0.43 m wide x 0.19 m deep. Filled with 708.	0.99 -1.18 m
708	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill – Fill of modern tyre track, light blueish grey silty clay loam with common rounded flint cobbles.	0.99 -1.18 m



Table 8: Trench 8

Trench 4	Co- ordinates E:471430.003 N:107347.142	Dimensions 30 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 11.25
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M., rare charcoal flecks. Loose with a distinct horizon with 802.	0 – 0.2 m
802	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse sub rounded gravel <0.1 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M., plastic, and chalk cobbles. Moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 803.	0.2– 0.88 m
803	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	0.88 m +
804	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northeast – southwest aligned linear with steep stepped sides, base not excavated. The intervention measured 1.4 m wide and 0.25 m deep. Filled with 805.	0.85 – 1.04 m
805	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill – Fill of ditch 804. Comprised of a dark greyish brown silty clay with sparse small and medium sub rounded gravels. Finds included plastic, C.B.M., glass, pottery and fabric.	1.04 m +

Table 9: Trench 9

Trench 9	Co- ordinates E:471428.414 N:107329.507	Dimensions 30.2 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 11.32
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 902.	0 – 0.25 m
902	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with common sub angular and sub rounded gravels <0.1 m. Rare post med. C.B.M. and pottery, sparse chalk cobbles, moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 903.	0.25– 0.44 m
903	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with common sub angular and sub rounded gravels <0.1 m. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 904.	0.44 – 0.56 m
904	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with common sub angular and sub rounded gravels <0.1 m., moderately compact with a distinct horizon with 905.	0.56 – 0.66 m
905	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Dark greyish brown silty clay loam, sparse C.B.M. and charcoal flecks, moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 906	0.66 -0.83 m
906	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid brown with grey hues silty clay with rare fine gravels.	0.83 – 0.93 m
907	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	0.93 m +



Table 10: Trench 10

Trench 10	Co- ordinates E:471499.712 N:107333.935	Dimensions 23.4 m x 1.6 m	Ground level 12.6
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil - Dark brown-black silty clay loam with rare inclusions of angular and sub angular flints <0.05 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M. Loose with a distinct horizon with 1002.	0 – 0.15 m
1002	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with sparse sub rounded gravel <0.1 m. Rare post-medieval C.B.M Moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 1003.	0.15– 0.45 m
1003	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid orange brown silty clay, rare fine gravel inclusions, moderately compact with a distinct horizon with 1004.	0.45 – 0.55 m
1004	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish brown with grey hues clay with common gravels, very compact.	0.55 m +



11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-269924

Project details

Project name	Blendworth Crescent Havant Hampshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation on Land at Blendworth Crescent, Havant, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference 471405 107345. A planning application (Ref. APP/16/00464) was submitted to Havant Borough Council on behalf of Portsmouth City Council for the proposed redevelopment of the Site. Permission was granted by Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority, on 29th September 2016 subject to a number of conditions which included conditions on archaeological works. The evaluation comprised of the investigation and recording of ten archaeological evaluation trial trenches equivalent to a 4% sample of the site. The evaluation was undertaken to inform the nature and scope of any archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of construction associated with the proposed development. The evaluation revealed that the Site was covered by a depth of made ground, over 1.2 m thick in some places. The soil sequence on the site indicates that the site had been mechanically stripped in the past and subsequently built up with layers of redeposited natural clays and gravels. A former boundary ditch associated with a field boundary noted on an 1842 tithe map was identified in two trenches and investigations in one of the trenches revealed modern debris from the ditch. No other archaeological remains were observed during the evaluation.</p>
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2016 End: 17-11-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	113051 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	113050 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None



Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Blendworth Crescent Havant Hampshire
Postcode	PO9 2BE
Study area	1.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 471405 471405 51.220995926374 -1.324912117047 51 13 15 N 001 19 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 13m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	City Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Portsmouth City Council



Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	tbc
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "GIS"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	tbc
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "
Paper Archive notes	One A4 folder

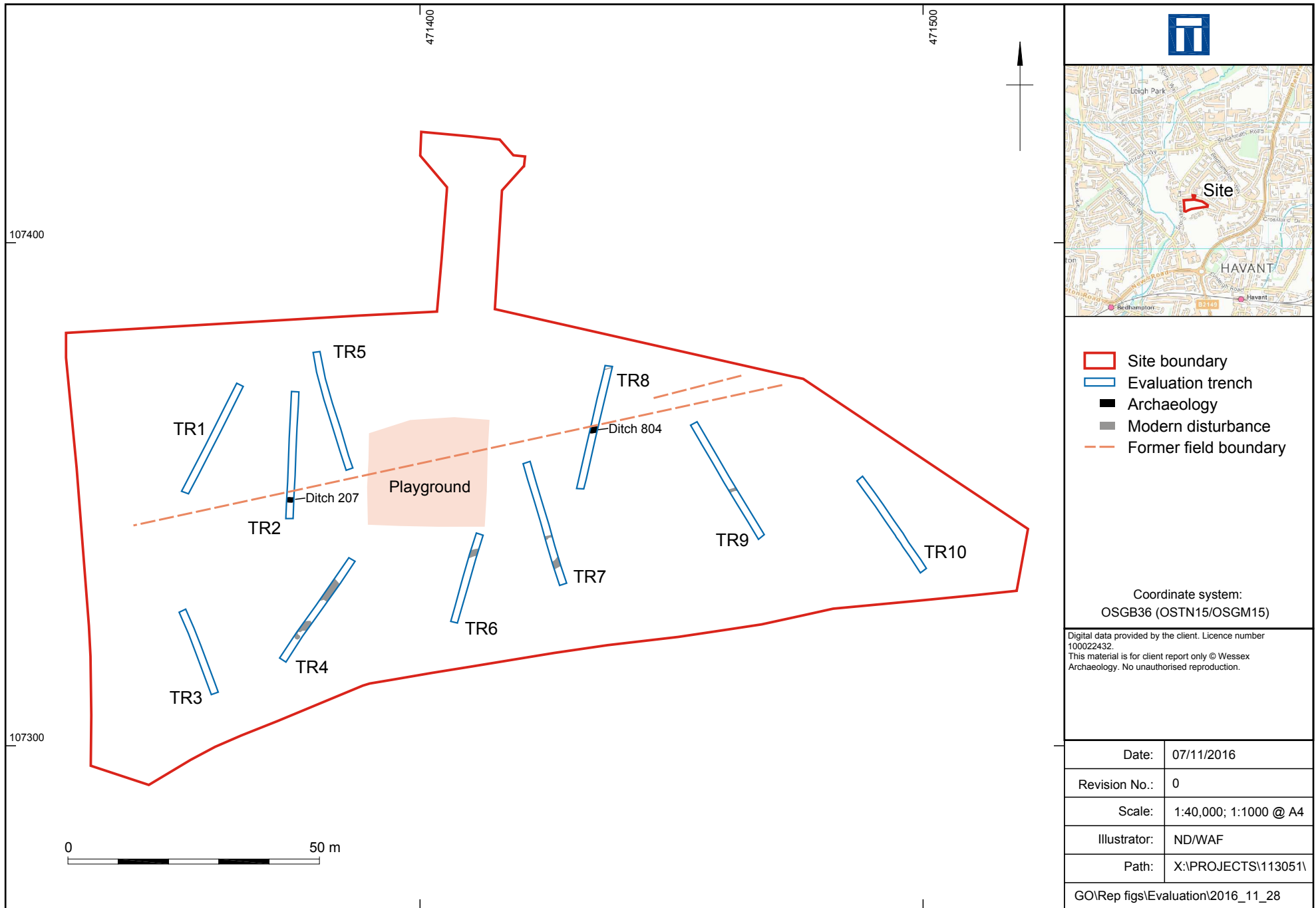
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Blendworth Crescent Havant Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	113051.06
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury



Description A4 bound client report

URL www.oasis.ac.uk



Site location and trench layout

Figure 1



Plate 1: Northwest facing representative section from trench 4



Plate 2: East facing representative section from trench 2



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Plate 3: Southwest facing section of ditch 207



Plate 4: West facing section of ditch 804

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