



Land East of Castle Avenue Havant, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



Planning Ref: APP/18/01033
Accession Code: APP/18/01033
Ref: 212291.03
February 2021



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2020, all rights reserved.

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title Land East of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire
Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference 212291.3

Commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd
Address Parkview House,
100 Wickham Road,
Fareham,
Hampshire
PO16 7HT

Prepared by Wessex Archaeology
Address Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

Site location East of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2RX
County Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR) 473059, 106292 (SU 73059 06292)
Planning authority Havant Borough Council
Planning reference APP/18/01033
Museum name Hampshire Cultural Trust
Museum accession code A2019.62.
OASIS Id wessexar1-415008 (1)

WA project code 212291
Date of fieldwork 01/02/2021-05/02/2021
Fieldwork directed by Peter Capps
Assisted by Neil Fitzpatrick, Rachael Capps, Jenny Loader
Project management by Simon Woodiwiss
Document compiled by Peter Capps
Graphics by Nancy Dixon
Document reviewed by Simon Woodiwiss

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	16 February 2021	PC	 SGW



Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Archaeological and historical context.....	2
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
3.1 General aims	5
3.2 General objectives	5
3.3 Site-specific objectives.....	5
4 METHODS.....	6
4.1 Introduction.....	6
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	6
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies	6
4.4 Monitoring.....	7
5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	7
5.1 Introduction.....	7
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits	7
6 CONCLUSIONS	7
6.1 Summary	7
7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	8
7.1 Museum.....	8
7.2 Preparation of the archive.....	8
7.3 Selection policy.....	8
7.4 Security copy	8
7.5 OASIS	8
8 COPYRIGHT	8
8.1 Archive and report copyright	8
8.2 Third party data copyright	9
REFERENCES	10
APPENDICES	11
Appendix 1 Trench summaries	11
Appendix 2 OASIS record.....	18

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site and trench locations



List of Plates

- Cover** Trench 3 being recorded and trench 4 under excavation in the background
- Plate 1** Trench 1. 1 m and 2 m scale (view from the south west)
- Plate 2** Trench 6. 1 m and 2 m scale (view from the north east)
- Plate 3** Trench 8. 1 m and 2 m scale (view from the south east)
- Plate 4** Trench 12 representational section. 1 m scale. (view from the east)
- Plate 5** Trench 7 representational section. 1 m scale. (view from the west)
- Plate 6** Trench 4 representational section. 1 m scale (view from the west)



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 1.8 ha parcel of land located at land east of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2RX. The evaluation comprised of 12 trenches to provide a sample of 4% of the development site.

The trenches revealed no significant archaeological deposits or features, despite the presence of a nearby Roman road and nearby Romano-British and medieval settlement sites. The lack of any archaeological remains is possibly due to the low-lying nature of the site. It was noted that during excavation the trenches began filling with groundwater as soon as they were open, and the overburden deposits also suggest the site has been wet for consistently long periods in antiquity.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Persimmon Homes Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the County Archaeologist (Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for Havant Borough Council.



Land East of Castle Avenue, Havant

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.8 ha parcel of land located at land east of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire, centred on NGR 473059, 106292 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises 69 No. dwellings with access from St George's Avenue together with access, car parking, landscaping, electrical substation and associated works.
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprising 12 sample trenches (4 % sample of the development site) was undertaken from the 1st of February 2021 to the 5th of February 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located on land east of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2RX (NGR 473059, 106292).
- 1.3.2 The Site is located on a relatively flat area. Existing ground levels are approximately 10 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as palaeogene clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by undifferentiated river terrace deposits, which are comprised of sand and gravel with lenses of clay. In the south-western most corner of the Site a narrow band of head geology is mapped as clay and gravel (British Geological Survey 2021).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA; Wessex Archaeology 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.2.1 The HHER contains no entries relating to recorded evidence for Palaeolithic activity and only a single record each for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the study area. A Mesolithic conical flint core and numerous blades, as well as four Neolithic flint scrapers and a variety of utilised flakes (HHER 23382) were found in 1966, in the cemetery of St. Thomas a Becket (NHLE1154443). Even with the scarcity of artefactual or subsurface remains pertaining to occupation prior to the Bronze Age, the likelihood of earlier activity in this landscape should not be overlooked.

2.2.2 Despite this lack of recorded early activity, there are a number of records dated from the Bronze Age onwards. Less than 200 m to the north of the Site, during an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2013 at Manor Farm, Denvilles (HHER 65643), a late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement was identified. The site was interpreted as an enclosure system which contained a number of north-west to south-east aligned ditches, postholes and a large pit. Each of these features contained dateable evidence, a total of 198 fragments of Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. The majority of the postholes contained quantities of burnt flint. The postholes represented post-built structures which were indicative of several phases of occupation of the Site.

2.2.3 During a geophysical survey carried out by Historic England in 2015, a double linear trackway (HER 69988) running east to west was identified and thought to date to the Iron Age. Concurrently, two circular features (HHER 69989) were identified to the west of the double trackway. These features were provisionally interpreted as either Iron Age hut circles or the remains of Romano-British period shrines (see below).

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.2.4 The distribution of records within the HHER suggests a focus of activity in the south-eastern area of the study area during the Roman period. There is an apparent correlation between the east to west running Havant or 'Chichester to Bitterne' Roman Road (HHER 23354), traces of which lie less than 100 m to the south of the Site, and a concentration of records indicative of roadside activities during this period. These include; the Warblington Roman Villa and associated works (HHER 23474), a stone cist (HHER 69985) and an Aisled Barn (HHER 69986). The two circular features noted above (HHER 69989) have alternatively been interpreted as Romano-British shrines.

2.2.5 Excluding the Warblington Roman Villa, all of these were identified during a geophysical survey carried out in 2015 by Historic England (HHER 234474) and were located approximately 400 m to the south-east of the Site, upon land which sits adjacent to the Havant Roman road and the existing A27.

- 2.2.6 In 2015, geophysical survey carried out by Historic England (HHER 234474) also identified a rectangular building, possibly a wooden structure with stone elements located to the south of the Havant Roman road (HHER 23354), less than 400 m from the south-eastern boundary of the Site. This was interpreted as a Roman aisled barn (HHER 69986). The structure was subsequently excavated and within the foundation deposit, a cist made of Bembridge limestone was recorded (HHER 69985).
- 2.2.7 Historic England's geophysical survey (HHER 23474) in 2015, also noted an area of linear and rectilinear features (HHER 69987) adjacent to the aisled barn and the Warblington Villa. While recorded as 'undated', it is likely that these remains are contemporary to the Roman features which surround them.
- 2.2.8 Other finds relating to the Roman road and associated road-side activities were a number of Roman pottery fragments (HHER 23378), comprising rim and body sherds from jars of a grey sandy fabric. These were recovered during roadworks on the southern verge of the A27, less than 300 m to the south-west of the Site.
- 2.2.9 A series of archaeological events have taken place in the locality of the Church of St Thomas a Becket (NHLE 114443) recording further evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity.
- 2.2.10 For example, in 1966, during a programme of grave digging undertaken in St. Thomas's Church graveyard, the site of a Roman-British Villa (HHER 23380) was thought to have been discovered, less than 900 m to the south of the Site. This was evidenced by remnants of brick, tile, tesserae and limestone blocks. In addition to this, pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries were found within a series of gullies.
- 2.2.11 The existence of a Roman occupation site was later reaffirmed in 2004 when an evaluation on land east of the church of St Thomas a Becket was carried out by West Sussex Archaeology (HHER 60042). The trenches were located within the church graveyard and around 700 m to the south of the Site boundary. The trenches exposed sections of an east west aligned ditch containing sherds of pottery, animal bones and box flu and oyster shell fragments.

Saxon (AD 410–1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 2.2.12 There is documentary evidence to suggest that the hamlet of Warblington has Saxon origins. Listed as 'Warbletone' (HHER 69054) comprising two churches, and a mill within the Domesday book in 1086, the name is supposed to originate from a group of Saxons called the Warblings, who settled here in the early 11th century. The Warblings are accredited with the construction of the Church of St Thomas a Beckett (NHLE 114443, now a Grade I Listed Building), which reused materials from a Roman villa.
- 2.2.13 Warblington Castle was thought to have been constructed around the same time (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913). The whole castle and manor complex was located around 600 m to the south of the Site and is today recorded within the HHER as forming the centre of a 'historic rural settlement'. During the 11th century, the early manor (HHER 52361) extended north and east to include the land upon which Emsworth is now located. A moat (HHER 23494) enclosed the entire site. Today it is only visible as shallow depressions on its east and west sides but survives as a deep earthwork to the north.
- 2.2.14 In 1231, the Bishop of Chichester obtained a license for a Deer Park (HHER 54149) the extent of which today is unknown.

- 2.2.15 Within the historic rural settlement are the earthwork remains of the Warblington Deserted Medieval Settlement (DMV; HHER 28366). The surviving earthworks are located less than 700 m to the south-south-east of the Site and are characteristic of medieval house platforms. It is almost certain that these houses made up part of the 'extra-mural' settlement associated with the early manor.
- 2.2.16 During the 14th and 15th centuries, Warblington Castle (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913) passed from nobleman to nobleman and gradually fell into disrepair. In 1539, Warblington Castle was transformed into a moated Tudor castle (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913; HHER 23493), a fortified brick manor house built around a courtyard and was constructed upon the site of the original, moated manor house. During the civil war, the castle was mostly destroyed and today only an octagonal turret of the gatehouse and a section of the moat survives.
- 2.2.17 In 1986, a watching brief was carried out ahead of a pipeline development and recorded 'Medieval Activity at Havant Road, Warblington' (HHER 23497) around 380 m to the east south-east of the Site boundary. The works revealed an irregular dump of medieval material contained within two pits. This included medieval pottery, building material as well as residual roman tiles. It was also noted that the area around the pits showed evidence of burning. The investigations also revealed interlocking timbers of a medieval well (HHER 23500).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

- 2.2.18 2.2.19 There are a number of entries within the HHER relating to the post-medieval period. Warblington House (HHER 52076) and the associated Lodge (HHER 52358) make up the Warblington House Estate, located just under 300 m to the south-west of the Site, the route of the M27 was later constructed through the grounds.
- 2.2.19 The remainder of the records relate to the majority of the Grade II Listed properties which are contained mostly within the Warblington Conservation Area. Following the destruction of Warblington Castle (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913) during the Civil War, the manor was restructured and much of the fabric of the castle was used to build new properties on the site.
- 2.2.20 An example of this was the 17th century, Grade II Listed Warblington Castle Farmhouse (NHLE 1091613) upon the east side of the former Castle courtyard. The Black Barn, Warblington, (NHLE 1001800) is a 17th century timber framed barn attached to the fortified manor house or Warblington Castle. Warblington Castle Cottage (NHLE 1154471), the Old Rectory and associated structures (NHLE 1303444) (NHLE 1154595) were all built in the early 18th century.

19th century (AD 1800–1900) and Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 2.2.21 The tithe map of the parish of Havant shows that the Site was originally divided into three fields, none of the field boundaries correspond with the existing hedgerows. The surrounding landscape is sparsely occupied and predominantly divided into small enclosed fields. Havant Roman Road and the Grade II Listed Warblington Lodge (NHLE 1091614) built 1830 are both in evidence, as is the Grade II Listed Warblington Lodge Cottage and Lodge Stables and walls (NHLE 1091615). While the landscape has remained largely unaltered in the 1870 Edition Ordnance Survey map there is the addition of the railway line which runs parallel east to west to Havant Roman Road, framing the Site.
- 2.2.22 The 1909 edition Ordnance Survey shows an evolution to the landscape whereby, a more formalised road system has been introduced to the west of the Site marked by, amongst others, the construction of Castle Avenue and St George's Road. The Site itself still remains



undeveloped and used as agricultural land. The Site now corresponds with two fields as the size of the plots of land have increased. The western border now corresponds with the existing field boundary. The area to the west remains relatively unpopulated and appears to be used as an orchard or plantation, perhaps associated with the nearby farm.

- 2.2.23 By the 1932 edition Ordnance Survey, the Site boundary as it exists today had been created and retained its rural character and use. The land to the west had now become more densely populated with a number of residential developments along Castle Avenue. The wider landscape to the west remains agricultural. From this date onwards, the Site remained unchanged. Over the following decades, more housing is constructed within the area although the general configuration of Havant remains similar. In the 1966 edition Ordnance Survey it is clear that a section of the A27 has been built and traverses Havant, east to west. It is not until the late 1980s when the northern section of the A27 is built. Neither developments directly impacted upon the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- 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 within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- To examine evidence for remains of a Roman road that may exist close to the site (one is known from the HER and projected to cross the south of the evaluation area);
- To examine evidence for trade and traffic in the late Iron Age and Roman periods;

- To examine evidence for remains of peripheral settlements and activities relating to Warblington Castle.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) 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 trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI (**Fig. 1**).
- 4.2.2 Twelve sample trenches, each measuring 30 m in length and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 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.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 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 2019). 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) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist monitored the evaluation 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 County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 None of the 12 excavated trial trenches contained significant archaeological features or deposits. **Figure 1** shows all the trenches. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The topsoil across the site consisted of a silty loam, varying in colour from mid-yellowish brown to a dark brown. It was between 0.2 and 0.3 m thick and contained rare sub angular flints and rooting throughout. It had a diffuse horizon with the subsoil beneath it (**Plates 4–6**).
- 5.2.2 The subsoil across site was recorded as being present in all trenches except trench 1. It was a silty clay varying in colour from a mid-yellowish grey to a greyish brown. It contained sub angular flints and gravels and had a diffuse horizon with the topsoil above, showing evidence of gleying, caused by the high groundwater, resulting in anaerobic conditions (**Plates 4–6**).
- 5.2.3 The natural across site consisted of a mix of gravels and clays, with percentage of gravel inclusions increasing across the site's southern trenches (Trenches 8–12) and varied from 0.07 to 0.26 m thick (**Plates 1–6**).

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 No archaeological remains were revealed across the 12 excavated trial trenches. This is possibly due to the low-lying nature of the site. This was recorded in the subsoil deposits, which showed evidence of gleying, due to high ground water resulting in anaerobic conditions.
- 6.1.2 The presence of the nearby Chichester to Bitterne Roman road less than 100 m directly to the south of site would suggest a high probability of related roadside activity. Such marginal and low-lying ground would, however, have made an unappealing settlement site.
- 6.1.3 It would also appear based on the historical background, that the nucleus of Romano-British and medieval activities is further to the south. These settlement sites are further towards the coast and the far side of the Roman road, as such it is likely that the site is simply too far away from the settlement sites to have been impacted on by their activities. This is supported by there being no Roman or medieval artefacts recovered from the sample trenches.



7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2019.62**. 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.

7.2 Preparation of the archive

7.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

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

- 1 files/document cases of paper records.

7.3 Selection policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and, is fully documented in the project archive.

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 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.

7.5 OASIS

7.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County 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.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

8.1.1 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

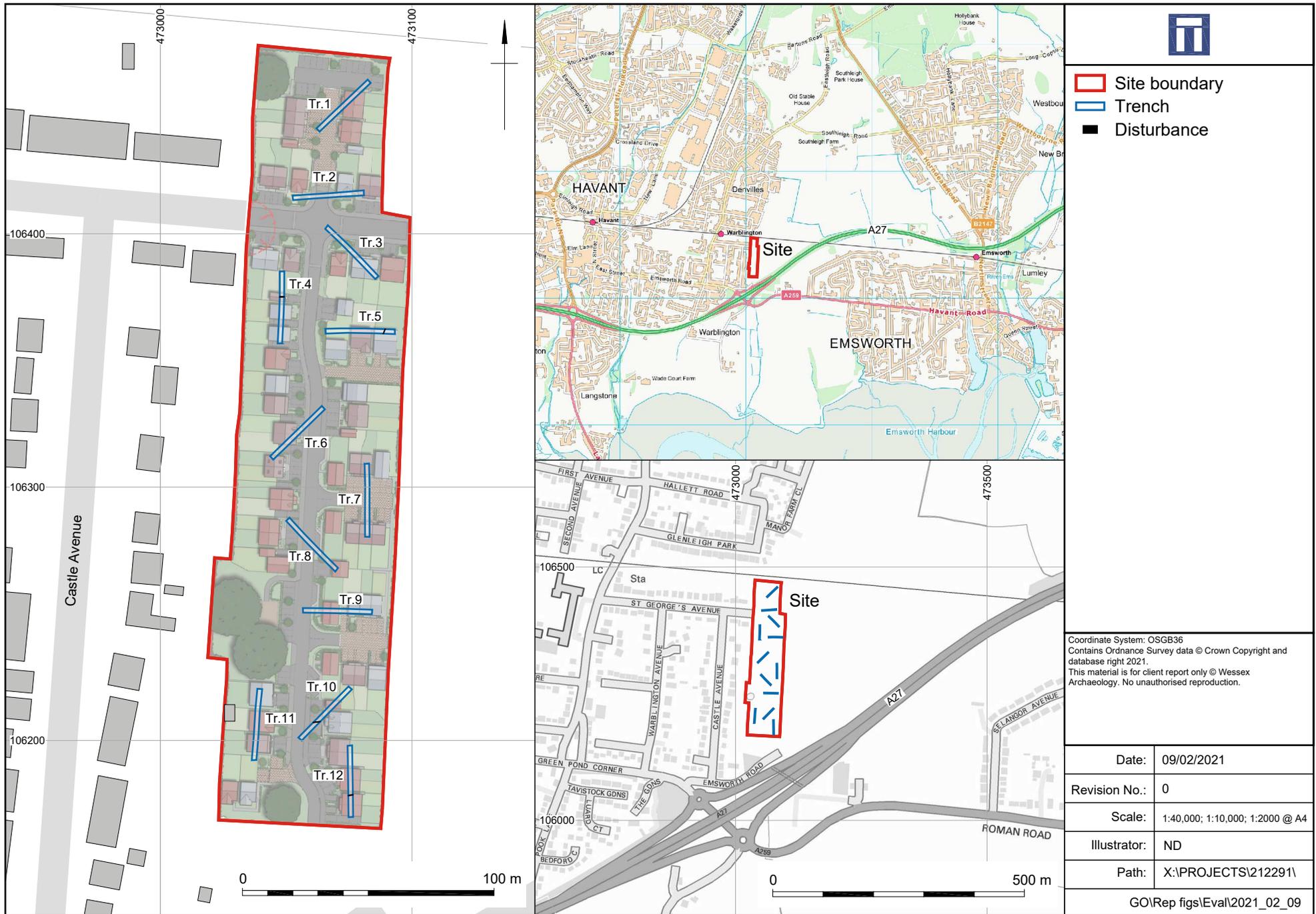


produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Third party data copyright

- 8.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



Site and trench locations

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1, view from the south-west. 1 m and 2 m scale



Plate 2: Trench 6, view from the north-east. 1 m and 2 m scale

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/02/2021	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\212291\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2021_02_09\212291_Plates		



Plate 3: Trench 8, view from the south-east. 1 m and 2 m scale



Plate 4: Trench 12 representational section, view from the east. 1 m scale

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/02/2021	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\212291\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2021_02_09\212291_Plates		



Plate 5: Trench 7 representational section, view from the west. 1 m scale



Plate 6: Trench 4 representational section, view from the west. 1 m scale

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/02/2021	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\212291\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2021_02_09\212291_Plates		



REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- BGS 2021 British Geological Survey online viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 08/02/2021)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Hey, G, and Hind J, 2014 *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*, Oxford Wessex Archaeology
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2018 *Historic Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report ref 212290.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 212291.2



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 31 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.74 m
Easting 473073.39		Northing 106450.91		m OD 11.65
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with natural probably due to high water levels.	0 - 0.3
102		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm	0.3 +

Trench No 2		Length 29.40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 473065.86		Northing 106415.25		m OD 11.49
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with natural probably due to high water levels.	0 - 0.3
202		Subsoil	Light yellowish grey silty loam, diffuse horizon with topsoil, clear horizon with, no inclusions	0.3 - 0.56
203		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm, changing to light yellowish brown silty clay common 40% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm diameter at western end	0.56 +



Trench No 3		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 473076.10		Northing 106392.74		m OD 11.45
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, rare flecks of CBM, diffuse interface with natural probably due to high water levels.	0 - 0.29
302		Subsoil	Light yellowish grey silty loam, rare 5% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm diameter, diffuse horizon with topsoil.	0.29 - 0.4
303		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel approximately 10 mm, changing to light yellowish brown silty clay common 40% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm diameter in patches at north west end	0.4 +

Trench No 4		Length 29.70 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 473048.30		Northing 106371.27		m OD 11.07
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, sparse 10% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with natural probably due to high water levels.	0 - 0.3
402		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional 30% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions 10mm, diffuse horizon with topsoil, more clear horizon with natural	0.3 - 0.48
403		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, occasional 30% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm	0.48 +



Trench No 5		Length 28.80 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.45 m
Easting 473079.37		Northing 106361.55		m OD 11.26
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common,	0 - 0.2
502		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional 30% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions 10mm , diffuse horizon with topsoil, more clear horizon with natural	0.2 - 0.38
503		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, diffuse horizon with subsoil	0.38 +

Trench No 6		Length 30.50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.38 m
Easting 473055.20		Northing 106321.74		m OD 11.07
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with subsoil probably due to high water levels.	0 - 0.2
602		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional 30% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions 10mm , diffuse horizon with topsoil, more clear horizon with natural	0.2 - 0.34
603		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm, changing to light yellowish brown silty clay common 40% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm diameter at NE end	0.34+



Trench No 7		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Easting 473082.26		Northing 106294.74		m OD 11.18
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with subsoil probably due to high water levels.	0 - 0.2
702		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional 30% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions 10mm , diffuse horizon with topsoil, more clear horizon with natural	0.2 - 0.38
703		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, common 50% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rare 1% chalky flecks	0.38 +

Trench No 8		Length 29 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m
Easting 473060.48		Northing 106276.88		m OD 10.88
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with subsoil probably due to high water levels, topsoil below surface water level	0 - 0.22
802		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional 30% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions 10 mm , diffuse horizon with topsoil, subsoil saturated with water	0.22 - 0.34
803		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay common 90% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm to 15 mm in diameter, rare 1% chalky flecks, natural saturated with water	0.34 +



Trench No 9		Length 29.90 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m
Easting 473070.61		Northing 106251.21		m OD 10.98
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with subsoil probably due to high water levels	0 - 0.22
902		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional 30% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions 10 mm to 20 mm diameter, diffuse horizon with topsoil	0.22 - 0.44
903		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay common 90% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm diameter, eastern end mainly clay, only approximately 10% inclusions	0.44 +

Trench No 10		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m
Easting 473064.50		Northing 106209.80		m OD 10.81
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam, rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with subsoil probably due to high water levels	0 - 0.28
1002		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional 30% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions 10 mm to 20 mm diameter, diffuse horizon with topsoil	0.28 - 0.36
1003		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay common 90% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm diameter, rare 5% manganese or iron panning	0.36 +



Trench No 11		Length 30.50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 473038.12		Northing 106205.77		m OD 10.55
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, rare 5% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 mm diameter, rooting common, diffuse interface with subsoil probably due to high water levels	0 - 0.23
1102		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clay, occasional 30% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions 10 mm to 20 mm diameter, diffuse horizon with topsoil, very thin layer between topsoil and natural	0.23 - 0.3
1103		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay common 90% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm diameter, with patches of light grey silty clay with common 90% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 -20 mm diameter	0.3 +

Trench No 12		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 473075.63		Northing 106183.80		m OD 10.54
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam with rare 5% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm in diameter, rooting common, diffuse horizon with subsoil probably due to high water levels in field	0 - 0.25
1202		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm in diameter, fairly clear horizon with natural	0.25 - 0.47
1203		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay with common 90% angular and sub-angular flint gravel inclusions approximately 10mm to 20mm in diameter	0.47 +



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-415008

Project details

Project name	Land East of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Evaluation consisting of 12 x 30 m x 1.8 m trenches
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2020 End: 05-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	212291 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Land East of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire
Postcode	PO9 2XR
Study area	1.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 73059 06292 50.850966681802 -0.962032822503 50 51 03 N 000 57 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 11m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Persimmon Homes
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Woodiwiss
Project supervisor	Peter Capps
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Persimmon Homes (South) LTD

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
--------------------------	----



Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Peter Capps
Other bibliographic details	212291.3
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 blue spine.

Entered by	Peter Capps (p.capps@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	9 February 2021



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559