

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
on Roundabout Improvements at Purbrook Way, Havant,  
Hampshire.**

**NGR: 469745 107762**



**By Suzanne Westall MA MSc ACIfA**

**June 2015**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
on Roundabout Improvements at Purbrook Way, Havant,  
Hampshire.**

**NGR: 469745 107762**

**ASE Project No: 7138  
Site Code: PWH14**

**ASE Report No: 2015068  
OASIS id: archaeol6-210220**

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With contributions by  
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Illustrations by Robert H Cole**

**June 2015**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Geoffrey Osborne Ltd. on behalf of Hampshire County Council to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation during improvement works to a roundabout at Purbrook Way, Havant between November 2014 and February 2015. The work revealed one ditch of possible Iron Age date and another from which no material was recovered.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Geoffrey Osborne Ltd. on behalf of Hampshire County Council to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation during improvement works to a roundabout at Purbrook Way, Havant (Figure 1) between November 2014 and February 2015.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 map), the bedrock geology in the region of the roundabout is London Clay Formation: sedimentary clay, silt and sandstone formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by deep seas.

1.2.2 No superficial deposits are recorded to the north of the roundabout but to the immediate south-east lie superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. These were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period as an accumulation of material from down-slope movements such as landslide, debris flow, solifluction and hill wash (BGS 1:50,000 map).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted for improvements to the existing roundabout on Purbrook Way to accommodate increased traffic flow. As part of the planning process, an archaeological condition was placed upon the works by Dr Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC) in order to determine the extent, character and quality of any archaeological remains on the site. An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology (2014) which identified two post-medieval ditches and an undated pit. Dr Fluck consequently advised further mitigation by means of a Strip, Map and Sample of an area to the north of the existing roundabout (Figure 2).

1.3.2 ASE was appointed by Geoffrey Osborne Limited to carry out the Strip, Map and Sample in advance of the development, in order to mitigate against potential damage to any surviving archaeological remains. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological strip, map and sample (ASE 2014) was submitted to and approved by David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, HCC, in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with this document, and according to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance* (CIfA 2014a,b,c).

## **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general objective, as stated in the WSI (ASE 2014), was to mitigate the impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource by means of archaeological investigation & reporting.

1.4.2 The following specific research aims were also outlined:

- Is it possible to identify any further evidence of prehistoric activity – specifically Mesolithic flintwork within features or subsoil, Neolithic remains relating to Bevis' Grave, and the nature of any Bronze and Iron Age activity?
- Can further evidence relating to early Saxon occupation be identified?
- Can further evidence relating to Roman activity be identified?

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 This report details the work carried out between November 2014 and February 2015, during which time a new gas main was excavated, along with service trenches to connect the site compound to utilities, and an area to the north-east of the roundabout was stripped of topsoil (Figure 2). Fieldwork was carried out by Hayley Nicholls, Suzie Westall, and Greg Priestley-Bell. Paul Mason managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson managed the post-excavation process.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 A short summary of the archaeological findings made at the earlier archaeological evaluation stage of the work carried out by Oxford Archaeology (2014) and the archaeological and historical research undertaken prior to it, is provided here with due acknowledgement.

### **2.2 Period Summaries**

2.2.1 Mesolithic activity has been recorded in the vicinity in the form of some flintwork and a tranchet axe. A Neolithic long barrow (Bevis' Grave) is situated to the south-west, and a small collection of Bronze Age lithics and pottery has been recovered from the same area. There is also evidence of Iron Age activity from the vicinity, comprising a pit and some unstratified artefacts from fieldwalking and an evaluation.

2.2.2 A Roman villa, another Roman building, and a grave have all been excavated, providing evidence for a high level of Roman activity in the area.

2.2.3 Around 80 Saxon burials have been investigated near Bevis' Grave, ranging from the 6th to 9th centuries. Although no domestic sites have yet been identified, there was evidently Saxon settlement in the vicinity.

2.2.4 Post-medieval activity around the site is limited but a hollow way was identified prior to work on the A3 motorway.

### **2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigation**

2.3.1 Two ditches exposed during the evaluation phase of works on the roundabout at Purbrook Way were dated to the late post-medieval period.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The strip, map and sample area was confined to the footprint of the works on the northern side of the roundabout (Figure 2). The demarcated zone was machine-stripped using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Utility pipe trench excavation and topsoil stripping for the new gas main were also carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 3.1.2 Where areas were stripped, overburden deposits (i.e. topsoil and subsoil) were removed in spits no more than 0.2m in depth. Excavation by machine was carried out down to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural deposits, whichever was uppermost. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand as necessary and any archaeological features identified were planned. Levels were recorded with the help of Geoffrey Osborne Ltd.'s on-site surveyor.
- 3.1.3 An excavation and sampling strategy was agreed with the HCC County Archaeologist. According to this strategy, excavation of features needed to be sufficient to characterise and understand them. The excavated features were recorded according to current professional standards (CIfA 2014), using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.
- 3.1.4 A photographic record was maintained to illustrate the identified features both in detail and in a general context. All finds recovered were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

#### **3.2 The Site Archive**

- 3.2.1 ASE informed Hampshire Museums Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with the Hampshire Museums Service in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	22
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	4
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	81
Bulk finds	10
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	1

Table 1: Quantification of site archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Utility Trenches

- 4.1.1 A service trench was excavated along the eastern and north-eastern boundaries of the site to connect utility services to the site compound (Figure 2). One ditch [1004] was identified and recorded. The ditch appeared to be 0.5m wide by 0.23m deep (Figure 3), running roughly north-east to south-west, with steeply sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill [1005] was a mottled mid-grey to mid-grey-brown silt clay containing occasional flint and degraded plant roots.
- 4.1.2 Excavation of a foul-pipe trench was monitored from the eastern edge of the compound to the south-eastern corner of the site (Figure 2). Within this 0.45m wide trench a ditch [1006] was identified running north-east to south-west. The ditch was 0.35m deep with a v-shaped profile (Figure 3). Its fill [1007] was a mottled mid-grey to grey-brown, firm silt clay containing occasional lumps of flint.
- 4.1.3 Ditch [1006] was similar in size and profile to ditch [1004] and the two appeared to be in approximate alignment. They were therefore thought to be parts of the same feature (Figure 3). No finds were recovered from either slot, however, so the date of this ditch is unknown.
- 4.1.4 Overlying the features and the natural [1003] was between 0.20–0.25m of subsoil [1002] and 0.20-0.27m topsoil [1001].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1001	Layer	Topsoil			0.20-0.27m
1002	Layer	Subsoil			0.25-0.27m
1003	Layer	Natural Geology			
1004	Cut	North-South Ditch	>0.5m	0.5m	0.23m
1005	Fill	Fill of ditch [1004]	>0.5m	0.5m	0.23m
1006	Cut	Ditch	>0.6m	0.7m	0.35m
1007	Fill	Fill of ditch [1006]	>0.6m	0.7m	0.35m

Table 2: List of contexts recorded while connecting the site compound to utilities

- 4.1.5 The surface of an area that will form pavement to the north of the new roundabout was stripped, measuring 30m long by 2.6m-3m wide (Figure 2). Deposits were removed to a depth of 0.45m below the existing ground surface at the western end of this area, sloping up to just 0.05m below the current ground surface at the eastern end.
- 4.1.6 No archaeological features were identified but clean geology [2003] was encountered only in the centre of the area. At the western end stripping

stopped at the level of the subsoil [2002] and at the eastern end within the topsoil [2004].

- 4.1.7 A layer of made ground [2001] extended for 17m across the western half of the stripped area. This was 0.33m deep at its western end and was removed to expose the underlying subsoil [2002]. The subsoil itself was partially but not completely removed over most of this area. At its eastern end, the layer of made ground [2001] was only 0.1m deep and the subsoil [2002] (0.14m deep) was fully removed to expose clean natural geology [2003] beneath.
- 4.1.8 To the east of the area of made ground the ground surface dropped away rapidly and the depth of excavation was reduced. A large tree stump was present and around it the ground had been heavily disturbed by its roots. In this area, the subsoil [2002] was directly overlain by a layer of topsoil and leaf litter [2004].
- 4.1.9 Excavation of a new gas main was also monitored. The trench, 0.6m wide by 1.1m-1.3m deep, ran roughly west to east for half its length, then north-west to south-east for the remainder, following the northern edge of the new roundabout (Figure 2). At the base of the excavations was between 0.80m and 1.0m of clean natural clay [2003]. This was overlain by 0.1m-0.3m of subsoil [2002], beneath 0.20m of topsoil and leaf litter [2004]. At the eastern end of the pipe trench the subsoil was replaced by a made ground layer [2005] comprising dark brown silt and demolition rubble 0.4m thick, sandwiched between the topsoil and the natural.
- 4.1.10 It is possible that two linear features identified at the evaluation stage (OAU 2014; Figure 2) may have been bisected by this trench, but these late post-medieval to modern features were not seen during these excavations. A prehistoric pit was also recorded by OAU (2014) at the evaluation phase but no prehistoric material was recovered from monitoring of the gas trench. Unfortunately, on site conditions, including the waterlogged nature of the soil, disturbance from machine tracking and collapse of material from the trench sides made observations difficult and it is possible that archaeological remains may have been obscured.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2001	Layer	Made ground	≥17m	≥3m	0.1m-0.33m
2002	Layer	Subsoil:	≥30m	≥3m	0.1m-0.3m
2003	Layer	Natural clay	≥80m	≥2.6m	≥1m
2004	Layer	Topsoil	≥50m	≥2.6m	0.2m
2005	Layer	Made ground	≥5m	>0.6m	0.4m
2006	Layer	Made ground	>10m	>2.0m	0.6

Table 3: List of contexts recorded during work on the gas main

- 4.1.11 An electricity service trench was excavated towards the south-eastern corner of the site (Figure 2). This was 2m wide by 1.2m deep, and ran north-north-east to south-south-west for a distance of approximately 20m. A layer of made ground [2006] 0.60m thick and containing brick rubble and concrete extended across the southernmost 10m of the trench. No archaeological

features were identified.

## **4.2 Roundabout Strip, Map and Sample (SMS)**

- 4.2.1 One ditch [401]/[404]/[406]/[408]/[410] was identified cutting the natural to the north-west of the roundabout (Figure 2). This ran north-east to south-west for a distance of 21m, before turning a corner and running south-east to north-west for a further 3m. The ditch ran beyond the limits of the striped area at each end so its full extent was not ascertainable.
- 4.2.2 Four slots were excavated across the ditch (Figure 4), all approximately 1.10m in length. Two of the slots produced pottery of probable prehistoric date and burnt flint was recovered from another. A single soil sample was taken.
- 4.2.3 Slot [401] was excavated towards the north-east end of the ditch (Figure 4; Section 3). The ditch was 0.55m-0.62m wide at this point, by 0.24m-0.27m deep, with steep sides. The ditch fill [402] was stiff, light grey clay containing occasional small stones. No datable material was recovered.
- 4.2.4 An L-shaped slot was excavated through the south-west corner of the ditch, where it changed direction and ran towards the north-west (Figure 4: Section 4). The ditch was bisected close to this corner by a land drain, which made stratigraphic interpretation difficult. Two cut numbers were ascribed: [406] to the north-east to south-west oriented stretch, and [404] to the south-east to north-west oriented part. Although cut [406] was found to have an upper, darker fill [412] not present in [404], the two cuts appeared to be contemporary with a continuous primary fill ([405]/[407]). No datable material was recovered.
- 4.2.5 Slot [408] was excavated 3m to the south-west of [401] (Figures 4; Section 5). At this point the ditch had a wide V-shaped profile and was approx. 0.75m in width by 0.28m-0.3m deep. There were modern plant roots in the fill [409], which was a stiff, compacted clay, varying in colour from pale grey to grey-brown mixed with orange. Several fragments of pottery were recovered from [409] and a soil sample produced fragments of fire-cracked flint and some of glass.
- 4.2.6 Slot [410] (Figure 4; Section 6) was situated between [408] and [406]. Here, the ditch was 0.74m-0.79m wide by 0.3m-0.4m and was filled with [411], a mixture of silty light grey-brown and smooth light orange clay with evidence of root disturbance in both section faces. A fragment of pottery was collected from the fill.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
401	Layer	Ditch	>1.15m	0.62m	0.24m-0.27m
402	Layer	Fill of ditch [401]	>1.15m	0.62m	0.24m-0.27m
403	Layer	Natural Geology	≥22m	≥6m	≥0.4m
404	Cut	Ditch (continuation of [401])	>0.75m	0.7m	0.25m
405	Fill	Fill of ditch [404]	>0.75m	0.7m	0.25m
406	Cut	Ditch (continuation of [401]/[404])	>1m	0.9m	0.25m
407	Fill	Fill of ditch [406]	>1m	0.9m	0.25m
408	Cut	Ditch (continuation of [401]/[404]/[406])	>1.1m	0.75m	0.28m-0.3m
409	Fill	Fill of ditch [408]	>1.1m	0.75m	0.28m-0.3m
410	Cut	Ditch (continuation of [401]/[404]/[406]/[408])	>1.1m	0.74m-0.79m	0.3m-0.4m
411	Fill	Fill of ditch [410]	>1.1m	0.74m-0.79m	0.3m-0.4m
412	Fill	Upper fill of [406]	>1m	0.6m	0.12m

Table 4: List of contexts recorded during extension of the roundabout

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Of the two to three features identified, only the ditch exposed during the final phase soil stripping around the roundabout produced any datable material. This took the form of pottery, which was recovered from two separate places along the course of the ditch. Additional material was recovered from the soil sample taken from deposit [409] and is discussed separately below (section 6.0).

Context	Pottery	Wt(g)	FCF	Wt(g)
407			5	12
409	7	4		
411	1	<2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 5: Quantification of finds by context

### 5.2 Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Five fragments of burnt, unworked flint weighing just 12g were retrieved from context [407] (see Table 5, above,) and from the residue of sample <01> which was extracted from context [409] (Appendix 1). The fragments display a red/pinkish tinge which indicates that the degree to which the flint had been heated was not intense. This assemblage is very small, and it may represent recent and accidental burning.

### 5.3 Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small quantity of highly-fragmented pottery was hand-collected from ditch fills [409] and [411]: in total 8 sherds, weighing 5g. All of the sherds are less than 10mm in size, making it difficult to fully characterise their fabrics; however they appear to comprise a mix of finely flint-tempered and quartz-rich wares. Although they cannot be dated with absolute certainty, these fabrics are comparable to material found in Middle and Late Iron Age assemblages in south-east Hampshire.

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE (Appendix 1) by Lucy Allott**

**6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 One bulk soil sample was taken during archaeological works to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Sample <1> was taken from the fill [409] of a ditch (a possible field boundary) of unknown date. The following report documents the contents of this sample, noting any evidence for past local vegetation, the agricultural economy, diet, plant or animal use.

**6.2 Methodology**

6.2.1 The sample was processed by flotation in its entirety; the flot and residue were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 1, Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Appendix 1, Table 2).

**6.3 Results**

6.3.1 The flot from this sample consisted almost entirely of small rootlets and twigs with a fragment of unidentifiable charred plant matter. Small fragments of wood charcoal were uncommon and were recovered from the residue only together with flint, fire cracked flint (see Le Hégarat) and some very small probable post-medieval green glass fragments (Raemen pers. comm.).

**6.4 Summary**

6.4.1 Sampling has revealed very few environmental or artefact remains. The high proportion of uncharred modern roots suggests a moderate level of bioturbation and the possible infiltration of modern material through the deposit. This sample provides no further information regarding past vegetation, agriculture, diet, plant and animal use.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 The watching brief carried out during the improvement works to the roundabout at Purbrook Way revealed two to three ditches (two were thought to be the same feature), but none could be dated with any certainty. All ran in an approximate north-east to south-westerly direction and were probably former field boundaries, between 0.5m and 0.8m wide by 0.23m-0.4m deep. Their similarity in size, shape and orientation suggest that they may date from the same period.
- 7.2 The ditch identified in the final phase of the works produced pottery believed to be of Middle to Late Iron Age origin, but the poor condition of the potsherds meant that this date could only be ascribed somewhat tentatively. It is also possible that the pottery was residual within the soil used to backfill the ditch, and that the feature itself does not date from that period. The ditch was cut by several land drains and an old gas main, so its disuse is known to predate the modern period, but small fragments of glass were recovered from the same fill as the pottery. Whilst these may have infiltrated the deposit through root activity or modern disturbance, it is possible that the ditch is of post-medieval rather than prehistoric date. The small quantity and size of the glass fragments, however, and the lack of any post-medieval or modern ceramic building material or metal finds, mean that a prehistoric date for the ditch does seem likely. A prehistoric pit was reported during the evaluation phase (OAU 2014). The presence of fire cracked flint in two of the ditch slots could also support a prehistoric interpretation; but although large quantities of burnt flint are most commonly associated with prehistoric activity, only a few fragments were recovered here
- 7.3 The work met the general objective of the WSI (ASE 2014), which was to mitigate the impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource by means of archaeological investigation & reporting, but it was not possible to address any of the specific research aims cited therein in any detail. The potsherds recovered indicate that there was some form of domestic and/or agricultural activity on or in the immediate vicinity of the site during the Iron Age, and it is very possible that the long L-shaped ditch recorded (contexts [401]-[410]) was of Iron Age date.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Hampshire County Council for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and David Hopkins, County Archaeologist Hampshire County Council for his guidance and monitoring.



**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	PWH14					
Identification Name and Address	Roundabout Improvements at Purbrook Way, Havant					
County, District &/or Borough	Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.	469745 107762					
Geology	London Clay Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7138					
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief			SMS
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban				
Dates of Fieldwork			WB			
Sponsor/Client	Hampshire County Council					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisors	Suzie Westall and Hayley Nicholls					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Geoffrey Osborne Ltd. on behalf of Hampshire County Council to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation during improvement works to a roundabout at Purbrook Way, Havant between November 2014 and February 2015. The work revealed one ditch of possible Iron Age date and another from which no material was recovered.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-210220**

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### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief on Roundabout Improvements at Purbrook Way, Havant, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Geoffrey Osborne Ltd. on behalf of Hampshire County Council to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation during improvement works to a roundabout at Purbrook Way, Havant between November 2014 and February 2015. The work revealed one ditch of possible Iron Age date and another from which no material was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 03-11-2014 End: 23-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Purbrook Way Roundabout
Postcode	PO9 3SJ
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 69745 07762 50.8645945795 -1.00882774776 50 51 52 N 001 00 31 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24.46m Max: 25.04m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Suzie Westall
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hampshire County Council

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire County Council Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire County Council Museums Service
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire County Council Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief on Roundabout Improvements at Purbrook Way, Havant, Hampshire
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<hr/>	
Entered by	Suzie Westall (s.westall@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	30 April 2015

## Appendix 1: Environmental Remains Quantification

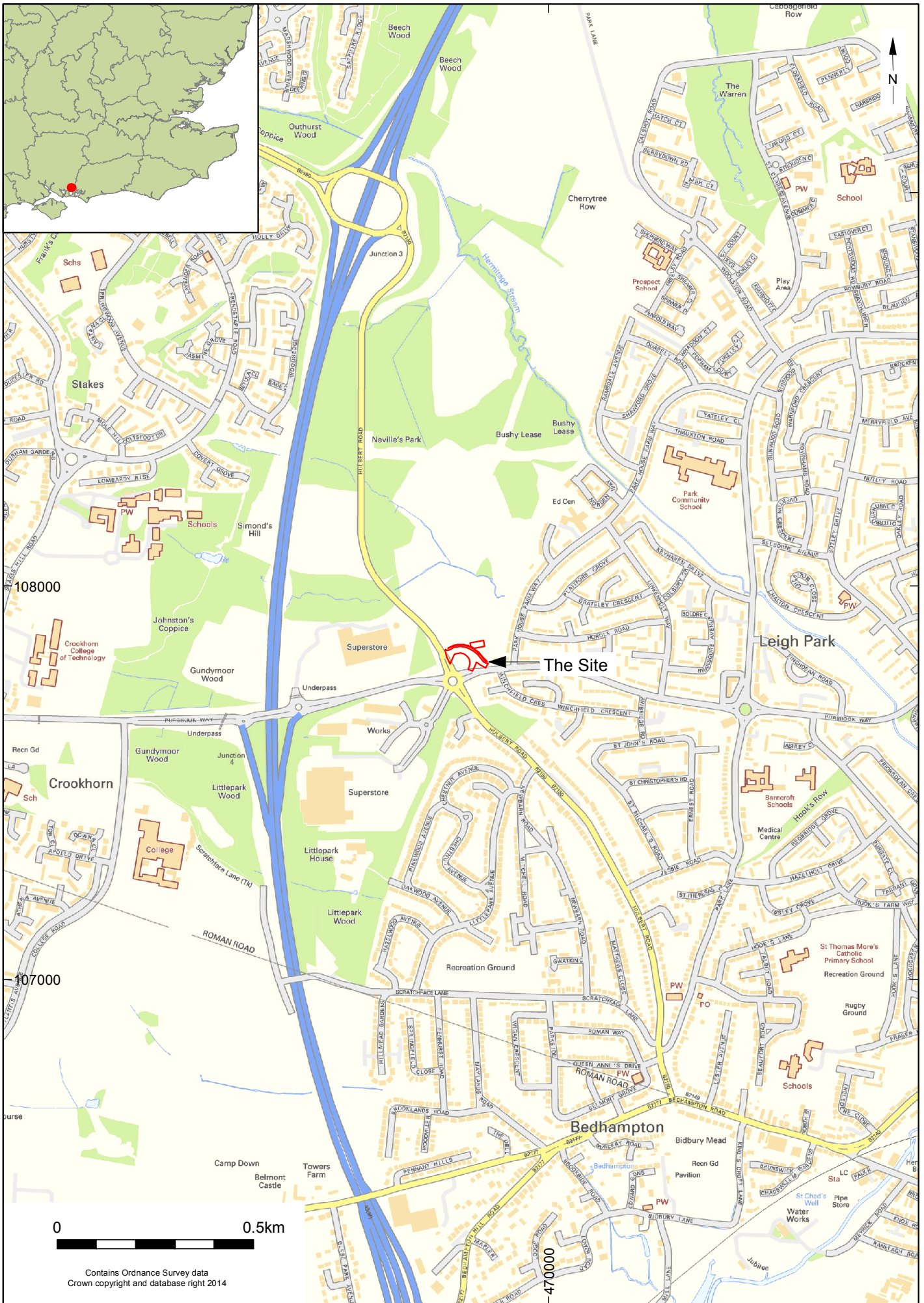
**Table 1:** Residue quantification

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	409	50	50	*	<2	*	<2																		FCF **/ 11g  Glass */ <2g

Key to " \* " rating for quantifying environmental remains: \* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250

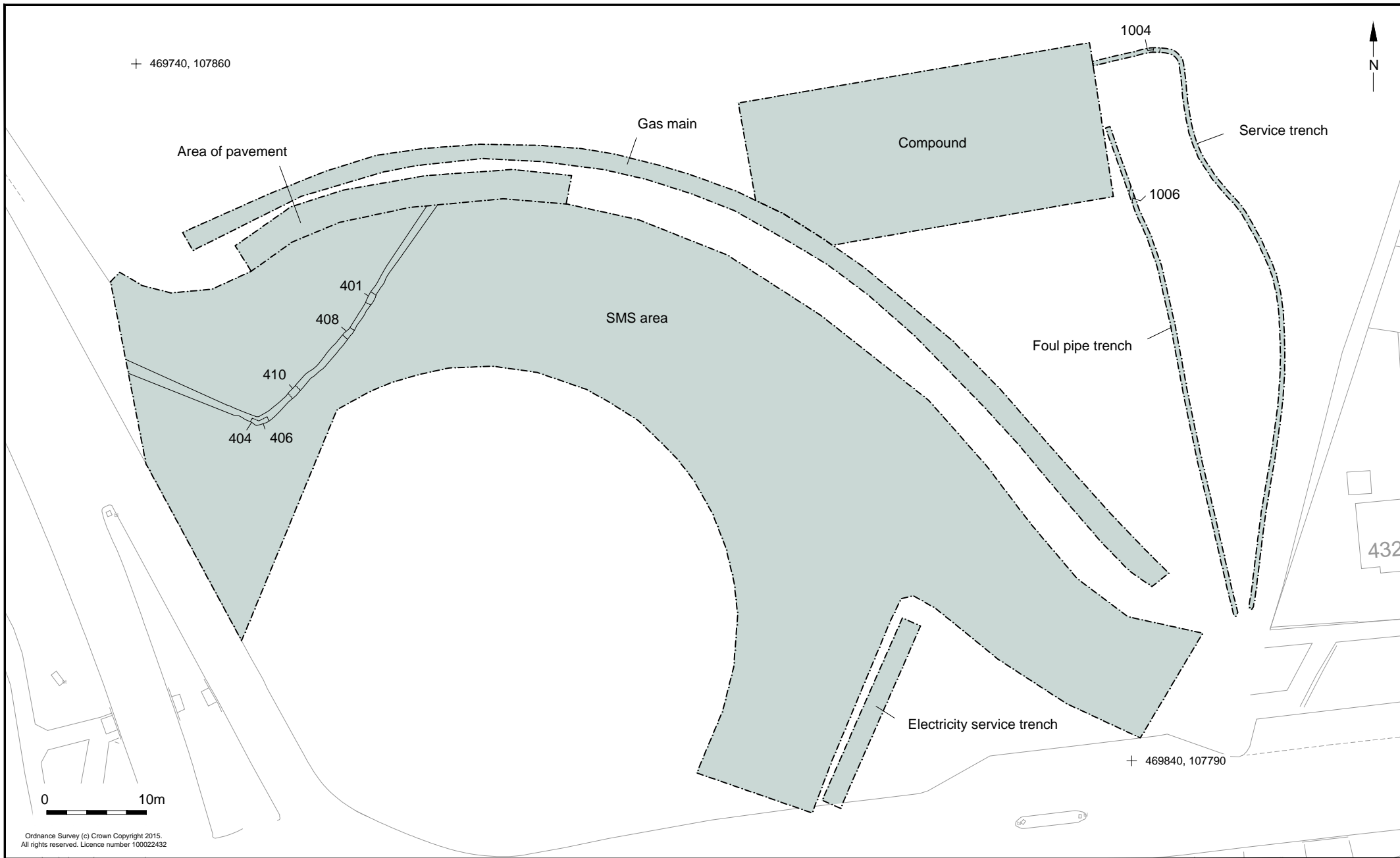
**Table 2:** Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Weed seeds charred	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	notes
1	409		25	25	95	<5	-	-	-	-	-	*	indet cpr (1) fragment	+	Flot consists almost entirely of small rootlets and twigs



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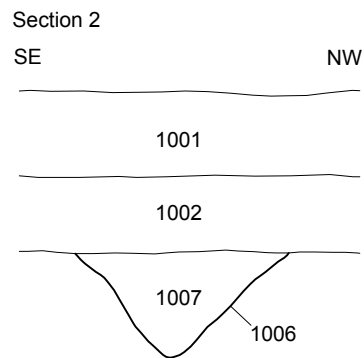
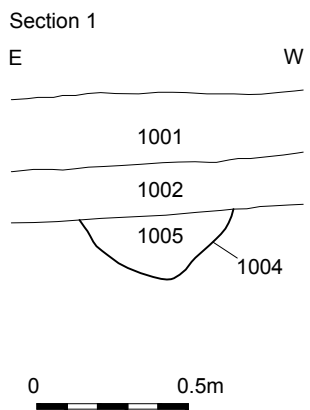
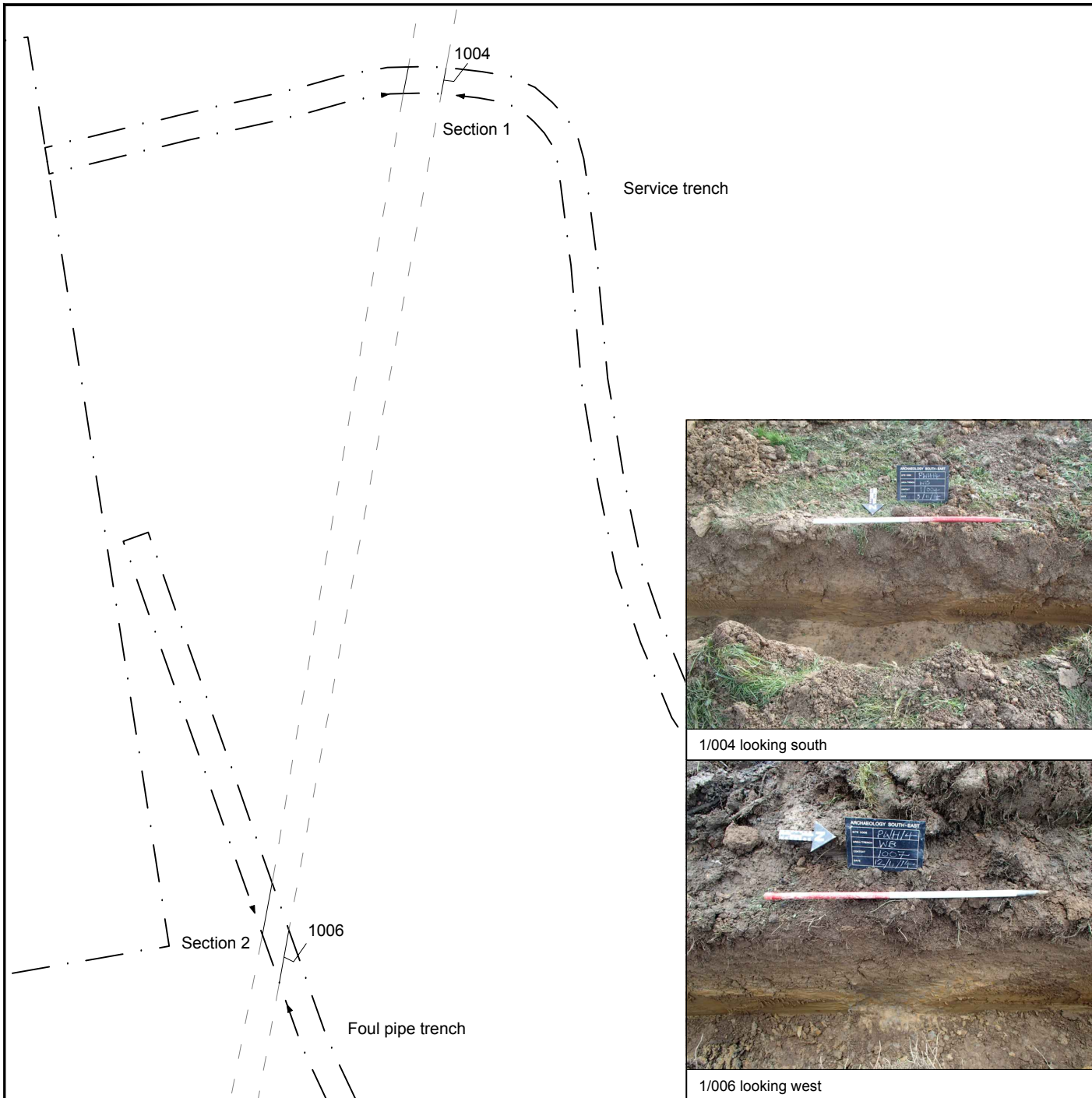
© Archaeology South-East		Highway Works - Purbrook Way, Portsmouth		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7138	May 2015	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015068	Drawn by: RHC			



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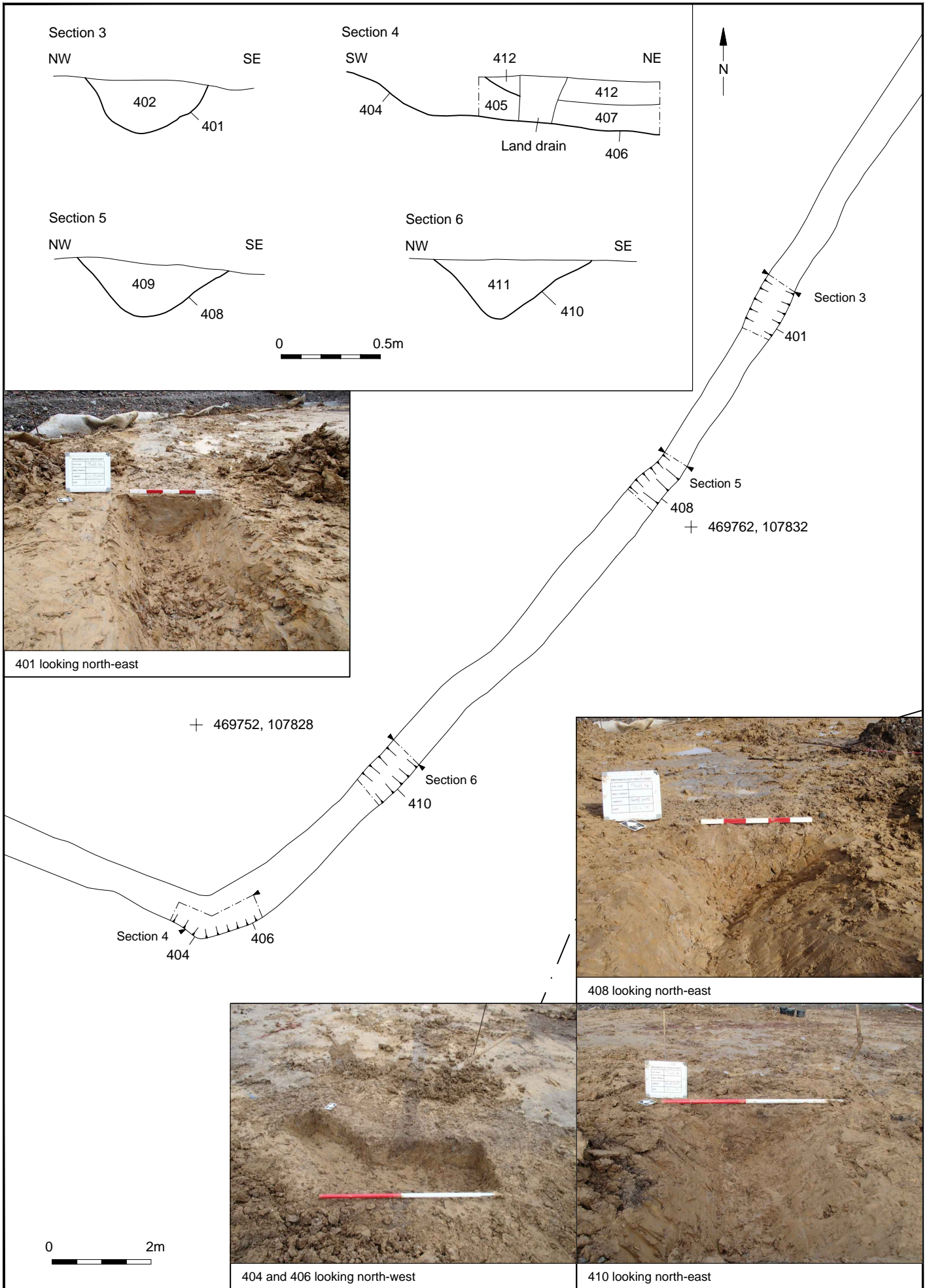
© Archaeology South-East		Highway Works - Purbrook Way, Portsmouth		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7138	May 2015	Site plan		
Report Ref: 2015068	Drawn by: RHC			





© Archaeology South-East		Highway Works - Purbrook Way, Portsmouth	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7138	May 2015	Pipe trenches: sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015068	Drawn by: RHC		





© Archaeology South-East		Highway Works - Purbrook Way, Portsmouth	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7138	May 2015	Strip map and sample area: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015068	Drawn by: RHC		

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