

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**B3385 Newgate Lane South,
Fareham, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by David Sanchez

Site Code: NLF16/138

(SU5720 0395 to SU5730 0305)

**B3385 Newgate Lane South,
Fareham, Hampshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Hampshire County Council**

by David Sanchez

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code NLF 16/138

October 2016

Summary

Site name: B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 5720 0395 to SU5730 0305

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 6th - 15th September 2016

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: David Sanchez

Site code: NLF 16/138

Summary of results: Forty four trenches were dug showing positive results in ten trenches located in two different areas. These deposits revealed of possible archaeological interest comprised linear features (gullies) but most contained no dating evidence other than burnt flint. The only dating evidence was a single small sherd of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, possibly residual, recovered from one gully. The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be relatively low.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural trust in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 14.10.16 Steve Preston ✓ 15.10.16

B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by David Sanchez

Report 16/138b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried at Newgate Lane, Fareham, Hampshire (SU 5720 0395 to SU5730 0305) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Linda Wickens, Project Manager of Hampshire County Council. Engineering Consultancy - Major Schemes, Economy, Transport and Environment Department, 2nd Floor, Elizabeth II Court West, Winchester, SO23 8UD.

Planning permission (P/15/0717/CC) has been granted by Hampshire County Council to construct a new 1.5km-long section of single carriageway road to the east of the current route of Newgate Lane (Fig. 1). This is subject to 3 conditions (21-3) which relate to archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed road it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching. The results of the geophysical survey are presented in a separate report (Sanchez 2016). This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the County Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by David Hopkins, County Archaeologist of Hampshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by David Sanchez and Benedikt Tebbit, from 6th to 15th September 2016 and the site code is NLF 16/138. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural trust in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the southern margins of the town of Fareham (Fig. 1). It comprised a 1.5km-long section to the east of the current route of Newgate Lane, from Peel Common roundabout in the south to a recently widened Newgate Lane in the north, with a gradual rise from c. 6m to c. 11m above Ordnance Datum, south to north. The site runs across predominantly undeveloped land consisting of arable farmland, the south part of the site extends along the western edge of Brookers Field Recreation Ground and the north area extends into the Ministry of Defence (MOD) playing fields (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay in the playing fields

but changes to the north of the farm to river terrace deposits to the south (BGS, 1976). This change in the natural geology was actually observed during the field evaluation in the south edge of the farm fields and the Brookers Field Recreation Ground.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment which was undertaken in order to evaluate the site's archaeological potential based on existing information (WSP 2015). In summary this concluded that there was evidence for prehistoric activity in the area but the main focus was widespread occupation from the medieval period onwards. The geophysical survey was undertaken previously to the field evaluation (Sanchez 2016) showing various magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin spanning the entire site. A small number of them have possible archaeological origin consisting of probable buried linear cut features.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims of this project are;

- a) To determine if archaeologically relevant levels had survived on this site.
- b) To determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present.
- c) To determine if any geophysical anomalies were of archaeological origin.
- d) To inform a strategy for mitigation if required.
- e) The potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in *English Heritage Research Agenda* (English Heritage 2005) or any more local or thematic research priorities such as the Solent Thames Research Agenda (Hey and Hind 2014) as necessary.

Forty four trenches were to be dug, each 25m long and 2m wide, located to target geophysical anomalies showed by the undertaken survey. A contingency for the equivalent of an additional 100m length of trenching was included within the proposal should this be required to clarify any deposits found in the initial trenching, but this was not required.

Topsoil and overburden was to be removed by a JCB-type machine in the MOD playing fields and the Brookers Field Recreation Ground, and by a 360° type machine in the farm fields, both fitted with a toothless

ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was undertaken in spits, to enable the recovery of artefactual and ecofactual remains from individual layers and spoil heaps were monitored for finds.

Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief and all features or deposits revealed in the trenches were fully recorded.

Results

The forty four trenches were dug, most of them in the proposed location but trenches 1 to 9, 43 and 44 were relocated as close as possible to their intended location due to the presence of trees or high scrub. They ranged in length from 18.50m to 28.50m and in depth from 0.26m to 0.56m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Brookers Field Recreation Ground (trenches 1-9)

Nine trenches were dug in the Brookers Fields Recreation Ground but they were relocated as close as possible of the proposed location in the only gaps available between trees and high scrub. The general stratigraphy uncovered consisted of between 0.17m and 0.30m of topsoil and between 0.20m and 0.28m of subsoil overlying natural geology. The trench listed below is that in which archaeological features were identified.

Trench 9 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6)

Trench 9 was aligned S - N and was 20.20m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil above 0.12m of an orange/brown clay dump layer and 0.17m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Three different gullies were uncovered in trench 9. Gully (11) was located in the north end of the trench and it was aligned NE - SW. It was 0.52m wide and 0.13m deep with a concave profile. Two more gullies (12 and 13) were uncovered in the south end of the trench. Gully 12 was aligned SE - NW and was 0.76m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow sides and flat bottom. Gully 13 was aligned E - W and it was 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep with concave profile. The fills of all the three gullies (62, 63 and 64 respectively) had very similar composition consisted of light yellowish/brown clay silty with occasional small size stone inclusions. Burnt flint (0.5g) was recovered from gully 12 (63). No other finds were recovered from this trench.

Farmland fields (trenches 10-40)

Thirty one trenches were dug in the farmland fields. The general stratigraphy consisted of between 0.26m and 0.44m of topsoil overlying natural geology. Frequent land drains and plough scars as a consequence of agricultural activities on the site were observed. Despite the geophysical survey showing several linear anomalies thought to be of archaeological origin, no archaeological features match with their location. Land drains uncovered in trenches 36 to 38 share the same location and direction as these strong positive anomalies. Trenches listed below are those in which archaeological features were identified;

Trench 12 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6; Pl. 12)

Trench 12 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 25.50m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 18m from the NNW end of the trench. The gully (10) was aligned NE - SW and it was 0.42m wide and 0.18m deep with a V-shaped profile and concave bottom. It's fill (61) consisted of light greyish/brown sandy silt but there was no dating evidence.

Trench 13 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6)

Trench 13 was aligned NW - SE and was 24.80m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 10m from the SE end of the trench. The gully (9) was aligned E - W and it was 0.64m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. It's fill (60) consisted of light yellow/grey clay silt but there was no dating evidence.

Trench 16 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6; Pl. 11)

Trench 16 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.50m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 13m from the SE end of the trench. The gully (7) was aligned NNE - SSW and it was 0.65m wide and 0.31m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (58) consisted of light yellow/grey clay silt, and one sherd of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery was recovered from a sieved soil sample. One modern land drain was also revealed.

Trench 17 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6)

Trench 17 was aligned S - N and was 25.20m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying natural geology and two gullies were uncovered. Gully 8 was aligned NNE - SSW and is likely to be the continuation of gully 7, uncovered in trench 16. It was 0.53m wide and 0.20m deep with a V-shaped profile and concave bottom. It's fill (59) consisted of light yellow/grey clay silt. Gully 6 was aligned E - W and was 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep with concave shape profile. Its fill (57) consisted of light greyish/brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 19 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6; Pl. 10)

Trench 19 was aligned NNW - SSE and was 24.90m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 20m from the NNW end of the trench. The gully (5) was aligned E - W and it was 0.53m wide and 0.19m deep with a concave-shaped profile. Its fill (56) consisted of light yellow/grey clay silt. Three modern land drains were also uncovered, all of them aligned NE -SW. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 32 (Figs. 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 8)

Trench 32 was aligned NNW - SSW and was 25.90m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 11m from the NNW end of the trench. The gully (3) was aligned WSW - ENE and it was 0.88m wide and 0.24m deep with a concave-shaped profile. Its fill (54) consisted of light yellow/grey clay silt with very occasional small size stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 34 (Figs. 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 9)

Trench 34 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.20m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 3m from the NW end of the trench. The gully (4) was aligned NE - SW and it was 0.86m wide and 0.17m deep with shallow sides and flat bottom. Its fill (55) consisted of light grey/brown sandy silt. One modern land drain was also uncovered at 17m from the NW end of the trench. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 35 (Figs. 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 7)

Trench 35 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 25.40m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 3m from the ESE end of the trench. The gully (2) was aligned NE - SW and it was 0.82m wide and 0.27m deep with a V-shaped profile and concave bottom. Its fill (53) consisted of light grey/brown sandy silt. Some 23g of burnt flint were recovered. This feature is likely to be the continuation of gully 4 uncovered in trench 34. No other finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 38 (Figs. 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 38 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 25.30m long and 0.37m wide. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil overlying natural geology. One gully was uncovered at 19m from the NNE end of the trench. The gully (1) was aligned WNW - ESE and it was 0.98m wide and 0.23m deep with concave shape profile. Its fill (52) consisted of light yellow/grey clay silt. Despite the location of trench 38 to target a linear geophysical anomaly this is more likely to be a land drain uncovered at 16m from the NNE end of the trench. No finds were recovered from this trench.

MOD playing fields (trenches 41-44).

Four trenches were dug in the MOD playing fields, two of them as intended, but trenches 43 and 44 were relocated to avoid concrete surfaces. The general stratigraphy uncovered in the north and east areas of the site consisted of between 0.12m and 0.24m of topsoil (turf), and between 0.10m and 0.17m of subsoil overlying natural geology. In the west area of the site a previous development modified this stratigraphy and the excavation of the trenches shows made ground of between 0.37m and 0.52m thick which consisted of 0.15m of Tarmac (only in trench 42), between 0.21m and 0.25m of gravel and brick fragments, and between 0.12m and 0.27m of light grey clay with occasional fragments of brick and tile overlying natural geology. Despite the geophysical survey showing several linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin no features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, but land drains uncovered in trenches 41, 42 and 44 have the same direction and location as those anomalies. No finds of archaeological interest were recovered from any of the trenches dug in the MOD playing fields.

Finds

Pottery by Richard Tabor

A single wall sherd weighing 2g was retrieved during processing of a soil sample s7 from gully 7 (58).

The 6mm thick sherd was in a moderately hard grey fabric with buff brown exterior and dark grey interior surfaces. It included common fine to medium angular calcined flint (<2mm) and rare reddish brown iron oxides. Similar flint gritted fabrics are common in southern Hampshire and along the coastal strip from Dorset to Sussex during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. At Cams Hill, Fareham, Middle Bronze Age fabric FS/3 included moderate well-sorted flint of up to 2mm length and other flint fabrics from the site included iron particles (Raymond 2009, Table 1). However, flint of similar size and associated with sparse iron was common in a sandy Middle Iron Age fabric, FfeS/2 from the same area (Raymond 2006, 65).

Coin by Danielle Milbank

A single coin was recovered from the topsoil layer of trench 18. This is a copper alloy half penny of 18th century date. The obverse has a portrait of King George II, with 'GEORGIUS REX'. The reverse is severely corroded and neither the Britannia nor the date can be identified. The coin is in poor condition and the date range is 1729 to 1754.

Burnt flint by David Sanchez

Burnt flint was recovered from a total of 2 contexts encountered in the evaluation, including those from sieved soil samples. The total amount recovered was 23.5g with 23g recovered from gully 2(53) and only a small fragment of 0.5g from gully 12 (63).

Conclusion

Most of the 44 trenches were dug as intended showing positive results in 10 trenches located in two different areas, one in the north end of the Brookers Field Recreation Ground and south fields of the farmlands, and a second area in the north field of the farmlands. These archaeological deposits comprise linear features (gullies) but most contained no dating evidence though a few contained burnt flint. The only dating evidence was a single small sherd of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, possibly residual, recovered from gully 7. The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be relatively low.

References

- Eddisford, D, 2006, 'Archive Report for an Archaeological Excavation at Cams Hill, Fareham', unpublished archive report, http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-414-1/dissemination/pdf/aocarcha1-20303_1.pdf (accessed: 23rd September 2016)
- Eddisford, D, 2009, 'Excavations at a Multi-Period Site near Cams Hill School, Fareham, Hampshire: Germanic Influence on the Late Roman Hampshire Coast?', *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* **64**, 81-104
- English Heritage, 2005, *Research Agenda*, English Heritage, London
- BGS, 1976, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 316, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Hey, G and Hind, J, 2014, *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment> Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*, Oxford Wessex Monogr **6**, Oxford.
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Raymond, F, 2006, 'The Bronze Age pottery analysis', in Eddisford 2006, 62-5, Appendix C
- Raymond, F, 2009, 'The Bronze Age pottery', in Eddisford 2009
- Sanchez, D, 2016, B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham, Hampshire, A Geophysical Survey (magnetic), Thames Valley Archaeological Services report **16/138**, Reading.
- WSP 2015, Newgate Lane Historic Environment desk-based assessment

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.40	1.60	0.38	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ light orange brown clay and gravel with yellowish brown silty clay patches natural geology. [Pl. 1]
2	19.20	1.60	0.56	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel natural geology.
3	20.80	1.60	0.47	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology.
4	26.10	1.60	0.40	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ light yellowish brown gravel with silty clay patches natural geology. [Pl. 2]
5	18.50	1.60	0.45	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology.
6	25.70	1.60	0.38	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology.
7	19.30	1.60	0.48	0–0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology.
8	19.10	1.60	0.43	0–0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology.
9	20.20	1.60	0.49	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.32m light orange brown clay; 0.32-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology. Gullies 11, 12 and 13
10	26.20	1.80	0.44	0–0.38m topsoil; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. [Pl. 3]
11	26.00	1.80	0.42	0–0.38m topsoil; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
12	25.50	1.80	0.38	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. Gully 10. [Pl. 12]
13	24.80	1.80	0.38	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. Gully 9
14	27.20	1.80	0.46	0–0.44m topsoil; 0.44m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology [Pl. 4] .
15	24.80	1.80	0.40	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology [Pl. 5] .
16	25.50	1.80	0.34	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology with orange brown clay patches. Gully 7. [Pl. 11]
17	25.20	1.80	0.34	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology with orange brown clay patches. Gullies 6 and 8
18	26.10	1.80	0.34	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
19	24.90	1.80	0.34	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology with orange brown clay patches. Gully 5. [Pl. 10]
20	25.10	1.80	0.33	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology with orange brown clay patches.
21	25.40	1.80	0.28	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
22	25.70	1.80	0.30	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
23	25.30	1.80	0.40	0–0.38m topsoil; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
24	24.60	1.80	0.36	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
25	24.80	1.80	0.32	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
26	25.30	1.80	0.34	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
27	25.40	1.80	0.38	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
28	25.40	1.80	0.36	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
29	24.70	1.80	0.34	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
30	28.50	1.80	0.30	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
31	24.90	1.80	0.35	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
32	25.90	1.80	0.35	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. Gully 3. [Pl. 8]
33	26.90	1.80	0.30	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology [Pl. 6] .
34	25.20	1.80	0.35	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. Gully 4. [Pl. 9]
35	25.40	1.80	0.30	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ light yellowish brown clay with orange brown silty clay patches natural geology. Gully 2. [Pl. 7]
36	25.40	1.80	0.30	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ light yellowish brown clay with orange brown clay patches natural geology.
37	25.20	1.80	0.28	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology with orange brown clay patches.
38	25.30	1.80	0.37	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. Gully 1
39	24.90	1.80	0.33	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
40	25.50	1.80	0.35	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.
41	26.00	1.60	0.39	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.37m subsoil; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown

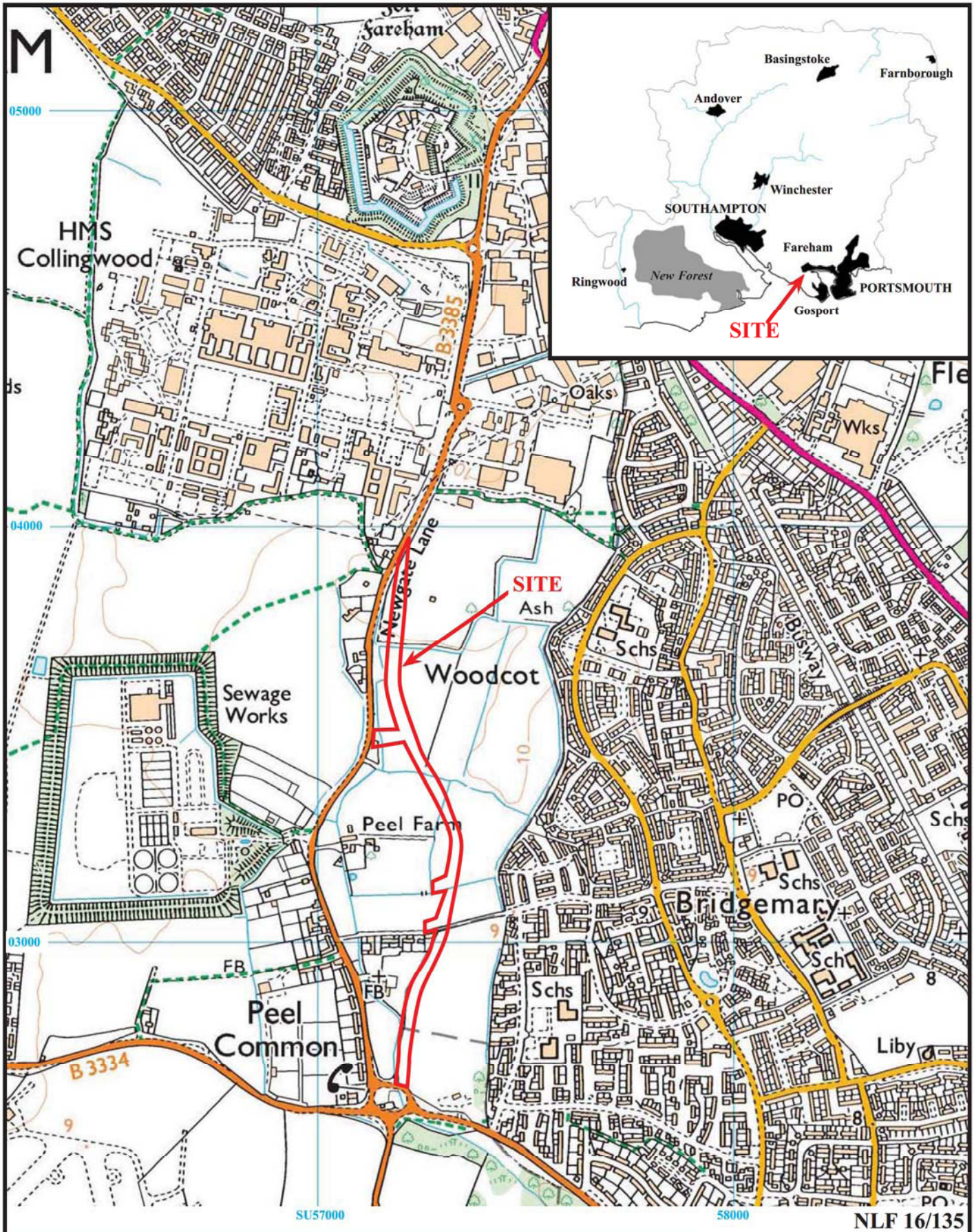
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				clay natural geology. At 10m from SSE end: 0-0.25m gravel made ground; 0.25-0.39m light grey clay made ground; 0.39m+ natural geology
42	25.10	1.60	0.48	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. At 13m from ENE end: 0-0.15m Tarmac; 0.15-0.36m gravel and brick fragments made ground; 0.36-0.48m light grey clay made ground; 0.48m+ natural geology
43	24.00	1.60	0.52	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology. At 8m from SE end: 0-0.25m gravel and brick fragments made ground; 0.25-0.52m light grey clay made ground; 0.52m+ natural geology
44	25.10	1.60	0.33	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ light yellowish brown clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
38	1	52	Gully slot	Unknown	
35	2	53	Gully slot	Unknown	Burnt flint
32	3	54	Gully slot	Unknown	
34	4	55	Gully slot	Unknown	
19	5	56	Gully slot	Unknown	
17	6	57	Gully slot	Unknown	
16	7	58	Gully slot	Prehistoric?	BA/IA pottery
17	8	59	Gully slot	Unknown	
13	9	60	Gully slot	Unknown	
12	10	61	Gully slot	Unknown	
9	11	62	Gully slot	Unknown	
9	12	63	Gully slot	Unknown	Burnt flint
9	13	64	Gully slot	Unknown	

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of burnt flint

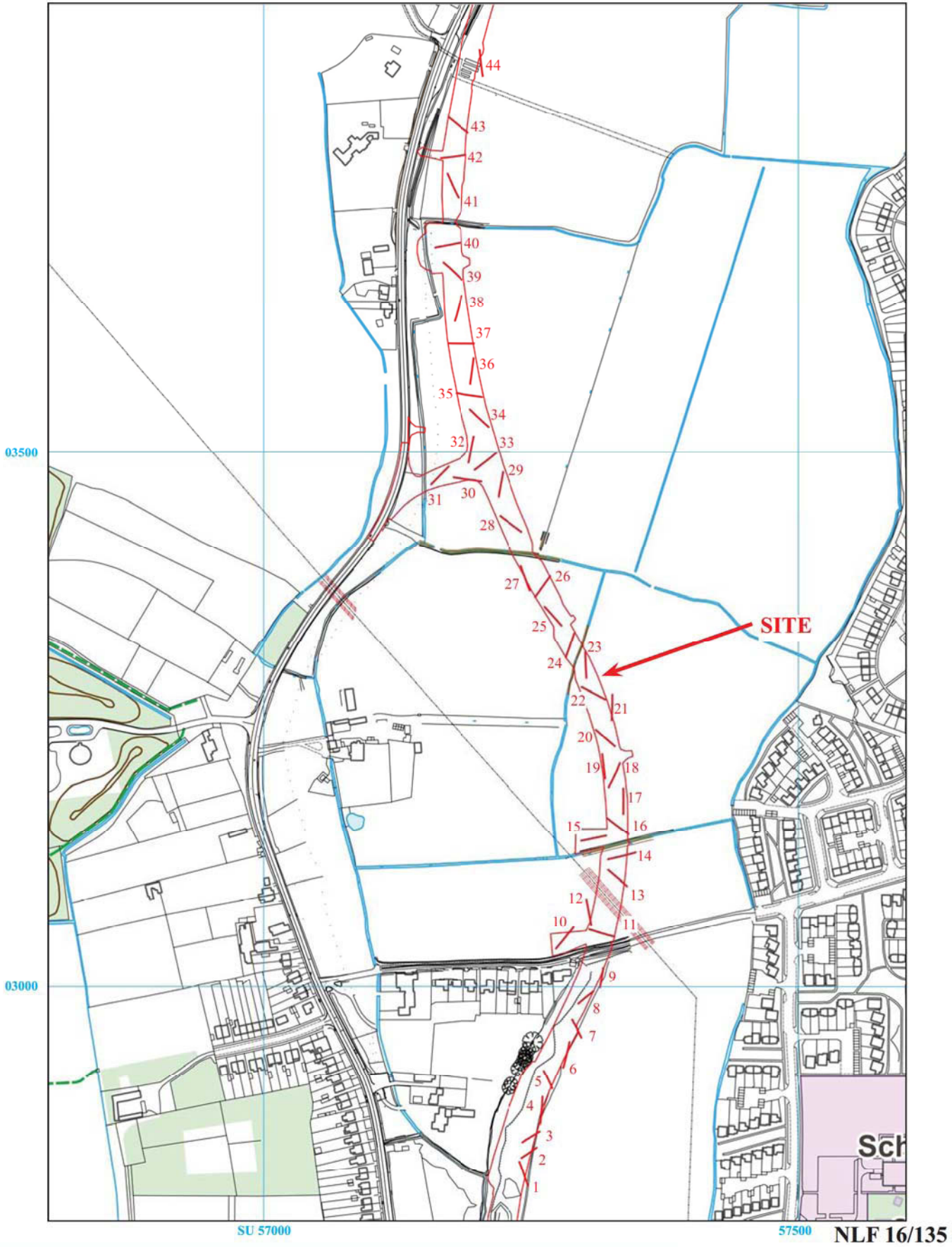
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
9	12	63	Gully slot	9	0.5
35	2	53	Gully slot	2	23



**B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham,
Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Fareham and within Hampshire.

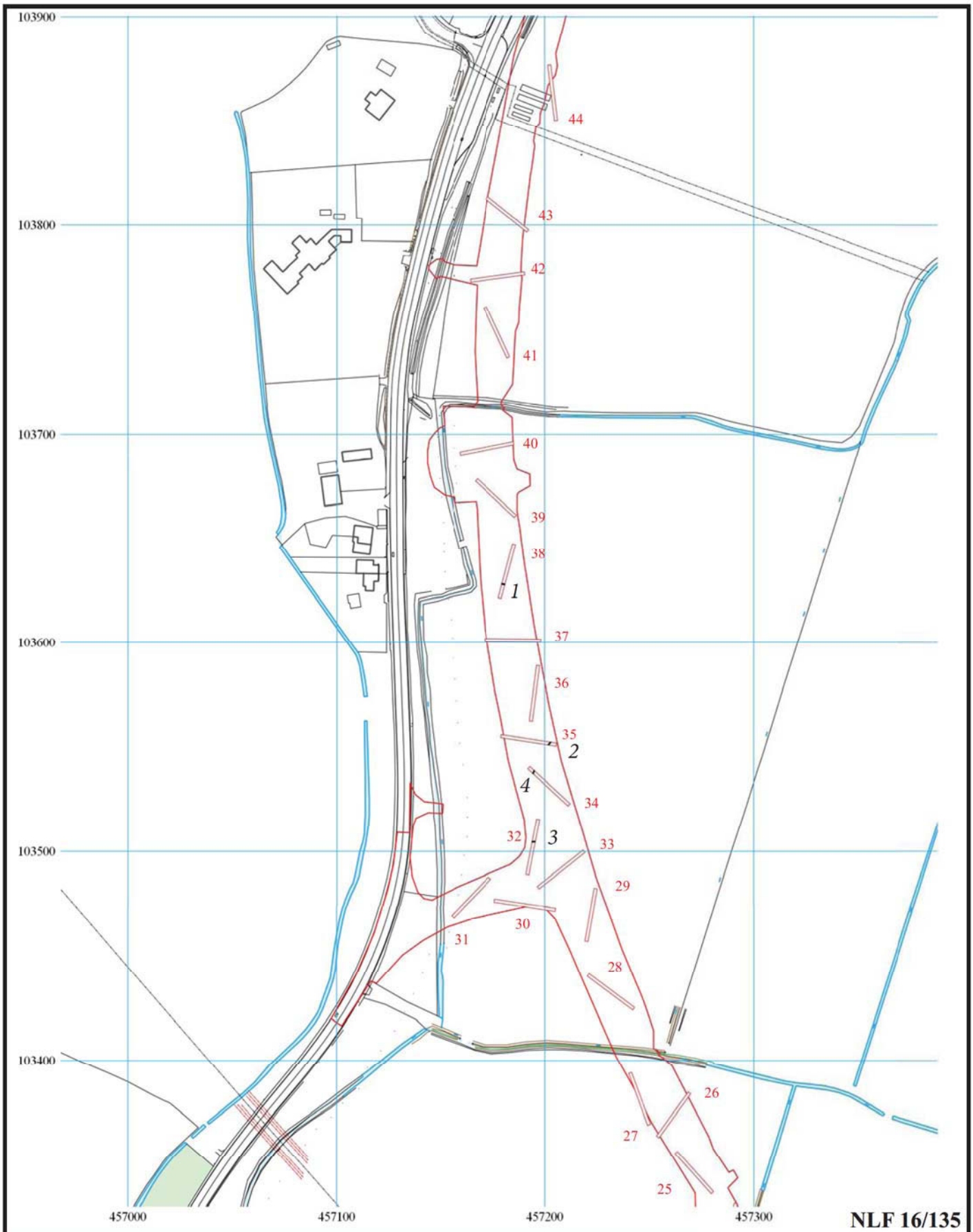
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital mapping at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880



**B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham,
Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Newgate Lane showing trench layout.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:5000



NLF 16/135

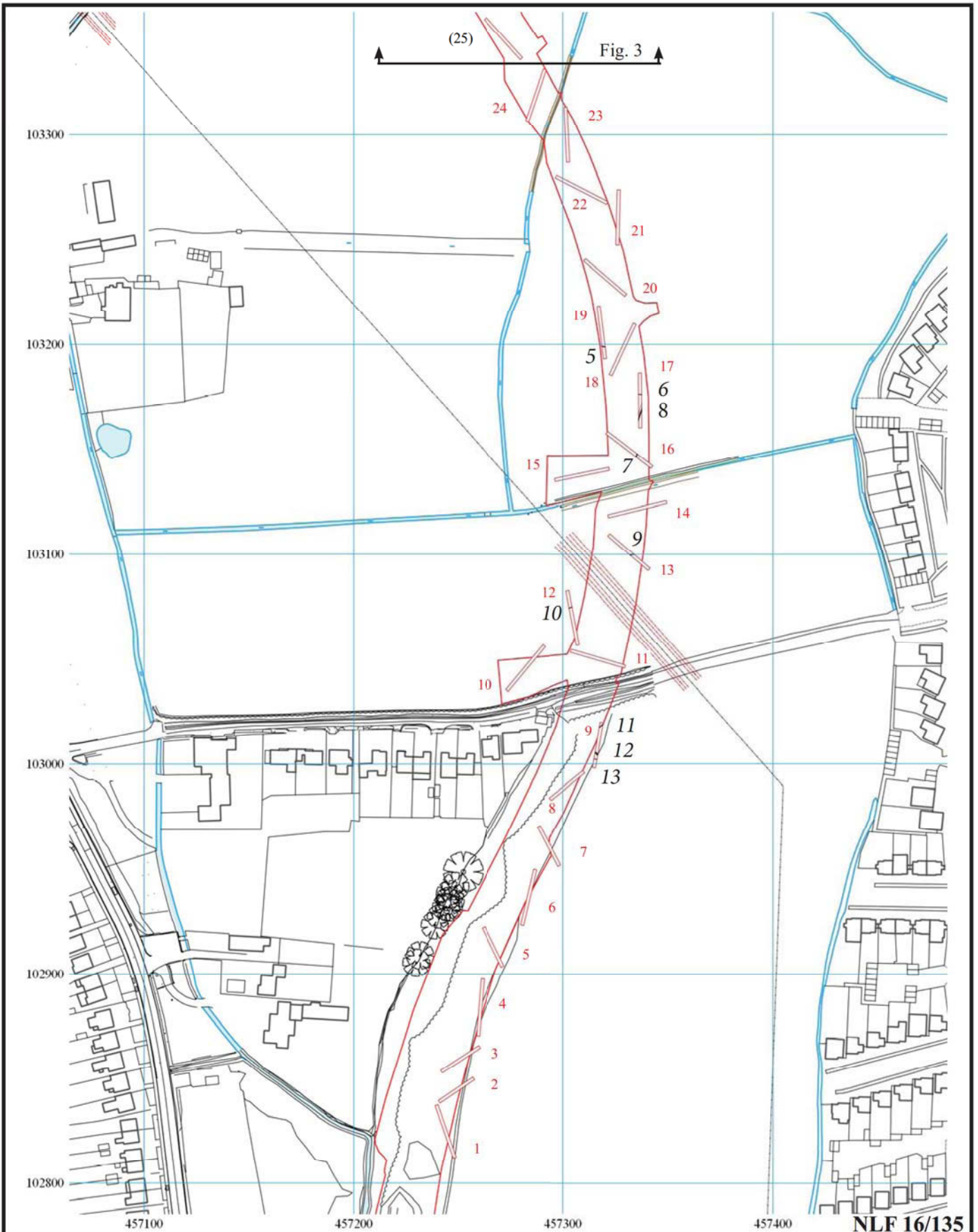


**B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham,
Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Detailed location of trenches and features (northern areas)

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:2500

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES



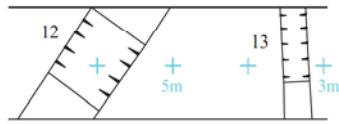
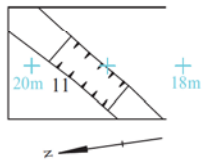
**B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham,
Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Detailed location of trenches and features (southern areas)

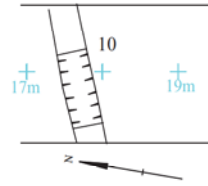
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:2500

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

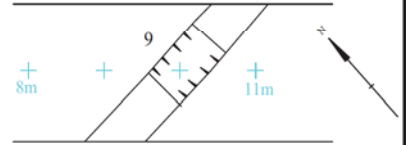
Trench 9



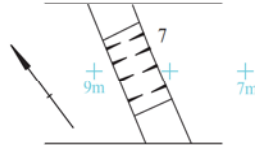
Trench 12



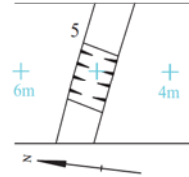
Trench 13



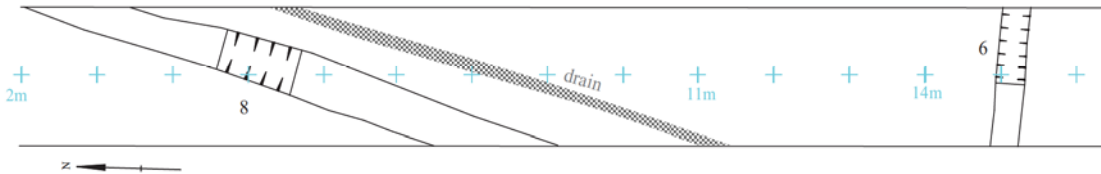
Trench 16



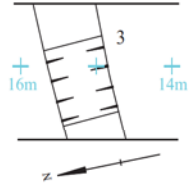
Trench 19



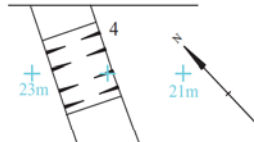
Trench 17



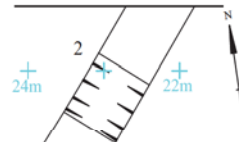
Trench 32



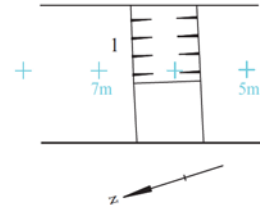
Trench 34



Trench 35



Trench 38



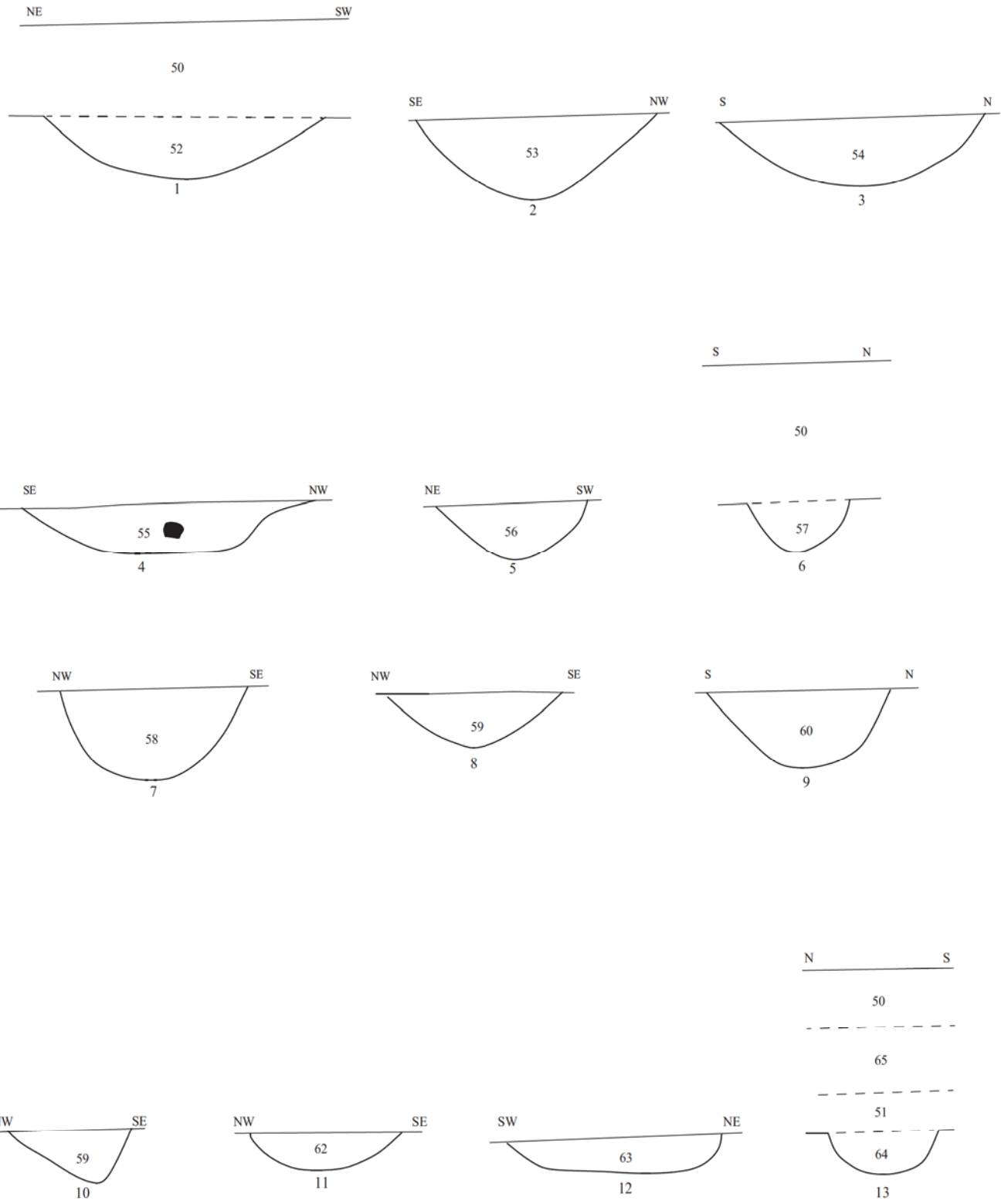
NLF 16/138ev

**B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham,
Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Trench plans



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



NLF 16/138ev

**B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham,
Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking south, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 2. Trench 4 looking north, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 3. Trench 10 looking north east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 4. Trench 14 looking west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 5. Trench 15 looking east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 6. Trench 33 looking north east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m

NLF 16/138ev

**B3358 Newgate Lane South,
Fareham, Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**
Plates 1 - 6.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 7. Trench 35 gully 2 looking south west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m



Plate 8. Trench 32 gully 3 looking west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 9. Trench 34, gully 4 looking east,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m



Plate 10. Trench 19 gully 5 looking east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 11. Trench 16 looking north, gully 7,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m



Plate 12. Trench 12 looking east, gully 10,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m

NLF 16/138ev

**B3358 Newgate Lane South,
Fareham, Hampshire, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

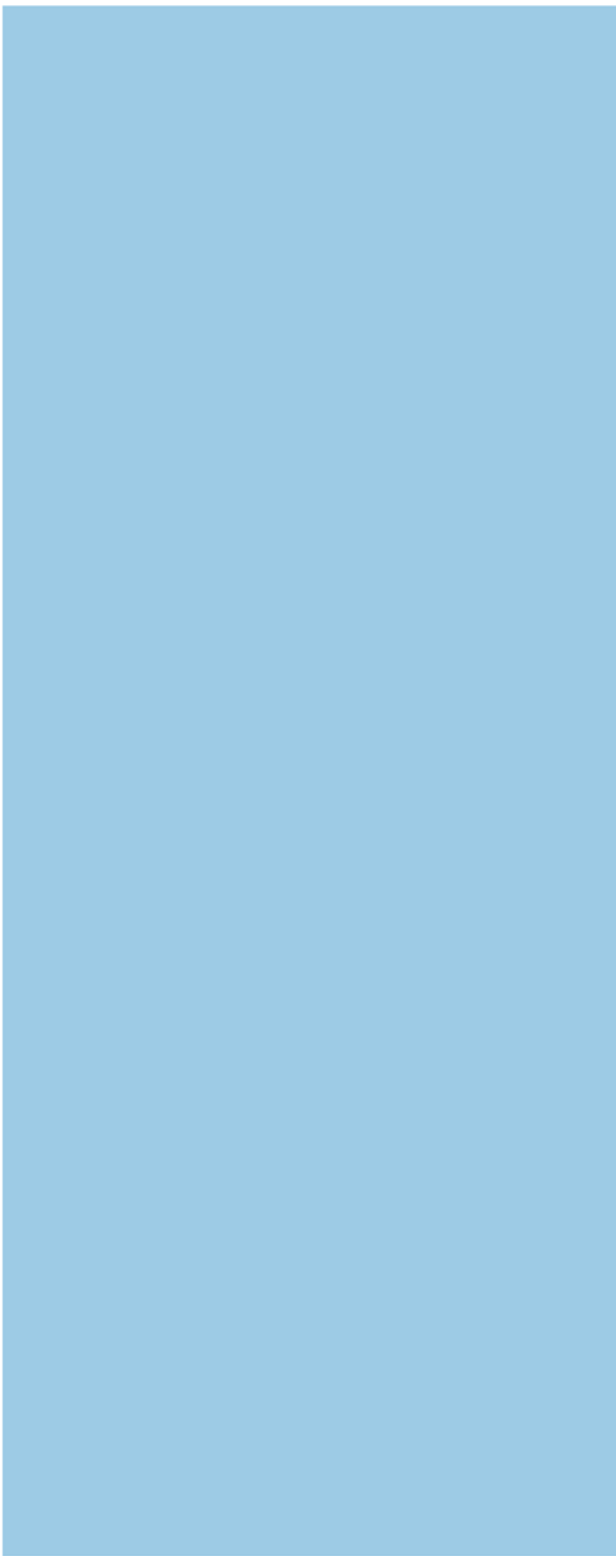
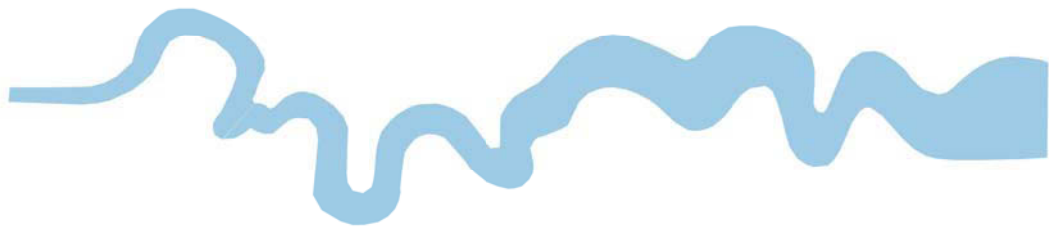
Plates 7 - 12.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**