Post Excavation Assessment

59-61 West Street Havant Hampshire

Post Excavation Assessment

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59-61 West Street, Havant, Hampshire

Post-excavation assessment and project design

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Balfour Beatty to carry out archaeological mitigation comprising targeted excavation and a watching brief at 59-61 West Street, Havant, Hampshire (NGR: SU 714062). This followed an archaeological evaluation by the Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit.

Three areas were excavated. Excavations in the south-eastern area (Area 1) revealed a number of postholes and pits dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. A number of other postholes were undated, but appeared to form part of a rectangular structure along with the Roman features. Further postholes contained medieval pottery. Area 2 (the north-eastern area) was dominated by a straight ditch of early Roman date, extending SE-NW across the site. A brick and chalk block-constructed well of post-medieval date was found in the south-eastern corner of Area 2. Close to this well was a chalk block wall that had suffered extensive damage but whose construction was similar enough to suggest it was contemporary with the well. Area 3 (the north-western area) produced four isolated features of which two were dated: a posthole of 2nd century AD date and a linear feature of likely post-medieval date.

1 Description of the Project

1.1 Background

Location and scope of work

1.1.1 The site is situated on the south side of West Street in the southern part of Havant, 300m to the west of the historic core of the town (Fig. 1). The area of development is to the rear of 59-61 West Street (NGR: SU 714062) in an area previously used for car parking, garages, and offices (Fig 2).

1.1.2 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Balfour Beatty on behalf of Mansell Homes to carry out archaeological mitigation on land owned by Radian as a condition of the granting of planning permission (APP/12/01233). The work comprised targeted excavation of three discrete areas and a watching brief. This followed an archaeological evaluation by the Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit (Russel 2014). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by OA (2015) in response to a brief developed in discussion with David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council.

Fieldwork methodology

1.1.3 In the three main excavation areas, the overburden was stripped from the site under archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket until the first archaeological deposit or the natural soil was encountered. Hand excavation of the archaeological features followed. All archaeological deposits were allocated a unique context number. Plans and sections of individual excavated slots were drawn at a scale of 1:20. The locations of the individual plans and section were surveyed into the overall site plan. Features were also recorded by colour slide, monochrome film and digital photography.

1.1.4 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and were bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number. Soil samples were collected in order to assess deposits for palaeo-environmental evidence. Priority was given to basal fills of features and those showing visible signs of preservation of charred remains.

1.1.5 For the areas subject to the watching brief, archaeological staff supervised the machine excavation, but no archaeological features were observed.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology is mapped as Cretaceous Chalk overlain by superficial Head deposits, which are gravelly deposits formed by the downslope movement of chalk from the north (BGS 2015). The site lies at c 9m above Ordnance Datum.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following summary draws on information mainly from two sources – an archaeological assessment of Havant presented in Historic England's Extensive Urban Survey (HCC 2004), and the results of the evaluation at 59-61 West Street that preceded the excavation (Russel 2014).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Prehistoric flint artefacts were recovered as residual occurrences from later features during the recent evaluation at the site (Russel 2014), but no features could be assigned to the period. Further find-spots of worked flint are known around the town.

Mesolithic and Neolithic tools have been recovered from the line of the by-pass to the south of the town centre, and flint tools, pottery and a possible hearth have been recorded to the north of the town on the site of the former Oak Park School (HCC 2004).

Roman period (AD 43-410)

1.3.3 West Street, together with East Street, forms the main east-west road through the town and approximately follows the course of the Winchester–Chichester Roman road, although no evidence of the road has been discovered within the town (HCC 2004).

1.3.4 Evidence of a Roman building is known at 121 and 123 West Street (HCCAHBR site 23436), and a pit containing Roman material was found at 44-45 West Street (HCCAHBR site 62034). Roman pottery was found at the junction of Park Road and West Street (HCCAHBR site 23359). A villa of 2nd and 3rd century date is recorded to the south of the town, near Langstone, and Roman occupation was uncovered in the former playing fields of Oak Park School to the north of the town (HCC 2004).

1.3.5 The evaluation at 59-61 West Street recovered large quantities of Roman-period material, including samian ware, fragments of amphorae from southern Spain, pottery from the nearby kilns at Rowland's Castle, a well-preserved Roman copper alloy spoon, and a fragment of imported green marbled limestone veneer, similar to that used on the walls at Fishbourne Roman Palace. The chronological emphasis from the material recovered was on the 1st to 3rd century AD, with limited evidence of 4th/5th century use of the site.

The medieval period (1066-1550)

1.3.6 The estate of Havehunte is recorded in Domesday in 1086, when there was a recorded population of 20 villagers, two mills and three salt-houses. West Street itself may have medieval origins, although many of properties lining the street were destroyed in the mid-18th century (HCC 2004). Pottery from the evaluation attests to occupation at the site during the 13th and 14th centuries, while sheep horn cores and feet bones recovered from late medieval or early Tudor pits hint at industrial activity, possibly tanning or parchment-making, industries that became important in the town in the post-medieval period (HCC 2004).

Post-medieval and modern (1550+)

1.3.7 A number of houses that lined the south side of West Street were cleared in the late 19th century and 20th century (removing a high proportion of medieval deposits in the process). Domestic properties at the site were replaced by a glove factory, which was in turn replaced by a builder's yard in the mid-20th century. The evaluation recorded evidence relating to these earlier post-medieval properties, including cess pits.

1.4 Archaeological description

1.4.1 A catalogue of all archaeological features is given in Appendix A. Where possible, information on the dimensions of the feature interventions and their heights above Ordnance Datum (OD) have been included.

Area 1 (SE Area)

1.4.2 Area 1 was located in the south-eastern corner of the housing development (Fig. 3). The excavation of Area 1 uncovered a series of postholes and pits. There were no stratigraphic relationships that connected these features, but several features are likely to be associated on spatial and chronological grounds.

1.4.3 The earliest evidence for activity is in the form of a series of pits and postholes likely to date to the later 1st and 2nd century AD. Postholes 1019 and 1021 was situated towards the northern edge of the excavated area. Large pit 1033 had been truncated by modern activity but lay in the middle of the site and contained 1st to 2nd century pottery. Six other postholes (1023, 1029, 1031, 1035, 1039 and 1041) were uncovered to the south of the site, along with posthole 1025, which although undated, seems likely to be associated with the others. Together, the features appear to mark out a small rectangular structure approximately 2m x 1.5m (Figs 3 and 4). Two other postholes/pits (1027 and 1037) appear to be part of the same group, but contain small quantities of 13th-15th-century pottery. On that basis, these features have been phased as medieval, but it is possible that the pottery is intrusive.

1.4.4 A circular pit (1044) to the east of the posthole/pit group outlined above has been broadly dated to the Roman period by two sherds of pottery.

1.4.5 Three sherds of 19th-century pottery were recovered from posthole 1048 in the far north-eastern corner of the area.

1.4.6 Two postholes lacked dating evidence. Apart from 1025, posthole 1046, found at the eastern edge of the excavated area, was also undated.

Area 2 (NE Area)

1.4.7 Area 2 was located in the north-eastern part of the housing development (Fig. 6). The area was dominated by a straight ditch (1008/1017) running SE-NW and terminating towards the western end where it was truncated by a modern trench. At the eastern end, the trench continued outside the excavated area. The ditch contained a single highly compacted fill (1007/1018) and 68 sherds of pottery dated to the second half of the 1st century AD.

1.4.8 Two postholes (1004 and 1006) were located in the north-western corner of the excavated area. Both were shallow with sloped sides and contained pottery of later 2nd- or possibly 3rd-century date.

1.4.9 In the south-eastern corner of Area 2 was a brick and chalk block-constructed well dated (1010; Fig. 5) to the post-medieval period. The bricks used in the construction measured 230x100x60mm. The well cut measured 1.05m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.40m. Wall 1001/1053 appeared to physically join the well, but had suffered extensive damage and so its relationship with the well could not be determined. The wall itself did not produce any dating evidence, but it seems highly likely that the two features are contemporaneous. A steep sided linear feature (1015) cut through post-medieval deposit 1012.

Area 3 (NW Area)

1.4.10 Four discrete features were found in Area 3 (Fig. 7). A small circular posthole, 0.18m in diameter and 0.27m deep (1059), was located approximately in the centre of the area. An oval flat-bottomed pit (1055), 0.87m by 1.32m, was to its east. Both features contained Roman pottery, the pit producing the larger assemblage, which was dated to the early 2nd century. Pit 1055 was described by the excavator has having a ‘cessy’ fill, and can be identified as a cess pit.

1.4.11 A large sub-rectangular feature (1063) measuring 3.73m in length, 0.81m wide and 0.23m deep, was located to the west of posthole 1059. It contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery. A posthole (1057) was located in the south-eastern corner of Area 3. Three fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from it.

Quantification of the archive

1.4.12 Quantification of the excavation records is as follows:

Record Type	Quantity
Context Sheets	66
Site Plans	5
Sections	12
Levels Sheets	1
Small Finds sheets	1
Environmental sample sheets	1
Photography: B&W film	1
Photography: colour film	
Photography: digital sheet	5

1.4.13 Quantification of the finds and environmental evidence is as follows:

Material	Quantity
Pottery	343
Fired clay/CBM	110
Metalwork	27
Slag	1
Worked stone	5
Animal bone	367
Flint	4
Glass	7
Worked Bone	1
Shell	7
Textile	1
Environmental samples	6

1.5 Research aims and objectives

General aims

1.5.1 The general aims of the archaeological mitigation were:

i. to identify and record any significant archaeological features, structures or deposits which will be impacted by the development;

ii. to record the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, bone etc.) and collect representative samples;

iii. to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features;

iv. to make available the results of the investigation, by various means from public information during the excavations by post-excavation assessment and final publication and finally archive deposition.

Specific aims

1.5.2 More specific aims were:

v. to identify and establish the character and date by sample excavation of any Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity on the site;

vi. to determine if there were any prehistoric features present, and if so, consider how they might relate to the known activity within the wider area;

vii. to determine whether there was any evidence for Saxon activity at the site;

viii. to consider what the character, content or absence of medieval and post-medieval gravel, rubbish and cess pits tell us about domestic, commercial or industrial activity in this area of the town;

ix. to identify any evidence of medieval or post-medieval industrial activity at the site related to tanning or other industries.

Statement of potential

Stratigraphy

1.5.3 No prehistoric features were identified, while just two pieces of worked flint – a flake and a blade of early prehistoric date and both residual – were recovered. There is therefore no further potential to investigate **aim vi**.

1.5.4 All three areas produced evidence of Roman activity in the form of a ditch, pits and postholes, and a possible rectangular structure. Pottery recovered from the features places much of this activity in the later 1st and 2nd centuries. The excavation and assessment of the results have addressed **aim v** to a large extent, but further analysis of the archaeology and recovered material, including those of the evaluation, will be required to confirm the phasing and sequence of the site and provide insights into the function or character of the activity represented.

1.5.5 No evidence of Saxon activity was identified on site, and no further work on **aim vii** is possible, although the reason for the absence of Saxon occupation may be worth consideration.

1.5.6 All three excavated areas produced evidence for medieval or post-medieval activity. In contrast to the evaluation, none of the features contained animal processing waste that may relate to tanning or parchment-making. However, the results of the evaluation and excavation considered together may enhance our understanding of the nature of the activity at the site, and contribute to the questions of the origins and organisation of the tanning and parchment-making industries in West Street (**aims v, viii and ix**).

Roman pottery

1.5.7 A total 253 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 4012g, was recovered from the site. The pottery potentially spans the entire Roman period, though has an emphasis in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Much of the pottery comprised coarse wares, probably from nearby kilns at Rowland's Castle, but the samian ware and amphora fragments present hint at a settlement of moderate to high status. Though a small assemblage, the pottery has the potential to provide insights into ceramic supply, chronology and use, and settlement function through analysis of quantified data and inter-site comparison.

Medieval and later pottery

1.5.8 The post-medieval pottery is fairly unremarkable. It does, however, include a small sherd from a German Frechen stoneware 'girthband' jug of c 1550-1580 (Context 1064) with traces of an inscription in an applied girthband. Two sherds from a single bottle or jug in brown salt-glazed London stoneware (LONS) date to the late 17th or 18th century. The latest pieces date to the 19th century (YELL). Further details may be consulted in the catalogue. As the assemblage has been fully catalogued no further work will be required.

Metal and glass small finds

1.5.9 The finds from all phases are limited and provide limited additional information about the nature of the use or occupation of the site. The absence of domestic and personal material of Roman date from either ditches or pits is notable. The assemblage is small and has strictly limited potential for further analysis. The material has been fully recorded and no further work is envisaged, with the sole exception that it might be worthwhile to have arrange for the x-radiography of the larger iron object from ditch 1017.

Iron slag

1.5.10 A single piece of iron slag, weighing 11g, was recovered from 1st/2nd-century pit 1033. It has no potential, except to provide a general indication of some metalworking in the Roman period in the vicinity of the site.

Worked stone

1.5.11 The rotary querns indicate crop processing on or near the site and thus have some potential to add to our general understanding of activity in the area.

Flint

1.5.12 A very small assemblage of two struck flints was recovered from this excavation.

Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar

1.5.13 A total of 125 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. Of the Roman material, most were plain flat pieces or indeterminate in form. Two were identified as brick, and a further two pieces identified as tegula. None of the tile is likely to be indicative of its use in buildings on the site. Fragments of medieval peg tile, post-medieval brick, a fragment of bedding mortar, and fired clay were also recorded. The assemblage offers limited potential for further analysis.

Textile

1.5.14 The piece of textile has been noted, but has not been examined in detail. Considering its Roman date and the potential significance of the feature from which is was recovered (pit 1055), detailed examination of the fragment by a textiles specialist is required.

Animal bone

1.5.15 The faunal assemblage, though small and of limited potential, offers some information of animal husbandry and local environment in the Roman period.

Marine shell

1.5.16 A very small assemblage of marine shell was recovered from medieval and post-medieval feature fills. The assemblage is of minimal significance beyond attesting to the consumption of shellfish in these periods.

Fish remains

1.5.17 The small fish assemblage includes bones from several freshwater and marine fish from Roman and post-medieval deposits. Since Roman fish assemblages are fairly uncommon, the small number of bones are worthy of full reporting.

Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

1.5.18 None of the six samples produced assemblages of charred plant remains which are significant for this period. Preservation was generally quite poor, and full analysis is

unlikely to contribute further to the interpretation of these deposits and features, or to an understanding of local agricultural practices.

1.5.19 It is recommended that a more detailed analysis be carried out on the wood charcoal for samples <1> and <5>, in order to more fully understand the composition of local woodlands. It may also show more clearly if there is any evidence for deliberate coppicing in the area.

Revised research aims and objectives

1.5.20 While the general research aims have largely been answered by the fieldwork and assessment of the results, the assessment has highlighted further areas where further analysis is required and raised additional research questions.

Roman

1.5.21 The priority for further analysis will be to characterise the Roman site. The results of the fieldwork at West Street, and consideration of the Roman road network, provide an emerging picture of a small, roadside settlement, possibly at the crossroads that led north to Rowland's Castle and south to Hayling Island (HCC 2004, 3).

1.5.22 The artefactual evidence gives insight into status, role and reach of the settlement (the presence of the imported pottery, textile, and from the evaluation the wall veneer, is potentially significant in this regard). The animal bone and plant remains, meanwhile, give us an opportunity to glimpse the hinterland from which the inhabitants of the settlement drew their food. Together, these possibilities prompt a number of research questions:

- What does the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence reveal about the character of the site and its relationship with other sites in Havant and wider area?
- To what extent can we reconstruct the landscape and land-use of the settlement's immediate hinterland?
- How does the range of archaeology and cultural material encountered here compare with other sites in the region?

1.5.23 Consideration of these questions will contribute to Hampshire County Council's research framework relating to the nature and extent of the Romano-British settlement (HCC 2004, 9) and the recommendation made in the Roman period research agenda of the Solent-Thames Research Framework: to research the hinterlands of smaller nucleated settlements (Fulford 2014, 12.7.3).

1.5.24 The Solent-Thames framework also recommends as areas of research the exploitation of woodland for construction and fuel and the exploitation of fish in the Roman period (Fulford 214, 14.4.10-11). Analysis of the charcoal and fish bones from West Street will make a small contribution to this aim.

Medieval/post-medieval

1.5.25 For the medieval and early post-medieval period, the prospect of industrial activity being carried out on or close to the site is of particular interest, later medieval tanning and parchment-making sites being priorities for research in both the research framework of Hampshire County Council (HCC 2004, 10) and the Solent-Thames research framework (Munby 2014, 16.14.8).

- What is the significance of the medieval features and associated finds and environmental evidence?

- What do they tell us about the use and development of the area and its relationship with the historic core of the town between the 13th and 15th centuries?
- How do the post-medieval well and possibly associated wall relate to our knowledge of post-medieval buildings that once existed on the site or adjacent to it?

1.6 Project scope

1.6.1 The post-excavation analysis will focus on the results of the excavation, but will draw on the results of the evaluation by Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit (Russel 2014), as well as information pertaining to other relevant discoveries in the region.

1.7 Communications

1.7.1 The project team will communicate by email and through face-to-face discussions. Regular progress reports will be made to Balfour Beatty and Hampshire County Council by Carl Champness, principally by email and telephone.

1.8 Project review

1.8.1 Project progress will be assessed by the post-excavation project manager, Edward Biddulph, and project officers assigned to the project in face to face meetings on a weekly basis. The project will be monitored at least on a monthly basis by project manager Carl Champness and the post-excavation manager, Anne Dodd.

2 Resources and Programming

2.1 Project team structure

2.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below.

2.2 Methods statement

Stratigraphy

2.2.1 The phasing of the site will be finalised. This will be achieved through integration of pottery dating with the stratigraphic record as well as dating information from other finds, including ceramic building material and small finds. A full archaeological description will be produced and accompanied by completed plans and sections.

Roman pottery

2.2.2 The Roman pottery will be fully recorded by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalence. Forms and fabrics will be identified with reference to typologies and fabrics of known industries, notably Rowland's Castle (Dicks 2009) and Alice Holt (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). Quantified data will be presented in the report, along with a description of the pottery and a discussion that places the assemblage in its local and regional context. A representative selection of vessels will be illustrated.

Ceramic building material

2.2.3 The assessment report will be edited for publication.

Flint

2.2.4 No further work is recommended.

Stone

2.2.5 A short report will be produced that describes the querns and places them in the local and regional context.

Metal objects

2.2.6 The large iron object from ditch 1017 will be x-rayed in order to aid its identification. The report will be edited for publication, and if necessary updated in light of the x-radiography.

Iron slag

2.2.7 No further work is required.

Textile

2.2.8 The piece of textile will be examined and reported on

Animal bone

2.2.9 The small faunal assemblage will be summarised from the assessment text, while the results of the recording will be considered further within the overall discussion of the report.

Fish remains

2.2.10 The assemblage will be fully recorded and a report produced.

Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

2.2.11 Analysis and reporting of two samples will be carried out using standard methodologies (see Appendix C.4). The charred plant remains assessment will be edited for publication. All results will be considered further within the overall discussion in order to address the research questions.

2.3 Tasks

2.3.1

2.4 Publication

2.4.1 Following approval from the county archaeological officer and Balfour Beatty, the final illustrated report will be submitted to Hampshire County Council in hard copy and digital format for entry onto the Sites and Monuments record.

2.4.2 The report will be submitted for publication in *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*. It is anticipated that this will be no later than 6 months after commencement of the post-excavation analysis. The report of *c* 30 pages will include the following elements (subject to editorial decisions):

- Introduction and project background
- Stratigraphic description
- Artefactual and environmental reports with data presented in summary form
- Discussion, placing the site in its wider context
- Plans, sections, plates and interpretative figures where necessary

2.5 Archive and ownership

2.5.1 As landowner, Radian retains ownership of the archive. Permission will be sought in due course to transfer ownership and deposit the archive with the Hampshire County Museum Service under the accession code A2015.23. An OASIS fieldwork summary form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

Appendix A. Catalogue of Archaeological Features

Context	Interpretation	Area	Length	Width	Depth	Level (m aOD)
1000	Redeposited natural clay	2	3.30	0.28		
1001	Wall in cut 1002	2	2.69	0.47	0.16	9.37
1002	Construction cut for wall	2	3.30	0.28		
1003	Fill of posthole	2	0.34	0.32	0.15	9.36
1004	Posthole cut	2	0.34	0.32	0.15	
1005	Fill of posthole	2	0.35	0.32	0.10	9.35
1006	Posthole cut	2	0.35	0.32	0.10	
1007	Fill of ditch	2	0.70	0.54	0.19	9.45
1008	Ditch cut = 1017	2	10.00	0.54	0.19	
1010	Masonry	2	1.06	1.03	0.40	
1011	Layer	2			0.40	
1012	Layer	2			0.30	
1013	Layer	2			0.40	
1014	Layer	2				
1015	Linear cut	2	0.75	0.44	0.74	
1016	Fill	2	0.75	0.44	0.74	
1017	Ditch cut = 1008	2		1.04	0.48	
1018	Ditch fill	2		1.04	0.48	
1019	Posthole cut	1	0.51	0.31	0.21	
1020	Fill of posthole	1	0.51	0.31	0.21	9.28
1021	Posthole cut	1	0.42	0.34	0.12	
1022	Fill of posthole	1	0.42	0.34	0.12	9.26
1023	Posthole cut	1	0.50	0.43	0.13	
1024	Fill of posthole	1	0.50	0.43	0.13	9.21
1025	Posthole cut	1	0.27	0.21	0.17	
1026	Fill of posthole	1	0.27	0.21	0.17	9.22
1027	Posthole cut	1	0.36	0.25	0.08	
1028	Fill of posthole	1	0.36	0.25	0.08	9.22
1029	Posthole cut	1	0.40	0.25	0.12	
1030	Fill of posthole	1	0.40	0.25	0.12	9.22
1031	Posthole cut	1	0.42	0.35	0.11	
1032	Posthole	1	0.42	0.35	0.11	9.24
1033	Pit cut	1	1.42	0.94	0.24	
1034	Fill of pit	1	1.42	0.94	0.24	9.22
1035	Posthole cut	1	0.65	0.36	0.16	
1036	Fill of posthole	1	0.65	0.36	0.16	9.25
1037	Posthole cut	1	0.65	0.47	0.14	
1038	Fill of posthole	1	0.65	0.47	0.14	9.26
1039	Posthole cut	1	0.45	0.21	0.04	
1040	Posthole	1	0.45	0.21	0.04	9.23
1041	Posthole cut	1	0.61	0.42	0.18	
1042	Posthole	1	0.61	0.42	0.18	9.26
1044	Posthole cut	1	0.74	0.63	16.00	

1045	Posthole	1	0.74	0.63	16.00	9.34
1046	Posthole cut	1	0.30	0.25	0.09	
1047	Fill of posthole	1	0.30	0.25	0.09	9.37
1048	Posthole cut	1	0.60	0.40	0.06	
1049	Posthole	1	0.60	0.40	0.06	9.35
1051	Well	2	0.60	0.60	0.20	8.8
1052	Layer	2	3.65	1.65		
1053	Structure	2	0.70		0.30	
1054	Well cut for structure 1010	2	1.05	1.05	0.40	9.27
1055	Pit cut	3	1.30	0.87	0.34	
1056	Pit	3	1.30	0.87	0.34	9.01
1057	Posthole cut	3	0.37	0.36	0.07	
1058	Fill of posthole	3	0.37	0.36	0.07	9.1
1059	Posthole cut	3	0.27	0.26	0.18	
1060	Fill of posthole	3	0.27	0.26	0.18	9.13
1061	Layer	3				
1062	Layer	3			0.15	
1063	Pit cut	3	3.73	0.81	0.23	
1064	Fill of pit	3	3.73	0.81	0.23	9.13

Appendix B. Assessment of Finds

B.1 Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

Some 253 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 4012g, were recovered from the site. Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight, and the assemblage was rapidly scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics. Forms were assigned codes from Oxford Archaeology's standard recording system (Booth 2014). Reference was also made to the typology of the Alice Holt industry (Lyne and Jefferies 1979) and standard samian ware nomenclature (cf. Webster 1996). Fabrics were given codes developed for pottery studies in Winchester (Matthews and Holmes, forthcoming).

Description

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comment	Spot-date
1003	9	45	EH (ZM), Drag. 31 (TCA), chip glazed pottery – post-med. Includes 4 sherds from sample 3	AD 160-200
1005	5	76	Body sherd with lattice decoration – ext. burnt, int. 'limescale' (ZM), WC, ASS. Includes 1 sherd from sample 4	AD 120-300
1007	66	560	Drag. 15/17, dish, cup (TSA), ?dish, lid, beaker (ZM), U. Includes material from sample 1	AD 50-100
1012	6	74	?Drag. 27 (TSA), CD L&J 3B (ZM)	AD 50-100
1016	1	26	Sample 2. CD L&J 3B (ZM)	AD 50-150
1018	2	23	CD (WC), NM	AD 43-410
1021	1	7	TCA	AD 120-200
1032	5	41	CD L&J 3A (ZM), WC	AD 50-150
1034	89	2244	CG/CD L&J 3B, lid (ZM), ZMD, ZMF, U	AD 50-150
1036	1	5	ZM	AD 43-410
1040	5	88	CD ?L&J 3A (ZM)	AD 50-150
1042	1	38	ZM	AD 43-410
1045	2	21	WC, VMB	AD 43-410
1056	59	740	Drag. 18/31 (TCB), CJ (ZM). Sample 7: Bowl (?Atrebatic bowl), jars (ZM)	AD 100-130
1060	1	24	ZM	AD 43-410
TOTAL	253	40120		

Context 1007, a fill of ditch 1008, contained some of the earliest Roman-period pottery from the site. South Gaulish samian ware (TSA) vessels, including a Drag. 15/17 dish, date deposition to the second half of the 1st century AD. The group also contained sand-tempered grey ware (ZM). A samian ware cup (Drag. 27) and an everted-rim jar in fabric ZM (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 3B) from layer 1012 date from the later 1st century. Pottery from context-groups 1016, 1032, 1034 and 1040 may have a similar date, but the date cannot be confined with certainty to the 1st century, and consequently these groups must be given a wider date range that extends to the mid 2nd century. Notable pieces from the groups include further 3B jars, and flat-rimmed jars (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 3A), also in fabric ZM.

Three context-groups were dated to the 2nd century. Pottery recovered from pit 1056 included a Drag. 18/31 dish in Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (TCB), a so-called Atrebatic bowl and a lid-seated jar in sandy grey ware (ZM). The samian ware dish has an early-mid 2nd century date, and the remaining forms are consistent with this. Posthole 1021 contained a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian ware (TCA) deposited between c AD 120 and 200, while pottery from

context 1003, fill of posthole 1004, was dated to the mid-late 2nd century on the basis of a Drag. 31 dish in fabric TCA and a 'jar-beaker' in fabric ZM. The pottery from 1005, fill of posthole 1006, may be contemporary with that of context 1003, but it cannot be so closely dated. The group included a grey ware body sherd with lattice decoration, which may belong to an everted-rim black-burnished-ware-type jar, and body sherds from an amphora – probably a Dressel 20 olive oil container – from southern Spain (ASS).

The remaining groups – 1018, 1036, 1042, 1045 and 1060 – cannot be closely dated within the Roman period. Pottery recovered from these groups contained grey ware (fabric ZM) and a range of sand-tempered and unsourced oxidised wares (fabrics NM, VMB, and WC).

Discussion

The pottery assemblage is small, but the spot-dates derived from it nevertheless gives deposition at the site a later 1st- and 2nd-century emphasis. The absence of pottery that must be of later 3rd or 4th century date is of interest, and potentially points to a paucity or cessation of occupation during this time.

The mean sherd weight of the assemblage is 16g, which is consistent with observations of large, well-preserved sherds. Such material is likely to have undergone few episodes of redeposition, with the place of final deposition being close to areas of pottery use and initial discard.

Much of the pottery comprises coarse sand-tempered reduced and oxidised wares of local origin. The Rowland's Castle industry, which was active throughout the Roman period (Dicks 2009) and lies just 5km north of Havant, is a likely source for most, if not all this material, but it is possible that some pottery arrived from other sources, including the Alice Holt industry (Lyne and Jefferies 1979).

Continental imports in the form of samian ware table-wares and south Spanish olive oil amphorae appear to be well-represented. This suggests that the settlement from which the pottery derives benefited from good trade networks and was at least of moderate status. However, the small size of the assemblage makes it difficult to be certain about settlement type from the pottery alone.

B.2 Medieval and later pottery

By John Cotter

The site produced a total of 10 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 94g from five contexts. All the pottery was examined, spot-dated and fully catalogued during the assessment stage (see Excel spreadsheet in archive). Local medieval wares were catalogued using the fabric codes of Southampton City Council (Brown 2002). Some non-local medieval fabrics and all post-medieval fabrics (after c 1480) were catalogued using the codes of the Museum of London (MoLA 2015). For each context and fabric the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded. Other details, such as vessel form, vessel part and any decorative details, etc, were recorded in the comments field. The pottery is of mixed medieval and post-medieval date. A detailed breakdown of the fabrics is presented in the table below.

Fabric	Common name	Date	No.	Weight
LOPS	Local pink sandy ware	c1250-1350	2	4
SHR	South Hampshire redware	c1250-1350	1	9

CBW	Coarse Border ware (Surrey/Hants)	c1270-1500	1	20
FREC	Frechen stoneware (Germany)	c1525-1750	1	6
BORDG	Border ware, green glazed (Surrey/Hants)	c1550-1700	1	4
LONS	London stoneware	c1670-1850	2	46
ENPO	English porcelain	c1745-1925	1	2
YELL	Yellow ware (Staffs/Midlands)	c1820-1900	1	3
TOTAL			**10**	**94**

The condition of the material is fairly poor and very fragmentary. Most sherds are body or base sherds and the only rim present is from a ?teacup in late 18th- or 19th-century English porcelain. The assemblage comprises medieval (4 sherds) and post-medieval fabrics (6 sherds) common to the south Hampshire area, and – in the case of the post-medieval fabrics – common to much of southern England too. None of the material has been illustrated.

The range of pottery types present is fairly unremarkable, apart from the single sherd/vessel in Coarse Border ware (CBW) which occurs alone in Context (1038). This is fairly fresh and comes from the lower part (or bowl) of a 'Tudor Green'-style lobed cup dating to c 1350-1500. These green-glazed fineware cups from the Surrey/Hampshire border were normally made in fine white 'Tudor Green' ware (TUDG) but occasionally made in the much coarser CBW fabric, as here. They are fairly common finds in the lower Thames Valley and particularly the London area (Pearce and Vince 1988). The example here however has an unusual rod-like upright prong projecting vertically from the inside of the bowl, it also has three incised radial grooves fanning-out where it joins the bowl wall. Unfortunately the top of the prong is missing but it is almost certainly a stylised tree or plant from a fairly rare class of lobed cups with applied zoomorphic and phytomorphic decoration on the inside. The treatment of the prong or tree is almost identical to a complete lobed cup in Coarse Border ware published from London; this has an applied couched stag in the base or 'well' of the cup and three equidistant vertical trees arising from the inner wall of the cup (Pearce and Vince, 1988, fig. 34, fig. 119.514). A late 14th- or 15th-century date for this piece seems likely; it probably came from a fairly well-to-do household. The other medieval sherds, datable c 1250-1350, probably include glazed jugs and a bowl (LOPS, SHR).

B.3 Worked stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

A total of four rotary quern fragments were recovered from pit 1033 in the SE area (Table X). These appear to represent three separate querns, two of which are lower stones and the third of which is indeterminate. The largest fragment, of which almost half survives has seen extensive reuse on the lower face. All the quern fragments are made from Lodsworth Greensand, a material typical of this area and which is typically considered to have been a mainly early Roman industry. The extensive reuse of the larger fragment suggests an original date of use as a rotary quern in the earlier part of this period.

Context	Function	Notes	Size	Lithology	Date

1034	Lower rotary quern half	flat bottomed (except for reuse) with thin vertical pecked edges, slightly sloped grinding surface and pronounced lip around the spindle hole. Hole is fully perforated and conical - 25mm at GS and 11mm at base. Underside has been reused as a grinding slab/mortar	Measures 295mm diameter x 47mm max thickness to 36mm on edge	Lodsworth Greensand	1st-2nd century
1034	Probable rotary quern fragment	Two fragments, probably from same quern although not adjoining. One surface is flat and pecked, other is roughly worked. No edges survive. Both pieces are reddened/greyed through exposure to heat	Measures 35mm thick	Lodsworth Greensand	1st-2nd century
1034	Probable rotary quern fragment	Part of pecked surface and worn smooth hollowed surface, does not adjoin large quern half and as it is much thicker, cannot have been part of the same quern, though may have seen similar reuse	Measures 78mm thick	Lodsworth Greensand	1st-2nd century

B.4 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Fabrics

The CBM fabric was most commonly composed of sandy laminated clay with cream streaks, and contained variable sizes and densities of sand and small red and buff clay pellets. Variations were noted indicating several fabrics were present. Much or all of the Roman tile probably falls into the Winchester Group 1 fabrics, which were probably produced to the northwest of Havant near the village of Shedfield (Foot unpubl.).

The post-medieval bricks were made in a pinkish/purplish red, fine sandy clay containing small red ferruginous grits.

The fired clay was made in a light orange or buff fine sandy or silty clay, rarely containing any additional inclusions, though occasionally small chalk grit or burnt flint were present.

Roman

Most fragments were plain flat pieces or indeterminate in form. Two were identified as brick, or possibly so, on the basis of thickness: one measured 43mm thick (ctx 1034) and the second incomplete example over 35mm thick (ctx 1007). Tegula, identified from the presence of a flange, was limited to two pieces. One small fragment of flange (ctx 1003) had a curved profile of the same form as illustrated by Brodribb (ibid, fig.5 no.2) measuring 24mm wide. The second tegula (ctx 1034) was a well preserved lower corner fragment with an exceptionally wide flange similar no. 3 (ibid.) but with a convex top: it measured 46mm wide and 54mm high. The lower cutaway was complete and was of type D1 (Warry ibid. fig.1.3). It had been cut to shape and measured 60mm long. Warry suggests a date for this cutaway form of mid-3rd to late 4th century.

There is no reason to believe the Roman tile is indicative of its use in buildings on the site. The small quantity of tile, the absence of imbrex and other forms suggests tile coming to the site had been selected for reuse, with a preference for flat forms. No evidence of burning was observed

so it is uncertain whether the material was being reused in minor structures such as hearths or was obtained for some other purpose.

A small quantity of fired clay was recovered, which was not diagnostic, being either amorphous or having only a single flat moulded surface. In a few cases this was very smooth and well finished, which is most typical of hearth floors. It was generally oxidised, fired to shades of red, reddish brown or orange and most probably derived from oven walls.

Post-Roman

The only items of medieval date were two fragments of peg tile from contexts 1028 and 1038. These measured 12-16mm thick and one was pierced by a cylindrical peg hole 12mm diameter.

The remaining material was postmedieval brick, mostly small scraps except for two bricks sampled from structures; there was also a fragment of bedding mortar from a brick (or possibly stone) structure. The two complete bricks from the well fill (1051) and a nearby wall (1053) were similar in size and finish, measuring 222-224mm long, 98-102mm wide and 58-63mm thick. They had a neat finish with sharp arrises and regular surfaces, except on the stretcher faces, where skintling marks from stacking the bricks had formed depressions and marks from firing, showing that three layers of bricks were set at different angles. One brick had part of the overlying brick fused to it and was partly vitrified as a result of overfiring. The marks appear to have formed through a combination of stacking for drying (depressions in the surface) followed by firing (differential colouration), suggesting the bricks were stacked and dried in the same place as they were fired, presumably in a brick clamp, rather than a kiln. The characteristic of the bricks is consistent with a broadly Georgian date, though they could be either a little earlier or later dating from the late17th to mid-19th century. A frogged brick with a shallow concave frog appears in the site photos, but was not retained and its contextual provenance is not recorded (but possibly layer 1012 recoded as containing brick and tile). It probably dates to the later 18th or 19th centuries.

Forms	Phase	Preh-Med	RB	U	Med	Pmed	Pmed:C17-EC19	Total
FC	Nos	83						83
	Wt (g)	341						341
Tegula	Nos		4					4
	Wt (g)		538					538
Brick RB	Nos		5					5
	Wt (g)		228					228
Flat tile	Nos		11	2				13
	Wt (g)		106	4				110
Indet	Nos		4	2		2		8
	Wt (g)		17	4		4		25
Roof: peg	Nos				2			2
	Wt (g)				46			46
Brick	Nos			4		3	2	9
	Wt (g)			24		11	4789	4824
Mortar	Nos					1		1
	Wt (g)					21		21
Total	Nos	83	24	8	2	6	2	125
Total	Wt (g)	341	889	32	46	36	4789	6133

B.5 Metal small finds

By Ian Scott

The small assemblage of finds comprises 18 pieces of metal and a single piece of worked bone, the latter from Area 2 context 1011. The finds have been fully recorded for the archive. (In addition to the finds recorded here there Roman coins which have been identified by Paul Booth.)

There are four small finds comprising three nails or nail fragments and a piece of melted lead waste from Area 1. Area 2 produced the most finds (n = 14) including 7 objects from Roman contexts, 1 from a medieval posthole and six objects from post medieval contexts. Area 3 produced a single object – a possible hobnail – from early Roman pit 1055.

Area	Phase	Function							Totals
		Jeton?	Personal	Hobnail?	Nails	Misc	Query	Waste	
1	1st – 2nd C				3			1	4
	Total				3			1	4
2	1st C				4	1	1		6
	2nc C							1	1
	medieval					1			1
	Post Med	1	1		2	1	1		6
	Total	1	1		6	3	2	1	14
3	early Roman			1					1
	Total			1					1
	Total	1	1	1	9	3	2	2	19

Roman

There are three nails or nail fragments and a small piece of melted lead waste from fill 1034 of the 1st-century pit 1033 in Area 1.

In Area 2 there is a small piece of melted lead waste from the 2nd-century posthole 1004. There are three nails and a small irregular-shaped piece of leaded copper alloy from 1st-century ditch 1008 and a nail and larger iron fragment came from 1st-century ditch 1017. The larger iron object from ditch 1017 might just possibly be part of ploughshare or an agricultural tool. X-radiography might help to confirm or reject any suggested identification.

In Area 3 there was a single very eroded small iron fragment, which might be a hobnail, and which came from an early Roman pit (1055).

Medieval

Only one object came from a medieval context. This was a corrosion encrusted fragment of curved rod or bar from posthole 1027 in Area 2.

Post medieval and modern

There were no post-medieval finds from Areas 1 and 3. Area 2 finds comprise six objects including two nails. There is a possible jeton from demolition layer 1011. This object is encrusted and illegible, but its size (D: 28mm) and thickness suggests it might well be a jeton. Also from context 1011 were a nail and a slim decorated cylindrical bone object. The latter had been cut with screw threads at each end and was decorated through its length with cut and pierced lozenges. Separating the cut threads and the decorated body were narrow but deep cut collars. The purpose of the object is unclear but could have formed the body of an early mechanical pencil. The only clearly personal item is stamped metal button of late 19th- or 20th-

century date from post medieval overburden 1012. Other finds include a small plain copper alloy disc pierced by two small holes and possibly used as a button, and a well preserved iron tack posthole, both from overburden 1012.

Assessment

The finds from all phases are limited and provide limited additional information about the nature of the use or occupation of the site. The absence of domestic and personal material of Roman date from either ditches or pits is notable.

The assemblage is small and has strictly limited potential for further analysis. The material has been fully recorded and no further work is envisaged, with the sole exception that it might be worthwhile to have arrange for the x-radiography of the larger iron object from ditch 1017. None of the material justifies publication but reference could be made to the presence of the small finds as appropriate.

B.6 Iron slag

By Edward Biddulph

A single piece of iron slag was recovered from the excavation. The piece, weighing 11g, was collected through sieving from context 1034, a fill of 1st/2nd-century pit 1033. The fragment provides slight evidence that metalworking took place in the vicinity of the site during the earlier Roman period, but otherwise little can be said about it or the process from which it derived. No further work is required.

B.7 Glass

By Ian Scott

There are just two pieces of vessel glass, and these have been recorded.

One tiny sherd of yellow glass with a race of an optic blown rib came from pit 1033 in Area 1. The sherd is certainly Roman and probably comes from globular jar or a flask, either of which might be decorated with optic blown ribs. These vessels date to the later 1st century or early 2nd century.

The second sherd is from the neck of a flask or bottle in light green glass and was found in posthole 1027. The sherd has some iridescent weathering. It lacks any diagnostic features that would serve to date it closely, except that it appears to be made from lime-rich (HLLA) glass that was used in the post medieval period, rather than the potash glass (‘Forest glass’) used for medieval vessels. It could be late medieval or early post medieval or even later in date.

Little further work required. A note of the presence of the sherds in their respective contexts is all that is required.

B.8 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

A very small assemblage of 2 struck flints was recovered from this excavation. Both originated from context 1011, a modern demolition layer. One is a large secondary flake while the other is

a large inner blade. Additionally, 47 pieces weighing 539g were recovered from various contexts and most likely represent pot-boilers used for heating water.

The flake is undiagnostic while the blade is clearly early in date and could belong to any period between the Upper palaeolithic until the Neolithic, although a Mesolithic date would appear most likely. It is an inner blade with clear parallel negative scars on its dorsal surface indicating that it was struck as part of a blade reduction sequence and is not just a fortuitous blade form. Its distal end displays possible scraper retouch, although this may be spontaneous and is restricted to the left third of the distal end. The central and right part of the distal end contain a vertical-sided, flat spur that may have prevented full retouch of the distal end. However, the retouch is far more likely to be spontaneous. These pieces were clearly residual finds in a modern demolition layer

Burnt flint was recovered from 4 contexts and totalled 539g in weight from just 47 pieces. Most are fragments from flint pebbles or cobbles derived from the flint-rich gravel natural. These pieces may represent material that has been accidentally burnt, such as in the bottom of a hearth or larger structure such as an oven. However, it is more likely that they have been burnt intentionally and were probably used as pot boilers. None of the fragments appear to have originated from struck flint.

Context	type	sub-type	notes	date
1007	burnt	unworked	7 pieces weighing 135g	
1007	burnt	unworked	21 pieces weighing 91g from sample <1>	
1011	flake	side trimming	burnt, hard-hammer struck	
1011	blade	inner	Very large hard-hammer struck blade at 78mm by 26mm by 9mm, clear parallel blade scars on dorsal surface and probable spontaneous retouch distal end at left side.	EPH
1018	burnt	unworked	1 piece weighing 118g	
1034	burnt	unworked	15 pieces weighing 114g from sample <5>	
1056	burnt	unworked	3 pieces weighing 92g from sample <6>	

B.9 Textile

By Lena Strid

A small fragment of textile was recovered during environmental processing from sample 6, context 1056, fill of Roman-period pit 1055. The fragment is in good condition and measures 12mm x 8mm, it is a 2/1 twill with a thread count of *c* 15x16 threads/cm.

APPENDIX C. ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Animal bone

By Lena Strid

Introduction

The animal bone assemblage from 59-61 West Street, Havant (A2015.23) consists of approximately 375 fragments, of which 350 fragments (93.3%) come from sieved soil residues. The site contained features from the Roman up to the post-medieval period, however, the vast majority of the assemblage came from features dated to the Roman period.

Methodology

The bones were identified at OA South using a comparative skeletal reference collection, in addition to osteological identification manuals. Sheep and goat were identified to species where possible, using Boessneck et al. (1964) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). They were otherwise classified as 'sheep/goat'. Ribs and vertebrae, with the exception of atlas and axis, were classified by size: 'large mammal' representing cattle, horse and deer; 'medium mammal' representing sheep/goat, pig and large dog; and 'small mammal' representing small dog, cat and hare.

The condition of the bone was graded on a 6-point system (0-5). Grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone, and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Grade 0	Excellent preservation. Entire bone surface complete
Grade 1	Good preservation. Almost all bone surface complete
Grade 2	Fair preservation
Grade 3	Poor preservation. Most bone surface destroyed
Grade 4	Very poor preservation. No surface structure remaining
Grade 5	Extremely poor preservation. Unlikely to be able to identify element

For the calculation of the number of identified fragments per species (NISP) all identifiable fragments were counted, although bones with modern breaks were refitted. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated on the most frequently occurring bone for each species, using Serjeantson's (1996) and Worley's (Strid 2012) zoning guides, and taking into account left and right sides. The weight of bone fragments has been recorded in order to give an idea of their size and to facilitate an alternative means of quantification.

Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. A full record of the assemblage, documented in a Microsoft Access database, can be found with the site archive.

Overview of the assemblage

The faunal assemblage comes primarily from the Roman period. Only one feature from the medieval period yielded faunal remains. The bone is generally in fair condition regardless of phase. Gnaw marks were only found on a single bone from the Roman assemblage, whereas burnt bones were more common, comprising 11.1% of the Roman assemblage.

	Roman	Medieval
Cattle	10 (1)	1 (1)
Sheep/goat	9 (1)	
Pig	3 (1)	

Passerine	1 (1)	
Grass snake	1 (1)	
Bank vole/field vole	1	
Mouse/vole	10	
Frog/toad	4	
Small mammal	6	
Medium mammal	20	1
Large mammal	11	1
Indeterminate	295	1
TOTAL	371	4
Weight	557	96

Number of identified fragments per species from the 59-61 West Street, Havant, assemblage. Minimum Number of Individuals within parenthesis

Phase	N	0	1	2	3	4	5	Gnawed	Burnt
Roman	371	9.7%	14.6%	74.1%	1.6%			1	41
Medieval	4		75.0%		25.0%				

Preservation level for the recorded bones from the 59-61 West Street, Havant, assemblage, including number of gnawed and burnt bones

The animals present in the assemblage can be divided into two groups: domestic animals (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) and wild animals part of the natural background at the site (grass snake, bank vole/field vole, mouse/vole and frog/toad). The presence of these domestic taxa are common for Roman assemblages, although due to the small sample size it is not possible to extrapolate on the frequency of cattle, sheep/goat and pig and their contribution to the economy and diet. Apart from a skull fragment from a juvenile pig, no bones could be attributed to a minimum age-at death. There is also limited information on size and butchery. The latter is only found in the Roman assemblage and is represented by two large mammal ribs with chop marks from portioning and a cattle horn core with chop marks at its base, probably from removal of the horn sheath.

Species	Element	Basal circumference (44)	Greatest oro-aboral diameter of the horn core base (45)	Greatest dorso-basal diameter of the horn core base (46)
Cattle	Horn core	167.0mm	58.4mm	47.0mm

Measurements of cattle bones from the Roman assemblage. Number within parenthesis represents measurement from von den Driesch (1976)

The data suggests that the animal bone assemblage would not merit further analysis, and it is recommended that the findings presented in the assessment will be summarized in the final report.

C.2 Fish bones

By Rebecca Nicholson

A very small assemblage of fish remains from 59-61 West Street, Havant (A2015.23) consisting of 15 identified fragments, all from sieved soil residues and mostly from deposits dating to the Roman period. The bones were identified quickly at OA South using a comparative skeletal reference collection.

The bone is generally in fair condition and includes occasional bones from eel (Anguilla anguilla (L.)), clupeid (Clupeidae), a tiny grey mullet (Mugilidae), gurnard (Triglidae), red sea bream (Pagellus bogaraveo Brünnich), Gadid (Gadidae) and tiny flatfish, possibly a small long rough dab (cf. Hippoglossoides platessoides (Fabr.)). The majority of the fish bone comes from Roman contexts. Although the assemblages is very small it is significant when the small volume of sieved soil is considered. The Roman remains include a fairly wide range of taxa, some of which may have been preserved by salting or fermentation. Outside towns, Roman fish assemblages are unusual and typically found in association with villas (Locker 2007).

The data suggests that this small fish bone assemblage would merit full inclusion in the final report.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
Context	1007	1016	1003	1005	1034	1056	
Sample volume (L.)	40	6	3	2	22	40	
Date	1st century	1st-2nd century	2nd century	2nd-4th century	1st-2nd century	2nd century	
Eel	1		1		1	1	4
Herring		1			2	1	4
Gadid						1	1
Grey mullet					1		1
Gurnard				1			1
Red sea bream					1		1
Flatfish					1		1
Unidentified		1		1			2
Total	1	2	1	2	5	3	15

Number of identified fish bones

C.3 Marine shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

A very small assemblage of marine shells was recovered by hand and from the residue of a sieved soil sample. Surprisingly, all came from medieval and later features rather than from Roman deposits.

A single, incomplete, left valve of native oyster (Ostrea edulis) weighing 12g was recovered by hand from medieval post-hole fill (1028). A single periwinkle (Littorina litorea) and fragments of two oyster valves, in all weighing 21g, was recovered from sample <6> taken from 2nd-century pit fill (1056).

C.4 Charred plant remains and charcoal

By Julia Meen

Introduction

A total of six bulk environmental samples were taken during excavations at 59-61 West Street, Havant. They comprised:.

A single sample (sample <5>) from the south-eastern part of the site (Area 1), from a large pit [1033] located in the centre of the site, dated to the first to second century AD.

Four samples from the north-eastern part of the site (Area 2), an area containing a small number of Roman features. Sample <1> was taken from the single fill (1007) of ditch [1008], which ran on a SE-NW alignment across the area and was dated on the basis of associated pottery to the first century AD. Samples <3> and <4> were taken from postholes [1004] and [1006] respectively; these lay in the north-eastern corner of Area 2 and were dated to the second to fourth centuries due to pottery recovered from their fills. Post-medieval activity was also identified in Area 2, including a steep sided linear feature [1015] which was sampled as sample <2>. The fill (1016) contained pottery of first century date but this is thought to be residual.

A single sample from Area 3, in the north-western part of the site. This area contained only two Roman features and the sample was taken from the most securely dated of these, a pit [1055] containing early second century pottery (sample <6>).

Further details of the six samples, including sediment descriptions, are given in Table 1.

Methodology

The six sample were processed in their entirety by water flotation using a modified Siraf-style flotation machine. Processed sample volumes are given in Table 1. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues were sieved to 500µm and dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The dried flots were scanned for plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification and identifications made with reference to published guides and the comparative seed collection held at OAS. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

An estimation of numbers of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (i.e. >2mm in size) was made for each sample. Where it was judged that enough charcoal fragments were present to potentially permit meaningful interpretation of the assemblage a small number (c. 20) of items were examined to provide a provisional species identification. This was carried out using a Brunel stereo microscope at x10-40 magnification and, where required, at up to x200 magnification using a Brunel Metallurgical SP-400BD microscope. Charcoal identifications were made using Schweingruber (1990), and under the guidance of S. Boardman.

Results

The results are presented in the tables below, with estimated fragment counts coded as follows:

*	1-5 items
**	5-24 items
***	25-49 items
****	50-99 items
*****	100 or more items

Codes indicating the potential of the material are as follows:

A – High potential on archaeobotanical grounds, i.e. rare or interesting plant taxa and range of material, or exceptional preservation; or high potential of archaeological grounds – due to scarcity of information from this type of material or deposit and period.

B – Good potential due to the quantity and range of material present and its reasonable preservation; i.e. the assemblage can provide a useful amount of information.

C – Some identifiable plant material but in low concentrations or very poorly preserved.

D – No identifiable material or so little that this has already been fully identified/recorded (e.g. a few cereal grains/seeds, or where wood charcoal is from a single taxon such as oak [Quercus]).

Charred plant remains

Several of the Romano-British period samples contained low numbers of cereal grain and chaff (see Charred plant remains table below). These were often poorly preserved, but where they could be identified both glume wheat (Triticum dicoccum/spelta) and barley (Hordeum vulgare) were present. In sample <3> several of the glume bases were in better condition, and could be provisionally identified as spelt wheat (Triticum spelta) on the basis of their characteristic morphology. Spelt wheat and barley are typical crops for this period. No evidence for free-threshing wheats was found.

Non-wood charred remains are very poorly preserved in sample <5> and the presence of abundant modern root and modern seeds suggests that material in the deposit may have been reworked. Fragments of hazel nutshell (Corylus avellana) were found in sample <1> and <6>. It can be seen from the charcoal evidence that hazel wood, including roundwood, was being utilised in the vicinity of the site, and these nutshell fragments may have arrived at the site amongst fuelwood or represent food debris.

The range of weed seeds is generally quite limited, with the greatest number of species present in sample <1>. These include species known to be weeds of arable fields, and which have been recovered from contexts interpreted as containing arable crop assemblages on other sites (eg Greig 1991, Tomlinson and Hall 1996).

Few charred remains were recovered from sample <2>, the only post-medieval feature sampled at the site.

Charcoal

Charcoal was examined only from samples <1> and <5>, due to insufficient material from the other sampled contexts. Charcoal of the following species was provisionally identified:

Quercus (oak)

Corylus avellana (hazel)

Fraxinus excelsior (ash)

Pomoideae (subgroup of the Rosaceae which includes *Malus* (crab apple), *Pyrus* (pear), *Crataegus* (hawthorn) and *Sorbus* (rowan/whitebeam/service)

cf *Acer* (field maple)

cf *Prunus* (blackthorn/cherry)

Alnus/Corylus (alder or hazel)

Fagus sylvatica (beech)

It can be seen in the charcoal table below that a quite diverse range of wood taxa is present at the site. Sample <1>, from Roman ditch [1008], contains many fragments from roundwood, including hazel, oak and hawthorn group.

Several of the examined fragments from sample <5> could not be identified as they were highly vitrified or encrusted with mineral concretions. The species identified are oak, beech, hazel, ash and hawthorn-type. Several items of roundwood were present, of ash, oak and beech.

Sample No.	Ctx	Feature	Date	Sample Volume	Sediment Descrip	Flot Volume	Grain	Cereal NFI	Chaff	Legume	Seed	fruit/ nut	ACL	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 4-2mm	Flot description	CPR Potential	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis?
1	1007	Ditch	1st Century	40L	Grey (2.5Y 5/1) sandy silt	120ml	++	++	+	+	++	+		+++	+++++	Small number of Triticum sp. (wheat) and Hordeum vulgare (barley) grains in roughly equal proportion, plus small number of indeterminate cereal grains. Several seeds provisionally identified as Bromus sp. (brome grass), Avena sp. (oat) and Bromus/Avena sp. present. Two glume bases of Triticum diccocum/spelta (emmer or spelt wheat) and three fragments of Corylus avellana (hazel) nutshell noted. Weed seeds include Polygonum aviculare (knotgrass), Tripleurospermum sp (mayweed), Persicaria sp. (knotweed) and Rumex sp (dock) in small number. A single Asteraceae and Caryophyllaceae cf Silene sp. (campion) were also present, as well as two small legumes.	C	B	Yes, charcoal
2	1016	Linear	Post-Med	6L	Brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt.	40ml					++	+		+	+++	One very small fragment of Corylus avellana (hazel) nutshell. 16 seeds of Rumex sp. (dock), one small grass seed (Poaceae) and one cf Solanaceae.	D	D	No
3	1003	Posthole	2nd Century	3L	Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy silt	25ml		+	++		+			+	+++	Five indeterminate cereal grains. One charred seed cf Polygonum type. One fragment of Avena sp. (oat) awn. 20 glume bases/rachis nodes of Triticum cf spelta (better preserved examples have characteristics indicative of spelt wheat).	C	D	No
4	1005	Posthole	2nd to 4th Century	2L	Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt.	40ml		+	+					++	+++	One poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grain. One glume base of Triticum diccocum/spelta (emmer/spelt wheat). Non-charred seeds of Sambucus nigra (elder) also present.	D	D	No
5	1034	Pit	1st to 2nd Century	22L	Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) slightly clayey, sandy silt.	60ml		++						++++	++++	Occasional non-charred seeds – abundant modern root in sample suggests that this may be intrusive? Small number of poorly preserved, highly clinkered indeterminate cereal grains. Clinker present. Charcoal count includes items recovered from heavy residue.	D	B	Yes, charcoal

6	1056	Pit	Early Roman	40L	Olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) clayey sandy silt.	40ml	++	++		+		+		++	+++	Three grains of Hordeum vulgare (barley), four grains of Triticum sp. (wheat), six grains of indeterminate cereal grain. Small number of legumes, three fragments of Corylus avellana (hazel) nutshell).	D	D	No

Charred Plant Remains

Sample	Ctx	Feature		No. items	Pomoideae	Quercus	Corylus avellana	Alnus/Corylus	Acer/Prunus	Fraxinus exelsior	Fagus sylvatica	Indet	Notes
1	1007	Ditch	1st C	20	+ (r)	++ (r)	++ (r)	+	+ (r)	+			
5	1034	Pit	1st to 2nd C	21	+	++ (r, h?)	+			+ (r)	+ (r)	++	Many items vitrified or encrusted with mineral concretions.

Charcoal from samples <1> and <5>. Key: r = roundwood, h = heartwood

Appendix D. References and Bibliography

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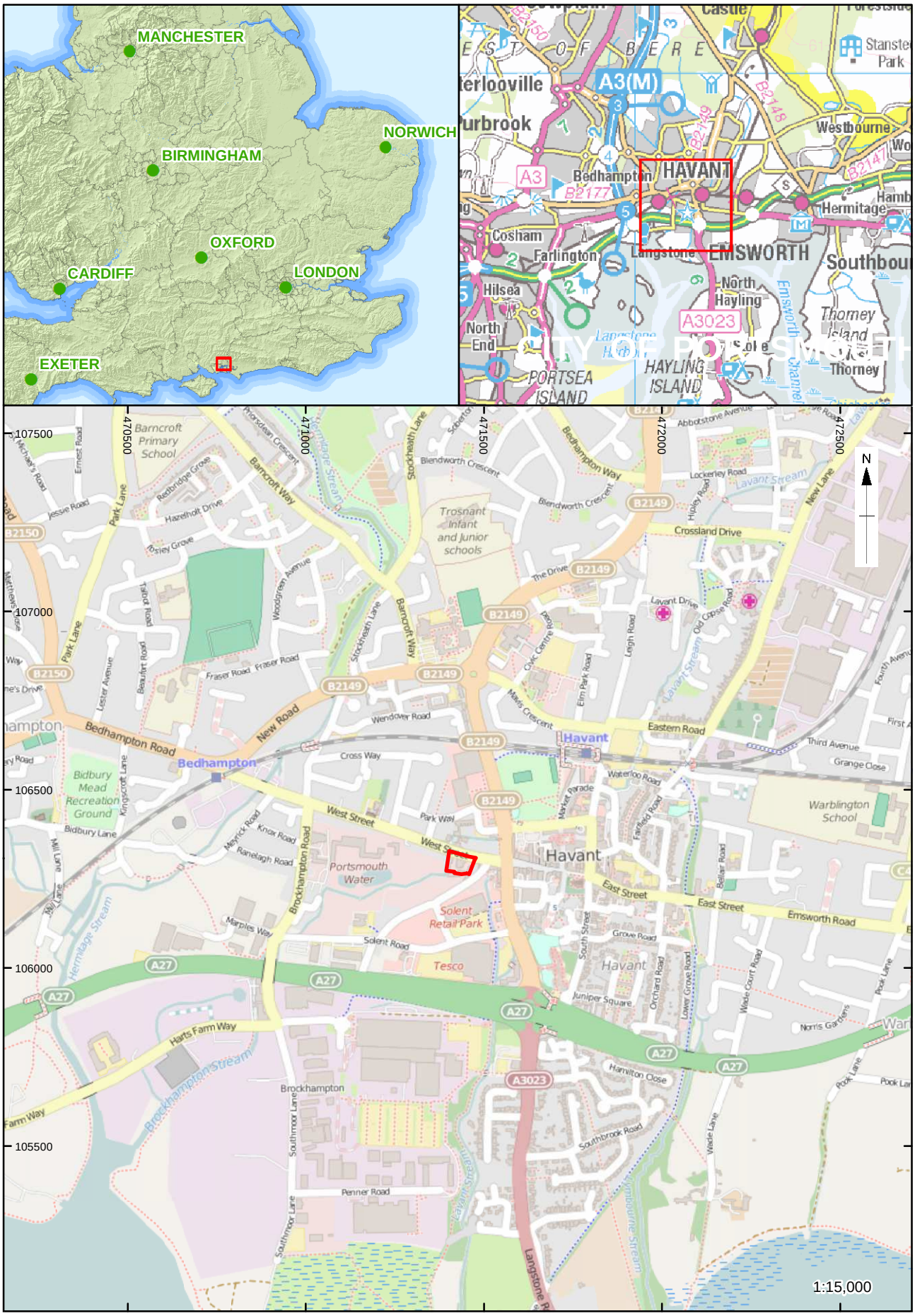

Figure 1: Site location

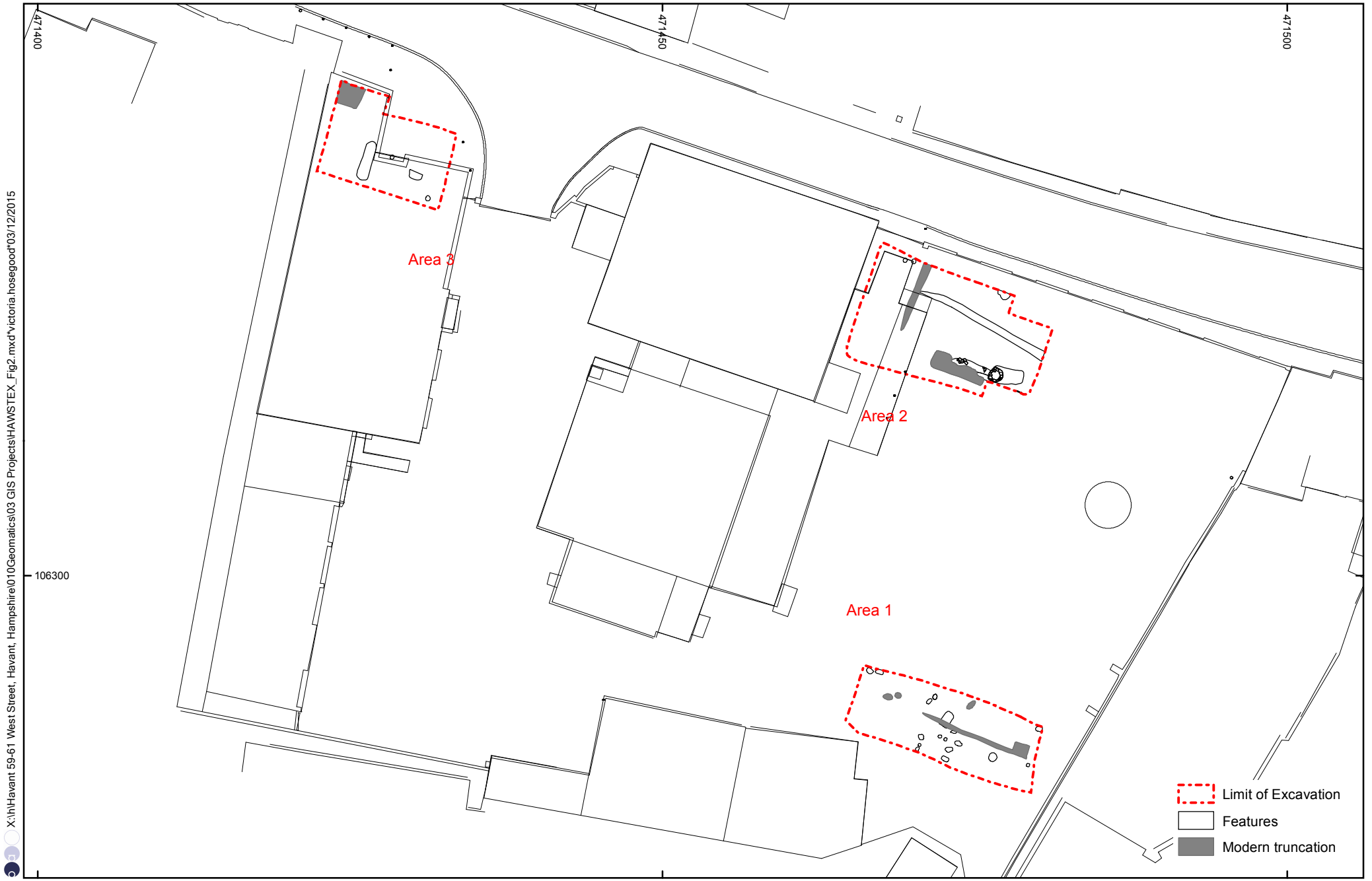

Figure 2: Excavation and watching brief areas

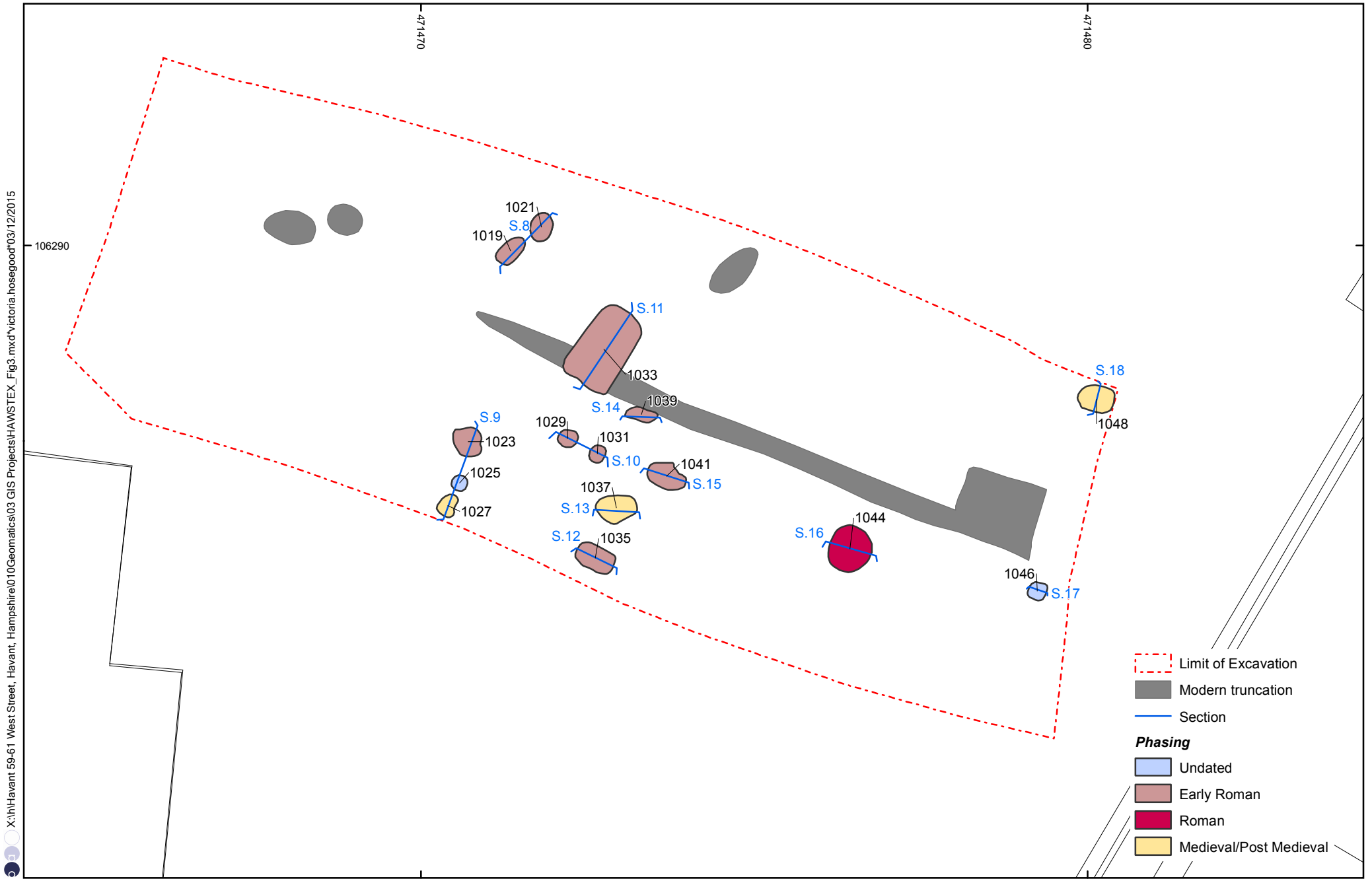

Figure 3: Phased plan of Area 1

Figure 4: Section through postholes 1023, 1025, 1027

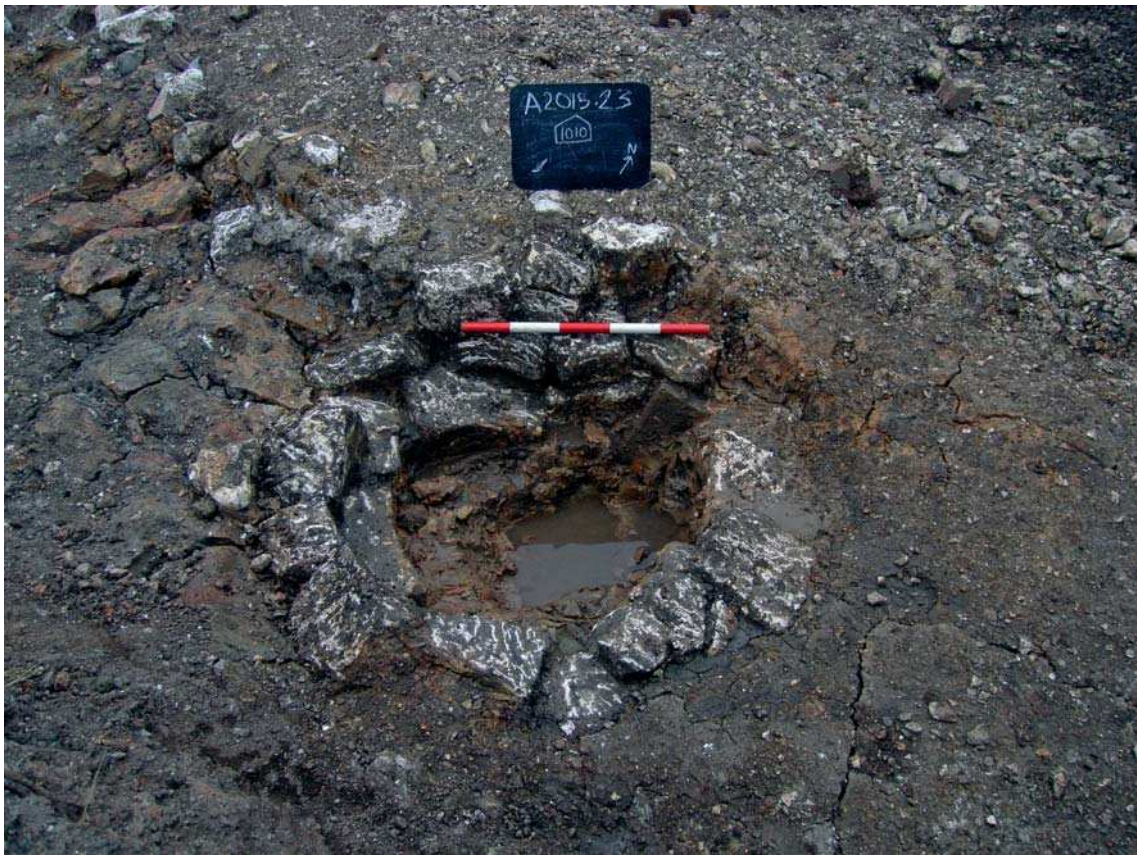

Figure 5: Chalk block built well 1010

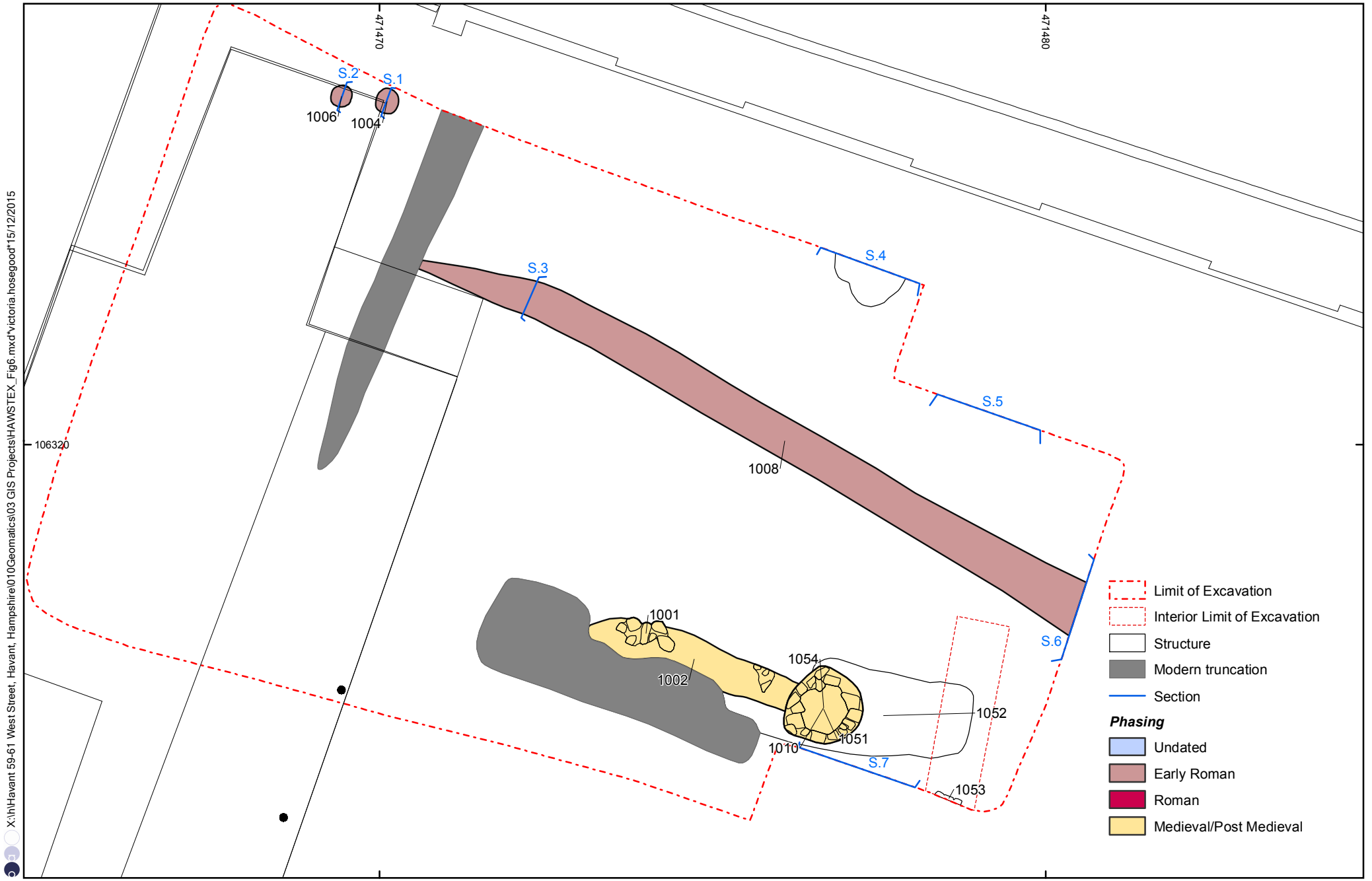

Figure 6: Phased plan of Area 2

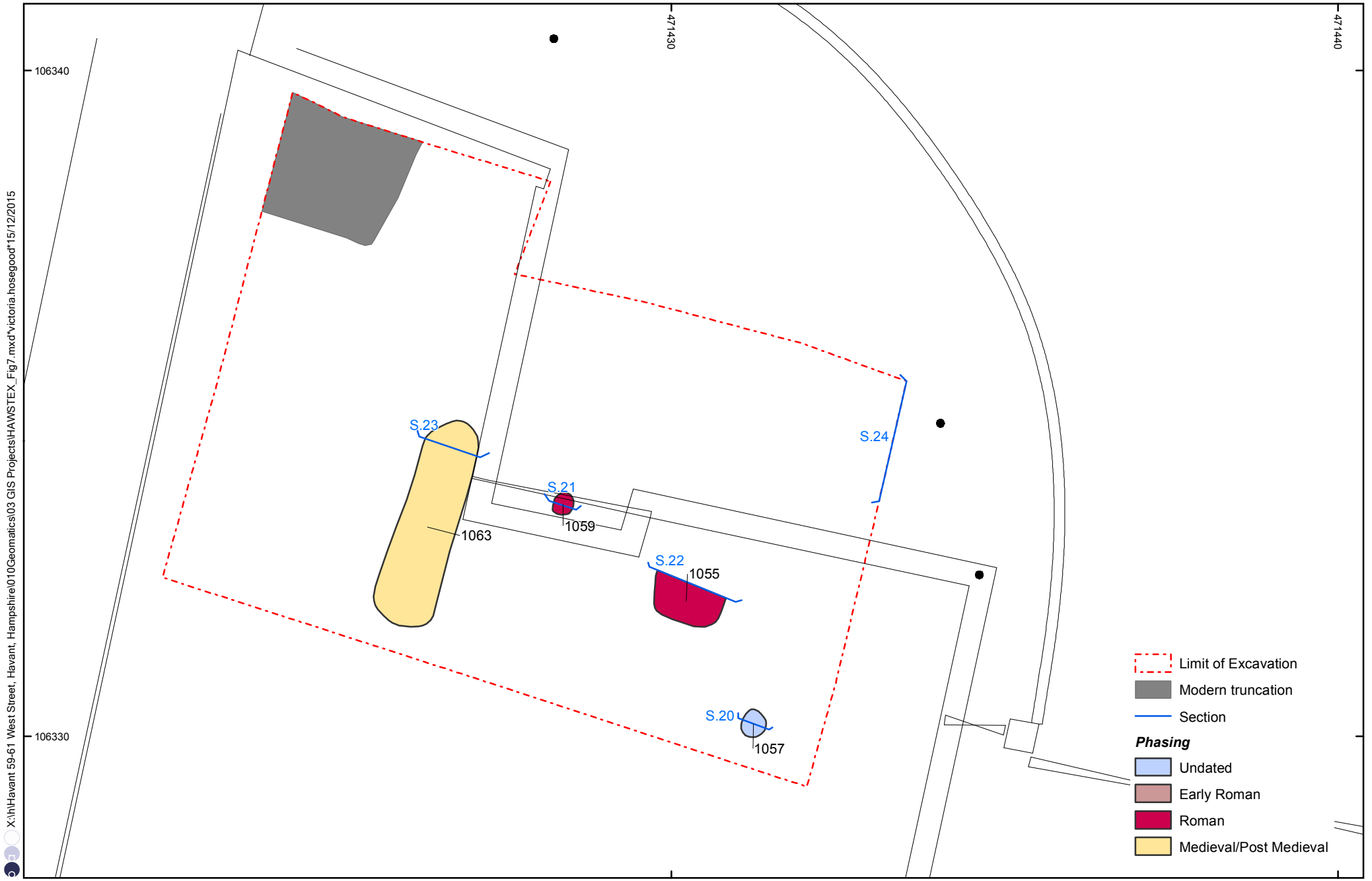

Figure 7: Phased plan of Area 3

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