

# Homewell Parchment Works Havant Hampshire



## Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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# Homewell Parchment Works, Havant, Hampshire

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## SUMMARY

*In August 2004 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out Archaeological recording and an archaeological watching brief at the former parchment works at Homewell, Havant, Hampshire (NGR: SZ 717 062). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of development of the Grade 2 listed buildings. The watching brief revealed evidence for the expansion of the parchment making business during the 19th and early 20th centuries and for possible reuse of the premises during the mid 20th century.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 In August 2004 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a programme of archaeological recording and an archaeological watching brief at the former Homewell Parchment Works at 18 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire (NGR: SZ 717 062)(Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting prior to development of the Grade 2 listed site by its client, Timos Developments.

1.1.2 A project brief was set by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2004) outlining the work to be done, providing the framework for OA to undertake the investigation.

#### 1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies close to the centre of the conurbation of Havant and is bounded to the east and south by the stream from Homewell spring, and to the west and north by residential development. The site is situated on London Clay overlying the Thanet Beds at a height of approximately 7 m OD and is roughly 0.15 hectares in area.

#### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 An archaeological and historical background had been prepared by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) prior to the start of the watching brief and an abridged version is reproduced below.

##### *Archaeological background*

1.3.2 A desk top study has shown that Homewell is close to the junction of two Roman roads with a likely associated settlement. Further evidence suggests that this crossroads continued as the centre of the settlement in the medieval period. The conclusion from the desktop study was that the site had below ground archaeological potential, particularly relating to the Romano-British and medieval periods.

1.3.3 In addition, the site has particular local significance for its involvement in the parchment industry, as well as its location close to the centre of the original town settlement and within the St. Faith's Conservation Area.

### ***Historical background***

- 1.3.4 Havant has a lengthy tradition of parchment making, the origins of the industry in the town dating back hundreds of years, while many sources suggest that the activity stems back for nearer a thousand years. It is likely that parchment making commenced at the Homewell site in the late 18th or 19th century, a map dated 1784 showed the site devoid of buildings, while a map of 1833 shows many of the existing buildings. It is known that parchment was being made at Homewell in the 1830's with Pigot's Directory of Hampshire listing Richard Powell, Parchment Maker and Woolstapler working at Homewell lane.
- 1.3.5 A later directory entry dated 1847, lists Edward Stallard, Parchment Maker at Homewell. Edwards sons, George and Albert, took over from their father and ran the business under the name G and A Stallard.
- 1.3.6 The Homewell Parchment Works is situated within Havant's historical town centre, at the south end of the Homewell and alongside the Homewell Spring from which the works drew water for manufacturing the parchment. The works originates from the late 18th or early 19th centuries and consists of 9 buildings of varying dates grouped around two main yards (Fig. 2). The principal yard, around which most of the buildings stand, was the drying yard used for drying the finished parchment in the open air.
- 1.3.7 The parchment works consisted of a rare and distinctive group of buildings representing the range of activities and processes involved in the craft of parchment making. The different forms and characteristics of the buildings are specific to the activities which they contained, the evidence for which has survived through more than sixty years since parchment making ceased at the works. The earliest buildings date from the late 18th or early 19th centuries and consist of buildings nos. 4, 7 and 8. Originally building no. 4 was possibly an overseer's cottage, office or gatehouse and is of brick with a ceramic tiled roof. Building no. 7, the Parchment Drying Shed, is timber framed and was used during the drying of the finished parchment. Building no. 8, the parchment drying chamber, is of brick construction and was probably used for drying the parchment using a kiln or oven.
- 1.3.8 The works was expanded during the early to mid 19th century with the addition of the brick built two-storied parchment workshop (building no. 5) which was probably used for the intermediate stages of production, although its function may have been varied in later periods as further buildings were added to the works. In the mid to late 19th century the workshops were further expanded by the addition of building no.6 which was single-storied and built of brick and was probably used in the final stages of parchment making. In the same period, the works expanded once again by firstly, the addition of building no.1 and then by building no.2. The former is built of brick and is of 3 stories and has distinctive louvered openings on the upper floors and a slatted floor to give good ventilation between the first and second floors. It also contained two pokes (or soaking tanks) on the ground floor. Building no.2 is of brick and timber construction and contains at least sixteen pokes on the ground floor. Both

buildings were used in the initial stages of the process, for liming and standing the sheepskin, removing the wool and for soaking the skins in a solution of lime.

- 1.3.9 The works also incorporates a mid 19th century warehouse (Building no.9) and a workshop (Building no.3) dating from the mid to late 19th century. Both are built of brick although the latter has been partially demolished.
- 1.3.10 Until recent years the site was used as a builders yard by Geo. and R. Carrell Ltd. The site was sold to Mc.Carthy and Stone in May 1997. The Homewell Parchment Works was recorded by RCHME in August 1997. At the time of recording it was unlisted, but has since been listed as grade 11.

## 2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 To identify and record the presence or absence, extent, condition, quality and date of archaeological remains in the areas affected by the development.
- 2.1.2 To produce a detailed archaeological record, including plans, photographs and written descriptions of the exposed floors and surfaces in Building 1, Rooms 1A, 1B and 1C, Building 4, Room 4C and Building 5, Room 5A.
- 2.1.3 To conduct an archaeological watching brief during the lifting of the above floors and surfaces, and during any ground reduction carried out within the buildings.
- 2.1.4 To make available the results of the archaeological investigation.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The exposed floors and surfaces, and where appropriate any features exposed during ground reduction were planned at a scale of 1:20.
- 2.2.2 A photographic record of the exposed floors and surfaces was also made using both colour slide and black and white print film. A general photographic record of the work was also made.
- 2.2.3 Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Description of deposits

- 3.1.1 The findings are described on a room by room basis followed by an overall discussion.



***Building 1, Room 1A (Fig. 3)***

- 3.1.2 A large, irregularly shaped room measuring 10.4 m by 8.1 m across its longest dimensions. The floor is almost entirely paved with limestone flags (1005). Centrepiece of the room is a brick rectangular structure (1006), set flush with the floor, measuring 3.8 m by 2.9 m. This is the brick lining to a *Poke* or soaking tank. A channel leads from this out through the west wall of the room possibly leading to the spring to the north of the building. Both the poke and the channel had been backfilled with a coarse gravel (1009) and capped by a concrete slab (1008) probably when the buildings were used as a builders store in the late 20th century. The concrete ramp (1007) laid over the flags and running up to the doorway was probably also laid at this time.

***Building 1, Room 1B (Fig. 4)***

- 3.1.3 An almost triangular shaped room measuring 5.5 m by 3.7 m. The centre and eastern extent of the room was floored using bricks (1024) with evidence of 19th century repairs (1032). A (demolished) dividing wall (1028) would have created a passageway from the doorway in the north-east wall into room 1A. This surface of this passage way is a mortar floor (1027) and is probably contemporary with the construction of the wall. The south-west corner of this room has been heavily disturbed by the insertion of a sewer pipe trench (1033). The presence of a mortar floor (1034) and a truncated stub of brick wall (1029), (a possible toilet cubicle wall ?) suggests that possibly a toilet and associated fittings had been inserted in this corner during the early 20th century. It is probable that walls 1028 and 1029 were demolished to ease access to the room during its use as builders stores.

***Building 1, Room 1C (Fig. 5)***

- 3.1.4 A roughly rectangular room measuring 6.8 m by 5.6 m. The room would have originally had a brick floor (1010) throughout, with the exception of a small amount of limestone flags (1019) against the west wall. Along the north wall of the room a shallow gully, a probable drainage channel, (1043) is built into the surface of 1010. On the east side of the room 1010 runs up to the brick lining (1016), of a probable poke. This has been backfilled and sealed by the mortar spread (1017).
- 3.1.5 Several later additions and structures have been built directly upon the brick floor. In the south-east corner of the room a sandstone plinth (1014), edged with a brick surround (1013) has been installed. A series of holes where machinery, possibly a pump has been removed are visible within the upper surface of 1014. This machinery may have been associated with a possible cement well cap (1011), immediately to the west, into which pipe (1012) also runs. Butting up to the stone flags (1019) is a brick plinth (1018), a possible machinery base. Located roughly centrally in the room is a mortar spread (1041) upon which a concrete machine base (1040) had been built. This may be a later (early 20th century ?) continuation of the 19th century brick plinth (1015) built up against the east wall.

***Building 1, Room 1D (Fig. 6)***

- 3.1.6 A five sided room measuring 6.0 m by 3.6 m across it's longest dimensions. The original brick floor (1082) runs across the south-east end of the room. This contains a large concrete patch (1081), embossed with a square cobble like pattern in it's centre. While this may be a 20th century repair, this may also be the backfill of a possible poke. In the northern end of the room the parallel pair of brick structures (1084) and (1085), 1.0 m apart, (Structure No. 1089), run towards the north-east corner, before necking down to a 0.3 m wide channel which turns to run out of the eastern wall into room 1A. A mortar spread (1083), covers the top of (1084) while a similar mortar spread (1087) covers the top of (1085). These spreads may represent capping of the brickwork or alternatively the mortar bed for now demolished brickwork, such as an arched vault between the two. The backfill (1088) between these walls contains a high percentage of charcoal suggesting this may have been a firebox or hearth. A brick floor (1086), possibly a continuation of (1082), butts up to the south-east side of (1089). Two concrete surfaces (1079) and (1080) have been laid either side of this feature, possibly in the early 20th century.

***Building 4, Room 4C (Fig. 7)***

- 3.1.7 A small room measuring only 2.5 m by 1.5 m. The majority of the floor consists of a limestone flag floor (1019). This has been cut along it's western extent by a small channel (1021) containing a 75 mm diameter metal pipe. The flag floor had been disturbed in the north-western corner of the room (probably during the cutting of the channel) exposing a charcoal rich soil (1022), possibly the bed for the flags and an isolated stub of a demolished brick wall (1023).

***Building 5, Room 5A (Fig. 8)***

- 3.1.8 A large, rectangular room measuring 12.6 m by 6.6 m. It's floor was composed of a medley of brick and stone flag flooring. The bottom courses of a truncated wall (1068) run lengthways across the room approximately 1.2 m in from the southern wall defining what was a possible corridor. The brick surface (1069) forms the floor at the western end of this corridor, being sealed by the mortar spread (1071) towards the centre. An isolated length of wall (1072) stands in the eastern end of this corridor, with a double course of bricks (1064) running around the south and west sides of this corridor.
- 3.1.9 An alternative explanation is that this area might represent a possible long tank or process area rather than a corridor. At what date wall (1068) was taken down to floor level is unknown.
- 3.1.10 In the main part of the room the stone flag floor (1048) and it's probable brick repair (1047) splits the room. An area of brick flooring (1044) runs between these flags and the western wall of building 5, sealed in places by the later mortar spread (1065). A small area of a brick floored surface (1046), defined by the brick edging (1045) has been inset into the north-west limit of (1044), butting up to the western edge of the stone flags (1048) and may represent a repair.

- 3.1.11 In the eastern half of the main area a 0.8 m wide pathway of stone flags (1050) runs east to west approaching 1048 at roughly right-angles. The space between these flags and wall (1067) is filled by the brick surface (1078). In the south-east corner of the room a probable continuation of the brick surface (1044), along with later repairs (1063) and (1074) is exposed. In the north-east corner an irregular series of brick surfaces (1057), (1060), (1061) and (1062) together with repairs (1058) and (1059) form the floor. An area of stone flags (1052) and (1053), edged by the line of bricks (1054), possibly a separate working area is sited against the centre of the north wall of the building.
- 3.1.12 A band of concrete approximately 1.0 m wide, (1077) runs erratically through the building. This may be a 20th century repair to worn areas in the floor or might represent the backfilling of a service trench that was cut through the floor level.
- 3.1.13 While the exact function of this building is unclear, the lines of stone flags (1048) and (1050) may indicate possible walkways across the room and the brick surfaces possible working areas.

#### ***Building 5, Room 5B (Fig. 9)***

- 3.1.14 A large rectangular room measuring 9.0 m by 6.6 m. A 1.6 m wide band of loose mortar and rubble (1111) runs down the north wall of this room and probably represents the bed for an area of robbed out flagstones. No doorways are apparent at either end of this feature suggesting it is just an area of workshop floor rather than a corridor. Butting up to the centre of this area are two lengths of brick floor (1108) which together with an area of stone flags (1105) encloses a 1.5 m by 1.2 m feature (1110), filled with a loose mortar and ash mix, probably representing a backfilled process pit. On either side of the brick surface 1108 are the mortar beds of robbed out brick plinths (1116) and (1117), possibly machine bases. These may have been reduced to floor level either during reorganisation of the parchment works or possibly during later use in order to provide the biggest area of clear floor space. Running along the centre of the room is a 1.0 m wide band of brick flooring (1103) which butts up to an area of stone flags (1109) in the south-east corner of the room, while in the north-east corner it is butted by an irregular area of brick flooring (1118). In the corner formed by 1103 and 1118 is a 1.2 m square feature (1104), consisting of stone and brick edging around a central 0.6 m square opening which is filled with a loose mixture of mortar and rubble, and may be a backfilled well or poke.
- 3.1.15 An area of brick flooring sealed by an orange mortar spread (1106), a similar area of brick flooring (1114) and an area of stone flags (1109) run along the eastern side of (1103). A line of loose mortar 0.6 m wide (1112), identical to (1111) runs along the east wall of the room and again may be an area of robbed out flagstones.

## **3.2 Finds**

- 3.2.1 No finds were recovered during the course of the investigation.

## **3.3 Palaeo-environmental remains**

3.3.1 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were encountered.

#### 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 In order to fully understand the use of the buildings a contemporary description of parchment making from “*Tomlinson’s Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts and Manufactures*” published circa 1853 is included.

4.1.2 The skins of most animals are adapted to the manufacture of parchment, but as the better kinds of skins are much in demand for making leather, sheep skins are commonly used. The finer kind of parchment, called vellum, is made from the skins of calves, kids and dead born lambs: the stout parchment used for drum heads is made from the skins of asses, calves or wolves, the latter being preferred; the parchment of battledores is from asses skin, and for sieves the skin of the he-goat is preferred. The skins of all are prepared in a similar manner. When the hair or wool is got off by some of the processes described under leather, the skin is put into a lime pit, and when the fat has completely combined with the lime, the skin is stretched upon a stout wooden frame or *herse*, consisting of 4 bars perforated with holes, each of which is occupied by a peg. By means of these pegs the skin is stretched in the frame, for which purpose a number of pieces of twine are tied firmly to the edges of the skin, and to prevent the skin from slipping when strained tightly, each string is tied round a small wad or ball, formed by making a small fold at the side of the skin, and rolling up a shred of skin in this fold. In some causes skewers are stuck into the edges of the skin and the string is tied to them. In either case the other end of the string is passed through a hole in the side of the peg, and in turning this the string is wound round it, and thus the skin is gradually and equally strained, great care being taken to prevent the formation of wrinkles. The *herse* is then set up against a wall, and the surface is scraped with a double edged knife, (called from its shape a *half moon* knife) attached to a double handle. The skinner uses this knife with both hands, and pressing the edge against the skin, first on the flesh side and then on the grain side, thus gets rid of fleshy substances, dirt, slime, &c.

4.1.3 In the next process called *grinding*, the frame is placed on trestles; the skin is sprinkled on the flesh side with finely powdered chalk or slaked lime, and then rubbed in all directions with a flat surface of pumice stone. The grain side is ground with pumice only. The knife is again passed over the skin, the scouring with chalk and pumice repeated. This scraping with the knife is called *draining*, and serves to whiten the skin. Fine chalk is then rubbed over both sides of the skin with a piece of lamb skin with the wool on; this serves to whiten the skin and give it a white down or nap. The skin still on the *herse* is then removed to a covered shed to dry, and in warm weather a wet cloth is occasionally applied to it and the pegs tightened. When it is quite dry it is well rubbed with the woolly side of a lamb skin to get rid of the chalk. Should any greasy matter now be detected in the skin, it is removed from the *herse* and steeped in the lime pit for several days; otherwise it is cut all round to get rid of the wads, and transferred to the man known as the *parchment maker*, who stretches it tail downwards upon a machine called the *summer*, consisting of a calf skin mounted

on a frame. He then passes a sharp circular knife over the grain surface of the skin in an oblique direction, and pares off about half the thickness of the skin, leaving a perfectly smooth surface, an operation requiring a flexible wrist and considerable skill. The skin is scraped on the grain side only: should any roughness appear it is removed by rubbing with a pumice stone, for which purpose it is placed upon a form or bench covered with parchment and stuffed with flock. After this the parchment is fit for writing on. If any small holes appear in the skin they are stopped by cutting the edges thin and laying on small pieces of parchment with gum water.

- 4.1.4 The green colour given to the parchment used for bookbinding is given by boiling in 500 parts of distilled water, 8 parts cream of tartar and 30 parts of crystallised verdigris; adding 4 parts of nitric acid when the solution is cold. The parchment having been moistened with a brush the colour is spread evenly over the surface. Polish is given by white of egg or mucilage of gum arabic.
- 4.1.5 It can be seen from this description the production of parchment can be divided into 6 main processes:-
- Removal of the wool and hair from the skins.
  - Soaking the skins in a lime pit to remove the fat.
  - Scraping the skins.
  - Grinding and draining the skins.
  - Drying of the skins upon the hurses.
  - Paring the skin by the parchment maker.
- 4.1.6 The first two processes would require the construction of many pits or pokes to contain the lime solutions. The earliest phase of buildings 4, 7 and 8 show no evidence of these and they may have constructed out in the open at this period. Similarly processing of the skins after soaking would require a covered workshop which may have been demolished in one of the later phases of building. Both buildings 7 and 8 would serve for drying the skins, but paring the skin would require a similar covered workshop to the intermediate processes.
- 4.1.7 The construction of building 5 during the early to mid 19th century may have been to provide either additional workshop area or to replace an earlier building. The floor plan in rooms 5A and 5B suggests a largely open area suitable for erecting the trestles or sumners during the processes of grinding and paring. Wall 1068 within room 5A may have been built to lean the hurses against during the process of scraping. The corridor like clear areas running along the northern wall in both rooms 5A and 5B are possible storage areas. The presence of the well/possible poke 1104 and the backfilled poke 1110 within room 5B may have been for soaking the skins, if necessary, after grinding. The use of dedicated pokes may have been to prevent contamination/dirtying the skins. The number of different areas of floor surfaces may be due to spasmodic repairs whilst the building was in use rather than deliberate construction. The brick bases 1116 and 1117 in room 5B suggest machine mountings, probable installed during the late 19th, early 20th century.

- 4.1.8 The construction of buildings 1, 2, 3 and 9 during the mid to late 19th century may have been to expand and improve the facilities. The construction of a dedicated warehouse, Building no.9, suggests that production had substantially increased. Building no.2 contains 16 pokes which suggests it was used for the initial two stages of production, possibly replacing or augmenting the pokes used in the earlier part of the century. The open areas within rooms 1A and 1C would have been used as open workshops for grinding and paring, with the pokes 1006 and 1016 used as part of the grinding process. The firebox 1089 in room 1D may have been to provide additional heat to the drying rooms in the upper two stories of the building. The well 1011 in room 1C may have been built to supply clean water for moistening the skins during drying. Room 1B may have been a storeroom, reused as a toilet/washroom in the early 20th century.
- 4.1.9 The machine mounts 1014 and 1040 in room 1C appear to have been installed in the early to mid 20th century, possibly during partial mechanisation of the processes or as part of later reuse of the buildings. As in building 5 the differences in floor surfaces are probably during to continuous use and repair rather than by design.
- 4.1.10 It is not clear when George and Albert Stallard ceased producing parchment at the Homewell works, the First World War would have interrupted production, which together with the loss of skilled personnel may have made restarting the works uneconomic. George may have used the premises as a store for his building business in West Street, Havant and may have installed woodworking machinery (Hence the machine bases). During the Second World War the works may have been commandeered and machinery installed, the concrete machine base 1040 in room 1C would certainly fit that period.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth/ Height</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
1005	Surface	8.0 m	9.0 m	-	Limestone flag floor	-	-
1006	Structure	3.0 m	4.0 m	-	Brick surround for poke	-	C19th
1007	Surface	2.2 m	4.0 m	-	Concrete floor	-	C20th ?
1008	Surface	4.2	6.6 m	-	Concrete floor , possible capping over pokes ?	-	C20th ?
1009	Fill	-	-	-	Possible backfilling of pokes before capping	-	C20th ?
1010	Surface	4.8 m	6.8 m	-	Brick floor	-	C19th ?
1011	Surface	1.4 m	1.6 m	-	Drain surround	-	C19th ?
1012	Pipe	-	-	-	60mm diameter pipe feeding into top of (Well ?) cap	-	C19th ?
1013	Structure	0.3 m	1.2 m	-	Brick surround to machine base 1014	-	C19th ?
1014	Structure	1.0 m	1.5 m	-	Sandstone machine plinth	-	C19th ?
1015	Structure	0.8 m	2.7 m	-	Brick	-	C19th ?
1016	Structure	0.9 m	1.4 m	-	Brick surround for possible poke	-	C19th ?
1017	Infill	0.8 m	1.0 m	-	Mortar infilling of possible poke	-	C19th ?
1018	Structure	0.9 m	1.5 m	0.12 m	Brick built plinth	-	C19th ?
1019	Surface	1.5 m	1.7 m	-	Limestone flag floor	-	C19th ?
1020	Group no	1.6 m	2.6 m	-	Consists of 1019, 1021, 1022 and 1023	-	C19th ?
1021	Cut	0.06 m	1.5 m	-	Cut holding metal pipe on edge of 1019	-	C19th ?
1022	Lens	0.6 m	0.4 m	-	Charcoal mix below lifted floor	-	-
1023	Structure	0.3 m	0.32 m	0.4 m	Isolated stub of brickwork	-	C19th ?
1024	Surface	2.3 m	5.0 m	-	Brick floor	-	C19th ?
1025	Cut	0.5 m	1.7 m	-	Sewer pipe trench	-	C20th ?
1026	Fill	0.9 m	1.0 m	-	Rubble fill of void	-	-
1027	Surface	1.2 m	2.3 m	-	Mortar floor	-	-
1028	Structure	0.2 m	2.4 m	-	Truncated base of brick wall	-	-

1029	Structure	0.1 m	0.7 m	-	Isolated stub of brick wall	-	C20th ?
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b> Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1030	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 1B	-	-
1031	Cut	0.6 m	0.9 m	0.2 m	Hollow within floor 1024	-	C19th ?
1032	Fill	0.6 m	0.9 m	0.2 m	Charcoal/mortar mix filling void 1031	-	C19th ?
1033	Fill	0.5 m	1.7 m	-	Backfill of cut 1025	-	C20th ?
1034	Surface	0.7 m	0.9 m	-	Mortar floor surface	-	C20th ?
1035	Surface	0.4 m	0.9 m	-	Ceramic tile floor	-	C19th ?
1036	Fill	0.4 m	2.4 m	-	Mortar infill of cut 1038	-	C19th ?
1037	Structure	0.1 m	2.4 m	-	Brick lining within cut 1038	-	C19th ?
1038	Cut	0.4 m	2.4 m	-	Probable drainage gully	-	C19th ?
1039	Structure	0.2 m	0.2 m	-	Base of possible brick pillar	-	C19th ?
1040	Structure	0.5 m	3.2 m	-	Probable machine base	-	C20th
1041	Surface	1.6 m	3.4 m	-	Cement floor	-	C20th
1042	Structure	1.7 m	2.5 m	-	Brick built machine plinth	-	C19th
1043	Cut	1.7 m	2.5 m	-	Construction cut for 1042	-	C19th
1044	Surface	1.4 m	2.7 m	-	Brick floor	-	C19th ?
1045	Structure	1.1 m	1.5 m	-	L shaped brick wall around 1046	-	C19th ?
1046	Surface	1.1 m	1.5 m	-	Brick floor	-	C19th ?
1047	Surface	0.9 m	1.4 m	-	Possible repair to floor 1048	-	C19th ?
1048	Surface	1.4 m	2.9 m	-	Stone flag floor	-	C19th ?
1049	Structure	0.4 m	0.9 m	-	Stub of demolished wall	-	C19th ?
1050	Surface	1.4 m	3.4 m	-	Flagstone floor	-	C19th ?
1051	Structure	0.1 m	2.6 m	-	Brick capping to conduit	-	C19th ?
1052	Surface	0.5 m	2.0 m	-	Brick floor	-	C19th ?
1053	Surface	0.7 m	1.5 m	-	Flagstone floor	-	C19th ?
1054	Structure	0.2 m	1.2 m	-	Base of truncated brick wall	-	C19th ?
1055	Structure	0.4 m	0.8 m	-	Truncated stub of a brick wall	-	C19th ?
1056	Surface	0.2 m	0.4 m	-	Stone repair to brick floor 1046	-	C19th ?
1057	Surface	2.1 m	2.1 m	-	Original brick floor for	-	C19th ?



					room 5A		
1058	Surface	0.7 m	1.5 m	-	Ceramic tile patch in 1057	-	C19th ?
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth/Height</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
1059	Surface	0.5 m	1.2 m	-	Stone flag repair to floor 1057	-	C19th ?
1060	Surface	1.1 m	2.5 m	-	Possible part of original brick floor in room 5A	-	C19th ?
1061	Structure	0.35 m	0.9 m	-	Brick kerbing around north edge of 1060	-	C19th ?
1062	Surface	0.6 m	1.5 m	-	Brick floor	-	C19th ?
1063	Surface	0.4 m	0.5 m	-	Isolated flagstone	-	C19th ?
1064	Structure	0.4 m	12.5 m	-	Brick edging around western and southern sides of room 5 A	-	C19th ?
1065	Lens	1.0 m	1.4 m	-	Spread of mortar over floor 1044	-	C19th ?
1066	Structure	0.22 m	1.3 m	-	Line of bricks defining door threshold	-	C19th ?
1067	Structure	0.25 m	12.0 m	-	Truncated base of brick wall	-	C19th ?
1068	Structure	0.22 m	4.8 m	-	Truncated base of brick wall	-	C19th ?
1069	Structure	0.8 m	2.0 m	-	Probable machine base	-	C19th ?
1070	Surface	0.3 m	1.2 m	-	Mortar repair to surface 1046	-	C19th ?
1071	Lens	1.0 m	1.1 m	-	Mortar spread over part of structure 1069	-	C19th ?
1072	Structure	0.22 m	1.65 m	-	Short length of isolated brick wall	-	C19th ?
1073	Surface	0.6 m	1.7 m	-	Mortar floor between surfaces 1046 and 1047	-	C19th ?
1074	Surface	0.6 m	2.0 m	-	Mortar repair on northern edge of floor 1044	-	C19th ?
1075	Surface	1.0 m	1.1 m	-	Mortar repair between surfaces 1057 and 1062	-	C19th ?
1076	Surface	1.1 m	1.6 m	-	Mortar surface between 1054 and 1056	-	C19th ?
1077	Surface	4.0 m	12.0 m	-	Concrete floor, possible capping over service trench ?	-	C20th
1078	Surface	0.5 m	2.1 m	-	Brick floor, possible continuation of 1044	-	C19th ?

1079	Surface	1.0 m	2.4 m	-	Concrete floor	-	C20th
1080	Surface	0.5 m	3.0 m	-	Concrete repair to floor 1082	-	C20th
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Depth/Height</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b> Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1081	Surface	0.8 m	2.6 m	-	Concrete floor, embossed with square pattern, possible repair to floor 1082	-	C20th
1082	Surface	1.6 m	2.8 m	-	Original brick floor of room 1D	-	C19th ?
1083	Surface	0.45 m	3.4 m	0.02 m	Mortar spread over 1084	-	C19th ?
1084	Structure	0.2 m	3.4 m	-	Brick edging around surface 1083	-	C19th ?
1085	Structure	0.45 m	3.2 m	-	Southern edge of pit 1089	-	C19th ?
1086	Surface	0.4 m	3.2 m	-	Brick floor butting up to 1085	-	C19th ?
1087	Lens	0.3 m	1.0 m	-	Mortar spread over 1086	-	C19th ?
1088	Fill	1.0 m	2.0 m	-	Backfill of pit 1089	-	C20th ?
1089	Structure	1.0 m	3.2 m	-	Possible firepit, channel (flue ?) leading off southern edge	-	C19th?
1090	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 4A	-	-
1091	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 4B	-	-
1092	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 1B	-	-
1093	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 1C	-	-
1094	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 1A	-	-
1095	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 1D	-	-
1096	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 5A	-	-
1097	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 5B	-	-
1098	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 5E	-	-
1099	Group no.	-	-	-	Group no. for room 6A	-	-
1100	Structure	0.7 m	1.9 m	-	Brick pit surround	-	C19th ?
1101	Fill	0.25 m	1.5 m	-	Modern gravel infill of pit 1102	-	C20th
1102	Pit	0.25 m	1.5 m	-	Pit/channel within structure 1100	-	C19th ?
1103	Surface	0.9 m	6.0 m	-	Brick walkway down centre of room 5B	-	C19th ?
1104	Well	1.1 m	1.1 m	-	Square well, possible poke	-	C19th ?

1105	Surface	1.8 m	5.0 m	-	Stone flag edging around pit 1110	-	C19th ?
1106	Surface	1.5 m	1.5 m	-	Brick floor covered in places by a spread of orange mortar	-	C19th ?
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Depth/Height</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1107	Surface	1.5 m	1.5 m	-	Stone flag floor	-	C19th ?
1108	Surface	1.3 m	1.4 m	-	Brick floor surround of pit 1110, possible machine base	-	C19th ?
1109	Surface	2.0 m	2.1 m	-	Stone flag floor	-	C19th ?
1110	Pit	1.4 m	1.8 m	-	Probable process pit	-	C19th ?
1111	Layer	1.6 m	8.4 m	-	Area of loose material along southern wall of room 5B	-	C19th ?
1112	Layer	0.6 m	8.4 m	-	Area of loose material along northern wall of room 5B	-	C19th ?
1113	Structure	0.6 m	3.0 m	-	Brick wall exposed in trench dug between rooms 1B and 1C	-	C19th ?
1114	Surface	1.0 m	1.5 m	-	Small area of brick floor	-	C19th ?
1115	Surface	0.6 m	1.6 m	-	Area of rough, mixed stone and brick floor	-	C19th ?
1116	Structure	0.8 m	1.3 m	-	Mortar bed for demolished brickwork	-	C19th ?
1117	Structure	1.05 m	2.1 m	-	Mortar bed for demolished brickwork	-	C19th ?
1118	Surface	1.2 m	1.3 m	-	Small area of an irregular brick floor	-	C19th ?
1119	Surface	0.8 m	3.0 m	-	Brick floor, probable original floor to room 1A	-	C19th ?
1120	Pipe	-	-	-	Vertical iron pipe 0.25 m diameter, inserted through floor 1119	-	C19th ?
1121	Structure	0.2 m	0.4 m	-	Wooden machine mount, related to pipe 1120 ?	-	C19th ?
1122	Structure	1.0 m	2.5 m	-	Concrete machine plinth	-	C20th
1123	Structure	0.8 m	1.5 m	-	Concrete machine plinth	-	C20th
1124	Structure	0.8 m	1.4 m	-	Demolished brick wall exposed in drainage trench	-	C19th ?

**APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

IFA 1999 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs*

OA 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (1st edition, ed. D Wilkinson)

*Tomlinson's Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts and Manufactures 1853, Vol. VI*

**APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**

**Site name:** Homewell Parchment Works, Havant, Hampshire

**Site code:** HAVPW 04

**Grid reference:** SZ 717 062

**Type of watching brief:** Recording of standing floor surfaces and watching brief on ground reduction.

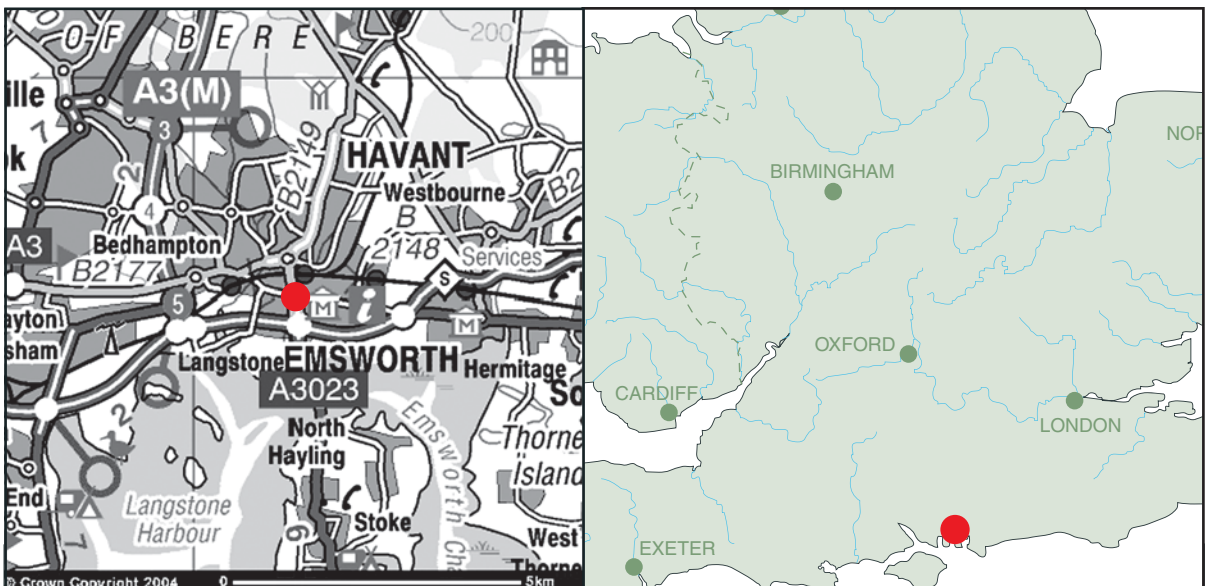
**Date and duration of project:** 13th to 20th of August 2004, 5 days

**Area of site:** 0.14 hectares

**Summary of results:** Records of construction and expansion of a 19th century parchment making works and reuse of premises in the 20th century

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Hampshire County Museums Service in due course





Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Site plan showing building locations and room numbers

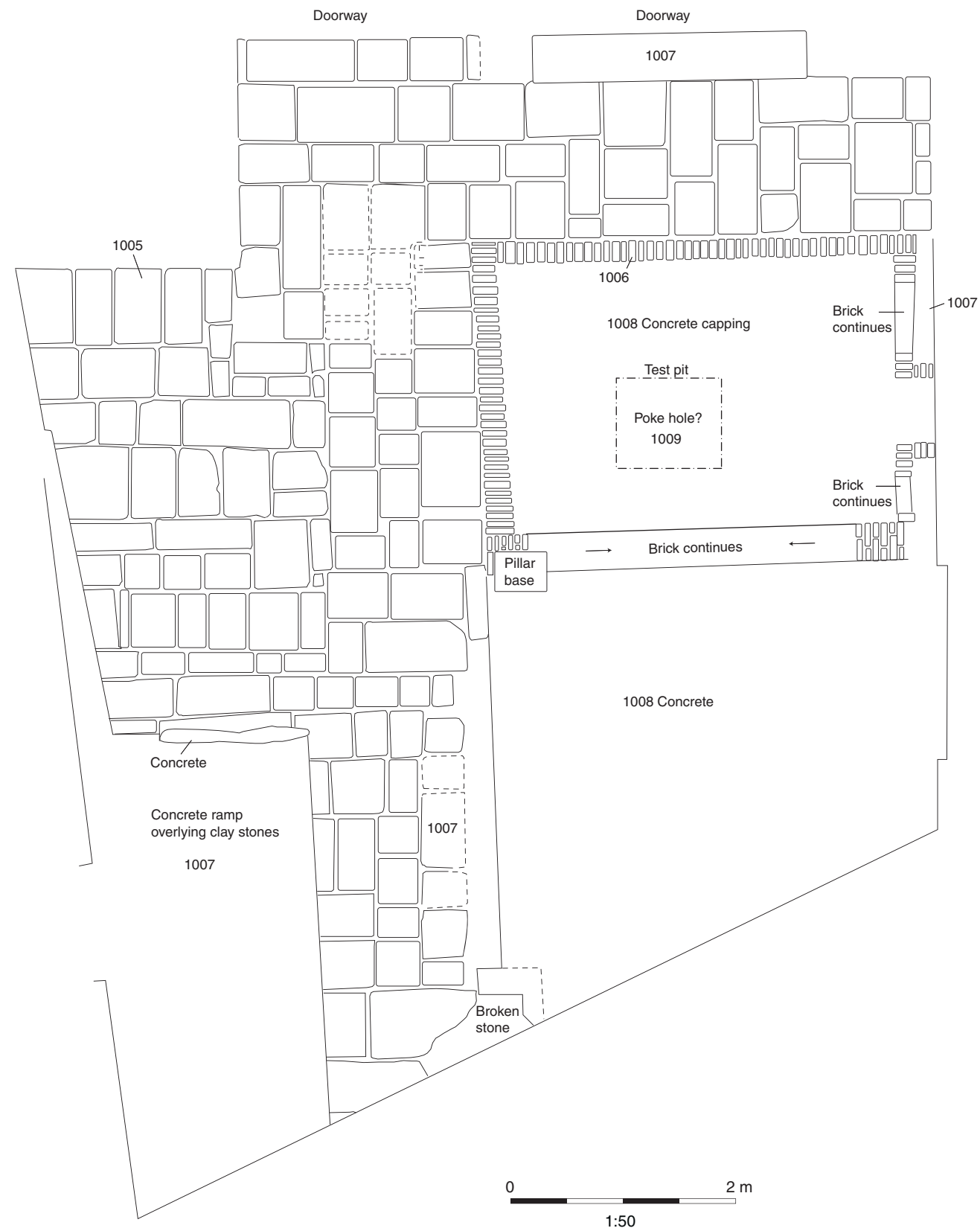
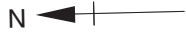




Figure 3: Plan of Room 1A





-  Mortar
-  Concrete

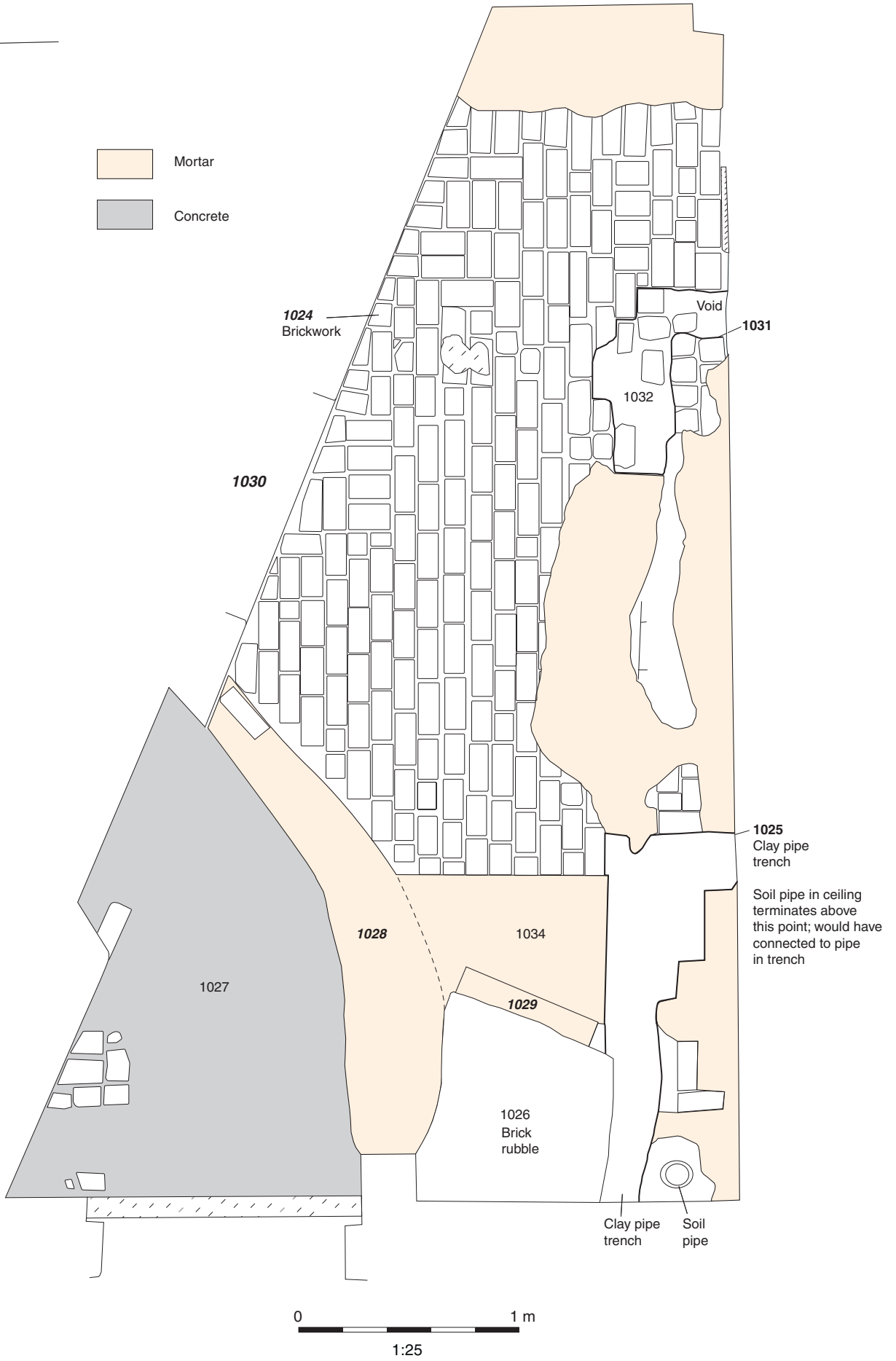
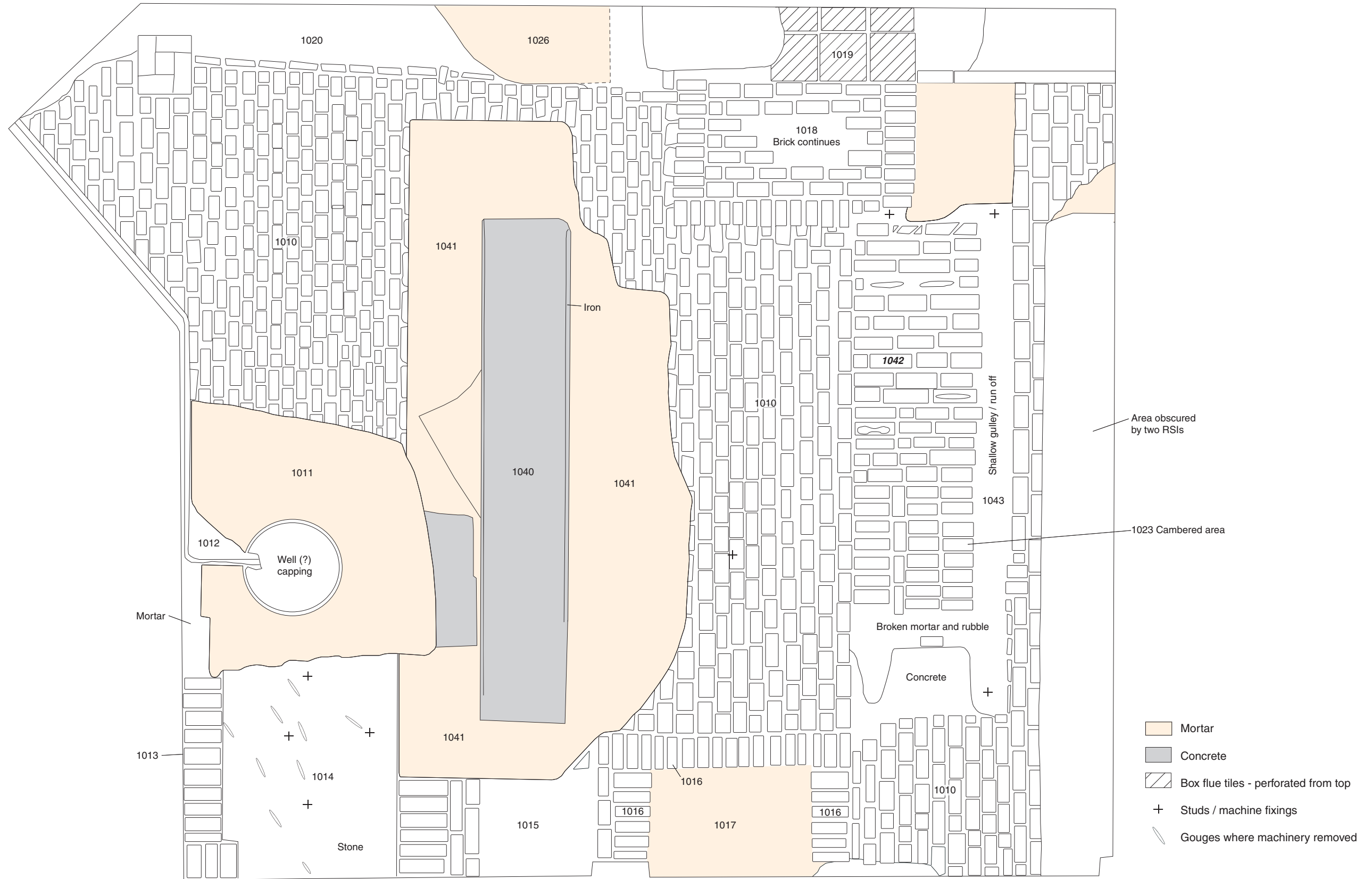


Figure 4: Plan of Room 1B



0 2 m  
1:50

Figure 5: Plan of Room 1C

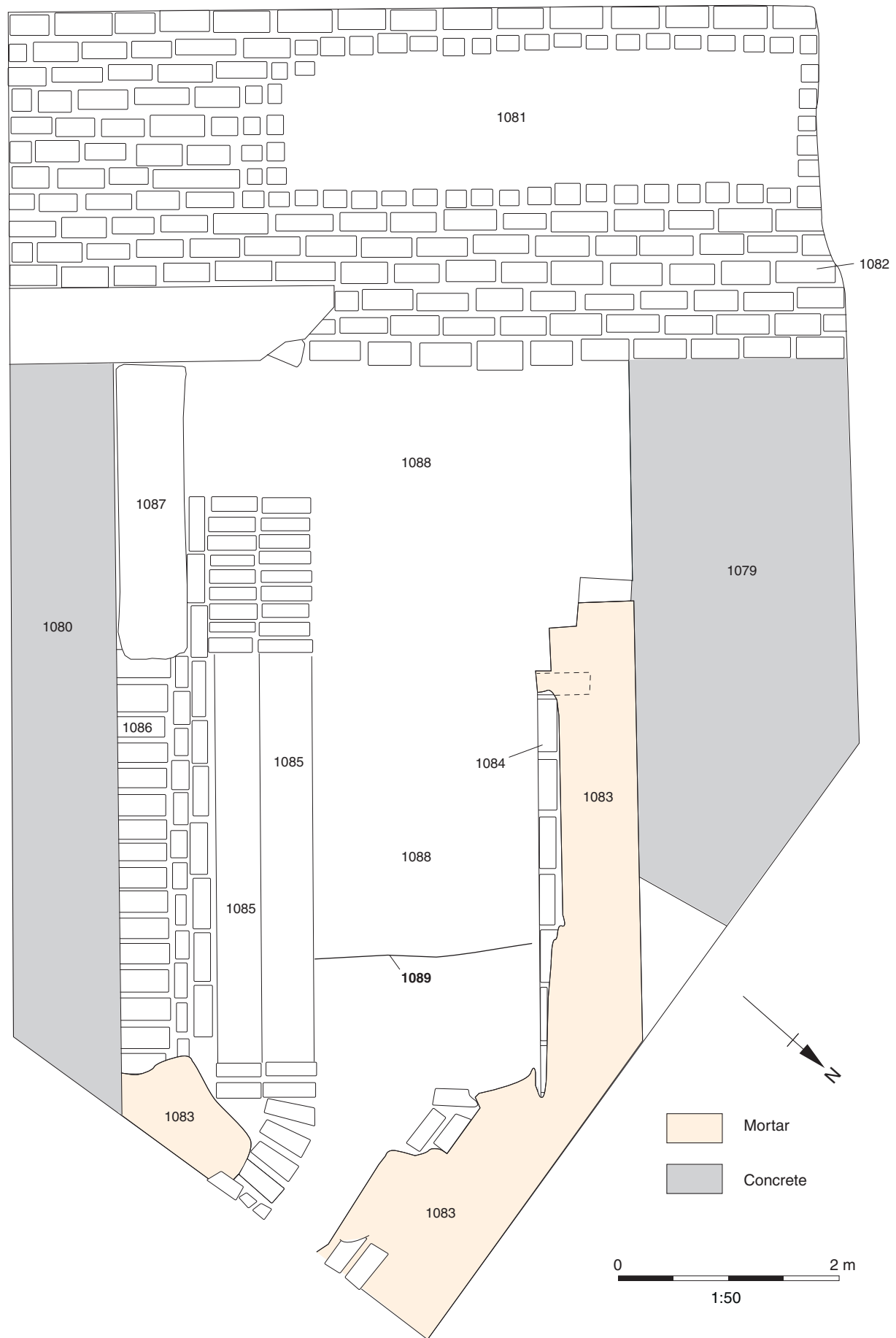


Figure 6: Plan of Room 1D

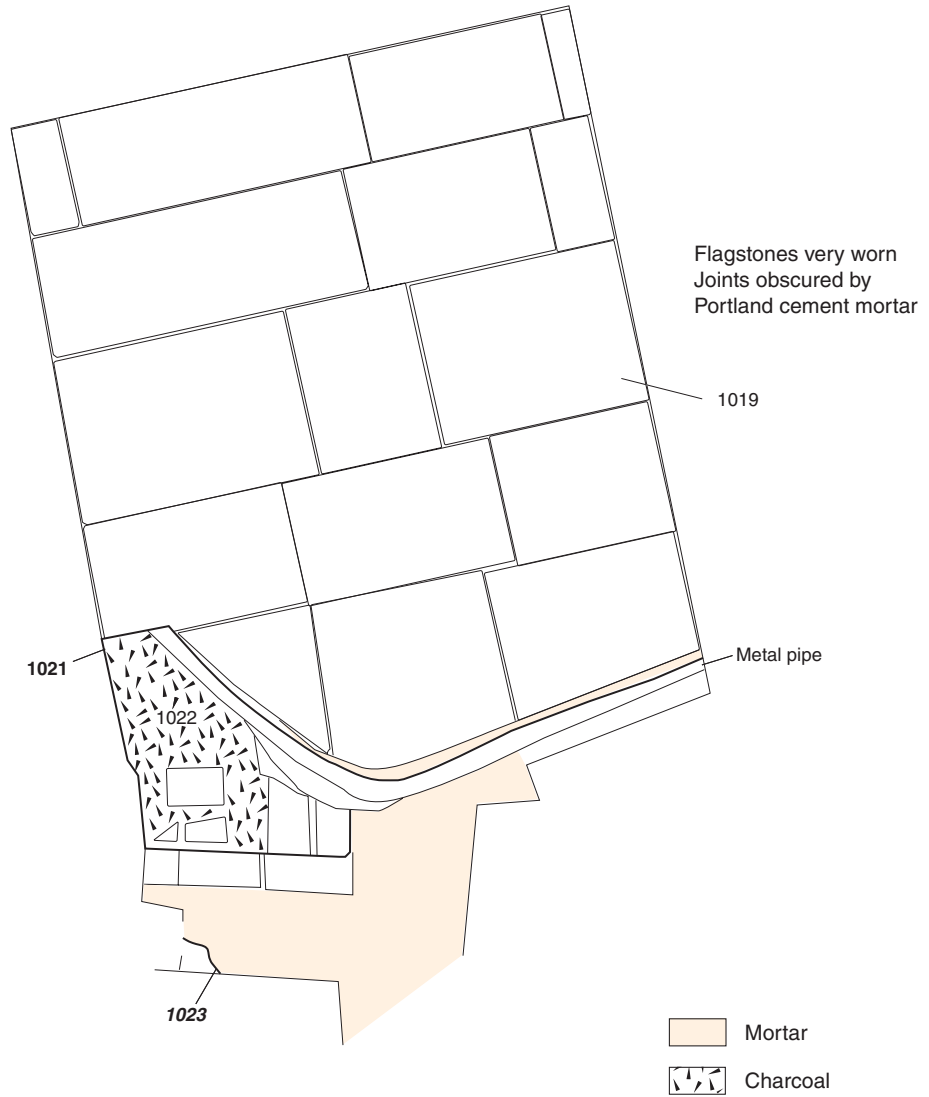


Figure 7: Plan of Room 1D

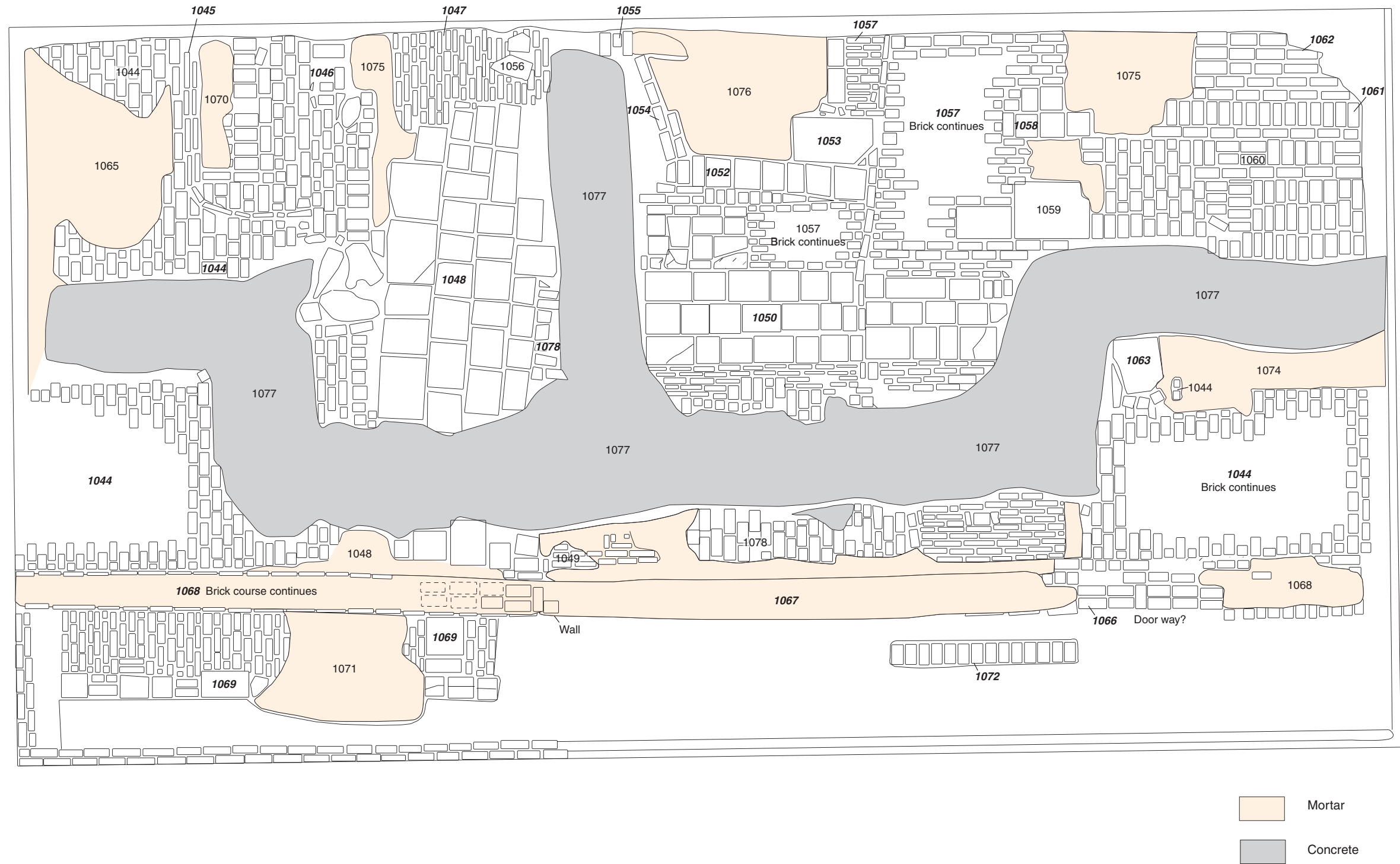


Figure 8: Plan of Room 5A

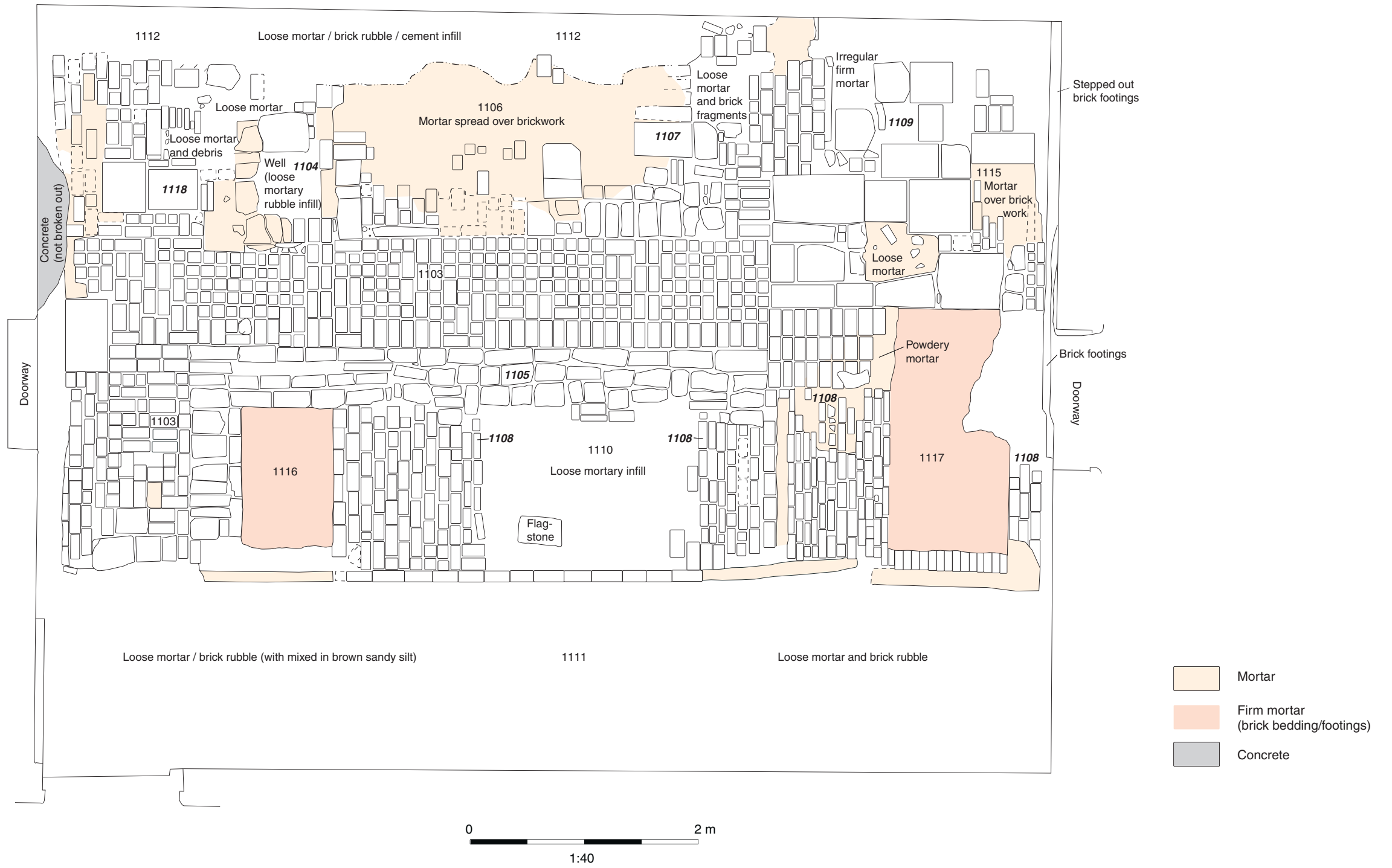
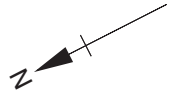


Figure 9: Plan of Room 1B