



College Road, Campdown

Initial Heritage Management Plan

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Dandara Southern Ltd, to prepare an Initial Heritage Management Plan for land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 469085, 107012.

Public open space has been designed in the northern part of the site in order to protect in situ the sub-surface remains of a Scheduled Monument – the Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood (NHLE: 1001859). The public open space has been established to incorporate the Scheduled villa complex and a short section of the road, as well as a buffer zone around the known associated features. So that the Monument can be appreciated and experienced, public information boards, Roman-themed playgrounds and artworks are also proposed.

The aim of this Initial Heritage Management Plan was to present potential solutions and strategies to conserve and enhance the significance of the Roman remains, both during construction activities and as part of its longer-term management. The final version of this document will be developed in collaboration with Historic England, and will feed into the overarching Landscape Management Plan for the site.

Ten key issues and potential resolutions have been identified, aimed at protecting and enhancing the archaeology and its setting. These include:

- Controlling and restricting access within the area of interest
- Identifying and restricting any potentially damaging activities
- Improving the public awareness and appreciation of the archaeology
- Ensuring the archaeology's long-term preservation

The final Heritage Management Plan should be submitted to and agreed by the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, and Historic England, in advance of planning consent. Historic England have requested that the commitments defined in the Management Plan be secured by planning condition.

During construction, the final Heritage Management Plan will need to be adopted and enforced by the Client and/ or their principal contractor. In the long term, the plan will need to be adopted by the body responsible for the management of the public open space. The condition of the area of interest will need to be regularly assessed and steps taken to repair and mitigate any adverse impacts observed.

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College Road, Campdown

Initial Heritage Management Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Dandara Southern Ltd ('the client'), to prepare an Initial Heritage Management Plan for land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 469085, 107012.
- 1.1.2 The Development Site comprises 26.6 ha of pastureland, situated to the east of Purbrook, north of Portsdown Hill, on land east of College Road.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development comprises the erection of 590 dwellings, with the creation of new access onto College Road, as well as associated landscaping, drainage, car parking and associated works. In the northern portion of the Site, an extended area of public open space is proposed (hereafter the 'Area of Interest', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.4 The Area of Interest, of approximately 4.8 ha, has been designed in order to protect the sub-surface remains of a previously identified Roman villa and road Scheduled Monument. The majority of this area will comprise long species-rich grassland, with a community orchard established to the west of the Monument, two Roman-themed plays areas to the east and south, and low-impact footpaths providing access. So that the Monument can be appreciated and experienced, public information boards and artworks are also proposed.

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 A heritage management plan is a document which:
- sets out what is significant in a place
 - determines approaches and actions to main the importance of the heritage asset(s)
 - outlines solutions to long-term management of the heritage asset(s)
 - outlines a clear system for monitoring and review (Natural England 2008).
- 1.2.2 This document is specifically concerned with preservation and enhancement of the Roman remains which lie within the Area of Interest. Any potential archaeological remains that lie within the development Site as a whole are not considered here. It will develop and produce a strategy to enable the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological remains both during construction activities and in the longer term.
- 1.2.3 It should be noted that this document is not the final version, and constitutes the **Initial** Heritage Management Plan. This initial plan will be utilised during the ongoing decision process, with the final plan developed following discussions with Historic England. The

finalised Heritage Management Plan will then feed into the overarching Landscape Management Plan which covers the Development Site as a whole

- 1.2.4 During construction, the final Heritage Management Plan will need to be adopted and enforced by the Client and/ or their principal contractor, with monitoring undertaken by Hampshire County Council (HCC) and a suitably qualified archaeological contractor as appropriate.
- 1.2.5 In the long term, the plan will need to be adopted by the body responsible for the management of the community open space who will need to implement a system for monitoring the condition of the Roman remains and implement policies to ensure its continued preservation. Future advice and monitoring from Hampshire County Council or a suitably qualified archaeological contractor may at times be required.

1.3 Aims

- 1.3.1 The specific aims of this Initial Heritage Management Plan are to:
- summarise the known archaeology within the Area of Interest;
 - produce potential resolutions and strategies to protect the significance of the identified Roman remains during construction activities;
 - produce potential resolutions and strategies for the long-term protection and preservation of the identified Roman remains within the Area of Interest; and
 - outline the phase at which any mitigation strategies will be implemented.

1.4 Assumptions and limitations

- 1.4.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

1.5 Copyright

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

2 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

2.1 Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.1.1 The 'Roman villa and section of Roman road southwest of Littlepark Wood' Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1001859) lies in the central part of the Area of Interest. The portion of the Scheduled area that contains the villa buildings themselves has been determined by geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation of the site (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 A short stretch of Roman road, which linked settlements at Chichester and Bitterne, is included within the Scheduled Monument, where it passes to the south of the villa.

Archaeological investigation indicates that, within the Site, the road survives as a sub-surface metalled track with flanking ditches, as well as a section of earthworks perceptible from the current ground level. The majority of the Roman road, which bisects the Site, is not included within the Scheduling. However, elements of the road within the Site which are not statutorily protected are considered of equally high archaeological importance to those that are.

- 2.1.3 The Scheduled Monument also includes further sub-surface features, identified through geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation, that lie between the villa itself and the road. These include field boundary ditches, a trackway linking the villa to the road, a rectangular enclosure and a possible gatehouse.
- 2.1.4 The Scheduling of the monument illustrates that it is a site of national importance. This importance is derived from its archaeological and historic interests, in particular due to the substantial, diverse and well-preserved archaeological remains. It has been determined (MOLA 2023, Wessex Archaeology 2024a) that some significance is also derived from the villa's setting, which still maintains a fairly rural character, with sweeping views to the south.
- 2.1.5 The monument boundary around the Roman villa and road includes a 5 m margin for the support and protection of the monument. This incorporates land between the core features of the villa compound and road where associated buried archaeological deposits are known to be preserved.

2.2 Undesignated archaeological remains

- 2.2.1 Previous archaeological investigation within and immediately beyond the Development Site, including geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, have highlighted good potential for further archaeological remains to survive immediately beyond the Scheduled Monument's boundaries. However, given that the dimensions of the Scheduled area have been determined by previous archaeological investigation, any further below-ground archaeological remains beyond it are not considered to be of Schedulable significance. Overall, it is considered that archaeological remains should be anticipated throughout the proposed open green space.
- 2.2.2 In October 2024, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken immediately beyond the Area of Interest. No archaeological features were recorded within the evaluation site, and no artefacts recovered, beyond a small number of ex-situ flint items discovered c. 350m south-east of the Area of Interest (Beltane Heritage 2024).

2.3 Current condition

- 2.3.1 A site walkover was undertaken on 21 November 2024. This allowed for a seasonal comparison of the Site from the previous visit (in June 2022) with regard to ground vegetation, and to determine whether site conditions had changed markedly.
- 2.3.2 The area within which the villa buildings have been identified (**Figure 1**) is largely under scrub; a mixture of tall native seasonal species, blocks of bramble, and grasses. No above-ground indication of the archaeological remains is apparent. Due to the topography, the villa location and the Roman road are not inter-visible.
- 2.3.3 It is currently difficult to determine the location of the earthworks associated with the Roman road in the south-western part of the Area of Interest. This is due to ground cover and to the ephemeral nature of the earthwork bank. Whilst the earthworks are well defined on

LiDAR, their lack of visibility on the ground meant it was not possible to determine whether any change had occurred to the remains since the previous walkover.

- 2.3.4 A topographic survey of the Site demonstrated that the Roman road earthworks are indeed present along the known alignment of the feature. A full condition survey, which interprets the topographic survey and establishes the current condition of the earthworks, may be requested, to allow for future monitoring.

2.4 Anticipated Impacts

- 2.4.1 No built development or hard landscaping is proposed within the known villa location, thus protecting the archaeological remains that have been deemed the most significant. However, work of any kind within the Scheduled area, including the proposed cycle path, vegetation removal, siting of signage and seating, and creating mown or gravel paths etc will require Scheduled Monument Consent ahead of construction.
- 2.4.2 Any excavation/sub-surface impact within the Area of Interest (beyond the Monument) has the potential to disturb or truncate any as-yet unknown, undesignated remains, and will require consultation with Historic England.
- 2.4.3 Currently, in order to experience the setting of the villa site and Roman road, knowledge of their existence is required, and the historic landscape remains largely imperceptible. It has previously been established that the setting of the Roman villa site will be affected by the proposed development, due to a change in the character of their setting from an open grassland landscape more similar to the original setting of the villa, to residential district. However, given the proposed public benefits (see Wessex Archaeology 2024b) this change is deemed acceptable. The final design of these proposed changes to the setting of the Scheduled Monument will require approval by Historic England.
- 2.4.4 Heritage impacts are discussed in full in the Heritage Impact Assessment (MOLA 2023) and associated Addendum (Wessex Archaeology 2024a).

3 ISSUES AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that “...*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*...” (National Planning Policy Framework para. 195; DLUHC 2024). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 A consideration for maintaining the short- and long-term stability, and increasing the public understanding of the heritage assets within the Site, is included as an integral part of this Initial Heritage Management Plan.
- 3.1.3 An indication of the phase within which to implement each management recommendation is provided. It is intended that this will aid the development of, and form the basis of a work programme, which will be utilised in monitoring the progress of any agreed programme of works. This is provided in summarised, tabular form in **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Risks and opportunities

3.2.1 The archaeological remains within the Area of Interest are currently protected from weathering and erosion by the overlying topsoil and subsoil layers¹. Factors which would compromise this protective overburden horizon include:

- Machine excavation;
- Hand excavation;
- Excessive compression;
- Intensive footfall erosion;
- Groundwork in wet and saturated conditions;
- Rutting from vehicles and plant;
- Tree or shrub planting;
- Unchecked shrub growth; and
- Storage/ stockpiling of materials.

3.2.2 Other factors which will negatively affect the survival of the archaeological remains within the Area of Interest include:

- Alterations in soil conditions (pH and moisture content) – the ideal solution is to keep the intimate environment of the archaeological remains as close to an unaltered state as possible. If the ground conditions become too dry or too wet the nature of the archaeological preservation within the site could be compromised.
- Excessive vibration – this should be avoided as excessive vibration will damage and possibly fracture any delicate artefacts which might be present.
- Contamination – anything which may leach in the soil and alter the state of the archaeological remains should be avoided.

3.2.3 The archaeology within the Area of Interest has the potential to positively contribute to the residential development both in terms of design and community use.

3.3 Embedded mitigation

3.3.1 The Roman villa and road site is to be preserved within the large community open space that forms the northern part of the Site. Within this, the monument is expected to form a focal point within the green space, with footpaths installed to illustrate the position and form of the villa complex and road, as well as seating opportunities at key points.² This should allow the area to become a key community recreational focus for both residents and visitors.

3.3.2 At key points around the monument, interpretation boards are to be erected which provide contextual information for the villa and road, the archaeology and history of the Development Area and other points of historic interest in the wider landscape.

3.3.3 The remaining length of the Roman road that does not lie within the Scheduled Monument boundary will remain free from development and vegetation. It is proposed that the road

¹ Topsoil and subsoil deposits were recorded extending between approximately 0.3m and 0.6m below ground level (bgl) during the archaeological evaluation of the Area of Interest (Mawson 2019)

² Creation of these features will require Scheduled Monument Consent, as discussed below

alignment will be highlighted in a non-intrusive way, such as through the use of interpretation boards, artworks, mown pathways and/or raised planters. Two shallow linear channels aligned with the Roman road are proposed within the southern playground. These are in reference to the typical structure of Roman roads, which were constructed with drainage ditches to either side.

- 3.3.4 Views between the villa site and Bevis' Grave Long Barrow to the south were identified a key part of its setting. These views have been maintained through viewing corridors through the residential estate, will thus allow visitors and residents to enjoy views of the wider landscape and key heritage assets, and help retain the significant aspects of the setting of the Roman villa. The appreciation of the wider setting of the villa and road site and how it contributes to our understanding can be enhanced through the interpretation boards.

3.4 Construction phase management

Introduction

- 3.4.1 The following potential resolutions are to be adopted during the construction of the development. Responsibility for their adoption and day to day enforcement will lie with the Client and/ or their principal contractor. Overall, monitoring to ensure that these resolutions have ensured the protection of the Area of Interest, and its archaeology, will be undertaken by the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council. Where these involve the Scheduled Monument, monitoring will be undertaken by the relevant inspector at Historic England.
- 3.4.2 Where specialist advice or archaeological supervision is required, a suitably qualified archaeological contractor should be employed. In the latter case, it is anticipated that the archaeological contractor will be working to a written scheme of investigation which will be submitted to and approved by Hampshire County Council prior to the commencement of the relevant on-site works.

Issue 1: Access (construction phase)

- 3.4.3 *Damage or disturbance of the protective topsoil due to the movement of construction plant - leading to increased vulnerability or damage to archaeology beneath.*

Potential Resolution 1: Access (construction phase)

- 3.4.4 Due to the significance of the archaeology at this location, as demonstrated by previous archaeological investigation, no construction plant should be permitted to run or operate on the natural ground surface of the Scheduled Monument at any time. The Scheduled Monument will be fenced off separately, using non-ground-fastening fencing. Within the Area of Interest, plant operation will be restricted solely to the playground and orchard construction areas (along with access to these points), where necessary.
- 3.4.5 Prior to construction, the Area of Interest should be fenced with non-ground-fastening fencing to prevent any unauthorised pedestrian or vehicular access (both public and staff). Measures should be put in place to inform any construction crew of the issues related to the Area of Interest (see Potential Resolution 2) and appropriate signage erected.
- 3.4.6 No construction materials or development uprisings should be stored within the Area of Interest. Such materials would be likely to lead to unnecessary and potentially damaging vehicular movement over archaeologically sensitive areas, possible contamination of archaeological rich deposits and unnecessary alterations to the topography of the Area of Interest, if left on site following the completion of the development.

Issue 2: Education

- 3.4.7 *Damage or disturbance due to construction workers not being adequately informed of the issues and reasons for the creation of the Area of Interest and of the potential resolutions within this document.*

Potential Resolution 2: Education

- 3.4.8 All constructions workers should be informed about the sensitivity and importance of the archaeology within the Area of Interest, as well as the issues and potential resolutions for its protection. This information should be included in the site induction with specific prohibitions reinforced through appropriate signage.

Issue 3: Playground Construction

- 3.4.9 *Potential damage to archaeology from the construction of playgrounds*

Potential Resolution 3: Playground Construction

- 3.4.10 Playgrounds will be sited a sufficient distance beyond the Scheduled Monument boundary to allow for construction to be undertaken with no risk to the Monument (see also Potential Resolution 1). The playgrounds will also avoid the alignment of the Roman road where it lies outside of the Scheduled area. Note that the indicative locations (**Figure 1**) will subject to final adjustments, given their proximity to the Monument boundary.
- 3.4.11 Monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor must be required during construction of the playgrounds. Archaeological features encountered during monitoring will require excavation and recording. Any such archaeological works/monitoring will be carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by Hampshire County Council, and undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor.
- 3.4.12 Raising the ground level of the playground areas has the potential to avoid any direct impact on any underlying archaeology. This would require discussion with Historic England.

Issue 4: Planting and Vegetation

- 3.4.13 *Damage or disturbance to the archaeology as a result of excavations for planting, and longer-term damage due to root action.*

Potential Resolution 4: Planting and Vegetation

- 3.4.14 No tree/shrub planting shall occur within the Scheduled Monument. Any planting outside the Scheduled area but within the Area of Interest should avoid known archaeological features (e.g. the route of the Roman road and associated earthworks).
- 3.4.15 Establishment of the grassland within the Area of Interest should avoid mechanical inversion of the soil (such as the use of a harrow).
- 3.4.16 A buffer zone of at least 1 m should be maintained clear of scrub vegetation around the Scheduled Monument.
- 3.4.17 Any vegetation removal within the Scheduled Monument will require Scheduled Monument Consent. Vegetation removal should be undertaken by hand tools whenever possible, and no burning of shrubs can occur, but grazing may be an option. Where persistent invasive vegetation which has extensive intrusive roots such as brambles are present, then consideration should be given to the use of chemical agents to control and eliminate should species. The advice of an ecologist should be sought to prevent adverse ecological impacts.

- 3.4.18 Excavations for planting within the Area of Interest that are expected to extend beyond the overburden (between 0.3-0.6 m bgl (Mawson 2019)) will require archaeological supervision. Archaeological features encountered during monitoring will require excavation and recording. Any such archaeological works/monitoring will be carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by Hampshire County Council, and undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor.

Issue 5: Signage, artwork and seating construction

- 3.4.19 *Potential damage to archaeology from the construction and erection of interpretation boards, artworks and seating.*

Potential Resolution 5: Signage, artwork and seating construction

- 3.4.20 Only in exceptional circumstances should excavation or impacts be allowed that extend beyond the topsoil within the Scheduled Monument. If this is deemed necessary for safety and design reasons, archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during these excavations by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor. Any such installation will require Scheduled Monument Consent to be approved in advance.
- 3.4.21 The position and frequency of the seating and information boards should seek to allow visitors and residents to enjoy and appreciate the archaeology and the wider landscape at key points but should avoid creating too much intrusive visual clutter, especially at or above eye level.
- 3.4.22 The information provided on the panels should seek to inform without inciting people to treasure hunt, and panels should not be located in out-of-the-way places which might encourage vandalism.

Issue 6: Cycle Path Construction

- 3.4.23 *Potential damage to archaeology within the Scheduled Monument (specifically to features associated with the Roman road) from the construction of cycle path*

Potential Resolution 6: Cycle Path Construction

- 3.4.24 The proposed cycle path that lies within the south-eastern corner of the Scheduled Monument should either be rerouted to avoid the monument, or the ground level raised, so as to avoid sub-surface impacts to features associated with the Roman road.
- 3.4.25 Raising the ground level of the cycle path has the potential to avoid any direct impact on any underlying archaeology whilst maintaining the current design.
- 3.4.26 Any construction within the Scheduled Monument (irrespective of methodology) will require Scheduled Monument Consent and prior discussion with Historic England.
- 3.4.27 Monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor must be required during construction of the cycle path. Archaeological features encountered during monitoring will require excavation and recording. Any such archaeological works/monitoring will be carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by Hampshire County Council, and undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor.

3.5 Long term management

Introduction

- 3.5.1 The final Heritage Management Plan and the finalised resolutions will need to be adopted by the Management Company or other body which takes on the responsibility for the long-term maintenance of the community open space. The Management Company or other body will have the responsibility for the adoption of these resolutions as well as the long-term monitoring and protection of the Area of Interest. Future advice and monitoring from the County Archaeologist Service at Hampshire County Council or a suitably qualified archaeological contractor may at times be required.

Issue 7: Public awareness

- 3.5.2 *Due to the lack of visibility of the archaeological monument above ground, it is difficult for local residents to understand and appreciate the Roman villa and road and its setting.*

Potential Resolution 7: Public awareness

- 3.5.3 Information boards are to be erected at key points within the Area of Interest containing information on the archaeology and history of the Roman remains.
- 3.5.4 Possible issues to consider:
- The presence of information panels may encourage unwanted attention from prospective treasure hunters.
 - Vandalism – Once vandalised, information panels become an eyesore and are detrimental to the appreciation of a site unless quickly repaired or replaced.
- 3.5.5 Due to wear and tear and issues such as fading, it is anticipated that the information boards will need to be replaced in the future. The interval at which this should occur will depend on their construction technique and other factors. The condition of the information boards should be reviewed as part of the general site maintenance. When replaced, the principles outlined in Potential Resolution 5 as to siting and information should be followed.
- 3.5.6 The route of the Roman road will be highlighted with a path and/or planting, in order to make it a visible feature in the landscape. The location of the villa will be illustrated through paths and information boards. The design of the paths will require collaboration with Historic England and HCC, and Scheduled Monument Consent may be required.

Issue 8: Access (ongoing)

- 3.5.7 *The potential for damage to occur to the archaeology due to vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or poorly maintained paths.*

Potential Resolution 8: Access (ongoing)

- 3.5.8 Vehicular access to the Area of Interest must be restricted. Only vehicles directly related to the management and maintenance of the Site, or Emergency Services, should be granted vehicular access. Indeed, unless absolutely necessary, maintenance vehicles should not be allowed access to the Scheduled Monument, especially when the ground is soft or saturated.
- 3.5.9 The aim is that the monument should provide a key focal point for the community, with a network of paths providing easy access around the Area of Interest. The provision of paths also helps to counteract any long-term impacts and erosion due to substantial levels of footfall.

- 3.5.10 It is proposed that the Public Right of Way that currently transects the villa location is redirected in order to minimise footfall on the most significant remains.
- 3.5.11 The final layout and materials used for the paths is yet to be determined. Mown pathways will require regular upkeep in order to remain legible and direct foot traffic, whilst ground protection mats could provide a longer-term solution. No construction impacts are anticipated from the creation of *mown* pathways within the Area of Interest.
- 3.5.12 Signage should be erected at access points to the Scheduled Monument that remind the public not to ride bikes in this part of the Site.

Issue 9: Orchard Maintenance

- 3.5.13 *The potential for damage to occur to the archaeology through lack of maintenance of the community orchard.*

Potential Resolution 9: Orchard Maintenance

- 3.5.14 Should the orchard encroach on the Scheduled Monument, there is the potential for damage to the sub-surface remains through root action.
- 3.5.15 Ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the community orchard should be undertaken, in order to ensure that casual expansion of the orchard beyond the proposed footprint (through self-seeding or further planting by members of the public) is avoided. This can be implemented through a defined edge to the orchard (such as fencing), and through communication with the community/ signage.

Issue 10: Maintenance

- 3.5.16 *The potential for damage to occur to the archaeology and its immediate setting in the future.*

Potential Resolution 10: Maintenance

- 3.5.17 Ongoing maintenance associated with vegetation is outlined in Potential Resolution 4. Seasonal cutting of wild species should be considered where impacts will be minimal.
- 3.5.18 Vandalised or poorly maintained playgrounds have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the Scheduled Monument, and should therefore be regularly assessed.
- 3.5.19 The owners and managers of the community open space should not permit any groundwork within the Area of Interest, except when deemed essential (i.e. works which cannot be routed through other areas).
- 3.5.20 In the event of any groundwork being necessary within the Area of Interest, then the advice of the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council should be consulted, and it is likely that archaeological supervision or mitigation will be required. Groundwork within the Scheduled Monument would also be subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 3.5.21 Any future archaeological investigations (including use of metal-detectors) should not be permitted except for the purposes of legitimate research under the auspices of a suitably qualified professional organisation and to the specifications of a written scheme of investigation, which should be submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist (Hampshire County Council), and to Historic England, if it involves the Monument itself.
- 3.5.22 During regular site maintenance works, and at least once a year, the condition of the Area of Interest should be assessed and any evidence of vandalism, unauthorised excavations,



substantial erosion or scrub encroachment noted and rectified. A checklist to inform this process is provided in **Appendix 3**, with suitable remedial actions outlined.

3.6 Review

- 3.6.1 The continued suitability of the measures outlined in this plan should be reviewed after 5 years and the need for an updated plan considered after 10 years.

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The Scheduling of the Roman villa and road illustrates that the archaeological resource within the Site is of national importance. The archaeological investigations already undertaken have influenced the design and layout of the development, and as a result, the Scheduled area has been incorporated into the large community open space that occupies the northern part of the Site. This will allow for its preservation *in-situ*.
- 4.1.2 Embedded mitigation strategies incorporated into the design of the development will help ensure the protection of the archaeology within the Area of Interest and enhance its public appreciation and enjoyment.
- 4.1.3 The proposals within this Initial Heritage Management Plan involve the implementation of strategies to protect the significance of the identified Roman remains both during construction activities and as part of its longer-term management.
- 4.1.4 Ten key issues and potential resolutions have been identified, aimed at protecting and enhancing the archaeology and its setting. These include controlling and restricting access within the Area of Interest and identifying and restricting any potentially damaging activities. Other resolutions have been aimed at improving the public awareness and appreciation of the archaeology to ensure its long-term preservation.
- 4.1.5 The final Heritage Management Plan should be submitted to and agreed by the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council and Historic England prior to any construction works on Site.
- 4.1.6 Subject to final design, Scheduled Monument Consent may be required, obtained from Historic England. This would place legal requirements on the developer and principal contractor.
- 4.1.7 It is recommended that a condition survey be undertaken in order to establish the current condition of the Scheduled Monument and (undesignated) Roman road earthworks, with regards to erosion, scrub, animal burrowing and anti-social behaviour, in advance of the final Landscape Management Plan. This will allow for future monitoring.
- 4.1.8 During construction, the Heritage Management Plan will need to be adopted and enforced by the Client and/ or their principal contractor with monitoring undertaken by Hampshire County Council and a suitably qualified archaeological contractor as appropriate.
- 4.1.9 In the long term, the plan will need to be adopted by the identified body responsible for the management of the community open space, who will need to implement a system for monitoring the condition of the Area of Interest and implement the confirmed resolutions to ensure its continued preservation. Future advice and monitoring from Hampshire County Council or a suitably qualified archaeological contractor may at times be required.

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Wessex Archaeology 2024a *College Road, Campdown: Addendum to Heritage Impact Assessment*

Wessex Archaeology 2024b *College Road, Campdown: Heritage Benefits Statement*

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–10,00 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Mesolithic	10,000–4000 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	19th century	AD 1800–1899
		Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Heritage Management Action Plan

Order within Work Programme	Issues	Management Recommendations	Responsible Party
Construction Phase	Potential Resolution 1: Access (construction phase)	No construction plant should be permitted to run or operate on the unprotected natural ground surface within the Scheduled Monument at any time. This prohibition should be included and explained in site inductions for construction workers and reinforced through appropriate signage. Plant operation within the Area of Interest should be restricted to playground construction areas only.	TBC
		Prior to any construction, the Area of Interest should be fenced off to prevent any unauthorised pedestrian or vehicular access (both public and staff). It is recommended that the fencing technique used is non-intrusive, such as a HERAS type system, however the fencing must be of a type that is not easily moved by accident. No unauthorised access signs should be attached to fencing.	TBC
		No construction materials or development uprisings should be storing within the Area of Interest. This prohibition should be included and explained in site inductions for construction workers and reinforced through appropriate signage.	TBC
	Potential Resolution 2: Education (construction phase)	All constructions workers should be informed about the sensitivity and importance of the archaeology within the Area of Interest as well as the issues and potential resolutions for its protection. This information should be included in the site induction with specific prohibitions reinforced through appropriate signage.	TBC
	Potential Resolution: Playground Construction	Playgrounds will be sited a sufficient distance beyond the Scheduled Monument boundary to allow for construction to be undertaken with no risk to the Monument. The playgrounds will avoid the alignment of the Roman road where it lies outside of the Scheduled area.	TBC
	Potential Resolution 4: Planting and vegetation	No planting shall occur within the Scheduled Monument area. Any planting outside this area but within the Area of Interest should avoid know archaeological features and may require archaeological supervision. Establishment of the grassland within the Area of Interest should avoid mechanical inversion of the soil Any vegetation removal within the Scheduled Monument should be undertaken by hand tools whenever possible	TBC



Order within Work Programme	Issues	Management Recommendations	Responsible Party
	Potential Resolution 5: Signage, artwork and seating construction	The information provided on the panels should seek inform and infuse without inciting people to treasure hunt, and panels should not be located in out-of-the-way places which might encourage vandalism. Information boards and seating should be situated at key points. Only in exceptional circumstances should excavation or impacts for the seating and signage be allowed that extends beyond the topsoil. In these circumstances archaeological supervision will be required.	TBC
	Potential Resolution 6: Cycle path construction	The proposed cycle path that lies within the south-eastern corner of the Scheduled Monument should either be rerouted to avoid the monument, or the ground level raised, so as to avoid sub-surface impacts to features associated with the Roman road. Any construction within the Scheduled Monument (irrespective of methodology) will be agreed in advance by Historic England (Scheduled Monument Consent).	TBC
Long term management	Potential Resolution 7: Public awareness	The information boards should be maintained against degradation or vandalism, in order to prolong a tidy appearance.	TBC
	Potential Resolution 8: Access	Vehicular access to the Site must be restricted. Only vehicles directly related to the management and maintenance of the Area of Interest, or Emergency Services should be granted vehicular access. Unless absolutely necessary, maintenance vehicles should not be allowed access to the Scheduled Monument, especially when the ground is soft or saturated. Use of bikes within the Scheduled Monument must be discouraged through signage Pathways should be maintained to ensure that they remain legible and direct foot traffic.	TBC
	Potential Resolution 9: Orchard Maintenance	Casual expansion of the orchard beyond the proposed footprint must be avoided, with a defined edge to the orchard, and through communication with the community/ signage.	TBC
	Potential Resolution 10: Maintenance	The owners and managers of the community open space should not permit any groundwork within the Area of Interest except where deemed essential works which cannot be routed through other areas.	TBC
		Any future archaeological investigations (including use of metal-detectors) should not be permitted except for the purposes of legitimate research under the auspices of a suitably qualified professional organisation and to the specifications of a written scheme of investigation, which should be submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist (Hampshire Council).	TBC



Order within Work Programme	Issues	Management Recommendations	Responsible Party
		In the event of any groundwork being necessary within the Area of Interest that will comprise sub-surface impact, then the advice of the County Archaeologist (Hampshire Council) should be consulted and it is likely that archaeological supervision or mitigation will be required.	TBC
		During regular site maintenance works and at least once a year the condition of the site should be assessed and any evidence of vandalism, unauthorised excavations, substantial erosion or scrub encroachment noted and rectified (Appendix 3).	TBC

Appendix 3: Condition Monitoring Checklist and Actions

Introduction

In line with **Potential Resolution 10** regular monitoring of the Area of Interest is essential to its continued protection. During each monitoring visit the check list below should be used to identify any impacts which have occurred. The position and extent of any observed impacts should be recorded and a photographic record made. It is also recommended that a photographic record is made each monitoring visit with overall shots of the area and of key features, such as the information panels and seating, taken.

If impacts are observed, then suggested actions are outlined below. In some instances, further advice from an archaeological specialist may be required.

Checklist

Impacts to monitor:

- ☐ Vehicle Damage
- ☐ Vandalism
- ☐ Fly tipping
- ☐ Unauthorised digging/ excavation
- ☐ Burrowing animals
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Weathering/ wear and tear to seating, playgrounds and information panels
- ☐ Tree/ scrub damage
- ☐ Other

Action/ remediation

Vehicle Damage

Except where the result of access required by Emergency Services, where vehicle damage is observed that is thought to be the result of authorised vehicles within the area then further education and training should be undertaken to ensure adherence to **Potential Resolution 8**.

Where vehicle damage is thought to be the result of unauthorised access, further monitoring will be required to establish the scale of the issue and the identity of persistent offenders. The local community may also be helpful in stopping and reporting such behaviour, with local newsletters and noticeboards able to assist in educating the public and raising concern.

If regular or persistent vehicle damage is observed, then measures may need to be taken to exclude vehicles from the community open space by the use of gates or bollards which can only be opened by authorised personnel. In extreme instances, such as illegal encampment, the advice and help of the Police may be required.

Minor damage to the turf should repair itself naturally, although a second condition check should be made within the month. Where deeper (>0.5 m) or more persistent damage is observed then the damaged area should be infilled with topsoil and the area re-turfed or re-sown. If the area is to be re-sown then temporary fencing may be required to allow the grass to establish.

Vandalism

Any vandalism to the seating or information panels should be repaired promptly with elements replaced as required.

If regular or persistent vandalism is observed, then the advice and help of the Police may be required. The local community may also be useful in stopping and reporting such behaviour.

Fly tipping

If any material is illegally dumped within the Area of Interest, this should be immediately reported to Havant Borough Council and measures agreed to remove it as quickly as possible. If vehicles are required to enter the Area of Interest to safely collect waste, then **Potential Resolution 8** should be followed.

Any damage resulting from the act of fly tipping or the authorised removal of waste should be immediately rectified as outlined in the vehicle damage section above.

If fly tipping is a persistent problem, measures may need to be put in place to exclude vehicles from the community open space by the use of gates or bollards which can only be opened by authorised personnel.

Unauthorised digging/ excavation

Where possible, the identity and purpose of the individuals involved should be established and they should be made aware of the illegality of such excavations without consent. If the problem persists the advice and help of the Police may be required. The local community may also be useful in stopping and reporting such behaviour.

Minor damage to the turf should repair itself naturally, although a second condition check should be made within the month. Where deeper damage (>0.4 m) is observed then the damaged area should be infilled with topsoil and the area re-turfed or re-sown. If the area is to be re-sown then temporary fencing may be required to allow the grass to establish. Any fencing should not penetrate the ground surface to a depth exceeding that of the overburden (~ 0.4 m).

If excavations are deep (≥ 0.5 m) and substantial, then the advice/ services of an archaeological contractor may be required to record exposed or disturbed archaeological features.

Burrowing animals

The colonising of the Area of Interest by burrowing animals should be discouraged as far as possible, although it is acknowledged that this may be difficult in practice to achieve. Any damage from burrowing animals should be recorded and further monitoring checks made. Deep and substantial holes or burrows (>0.5 m) should be infilled with topsoil and the area re-turfed or re-sown. If the area is to be re-sown then temporary fencing may be required to allow the grass to establish. Any fencing should not penetrate the ground surface to a depth exceeding 0.5 m.

In cases of severe widespread and substantial damage by burrowing animals then measures to control, neutralise or move animal populations may be required. In this instance specialist advice should be sought.

Erosion

Where possible the cause of the erosion should be established, whether the result of excessive footfall or water runoff. Localised increased footfall erosion may occur due to the creation of a desire path, at common access points or at a particular feature such as a seat or information board. Damage from footfall erosion is more likely to occur when the ground is soft or saturated with water.

If footfall erosion is persistent in certain areas, then a grass reinforcement mesh should be installed. Excavations to install such materials should be shallow but measures to protect the area while the grass re-establishes should be implemented. Any temporary fencing should not penetrate the ground surface to a depth beyond the topsoil. Any vehicles used during the works should comply with **Potential Resolution 8**.

Erosion from water runoff is likely to indicate a problem with local water drainage. If this is indicative of more than an unusually severe storm then measures to improve drainage will need to be considered. In this instance specialist advice should be sought with excavation outside the Area of Interest being the preferred option. Any excavation within the Area of Interest will require the advice of the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council and archaeological supervision may be required.

- 4.1.10 Minor damage should repair itself naturally, although a second condition check should be made within the month. Where deeper damage (>0.5 m) is observed then the damaged area should be infilled with topsoil and the area re-turfed or re-sown. Temporary exclusion of pedestrians from an area will also help grass to re-establish. Any temporary fencing should not penetrate the ground surface to a depth exceeding that of the overburden (~0.4 m).

Weathering/ wear and tear to seating and information panels

- 4.1.11 When seats or the information boards become damaged through normal wear and tear this should be repaired promptly. Once elements become substantially worn or shabby then they should be replaced. When the replacement of the information boards is required, the potential for a new design and updated content should be considered. The positioning and information provided should follow the recommendations outlined in **Potential Resolution 5**.

Tree/ scrub damage

- 4.1.12 The landscape design ensures the planting of trees and shrubs in areas without known archaeological remains which could be vulnerable to root damage. Any additional plants that establish themselves within the Scheduled Monument should be removed.

Other

- 4.1.13 There is the potential for other impacts to occur that have not been foreseen within this Initial Heritage Management Plan. Monitoring visit should seek to include anything which damages the overburden, as this provides a protective buffer on top of the archaeology, or detracts from the setting of the Area of Interest, which is likely to include items or damage which affects its appearance.
- 4.1.14 Remedial action should seek repair any damage and where necessary put measures in place to avoid it reoccurring.

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- Site Boundary
- Scheduled Monument
- Area of Interest
- Play Area
- Community Orchard

0 50 m

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Figure 1: Area of Interest, Archaeological Features and Position of Play Areas and Orchard



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