

BLUE STAR LAND, PEASGOOD LANE, WATERLOOVILLE, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Peasgood Lane,
Waterlooville,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Blue Star Land, Peasgood Lane, Waterlooville, Hampshire has been assessed for its archaeological potential.

The Study Site is located within the Land West of Waterlooville Outline Planning Application (OPA) Site (also known as the Berewood Development Site). The 2010 OPA did not propose any built development within the Study Site and therefore it was not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching.

This assessment has established that the Study Site probably lay within woodland and heathland throughout the prehistoric period and that the landscape developed into the 'Forest of Bere' during the Medieval period.

It is considered that the clearance of woodland for settlement or activity throughout all periods tended to occur on higher and drier ground.

During consultation with the Archaeological Advisors to Havant Borough Council and Winchester City Council in relation to Land West of Waterlooville OPA, it was agreed that only areas above the 45m Ordnance Datum (OD) contour line have a potential to contain evidence of occupation and activity pre-dating the Post-Medieval period. This model of archaeological potential was developed following a review of Lidar data, geophysical survey data and the archaeological record of the OPA Site.

Based on this model and the Study Site's location below the 45m OD contour line, a low potential is identified for evidence relating to all past periods of human activity. It is therefore considered that no further archaeological work is required on the Study Site.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Sally Dicks of RPS Group Ltd on behalf of Grainger plc.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, referred to as the Study Site, is Blue Star Land, Peasgood Lane, Waterlooville, Hampshire (Fig.1). The Study Site is approximately centred on NGR SU 67825 09326.
- 1.3 The Study Site was located within Land West of Waterlooville Outline Planning Application (OPA) Site (Ref: 10/02862/OUT: also known as the Berewood Development Site). The OPA did not propose any development within this area and therefore it was not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching.
- 1.4 In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017), Grainger plc has commissioned RPS Group Ltd to undertake this Archaeological desk-based assessment.
- 1.5 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it (also known as the Study Area).
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER), the Winchester HER (WHER) and other sources, together with the results of a comprehensive historic map regression exercise.
- 1.7 During consultation with the Archaeological Advisors to Havant Borough Council and Winchester City Council in relation to Land West of Waterlooville OPA, it was agreed that only areas above the 45m Ordnance Datum (OD) contour line have a potential to contain evidence of occupation and activity pre-dating the Post-Medieval period. This Model of Archaeological Potential was developed following a review of Lidar data, geophysical survey data and the archaeological record of the OPA Site.
- 1.8 This document draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information and considers the Model of Archaeological Potential developed for the OPA Site in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Site.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated 20th July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated 24 June 2021. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: 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.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to be taken into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The relevant Core Strategy Document was adopted in March 2011 and forms part of the Local Plan for the Borough of Havant. The Core Strategy sets out the overarching policies for the provision of new development in the Borough until 2026.
- 2.15 The relevant policy from the Core Strategy comprises:

Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

- 2.16 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Site, the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The Study Site is shown by the British Geological Survey Online Viewer on the northern edge of an extensive outcrop of Chalk which forms Portsdown Hill. Here the Chalk is part of a massive syncline (Bere Forest Syncline) and is part of the Portsdown Anticline which forms the Chalk Downs on the north side of Portsmouth. Generally, the syncline and the Study Site itself is underlain by the London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand. No superficial deposits are recorded on the Study Site.
- 3.2 No geotechnical data is currently available for the Study Site.

Topography

- 3.3 The Study Site slopes in a north-westerly direction from its south-eastern corner at approx. 44m AOD to the north-west corner at approx. 38m AOD.
- 3.4 The Study Site lies within the catchment of the River Wallington. A culverted tributary of the River Wallington, known locally as the Old Park Farm Stream, lies c. 1km north-west of the Study Site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Study Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence to be present.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the Study Site (Fig.3a), also referred to as the Study Area, held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and Winchester Historic Environment Record, together with an historic map regression exercise charting the development of the Study Site from the late 18th Century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 The part of the Study Area covered by Winchester HER is entirely occupied by the Berewood Development Site (also known as Land West of Waterlooville) and therefore this assessment examines the projects archaeological record in detail. This Model of Archaeological Potential was developed following a review of Lidar data, geophysical survey data and the archaeological record of the OPA Site.
- 4.4 The Berewood Development Site excavation areas are also shown on Fig.3a of this report.
- 4.5 During consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to Havant Borough Council and Winchester City Archaeological Officer and it was agreed that the archaeological potential on the Berewood Development Site is confined to areas above the 45m OD contour line.
- 4.6 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the conditions of the Study Site and whether the proposed development will impact the archaeological potential identified below.
- 4.7 The Historic Landscape Character of the Study Site is shown on Figure 3b and is described as *Small Parliamentary* fields.

Palaeolithic

- 4.8 During the Pleistocene fluctuating climatic conditions caused sea levels to rise and fall as much as 150m. Marine sands, silts and gravels were deposited during interglacial periods, when sea level was relatively high and layers of gravel were laid down during periglacial periods. In addition, to the deposition of marine sediments, this area was subject to tectonic movement. The uplift elevated these deposits above the level of the former sea levels, thus preserving these deposits as raised beaches and terraces within the region.
- 4.9 It is considered that the potential for in-situ Palaeolithic remains and isolated flint implements is greatest on the raised beach deposits associated with the Portsdown Anticline over 1km south of the Study Site.
- 4.10 No archaeological evidence of Palaeolithic date has been recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.11 Based on the available information the Study Site is identified as having a low potential to contain Palaeolithic material.

Mesolithic

- 4.12 The areas surrounding Waterlooville, incorporating Purbrook, Widley, Southwick, Denmead, Cowplain and beyond, were probably covered with woodland and heath during most of the prehistoric period. These landscape types later developed into the 'Forest of Bere', which is known to have stretched from the Meon Valley in the west to the edge of Havant in the east.
- 4.13 The recorded distribution of Mesolithic remains in Hampshire seems to indicate a concentration of activity across the southern and eastern parts of the county in contrast to an apparent dearth of evidence from the chalk downs (The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology).
- 4.14 During archaeological excavations on the Berewood Development Site a relatively large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was discovered in a tree-throw hollow in Area 1, c.700m southwest of the Study Site, and in a group of six irregular hollows excavated nearby in Phase 1 Area 2 (Wessex Archaeology 2021). Worked flint attributable to the Mesolithic was also found residually in various contexts within Phase 1 Area 2 (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 4.15 There are no other Mesolithic HER entries recorded within the Study Area dated to the Mesolithic period.
- 4.16 In view of the evidence, a low potential is identified for evidence of Mesolithic activity in the form of individual and small concentrations of lithic scatters. The limited size of these 'sites' and their low density across the landscape renders them difficult to detect.

Neolithic

- 4.17 During archaeological excavations on the Berewood Development Site a concentric ring ditch was excavated in Phase 2 Area 9 c.1km south-west of the Study Site. Neolithic activity was indicated by a small quantity of Peterborough Ware recovered from the double ditched monument, though this pottery was found with some later prehistoric material (Hampshire HER Ref. 62695). The later partial recutting of the ditches (presumably in the Early Bronze Age) created what appears to have been a hengiform monument. Elsewhere on the Berewood Development Site the investigations have produced scant evidence for Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age activity. A few pieces of worked flint and sherds of pottery were found in demonstrably later or inconclusively dated contexts (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 4.18 There are no other Neolithic sites or finds recorded on Hampshire HER within the Study Area. In addition, trenches undertaken within the Berewood Development Site, located immediately north

and west of the Study Site, did not contain any Neolithic features or finds. It is likely that the Study Site lay within woodland and/or heath during this period.

- 4.19 Based on the available information the Study Site is identified as having a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Neolithic period.

Bronze Age

- 4.20 Archaeological investigations on the Berewood development Site have produced evidence for the establishment of an organised agricultural landscape, as well as the appearance of more permanent settlement and associated mortuary activity during the later Bronze Age.
- 4.21 Notable features on the Berewood Development Site include a small funerary monument consisting of a penannular gully in Phase 1 Area 2, c. 700m south-west of the Study Site, which enclosed the remains of a Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial (Wessex Archaeology 2009). Also, of note are two small Middle Bronze Age pits in Area C (approx. 1.2km south-west of the Study Site) each of which contained the remains of deliberately placed ceramic vessels. Evidence of later Bronze Age settlement is restricted to Phase 2 Area 12, c.1km south-west of the Study Site, in which the remains of a probable roundhouse were uncovered near an incomplete ditched enclosure, several pits and other possibly contemporary ditches (Hampshire HER Ref. 62695: Wessex Archaeology 2013). Associated with Late Bronze Age pottery, these features seem to form the remains of a small, probably short-lived settlement (Wessex 2021).
- 4.22 Elsewhere on the Berewood Development Site, occasional sherds of later Bronze Age pottery and perhaps some of the worked flint were found residually in later features attest to a presence in the landscape at this time, whilst some of the inconclusively dated ditches and pits in other parts of the site could also be of later Bronze Age date (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 4.23 There are no other Bronze Age sites or finds recorded on Hampshire HER within the Study Area. In addition, trenches undertaken within the Berewood Development Site, located immediately north and west of the Study Site, did not contain any Bronze Age features or finds. It is likely that the Study Site lay within woodland and/or heath during this period.
- 4.24 In view of this evidence, a low potential is identified for further evidence of Bronze Age activity within the Study Site, in the form of flint scatters and isolated features.

Iron Age

- 4.25 The investigations on the Berewood Development Site suggest a hiatus or decline in occupation during the early Iron Age period, although it was followed by a dramatic increase in activity during the Middle–Late Iron Age – evidenced most prominently by a series of ditched enclosures and associated features within Phase 1 Areas 1-3 (WHER Ref. MWC7638: Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 4.26 A banjo enclosure was recorded in Phase 1 Area 6 approx. 1.4km south-west of the Study Site. The enclosure was the product of several stages of development, evidenced by re-cutting of the main enclosure ditch, sub-division of its interior, rebuilding of the roundhouses and modification (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 4.27 A second enclosure was located in Phase 2 Area D c. 1.3km south-west of the Study Site. This sub-rectangular enclosure along with its internal pits/postholes and the remains of at least one roundhouse, appears to represent the remains of a small Middle/Late Iron Age settlement or farmstead (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 4.28 A third enclosure of Middle/Late Iron Age date was partially exposed in Phase 2 Area 12, c.1km south of the Study Site. It could represent an animal corral, a further focus of occupation or may have been used as some form of ancillary activity area (Wessex Archaeology 2021: HHER Ref. 62648).

- 4.29 There are no other Iron Age sites or finds recorded on the Hampshire HER within the Study Area. In addition, trenches undertaken within the Berewood Development Site, located immediately north and west of the Study Site, did not contain any Iron Age features or finds.
- 4.30 Based on the available information the Study Site is identified as having a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Iron Age period.

Roman

- 4.31 Purbrook Heath Road, approx. 1.5km south of the Study Site, is thought to correspond with the route of the Roman road that linked the town at Chichester (Noviomagus Reginorum) with Bitterne (Clausentum) and Winchester (Venta Belgarum). There is an abundance of known Romano-British sites along the projected length of the road, as well as the coastal plain to the south and the downland to the north (Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology).
- 4.32 The Berewood Development Phase 1 excavations uncovered an extensive, multi-phase system of Romano-British enclosures and associated settlement features in Areas 1–3, between 440m and 900m south-west of the Study Site (Wessex Archaeology 2009). These enclosures can probably be broadly characterised as forming part of a 'complex farmstead'. Preliminary analysis has revealed that the site underwent at least six phases of modification and was in existence until at least the 3rd century AD (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 4.33 The Berewood Development Phase 2 excavations produced comparatively little evidence of Romano-British activity (HHER Ref. 69516). It is suggested that the abandonment of Iron Age enclosures in Phase 2 Area 12 (Hampshire HER Ref. 62648) and the infilling of the ditches is likely to have broadly coincided with a shift in focus of occupation to the slightly higher ground to the north (i.e. Phase 1 Areas 1–3) towards the end of the Iron Age.
- 4.34 The HER records the discovery of finds of Roman date in the garden of No. 168, London Road, Purbrook c. 600m south of the Study Site (HHER Ref. 63683).
- 4.35 The trenches undertaken within the Berewood Development Site, located immediately north and west of the Study Site, did not contain any Roman features or finds.
- 4.36 Based on the available information the Study Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 4.37 The transition from the Roman period into the Saxon period in terms of settlement and land-use is unclear both regionally and locally. Early Saxon settlement activity in the area appears to be concentrated along the coast and the main river valleys.
- 4.38 There are no HER entries dated to the Saxon period within the Study Area.
- 4.39 During this period the Study Site probably lay within a mix of woodland and agricultural land. Certainly, there is evidence to suggest that the Forest of Bere occupied large tracts of land in this area which was a Medieval hunting forest by 1253 AD.
- 4.40 Medieval features recorded on the Berewood Development Site largely comprise a few pits and ditches – some of which are only tentatively dated and of uncertain function (HHER Ref. 62648 and 62695).
- 4.41 The Hampshire HER contains entries indicating that Plant Farm (c. 400m west of the Study Site) may have been documented in the 13th century, and was perhaps the location of the former Grange of Southwick Priory, possibly with an associated fishpond, and a chapel (the hermitage of St Leonards). However, no evidence was identified during the investigations to substantiate these suggestions (Wessex Archaeology 2021).

- 4.42 The Hampshire HER records the discovery of finds of Medieval date in the garden of No. 168, London Road, Purbrook c. 600m south of the Study Site (HHER Ref. 63683) and the discovery of a late 13th century annular gold brooch in a garden c. 900m northeast of the Study Site (HHER Ref. 23274).
- 4.43 The trenches undertaken within the Berewood Development Site, located immediately north and west of the Study Site, did not contain any Anglo-Saxon or Medieval features or finds.
- 4.44 Based on the available information, the Study Site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period and a moderate potential to contain evidence of Medieval agricultural activity in the form of plough soils and below ground evidence of land division. The Study Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence of Medieval settlement.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.45 In the Post-Medieval period the agricultural use of the Study Site and vicinity intensified, though the built area of local settlements did not notably expand until the later 19th Century.
- 4.46 The only Post-Medieval entries recorded on the Hampshire HER within the Study Area relate to Waterlooville Recreation Ground which opened in 1927 (HHER Ref. 52080) and St Michael's Convent founded in 1885 (HHER Ref. 52353).

Historic Map progression

- 4.47 In the Post-Medieval Period cartographic sources are useful for understanding the historic land use within the Study Site and Study Area.
- 4.48 Early pictorial maps, including Saxton's map of 1575, Norden's map of 1607, Speed's map of 1611, Blaeu's map of 1645 and Morden's map of 1695 show no evidence of settlement or agriculture within the Study Site or its vicinity (maps not reproduced here).
- 4.49 The 1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire (not reproduced here) illustrates the Study Site as lying within a sparsely wooded area to the east of *Plant*. Records of tenants at Plant Farm do not appear until at least the mid-18th century. The existing farm buildings have been dated to the late 18th century by a building record of the Grade II Listed Farmhouse (CgMs 2007(now RPS)).
- 4.50 The earliest settlement at Waterlooville comprised a group of cottages on *Wait Lane* to the east of the Study Site. Waterlooville was created following an Act of Parliament passed in 1810 AD which authorised the deforestation of the area and the parcelling up of land for sale as building plots.
- 4.51 The 1870 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig.6) shows the Study Site occupying a single field immediately east of *Littleplant Wood* and immediately to the north of *Cox's Coppice*.
- 4.52 The 1909 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig.7) shows a footpath crossing the Study Site. With the exception of the footpath, the layout of the Study Site and surrounding farmland remains unchanged.
- 4.53 The 1963 Ordnance Survey (Fig.8) illustrates the Study Site as lying within Allotment Gardens. To the south a residential development is shown under construction.
- 4.54 The 1982 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig.9) shows little change to the Study Site and the layout of the farms and field boundaries to the west. However, beyond the Study Site Waterlooville had expanded to meet Hambledon Road to the northeast and London Road to the southeast.
- 4.55 Based on the available information the Study Site is considered to have a low potential to contain evidence of Post-Medieval occupation. Modern material is likely to be encountered within the topsoil as a result of the Site's use as an allotment garden.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.56 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.57 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.58 Only archaeological evidence of low (local) and regional (medium) significance has been recorded within the Study Area. During consultation with the Archaeological Advisors to Havant Borough Council and Winchester City Council in relation to Land West of Waterlooville OPA Site, which included the Study Site, it was agreed that only areas above the 45m Ordnance Datum (OD) contour line have a potential to contain evidence of occupation and activity pre-dating the Post-Medieval period. This model was developed following a review of Lidar data, geophysical survey data and the archaeological record of the OPA Site.
- 4.59 Based on this model and the Study Site's location below the 45m OD contour line, a low potential is identified for evidence relating to all past periods of human activity. It is therefore considered that no further archaeological evaluation is required on the Study Site.
- 4.60 Any archaeological evidence present within the Study Site is considered likely to also be of low significance.
- 4.61 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the Study Site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Neolithic	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Bronze Age	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Iron Age	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Roman	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Saxon	Moderate to High potential, Low (Local) to Medium (Regional) Significance;
Medieval	Moderate to High potential, Low (Local) to Medium (Regional) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Moderate to High potential, Low (Local) to Medium (Regional) Significance;

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 An inspection of Google Earth, Streetview images and aerial photographs confirms that the Study Site lies within an area of open space with shrubs and trees.
- 5.1 The Study Site is likely to have been in agricultural use during the Medieval and Post-Medieval period. Ploughing across the Study Site has likely caused widespread below ground disturbance.
- 5.2 More recent horticultural use of the Study Site as an Allotment Garden will have caused a moderate and widespread below impact.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 The Study Site is proposed for residential development with associated access, landscaping and attenuation. The Proposed Development is shown on Figure 11.

Potential Development Impacts on Designated Assets

- 5.4 No designated archaeological assets are located within the Study Site or Study Area.
- 5.5 No designated assets have been identified as having the potential to be affected by the proposed development.

Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.6 The NPPF Chapter 16 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* employs the concept of significance as the basis for assessing impact on the historic environment (paragraph 194). Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 5.7 During consultation with the Archaeological Advisors to Havant Borough Council and Winchester City Council in relation to Land West of Waterlooville, which included the Study Site, it was agreed that only areas above the 45m Ordnance Datum (OD) contour line have a potential to contain evidence of occupation and activity of any period pre-dating the Post-Medieval period. This Model of Archaeological Potential was developed following a review of Lidar data, geophysical survey data and the archaeological record of the OPA Site.
- 5.8 Based on this Model and the Study Site's location below the 45m OD contour, a low potential is identified for evidence relating to all past periods of human activity.
- 5.9 It is considered that any artefactual evidence present within the Study Site will most likely be of low significance.
- 5.10 It is therefore considered that no further archaeological work is required on this site.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The Study Site has been assessed for its archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Neolithic	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Bronze Age	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Iron Age	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Roman	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Saxon	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Medieval	Low potential for evidence of Medieval occupation and a Moderate potential for evidence of agricultural activity, Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance.

- 6.3 The Study Site was located within the Land West of Waterlooville Outline Planning Application Site (also known as the Berewood Development Site). The 2010 OPA did not propose any development within the Study Site and therefore it was not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching at that time.
- 6.4 This assessment has established that the Study Site probably lay within woodland and heathland throughout the prehistoric period and that this landscape developed into the 'Forest of Bere' during the Medieval period.
- 6.5 It is considered that the clearance of woodland for settlement or activity throughout all periods tended to occur on higher and drier ground.
- 6.6 During consultation with the Archaeological Advisors to Havant Borough Council and Winchester City Council in relation to Land West of Waterlooville OPA Site, it was agreed that only areas above the 45m Ordnance Datum (OD) contour line have a potential to contain evidence of occupation and activity of any period pre-dating the Post-Medieval period. This Model of Archaeological Potential was developed following a review of Lidar data, geophysical survey data and the archaeological record of the OPA Site.
- 6.7 Based on this Model and the Study Site's location below the 45m OD contour, a low potential is identified for evidence relating to all past periods of human activity. It is therefore considered that no further archaeological work is required on this site.

Sources Consulted

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Hampshire Historic Environment Record
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Cartographic

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1870 Ordnance Survey

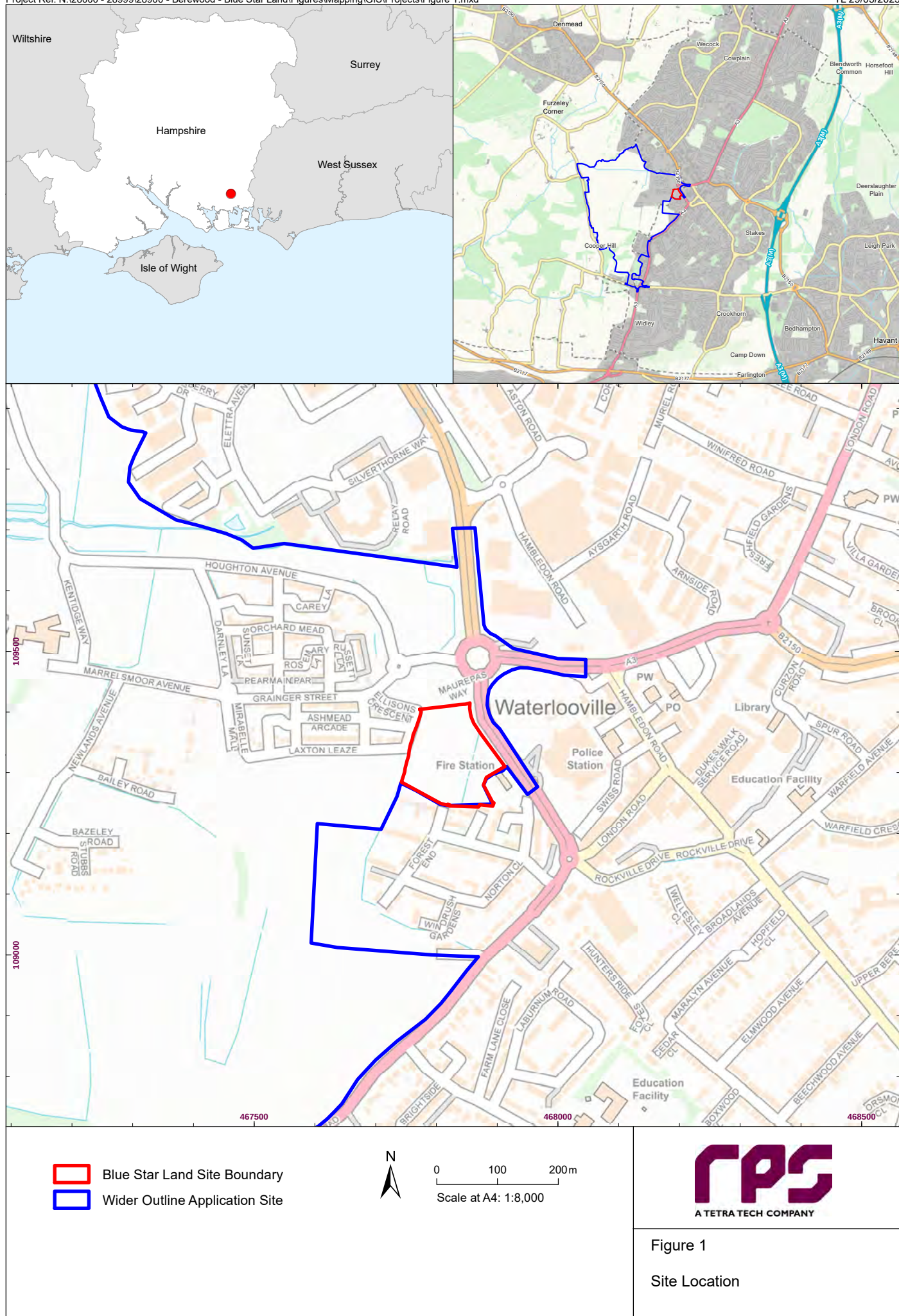
1909 Ordnance Survey

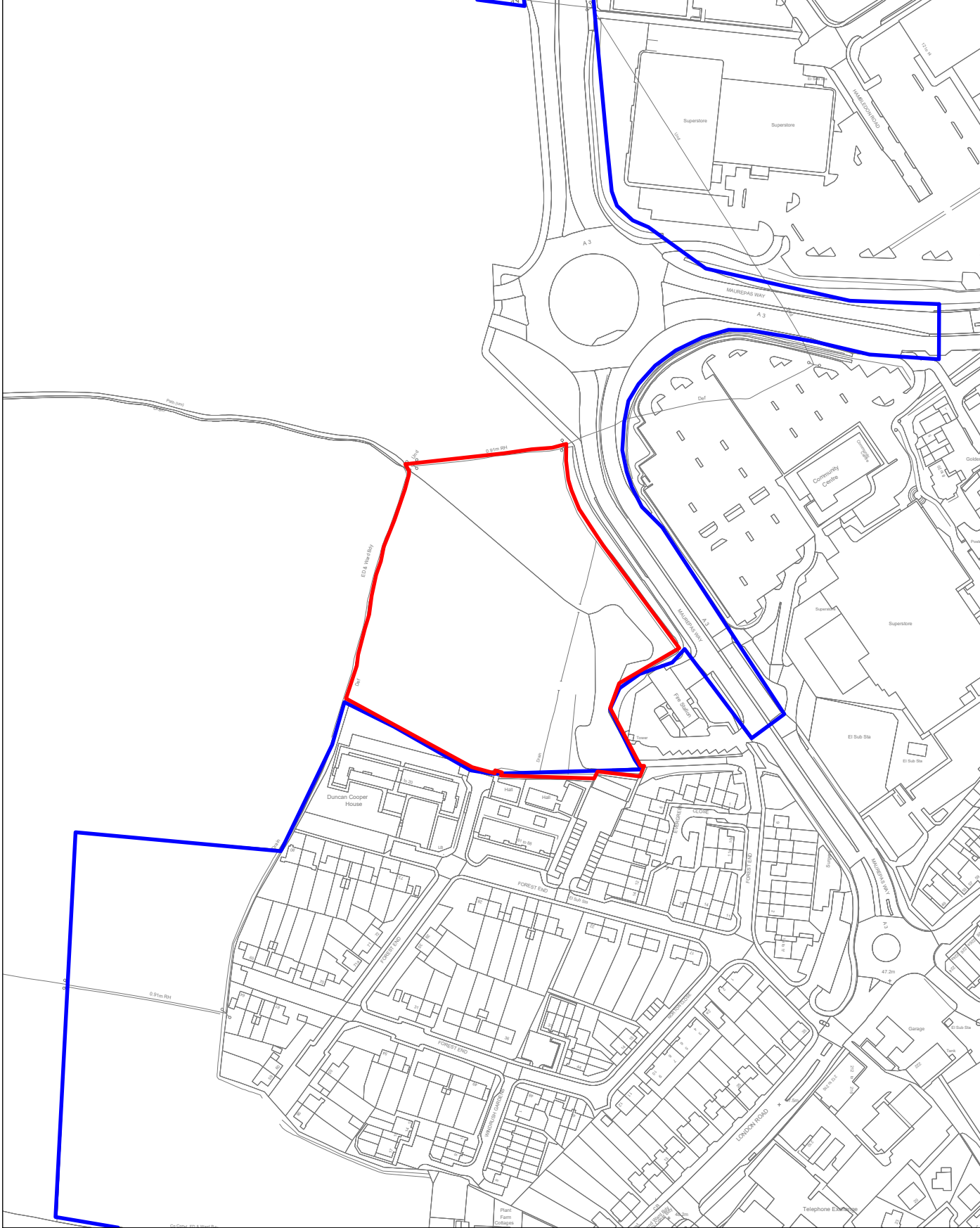
1963 Ordnance Survey

1980-1982 Ordnance Survey

1999 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth image)

FIGURES





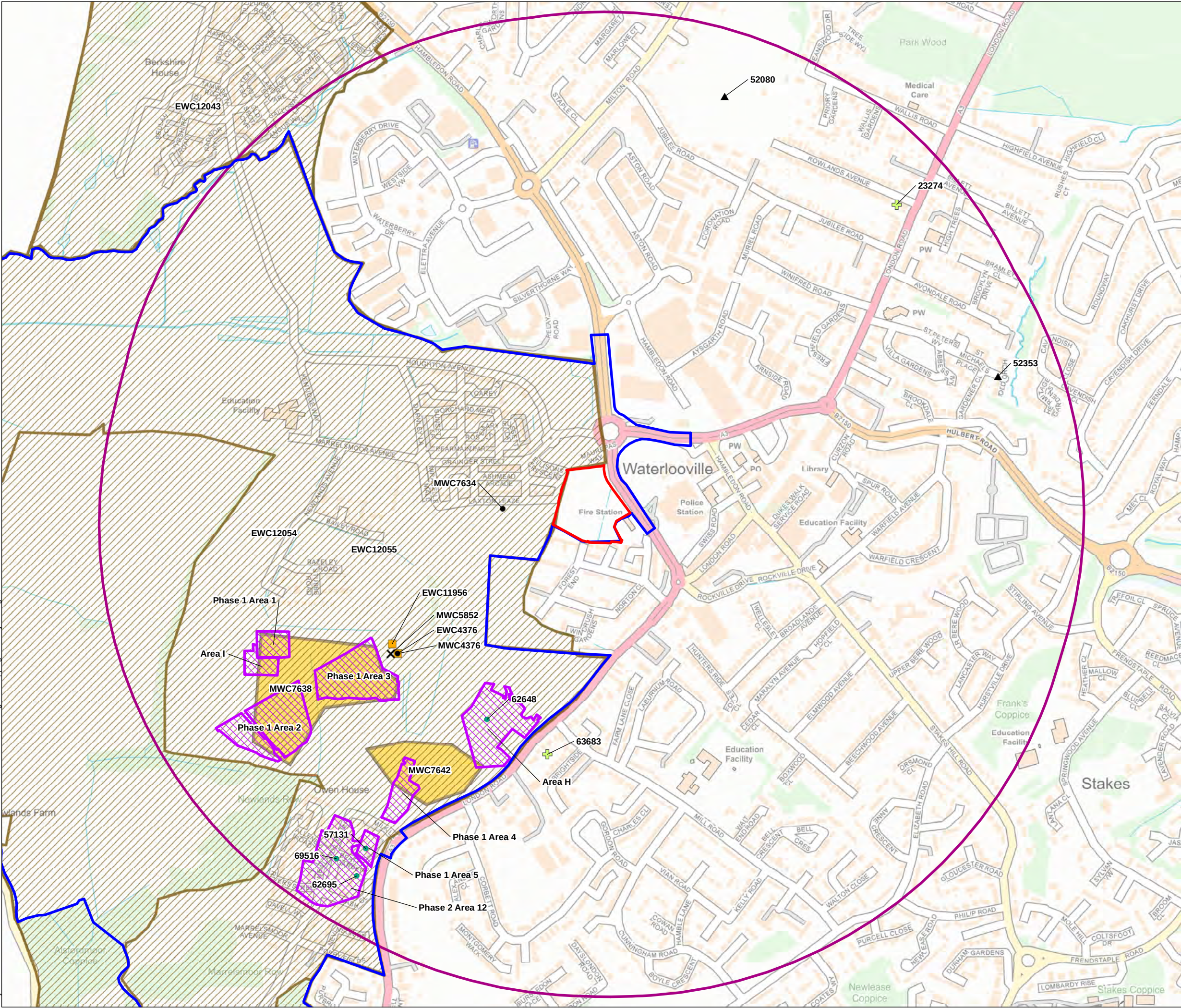
- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application Site



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 2
Site Details



Legend

- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application Site
- 1km Site Radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

Hampshire HER Record (point)

- Findspot
- Monument
- Historic Parks and Gardens

Winchester HER Record (point)

- HER Building
- Monument

Winchester HER Record (polygon)

- Monument

Previous Archaeological Work:

- Berewood Development Site Excavations
- Winchester Event Record (point)
- Winchester Event Record (polygon)

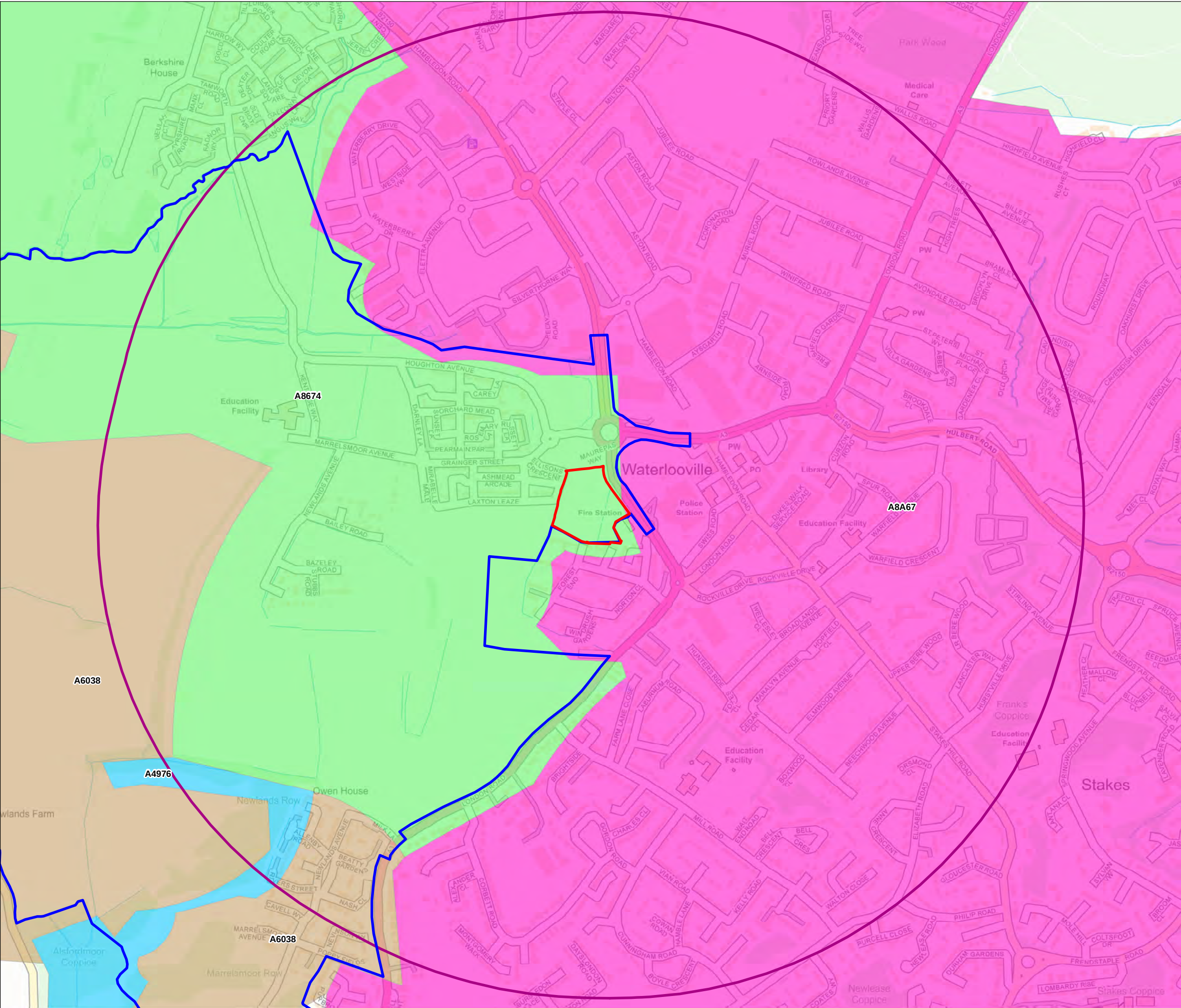


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Figure 3a

Hampshire HER Monuments and Excavations on Land West of Waterloooville
(data from Hampshire HER and Winchester HER)



Legend

- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application
- 1km Site Radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Assarted Woodland
- Assarts
- Recent Settlement
- Small parliamentary

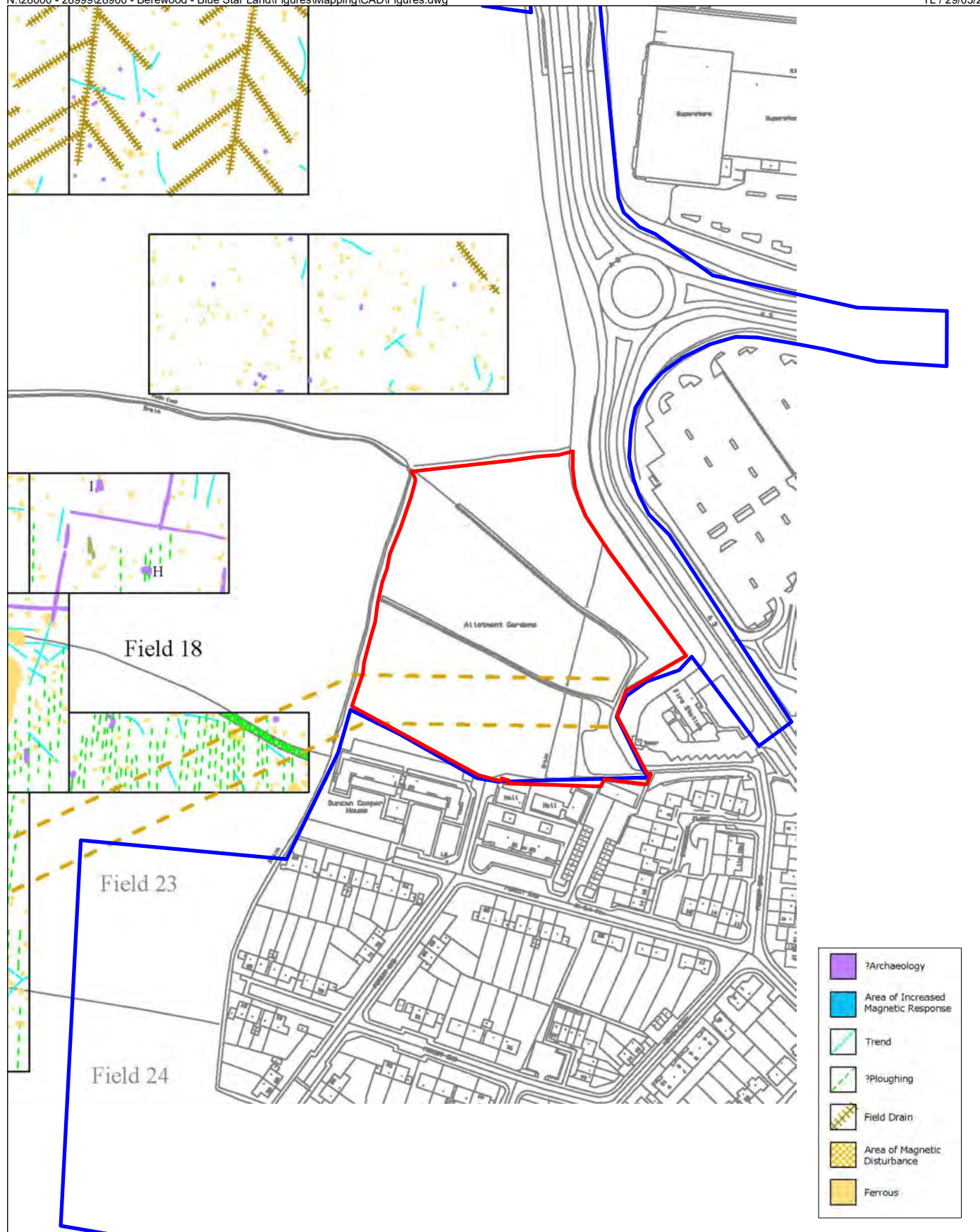


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Figure 3b

Hampshire HER Historic Landscape Character (data from Hampshire HER and Winchester HER)



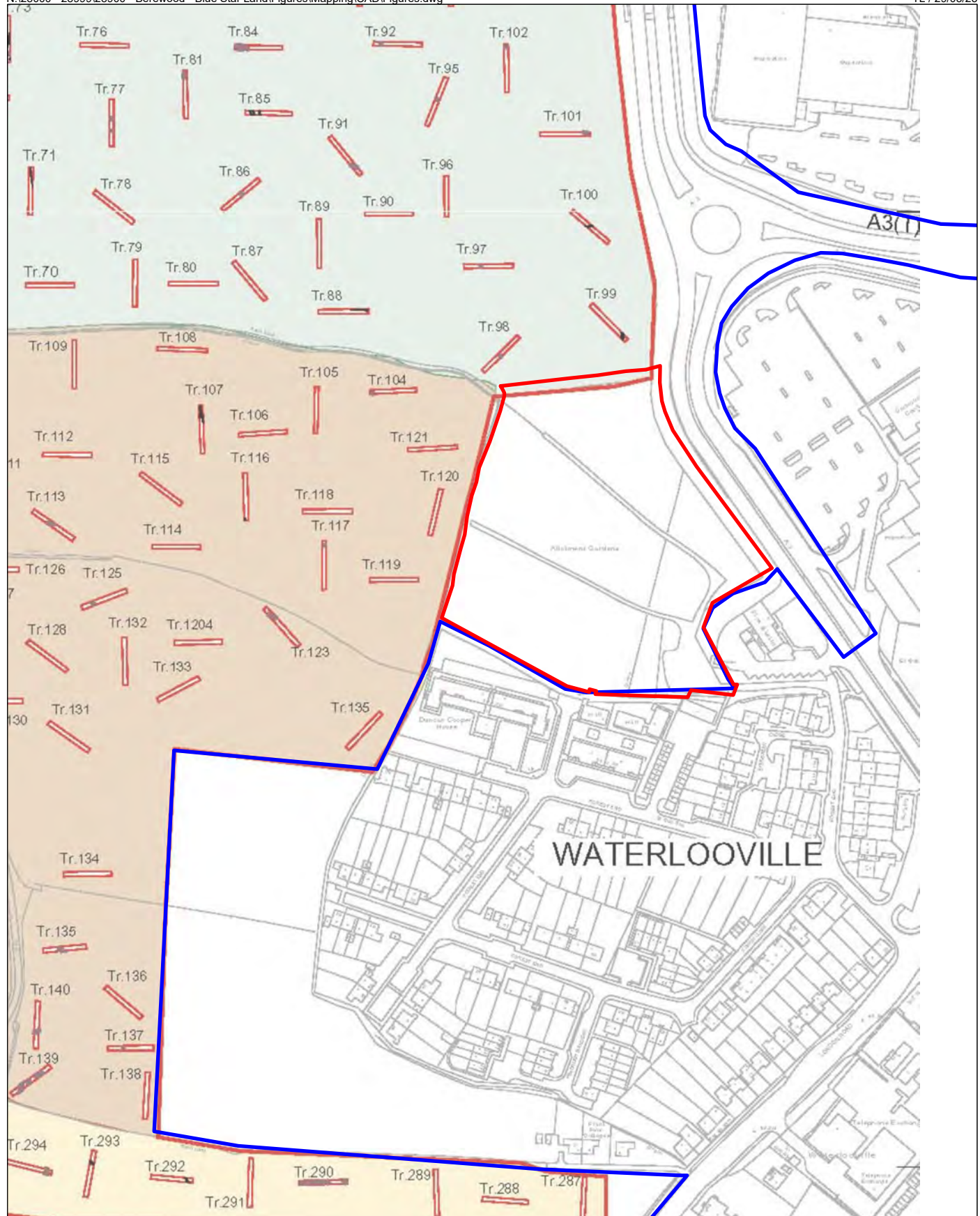
- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application Site



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Illustrative Only



Figure 4
Results of Geophysical Survey
Undertaken on the Berewood Site
in 2004



- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application Site

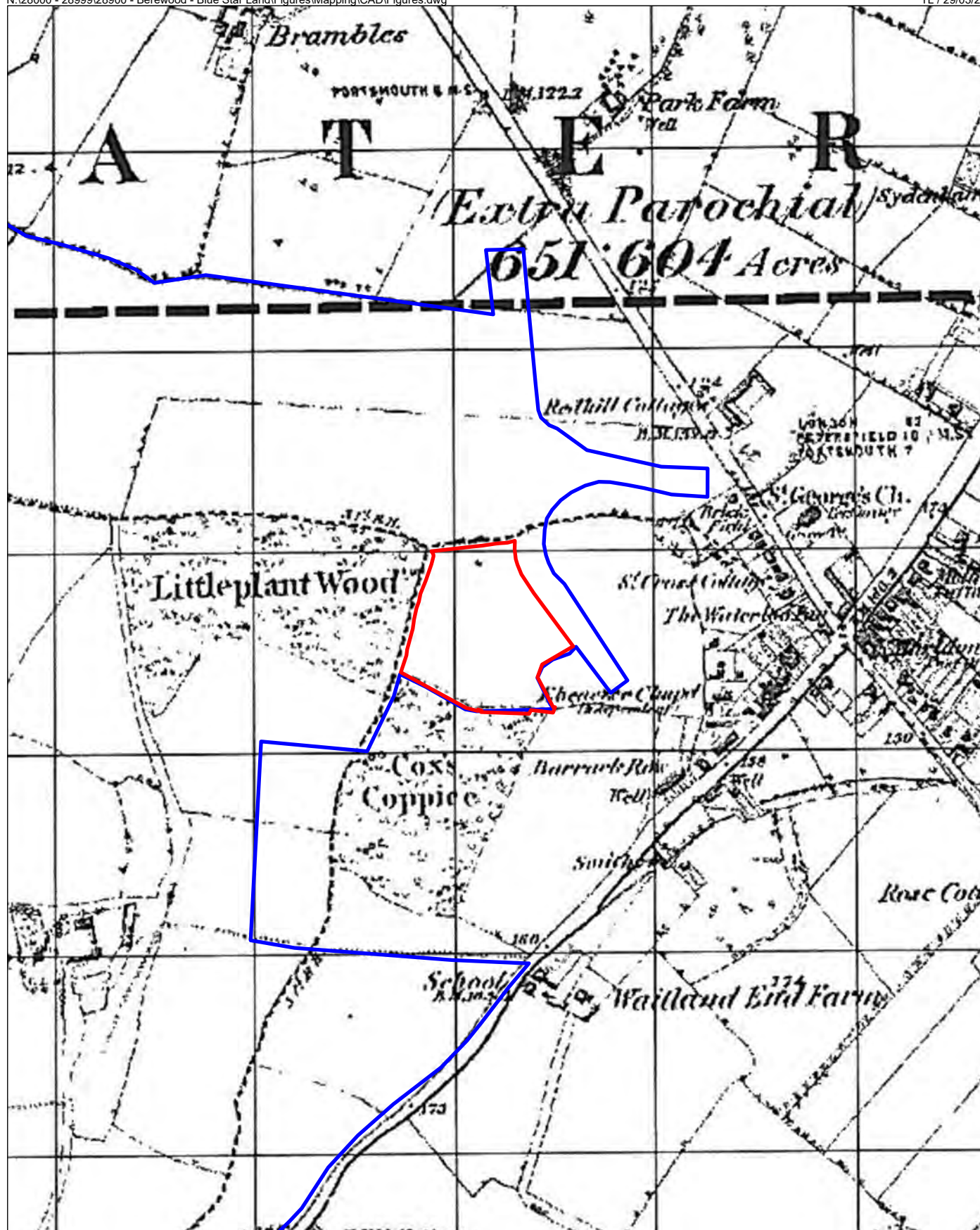


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Figure 5

Evaluation Trenching Undertaken
on the Berewood Site in 2007



-  Blue Star Land Site Boundary
-  Wider Outline Application Site

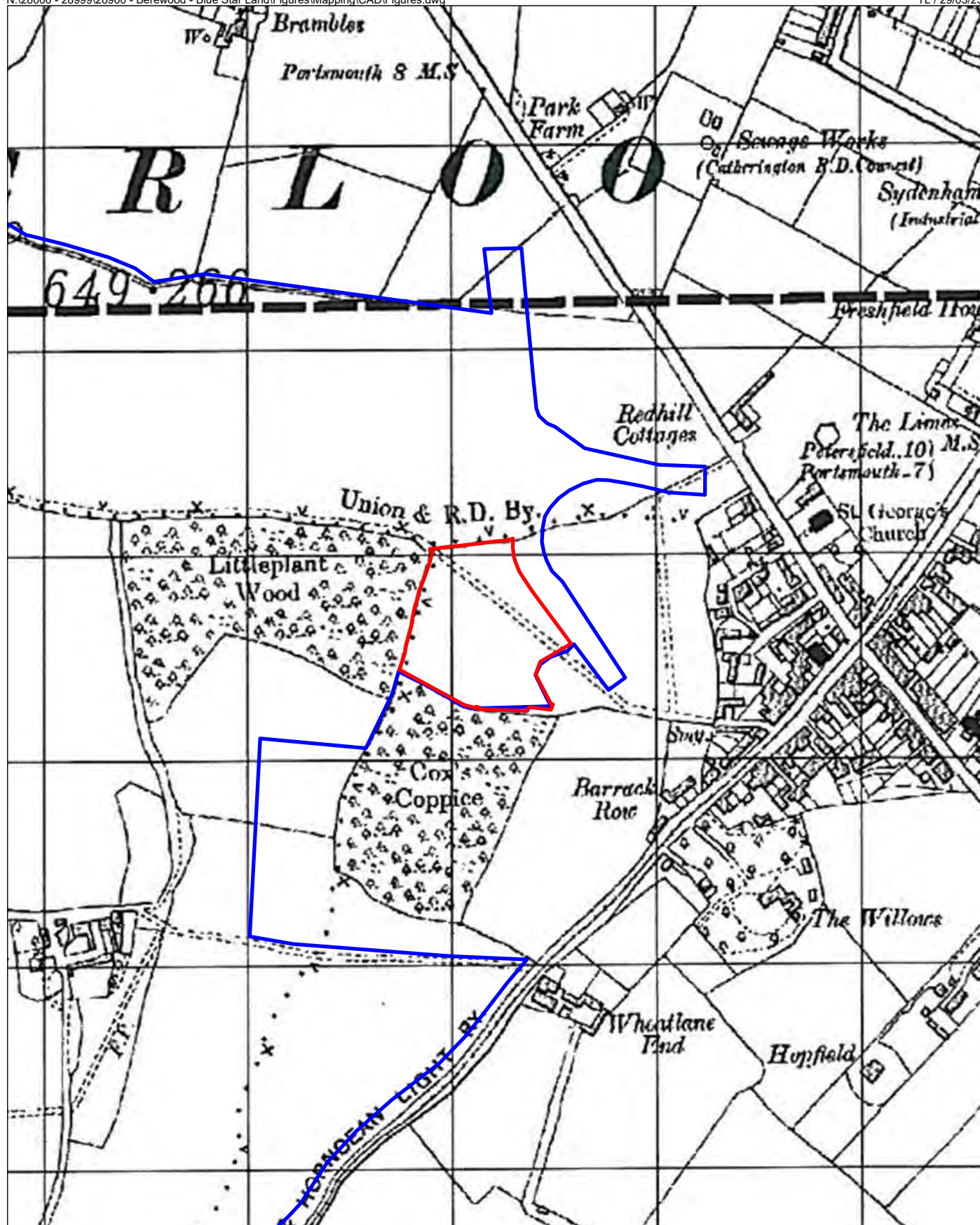


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Figure 6

1870 Ordnance Survey Map



-  Blue Star Land Site Boundary
-  Wider Outline Application Site



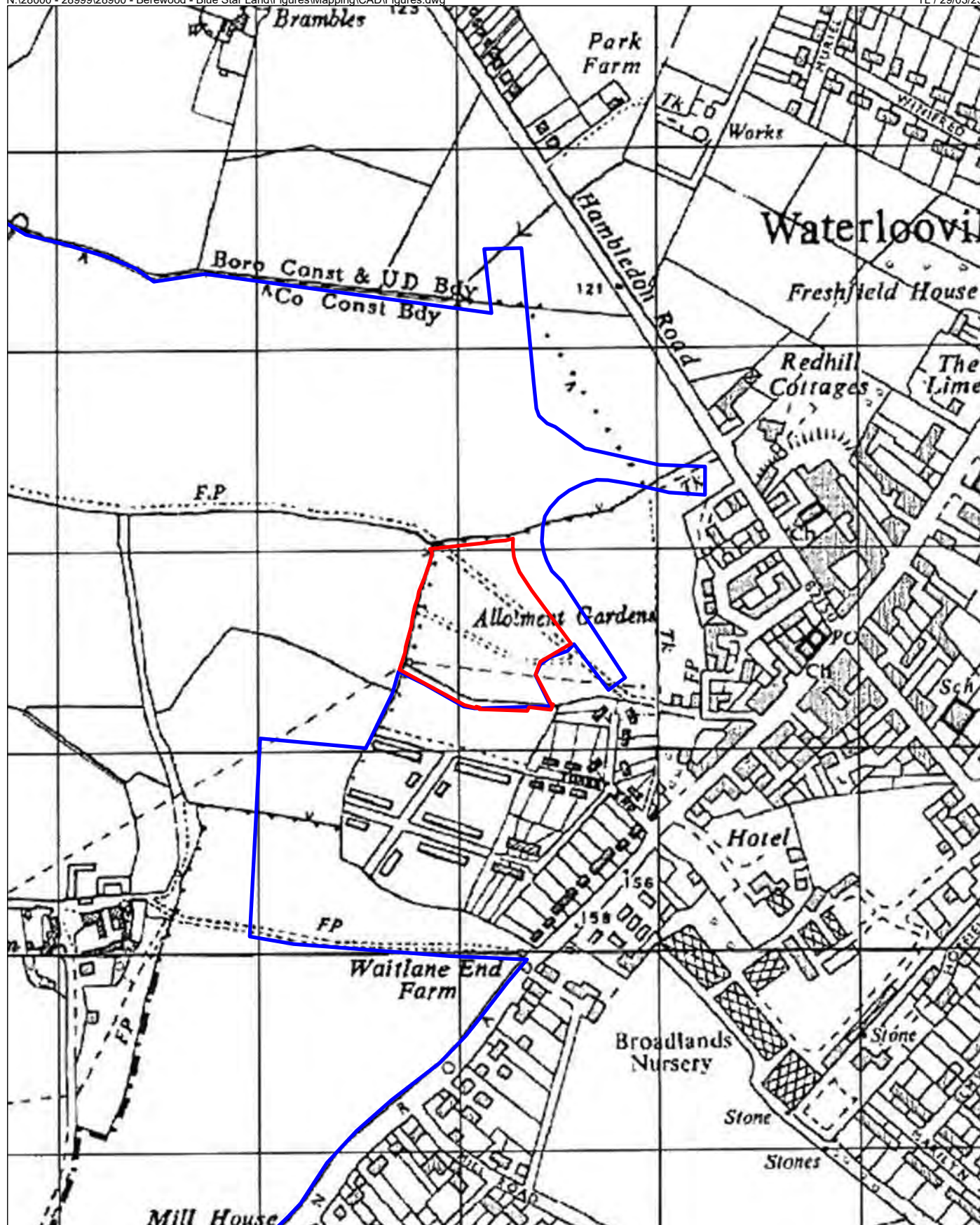
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A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 7

1909 Ordnance Survey Map



- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application Site

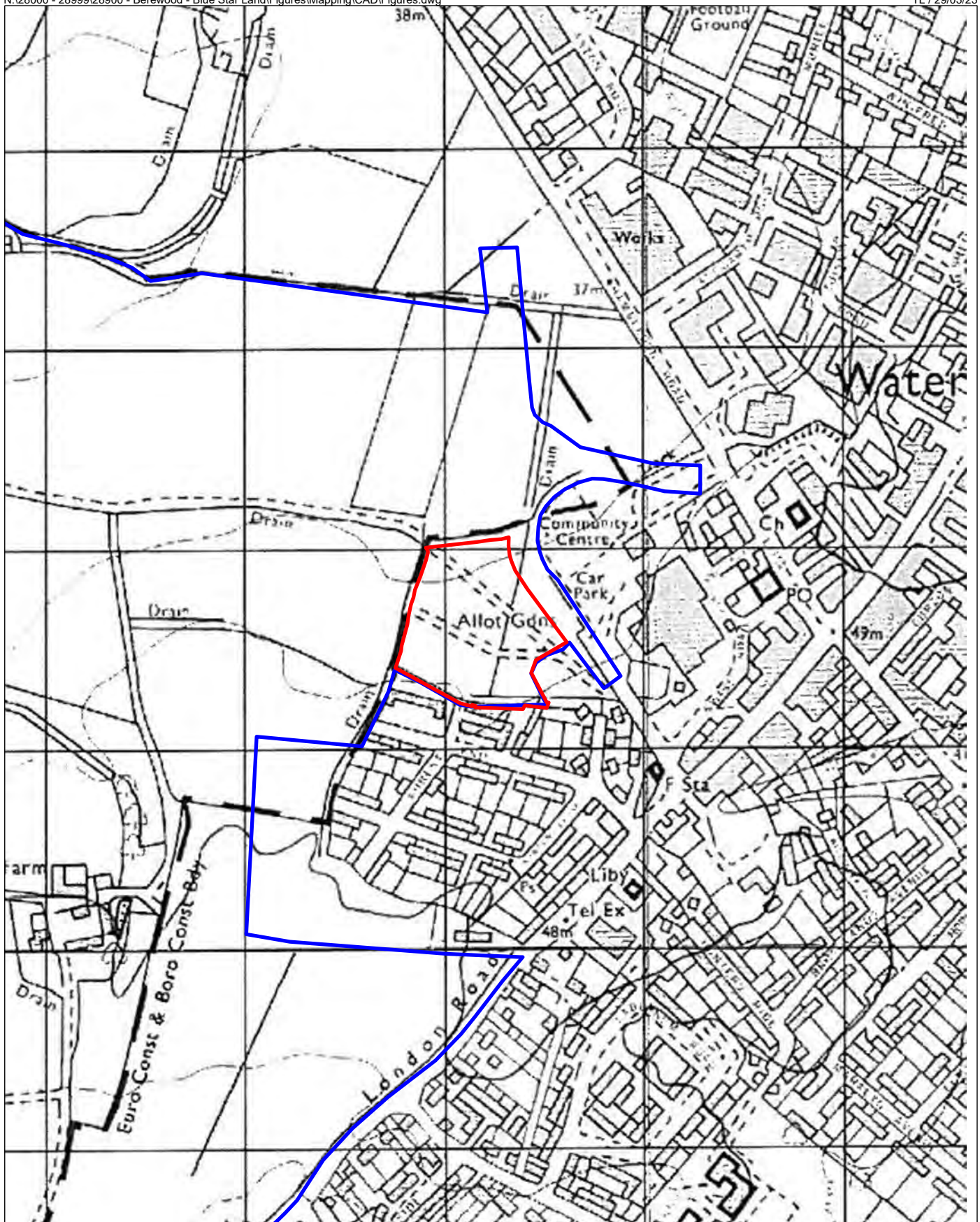


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Figure 8

1963 Ordnance Survey Map



-  Blue Star Land Site Boundary
-  Wider Outline Application Site



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Figure 9

1980-82 Ordnance Survey Map



- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application Site

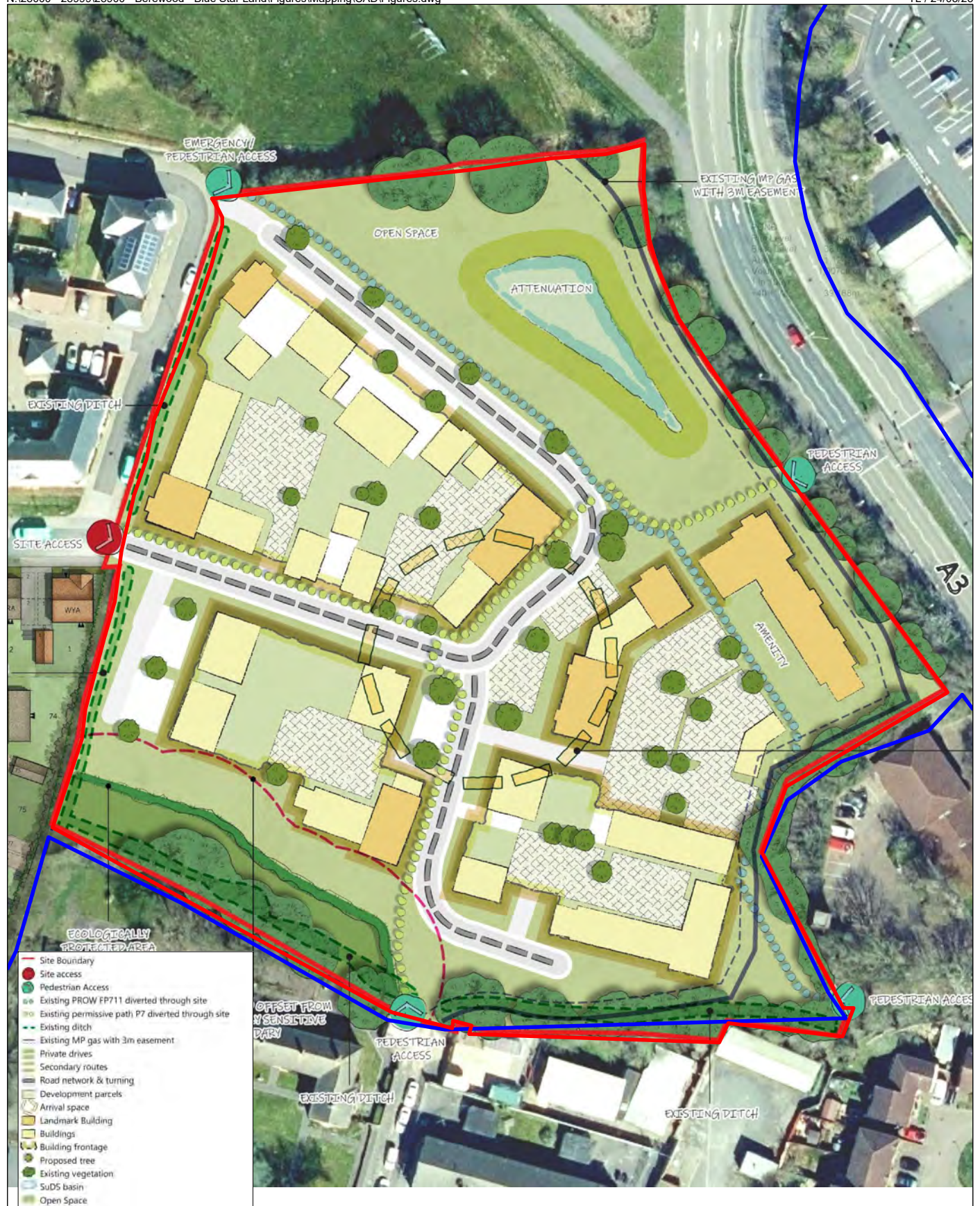


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Figure 10

2022 Google Earth Image



- Blue Star Land Site Boundary
- Wider Outline Application Site



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Figure 11

Proposed Development Plan

