

Havant Thicket Reservoir

Archaeological Mitigation – Archaeological Management Plan

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 This document presents an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) for the programme of archaeological investigation undertaken during both the enabling and main works for the Havant Thicket Reservoir project (hereafter ‘the Scheme’).
- 1.1.2 A total of four Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) have been agreed with the Hampshire County Archaeologist; these concern various phases of either the enabling or the main works and detail the necessary archaeological mitigation required for each.
- 1.1.3 Portsmouth Water secured a hybrid planning permission for the reservoir on 15 October 2021, subject to conditions (REF 51680/001 and APP/20/00990). As part of Condition 21, an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP; Atkins 2021) was produced, which outlined the scope and requirements for written schemes of investigation for evaluation and mitigation. This AMP is an update of the document produced by Atkins in 2021. Following discussions with the Hampshire County Archaeologist phases of archaeological investigation during both enabling and main works, corresponding to each construction phase, were agreed to mitigate the impact of the main works comprising the excavation of borrow pits, associated drainage, embankment areas and site compounds through the identification, recording and assessment of heritage assets; achieving ‘preservation by record’.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological investigations will be and have been maintained during any groundworks which have the potential to impact archaeological remains, as outlined within the draft Archaeological Management Plan and Heritage Assessment, prepared to support the outline planning application (Atkins 2021).
- 1.1.5 This AMP outlines the methodologies for the archaeological mitigation detailed in the four approved WSIs (HTR-EW-WSI-1.0, HTR-HLS-WSI.v1, HTR-NA-WSI-1.3 and HTR-ECU-RZ-ZZ-PL-X-002).
- 1.1.6 The fieldwork and reporting will conform to current national guidelines as set out in Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation and watching brief (ClfA 2020a and 2020d).

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The Scheme is largely grassland covering an area of c.160 ha centred on NGR SU

7109 4189, and lying at 26 m aOD in the southeast of the site and rising to 40 m aOD in the north west. The site is bounded by Red Hill to the east, Leigh Park to the south and Havant Thicket to the north and west. The underlying geology comprises Tarrant Chalk and Whitecliff Sand overlain by clay, flint, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2021).

1.3 Historic and Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The historic and archaeological background of the Site was detailed within the draft Archaeological Management Plan submitted as part of the planning application (Atkins 2021). The following is a summary of the historic and archaeological background as it relates to the site as a whole, inclusive of the geographical area of the works.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 The study area would have offered prehistoric peoples a rich range of resources including higher areas for agriculture and a reliable water supply. Woodland provided food, fuel, and materials.
- 1.3.3 The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology shows that there is a higher frequency of Mesolithic sites on the margins of the chalk downland on the clays close to the coast and reveals a group of settlement sites and findspots that cluster around the water courses north of Hayling Island (HCC). These remains include pits, and rare (Hey et. al. 2010) evidence of possible tent-like structures in the form of stakeholes (HER 22917 and 23407) containing flint and charcoal, hearths, and a floor level (HER 23407). At Wakeford's Copse, charcoal from the hearth was radiocarbon dated to the mid-6th to mid-5th millennium BC. Closer to the Scheme, a hearth with associated flint tools and debris (HER 23384) was found in a builder's trench in Leigh Park in 1968, and a Mesolithic occupation site (HER 22917) was uncovered at Rowland's Castle during a watching brief in 1970.
- 1.3.4 Evidence for later prehistoric occupation of the Study Area includes three late Bronze Age hearths found during excavations at Wakeford's Copse (HER 23407).
- 1.3.5 To the west of the Scheme, the enclosure at Dunsbury Hill (HER 64922 and 64687) comprises cropmarks that were observed during aerial survey. These appear to extrapolate to a large enclosure circumventing a site in an elevated position in the landscape. Archaeological excavations both north and south of the enclosure identified Late Iron Age and Roman occupation evidence and an Anglo-Saxon Charter of 935 refers to 'dundeburnam', suggested to be a name associated with the hill or sometimes

with a fortified settlement. This archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the enclosure is a later prehistoric settlement or hillfort, with later Roman occupation.

- 1.3.6 Much of the evidence for prehistoric use of the study area from the Mesolithic onwards is in the form of isolated finds. These include a Neolithic axe hoard found in 1976 on the south-western edge of the reservoir site (HER 23472), various flints and flint tools recovered from gardens or during watching brief activities near Dunsbury Park. While useful for confirming the presence of prehistoric groups in the general vicinity, these find spots are not considered heritage assets, and cannot be used to accurately assess potential impacts to the historic environment.

Romano- British

- 1.3.7 There is considerable evidence of Romano-British occupation within the Study Area, including a possible road, two possible villas and associated remains, a kiln, trackways and a burial.
- 1.3.8 A Roman Road (HER 23355) was identified during trenching in at Oak Park School in 1974, which may represent a segment of the road purported to extend between Rowlands Castle and Havant, and then onto Hayling Island. A Roman villa near Rowlands Castle (HER 23477) was excavated in the early 19th century.
- 1.3.9 Possibly associated within the wider villa estate, scattered Roman pottery and wasters (HER 26718) were found at the suggested site of a Roman tile kiln site (HER 70210; 70211; 70209). Excavation of another kiln site (HER 55706) to the north of the Scheme identified a linear feature containing both late 2nd century - early 3rd century pottery, a large quantity of ceramic building material and roof tile, and a possible kiln lining formed of large fragments of cracked and chemically weathered ceramic roof tile. A high proportion of these displayed evidence of being exposed to high temperatures and they have been interpreted as the vestigial remains of a furnace chamber and flue. A third associated feature comprises of a possible floor or working surface.
- 1.3.10 A Romano-British inhumation burial (HER 23394) was sectioned by road widening on the Petersfield Road. Although it is no longer in-situ it is indicative of further potential for human remains close by, and of settlement.
- 1.3.11 An 11 ft wide trackway (HER 23417) of unknown date was excavated during work on a Roman site at Wakesford's Copse (HER 23407). The trackway was associated with a Roman building which was identified in 1961 from probing and some trial trenching in 1963. More detailed examination in 1968 showed a flint-footed, single roomed

structure 15 ft (4.57 m) by 25 ft (7.62 m). Finds of painted plaster, pottery and a cameo ornament were made. (1961 evidence confirmed by 1969 excavation).

- 1.3.12 Five separate findspots of Roman pottery scatters have been identified within the study area, along with other Roman era finds such as coins, a brooch, and an iron knife.

Medieval

- 1.3.13 Possible archaeological evidence of Saxon activity (HER 23464) has been identified within Leigh Park with the identification of an undated ditch and postholes, with Saxon pottery also found in the vicinity. Whilst the asset is no longer in situ, its former presence suggests that there is potential for Saxon occupation evidence to survive within the area.
- 1.3.14 During the medieval period, the study area was associated with the Forest of Bere, though it is unclear as to whether or not it was incorporated into the Forest boundaries or lay just outside of it. Havant Chase (HER 34198), the Bishop of Winchester's hunting grounds within the Forest of Bere, is recorded as having included an area known as 'Havant Thicket', suggesting that at least this part of the study area was within the royal Forest. Warren Deer Park (HER 54151), to the west of the Scheme, is first mentioned in 1334 and its associated medieval hunting lodge (HER 38753) was found during fieldwork. Other known evidence for a deer park comprise a causeway and a dam, both thought to be connected to fishponds. A substantial causeway (HER 38751), which may be connected to medieval fishponds further to the south, is probably associated with the same medieval landscape.
- 1.3.15 Three Scheduled Monuments dating to the medieval period are located within the study area: Motte Castle at Motley's Copse (NHLE 1019111), Ringwork and Bailey at Motley's Copse (NHLE 1019110), and The Castle at Rowlands Castle (NHLE 1001923). All three medieval fortification structures and earthworks date from the 11th to 14th centuries.
- 1.3.16 Evidence for clearing of a medieval hamlet in what is now Leigh Park during the 19th century was identified during excavations in 1992 (HER 32423). It was probably a roadside hamlet alongside a minor Roman road running between Havant and Rowlands Castle (Cousins 2017).
- 1.3.17 Other medieval evidence within the study area includes a circular ditch observed near Leigh Park Gardens (HER 23418) during roadworks in 1971, and the site of St Chad's well (HER 65094), which may have its origins in the medieval period.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.18 The post-medieval historic environment within the study area builds on its medieval uses. The Forest of Bere continued to be used as a hunting ground, as well as producing timber for revenue.
- 1.3.19 The most noticeable change to the landscape was the creation of Leigh Park (NHLE 1000112) by Sir George Staunton. The area was initially enclosed and improved in 1802 by William Garrett, but it was Staunton's purchase of the estate in 1820 and subsequent landscaping that created the current Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG). The tithe map of 1842 shows Staunton's development of Leigh Park, with the reservoir site to the north depicted as open land with scattered trees.

Designated assets

- 1.3.20 Leigh Park is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG), which is also designated as the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. A detailed analysis of the history and significance of the RPG and Conservation Area is provided in the Statement of Heritage Significance presented in Appendix A8.1 in volume 4 of the Environmental Statement (ES) prepared to support the outline planning application. Please refer to this report for a detailed discussion of these assets.
- 1.3.21 The value of both the RPG and Conservation Area has been assessed to result from their preservation of the expressions of the design and maintenance of the early 19th century landscape gardens associated with George Staunton, focused around what remains and has been restored of the walled garden and glass-houses near the original Leigh Park Farm, as well as the landscape design and contributing features of the parkland and pleasure-grounds around Leigh Water. The only part of the RPG that will be impacted by the HTWSR is a portion of The Avenue, a late 19th century feature created by William Stone towards the end of his tenure at the property.

Non-designated assets

- 1.3.22 In addition to Leigh Park RPG and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area, two non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the reservoir footprint.
- 1.3.23 Close to Wells Meadows, Roman materials (HER 62022) were discovered comprising pieces of tesserae. Tesserae were used to create Roman mosaics, usually arranged into representational designs and geometric patterns. This asset is unlikely to survive but suggests that Roman remains could survive within the Scheme's extent.

- 1.3.24 Havant Chase (HER 34198) now known as Havant Thicket was part of the Forest of Bere, it lay at the northern extremity of the Bishops Manor of Havant. Hunting within its bounds was reserved for the Bishop of Winchester who also owned most of the land that was to become Leigh Park; it was not relinquished until the early 19th century. The Chase was not enclosed as a Deer Park but covered a defined area with features such as banks, ditches, and/or pales to keep the prey animals ready for the chase and prevent escape into the wider landscape. It does not appear that such landscape features were common, or even present, in the Forest of Bere during the medieval period, suggesting that it was not as heavily used during the period as other forests in the region, such as the New Forest. Whilst the Chase location is mapped by the HER as a point within the Scheme boundary, this asset covered a large area within the Forest of Bere.
- 1.3.25 An area of iron slag, clinker and pieces of iron (HER 23391) were found on Gipsies' Plain in the early 1960s. The remains are of unknown date but could suggest that metallurgical processes were being undertaken close by, either relating to smelting or another industrial process. No traces of these surface finds were visible when the site was visited following ploughing in the late 1960s.

2. Archaeological Investigation

2.1 Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Investigations

2.1.1 The specific aims and objectives of each phase of archaeological work are detailed in the relevant WSIs. However, the broad aims of the archaeological mitigation can be found below.

2.1.2 The principal aim of each phase of archaeological investigation is to mitigate the impact of the enabling works and the main works through the identification, recording and assessment of heritage assets; thus achieving ‘preservation by record’.

2.1.3 The specific aims of the archaeological recording are:

- to identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- in particular to identify the presence of Mesolithic artefacts within the Scheme;
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
- to recover artefacts disturbed by the site works.
- to recover samples from sealed waterlogged contexts for environmental processing; and
- to prepare a comprehensive record and report of archaeological observations during the site work and if merited, to disseminate the results via publication.

2.1.4 The objectives of the project are:

- to preserve through record any archaeological remains that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed works;
- to identify, record and preserve in situ any structural archaeological remains; and
- to contribute to the understanding of the use and development of the Site.

2. Methodologies

2.1 Methodology for Archaeological Investigation – Enabling Works

- 2.1.5 Below is a summary of the methodology for the archaeological mitigation employed during the enabling works. A full detailed methodology can be found in Future Water's '*Havant Thicket Reservoir – Enabling Works Written Scheme of Investigation*' (Document Reference: HTR-EW-WSI-1.0).
- 2.1.6 In advance of ground-breaking and following vegetation strimming, the Ecus archaeological team will conduct a walkover survey of the areas to be excavated to identify any potential archaeological earthworks. Any features will be mapped using dGPS and will inform a wider landscape-scale assessment of potential earthworks, relating to prehistoric or Romano-British remains or medieval features relating to the former forest.
- 2.1.7 An experienced Ecus project archaeologist will monitor all intrusive ground-works involving the removal of modern material, made ground, topsoil and subsoils (including any temporary works and site set up and demolition works which may have an impact on archaeological deposits) within the specified works area. They will be positioned at a safe distance, beyond the limits of the working area of any mechanical excavator. Should access to the machined area be required, the machine will cease operations and if necessary, relocate to ensure safe access.
- 2.1.8 Any machining undertaken under archaeological monitoring will be done, where practicable, with a flat bladed bucket (toothless) and in horizontal spits. Machining shall cease at the upper archaeological horizon, or level of the natural geology, whichever is reached first.
- 2.1.9 In the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed, additional excavation staff will be made available. The ground work in the location of the archaeology can be temporarily halted in order to determine the extent and character of any remains revealed. The degree of further work will be defined in discussions with the Client and the Hampshire County Archaeologist, where applicable. Delays to development can be minimised by continuing to monitor areas of watching brief while the archaeological resource is recorded.

2.1 Methodology for Archaeological Investigation - Earthwork Survey

- 2.1.1 Below is a summary of the methodology for the Earthwork Survey. A full detailed

methodology can be found in Future Water's '*Havant Thicket Reservoir Historic Landscape Survey- Written Scheme of Investigation*' (Document Reference: HTR-HLS-WSI.v1).

- 2.1.2 The Analytical Earthwork Survey will be undertaken to a Level 3 standard in accordance with the procedures set out in *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes; A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2017).
- 2.1.3 The survey would record the top, bottom and breaks of slope of each relevant identified feature as layered 3D break lines. Additional topographical or reference information would be recorded as necessary.
- 2.1.4 The survey results will be presented in a written form that will include, detailed plans and photography of any monuments or earthwork features identified.

2.2 Methodology for Archaeological Investigation – Northern Access Road

- 2.2.1 Below is a summary of the methodology for the archaeological mitigation employed during the construction of the Northern Access Road. A full detailed methodology can be found in Future Water's '*Havant Thicket Reservoir Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of the Phase 1 Northern Access*' (Document Reference: HTR-NA-WSI-1.3).
- 2.2.2 The proposed works comprise of a mixture of no-dig solutions or limited topsoil removal in areas of tree root protection. Following a toolbox talk on archaeology to the site contractors it is proposed the initial groundwork and formation strip will be monitored to establish an understanding of the depth of disturbance and potential to impact upon archaeological remains.
- 2.2.3 Based on these observations it is proposed that monitoring could be undertaken intermittently along the road, focusing on areas where the excavation is likely to impact the archaeological horizon. The decision of when monitoring will be necessary will be based on a series of factors, to be agreed with the Hampshire County Archaeologist following weekly reviews. The frequency of the monitoring shall be related to the progress of the works and the stages of the works, requiring review and agreement as the scheme progresses.
- 2.2.4 Where necessary an experienced Ecus project archaeologist will monitor ground-works involving the removal of modern material, made ground, topsoil and subsoils (including any temporary works and site set up and demolition works which may have an impact

on archaeological deposits) within the specified works area. They will be positioned at a safe distance, beyond the limits of the working area of any mechanical excavator. Should access to the machined area be required, the machine will cease operations and if necessary, relocate to ensure safe access.

- 2.2.5 Any machining undertaken under archaeological monitoring will be done, where practicable, with a flat bladed bucket (toothless) and in horizontal spits. Machining shall cease at the upper archaeological horizon, or level of the natural geology, or the established formulation level, whichever is reached first.
- 2.2.6 In the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed, additional excavation staff will be made available. The ground work in the location of the archaeology will be temporarily halted in order to determine the extent and character of any remains revealed. The degree of further work will be defined following discussions with the Client, the Hampshire County Archaeologist, and Historic England, where applicable. Delays to development will be minimised by continuing to monitor other areas of works while the archaeological resource is recorded.

2.3 Methodology for Archaeological Investigation – Main Works

- 2.3.1 The archaeological mitigation for the main works is separated into four distinct methodologies, with each methodology bespoke to the specific ground works being undertaken in that area. Full details of each methodology can be found in Future Water's '*Havant Thicket Reservoir Main Works - Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation*' (Document Reference: HTR-ECU-RZ-ZZ-PL-X-002).

- 2.3.2 The methodologies consist of the following:

- the archaeological monitoring of the removal of overburden, by Bulldozer, in areas considered to be of low archaeological potential.
- the archaeological monitoring of the removal of overburden by mechanical excavator in areas of either higher archaeological potential or areas of drainage.
- the excavation of Strip, Map and Sample areas, targeting archaeological features identified during the enabling works.
- the archaeological monitoring of the removal of overburden by mechanical excavator in areas considered to be of high Mesolithic

potential.

3. Reporting

- 3.1.1 Following completion of each phase of mitigation, a brief interim report summarising the results will be prepared and submitted to the client who will submit the report to the Hampshire County Archaeologist for their review.
- 3.1.2 Within twelve months of completion of the final fieldwork element, a full report setting out the results of all phases of archaeological work will be prepared and submitted to the client who will submit the report to the Hampshire County Archaeologist for approval.
- 3.1.3 The report will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standards and guidance: archaeological excavation (2020d) except where superseded by statements below.
- 3.1.4 The report will include the following as a minimum:
- the planning application number, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference;
 - a location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10,000;
 - a location plan of the extent of the excavated area. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Sites and Monuments Record;
 - plans and sections of archaeology located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate);
 - a summary statement of the results of the archaeological monitoring;
 - a table summarising the deposits, features, classes and number of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds; and
 - any specialist reports associated with further analysis of find and environmental samples from the archaeological monitoring.

3.2 Dissemination

- 3.2.1 Once approved the report will be issued as a final document, and a hard copy and PDF (of PDF/A standard) will be submitted to the Hampshire Historic Environment Record for file within their HER within two months of completion.

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- 3.2.2 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database within two months of completion.
- 3.2.3 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (to a relevant journal) and beyond if justified, shall take place in the year following the archaeological fieldwork.



4. Monitoring

- 4.1.1 Access will be permitted to the Hampshire County Archaeologist to monitor any field work, as well as the progress of any agreed post-fieldwork analysis and reporting programmes (at the Archaeological Contractor's premises or that of their specialist subcontractors as appropriate).
- 4.1.2 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience will be discussed and agreed prior to the work being carried out.

5. Archive Deposition

- 5.1.1 It is noted that archival recording of The Avenue and associated features is being undertaken separately by Portsmouth Water and do not form part of this main works phase.
- 5.1.2 The contractor will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the archive, or will licence the archive to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 5.1.3 Ecus will liaise with the relevant archive prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms.
- 5.1.4 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data arising from the archaeological monitoring in accordance to industry standards (ClfA 2020c). This will be offered to the relevant archive for deposition.
- 5.1.5 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above). If any specialist assessment and further analysis is required of artefactual or environmental material, an appropriate specialist will undertake the work. Full details of all appointed specialists will be provided to the Hampshire County Archaeologist.
- 5.1.6 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (Confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the assessment report or final report, if further analysis is required.
- 5.1.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Hampshire Historic Environment Record / Archaeological Data Service. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the assessment report and any subsequent reports (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).



6. Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1 Paper and Digital Archive

- 6.1.1 The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the archaeological work will rest with the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work). The originating body will deposit the material with the recipient museum or repository on completion of the contracted works, whereupon and to whom they will transfer title and/or licence the use of the records.

6.2 Report

- 6.2.1 The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rest with the originating body. Agreements on copyright will be agreed with the client at the outset of the project. The circumstance under which the report or records can be used by other parties will be identified at the commencement of the project.

7. References

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