

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook,
Portsmouth, Hampshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Ellen McManus-Fry

**Site Code: CPP16/152
(SU 6904 0697)**

Land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hampshire

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
for Radian Group Ltd**

by Ellen McManus-Fry
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CPP 16/152

September 2016

Summary

Site name: Land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 6904 0697

Site activity: Archaeological desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Ellen McManus-Fry

Site code: CPP16/152

Area of site: 26.5 ha

Summary of results: The proposal site lies in a region of considerable archaeological interest and includes within its bounds a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Littlepark Wood Roman villa, as well as a section of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne and a road associated with the villa. Several prehistoric findspots have been also recorded within the proposal site. Two other Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within 500m of the outer edge of the site to the south and south-west. The area of the Scheduled Monument is not proposed for development and measures should be taken to ensure that no accidental damage is caused during the works. The development should be sympathetic to its rural surroundings in order to minimise the effects on the settings of all the monuments. Further information about the potential of the remainder of the proposal site will need to be obtained from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary.

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Land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hampshire Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Ellen McManus-Fry

Report 16/152

Introduction

This report is an assessment of the archaeological potential of land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hampshire (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Ms Alice Hart of Radian Group Ltd, Collins House, Bishopstoke Road, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 6AD and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

Planning consent is to be sought from Havant Borough Council for development of land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hampshire. This assessment will accompany the application in order to inform the planning process with regard to potential archaeological and heritage implications. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) and the Council's heritage policies.

Site description, location and geology

The site is located on land to the east of College Road at Campdown, Purbrook to the north of Portsmouth between Havant and Waterlooville. The proposal site comprises an irregular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 26.5ha and is centred on NGR SU 6904 0697 (Fig. 1). The proposal site is bounded by Scratchface Lane to the north, the A3(M) to the east, open fields to the south and College Road and South Downs College to the west. A site visit conducted on 20th September 2016 showed that it currently consists of an area of undulating open fields used for grazing of animals. The site is bounded on all sides by a mixture of mature trees and hedgerows and there are a number of trees/shrubs interspersed throughout (Fig. 2; Pls. 1-6). The projected line of the Roman road appears to show as a slight earthwork in part (Pl. 6). The site is located on silt, sand and clay of the London Clay and Wittering Formations (BGS 1998). It is at a height of between approximately 27 and 57m above Ordnance Datum.

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought from Havant Borough Council for the development of land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth. The proposed development is to comprise a new residential development with associated access roads and other infrastructure, sports pitches and public open spaces (Fig. 15). Whilst the development site covers a large area, the proposed development works are concentrated at the north-west (residential) and south-east (sports facilities).

The Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) sets out the framework within which local planning authorities should consider the importance of conserving, or enhancing, aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant for planning consent to provide, as part of any application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal. The Historic Environment is defined (NPPF 2012, 52) as:

‘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.’

Paragraphs 128 and 129 state that

‘128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

‘129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.’

A ‘heritage asset’ is defined (NPPF 2012, 52) as

‘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. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).’

‘Designated heritage asset’ includes (NPPF 2012, 51) any

‘World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’

‘Archaeological interest’ is glossed (NPPF 2012, 50) as follows:

‘There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.’

Specific guidance on assessing significance and the impact of the proposal is contained in paragraphs 131 to 135:

‘131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

‘132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

‘133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

‘134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

‘135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 139 recognizes that new archaeological discoveries may reveal hitherto unsuspected and hence non-designated heritage assets

‘139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.’

Paragraph 141 requires local planning authorities to ensure that any loss of heritage assets advances understanding, but stresses that advancing understanding is not by itself sufficient reason to permit the loss of significance:

‘141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.’

In determining the potential heritage impact of development proposals, ‘significance’ of an asset is defined (NPPF 2012, 56) as:

‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’

while ‘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.’

In the case of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) also apply. Under this legislation, development of any sort on or affecting a Scheduled Monument requires the Secretary of State’s Consent.

The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation) Act 1990, requires the following to be treated as listed building:

- ‘(a) any object or structure fixed to the (listed) building
- ‘(b) any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which although not fixed to the building forms part of the land and has done since before 1st July 1948 is treated as being part of the listed building.’

In addition to the above, the *Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations)* (adopted July 2014) contains policy which pertains to the historic environment:

Policy DM20 Historic Assets

‘Planning permission will be granted for development that conserves and enhances the historic assets of Havant Borough. Applications that affect, or have the potential to affect, heritage assets are expected to provide a Heritage Statement that:

1. Describe the significance of the asset and its setting, using appropriate expertise and where necessary original survey, at a level of detail proportionate to its significance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal.
2. Sets out the impact of the development on the heritage assets and mitigation that is proportionate to the impact and the significance of the heritage asset, including where possible positive opportunities to conserve and enjoy heritage assets’.

Methodology

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' paper '*Standards in British Archaeology*' covering desk-based studies (CIfA 2014). These sources include historic and modern maps, the Portsmouth Historic Environment Record, Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

Archaeological background

General background

The proposed development site is located in an area with evidence of Roman and prehistoric occupation. The route of a Roman road between Chichester (*Noviomagus*) and Bitterne (*Clausentum*) is believed to cross the northern part of the proposal site and the site of Littlepark Roman villa, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, also lies within the northern boundary of the proposed development area. In addition, a Neolithic long barrow known as Bevis' Grave is located on Portsdown Hill, c. 200m south of the site. This feature is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and a sizeable early Saxon cemetery is recorded in its vicinity, suggesting that an associated settlement may be located nearby.

Portsmouth and Hampshire Historic Environment Record

A search was made of the Portsmouth Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) on 17th August 2016 for a radius of 1km around the proposal site. This revealed 41 entries within the search radius, five from the Portsmouth HER and the remainder from the Hampshire AHBR. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

An evaluation carried out at Farlington Reservoir revealed evidence of two possible ploughed-out prehistoric barrows [Fig. 1:1] to the south-west of the proposal site.

Palaeolithic

Palaeolithic struck flint, cores and debitage [2] were found during an evaluation at Camp Hill, Crookhorn within the southern section of the proposal site.

Mesolithic

Two Mesolithic findspots are also located within the proposal site. An unretouched flint blade [2] was located during the evaluation to the south of the proposal site, while a flint tranche axe [3] was recovered in the western part of the proposal site in a pipeline trench.

Neolithic

A later Neolithic flint axe fragment [2] was also retrieved from the western section of the proposal site.

Bronze Age

Evidence of Bronze Age occupation in the area is limited, with four flint scrapers and some sherds uncovered during the construction of the motorway to the east of the proposal site [4]; six sherds of early to middle Bronze Age coarseware found during work on the reservoir at Portsdown Hill [5]; and a pit [6] excavated during an archaeological evaluation at Scratchface Lane.

Iron Age

There are a few entries in the HER and AHBR records relating to Iron Age activity in the area of the proposal site. Seven late Iron Age pottery sherds were found during an evaluation at Camp Hill [2] within the proposal site. An evaluation and excavation in 2013-14 [6] to the east of the proposal site found the remains of a small early Iron Age settlement, with two roundhouses, a number of pits and postholes, and site boundaries represented by a fence line and boundary ditch (Bray 2014; Bray and Platt 2015). Pits containing early Iron Age pottery were also encountered during the construction of the A3(M) [7] and South Downs College [8]. Pits containing late Iron Age/Roman pottery were recorded during an evaluation at Farlington Reservoir [1] and work on Portsdown Hill [9].

Roman

As may be expected due to the proximity of a known Roman road and villa, the largest number of HER entries within the search radius relate to Roman archaeology. A number of Roman entries are located within the proposal site itself. Roman sherds and brick/tile fragments were discovered during the evaluation at Camp Hill [2] in the southern section of the proposal site. Littlepark Roman villa [11], a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is located in the northern section of the proposal site. This two-phased corridor villa was excavated in 1926 and

assessed 1973. An associated midden pit was also excavated. The south-western part of multi-roomed building was interpreted as a bath house with furnaces and hypocaust. A section of the road between Chichester (*Noviomagus*) and Bitterne (*Clausentum*) (Margary's route 421) [13] intersects the proposal site in a north-west to south-east alignment to the south of the villa and its course appears to show as a slight earthwork. Another road has been excavated [17] to the north-east of the villa and interpreted as a possible service road. Another building potentially associated with the villa [14] is sited to the west of the proposal site, while further sections of the Chichester to Bitterne road [15-16] were identified to the north-west of the proposal site. Evidence of Roman activity was also found at Scratchface Lane in the form of tile rubble and pottery [12], and Roman pottery [10] was uncovered in the vicinity of possible undated earthwork enclosures to the south-west of the proposal site.

Medieval

Two HER entries relate to medieval activity within the study area. One refers to a hollow way [18] which runs from Purbrook Heath to Stockheath Common along the southern boundary of the Forest of Bere and is visible as two ditches and three banks to the east of the proposal site. The second refers to a single medieval pottery sherd [19] found during a watching brief carried out with South Down College grounds at the north-western boundary with the proposal site.

Post-medieval

The now-demolished estate of Belmont Park, with its associated ice house, lodge and parkland [20], is one of only two post-medieval entries within the search radius, the other being field drains [4] recorded to the south-west of the proposal site during soil stripping for the construction of the M3.

Modern, undated, negative

The geographically strategic position of Portsdown Hill, overlooking Portsmouth, means it has been used as the location for a number of forts and military positions, one of which, the site of a WWII anti-aircraft battery [21], lies within the search radius of the proposal site. A number of archaeological monuments and features identified within the survey area are not currently dated. These include a hearth and postholes [7] excavated prior to the construction of South Downs College; the earthwork enclosures visible on aerial photographs [10]; a (probably medieval) ditch aligned with Scratchface Lane which contained five sherds of possible prehistoric pottery [21]; and two further boundary/drainage ditches [23] recorded during a watching brief carried out at South Downs

College. Other archaeological watching briefs and evaluations in the area have failed to find any evidence of archaeological features or finds [16, 19, 23-25].

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the proposed development site and two further SAMs in the vicinity. Littlepark Wood Roman villa (SAM 328) is located within the northern part of the proposal site itself, whilst Bevis' Grave Neolithic long barrow and early medieval cemetery (SAM 12118) lies approximately 200m south of the proposal site and the 19th century. Fort Purbrook lies, at its closest, approximately 350m south-west of the proposal site.

Littlepark Wood Roman villa is located within the section of the proposal site that has been designated as public open space. Under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), development of any sort on or affecting a Scheduled Monument requires the Secretary of State's Consent, and under NPPF, a proposal that would be liable to cause substantial harm to the Monument would require 'wholly exceptional' justification. In practical terms no construction or any other works (such as tree planting) can be carried out without scheduled monument consent.

Outside the Scheduled Area itself, development proposals would need to be framed to take into account the setting of the monuments. Littlepark Wood villa is currently sited in open fields with extensive views to the east, although the development of the college, motorway and Bedhampton town have impinged on this rural setting somewhat. The residential part of the proposed development will be partly shielded from the villa site by the college, by trees and the slope of the hillside itself. The sports facilities will be directly visible from the villa site, however these are largely pitches and terraces so will be less intrusive on the rural landscape setting. Consideration should, however, be given to lighting which could impact on the setting.

The setting of Bevis's Grave barrow is also currently partly rural as it lies on the crest of Portsdown Hill with views to the north and east, overlooking the proposal site. The residential part of the proposed development will have little impact on the setting of the barrow, however the sports facility is likely to be be intervisible with the barrow and lighting at the pitches could impact on the setting of the monument.

Fort Purbrook itself lies some distance to the west of the proposal site, however the scheduled element includes a covered way that extends eastwards and it is this part that lies as close as 350m from the site. This part

of the proposal site is not actually to be developed as part of the project and there will be no discernible impact on the setting of the monument.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Purbrook is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but by the 13th century is mentioned as *Pukebrok*, or 'brook haunted by a goblin' (Cameron 1996; Mills 1998).

The village Purbrook is part of the parish of Farlington (or was in 1831), along with Portsdown, Stakes Hill, and part of Waterlooville. The northern part of Farlington was thickly wooded until the 20th century and formed part of the Forest of Bere (VCH 1908, 142-144). The area of Crookhorn is named as 'Crockhorn Field', meaning 'break-heart', on the tithe map, which may suggest that the soils in the area were of poor quality (AHBR), although the name may also derive from the manor of *Creuquer* or *Creuker*, a royal manor until the 14th century after which it passed through the ownership of various families (VCH 1908, 142-144). Three further manors were located within the parish of Farlington: Drayton, Farlington and Stakes, the latter two of which were also owned by the crown until the 14th century.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at Hampshire Record Office and online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest maps available of the area are county maps of Hampshire from 1575 and 1595 by Saxton (not illustrated) and Norden (Fig. 3) respectively. The area covered by these maps is too large to show any details of the proposal site. Purbrook is not depicted on either map but the neighbouring settlements of *Bedhampton* and *Widl(e)igh* (Widley) are. On Norden's map, the area where the proposal site is located is depicted as wooded, being part of the *Forest East of Beare*, with a row of hills (Portsdown Hill) to the south. Saxton's map, however, shows *the Forest of Est Bere* well to the north-west. Saxton depicts *Farlington* to the south of *Portsdown hills*, while Norden places *Ferlington* to the east of the hills.

Subsequent 17th century maps of Hampshire such as Speed's map from 1611 (not illustrated), Blaeu's map of 1645 (not illustrated), Jansson's map from 1646 (not illustrated), Blome's map of 1673 (Fig. 4) and Morden's map dated 1695 (not illustrated) add no new detail as to the proposal site proper or its immediate surroundings apart from naming the hundred as *Portesdowne*.

The 18th century '1 inch to 1 mile' maps of Hampshire by Taylor and Milne are, however, more detailed. Taylor's map (Fig. 5), dated 1759, is the first to depict Purbrook, presented as *Purbeck*. The routes of Portsdown Hill Road to the south of the proposal site, Crookhorn Lane to the west of the proposal site, and the road

bordering the eastern edge of the proposal site are all depicted. The location of Bevis' Grave long barrow to the south east of the proposal site and two possible barrows mentioned in the HER are also shown. Milne's 1791 map of Hampshire (Fig. 6) the proposal site as located within *Crookhorn Wood* to the east of *Purbrook Park* and north of *Purbrook turnpike*. *Purbrook Heath* is depicted to the north-west with the large expanse of *Forest of Bere* to the north.

Greenwood's map of Hampshire from 1826 (Fig. 7) shows the western half of the proposed development site as heavily wooded and the eastern half as empty fields bisected by a road running east-west from *Scratchface Lane*.

The County map of parishes Warblington, Havant and Bedhampton dated 1833 (not illustrated) depicts the eastern section of the proposal site located within parish of Bedhampton as comprising parts of two open fields to the north-east and east as well as a large section of wooded area named *Bedhampton Privet*. No buildings are visible within this section of the proposal site. The map also depicts part of Farlington parish and the western section is located within *Crookhorn Copse*. *Camp down* is depicted to the south of the road *from Southwick* and is the first instance of the toponym being named on a map.

A similar layout is depicted on the Farlington (1838) and Bedhampton (1842) Tithe maps (Fig. 8). The western section of the proposal site is located within Farlington parish and comprises part of *Crookhorn Copse* as well as a small section of field 249. In Bedhampton parish, the eastern section of the proposal site comprises part of wooded plot 45 to the north, agricultural fields 192, 191 and 179 aligned north to south along the proposal site's eastern boundary and intersected with two further wooded plots as well as a large wooded plot along the parish boundary. No structures are depicted within the proposal site.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1866 (Fig. 9) shows the majority of the site as wooded and comprising parts of *Crookhorn Wood* to the west with *Privet Wood* covering the middle and southern section of the proposal site. The eastern section of the proposal site, looking north to south, is composed of parts of two open fields, part of a thin wooded area named as *Sheeperook Row* and part of another undeveloped field. The northernmost of these fields is intersected by a north-west to south-east aligned footpath. An *Old Chalk Pit* is depicted to the south of the proposal site. The proposal site is bounded by *Scratchface Lane* with *Littlepark Wood* beyond to the north, parts of three open fields and *Sheeperook Row* and *Elmont Coppice* to the east, an open field to the south and *Crookhorn Wood* and another open field to the west.

By 1895-8 the Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10) indicates that the area had been cleared of trees and includes parts of five fields with two ponds in the western part of the site. There are no changes to the site in the 1907

map (not illustrated) but the 1930 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 11) is the first to represent the path of the Roman road crossing the site and the location of the Roman villa at the north of the site. The field boundaries are unchanged from previous maps; however, the middle section of the proposal site is shown as scrub while the remaining four fields appear to be used agriculturally. The 1938 map (not illustrated) shows no changes to the proposal site.

The 1963-5 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12) shows the division of two fields and the erection of a small row of buildings at the eastern boundary. By 1975-80 (Fig. 13), these buildings and the two ponds are gone. There is significant development around the site and both the A3(M) and College Road have been constructed, forming the eastern and western boundaries of the proposed site, respectively. To the north-west the proposal site is bounded by the newly built *The South Downs College*, to the north by Scratchface Lane and to the south by *City of Portsmouth Gold Course*. The site itself is composed solely of seven irregularly-shaped fields.

Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps from 1991 (not illustrated), 2002 (Fig. 14), 2010 (not illustrated) and 2014 (Fig. 2) show no changes to the proposed site and only relatively minor changes to the degree of development in the surrounding region.

Geotechnical test pits

The data from two boreholes in the proposed development site is available through the British Geological Survey (Appendix 3). Both boreholes were excavated to a depth of 1.82m (6 feet). The stratigraphy observed in the borehole at the eastern edge of the site (BGS ID 420013; BGS Reference SU60NE72) consisted of 0.15m of topsoil, overlying 0.15m brown London Clay, which overlay grey clay. The stratigraphy in the borehole from the western edge of the site (BGS ID: 420017; BGS Reference SU60NE76) consisted of 0.3m of topsoil, overlying sand.

Lidar

Lidar data tiles su8770_DTM_1m and su8771_DTM_1m were downloaded from the Environment Agency website (EA 2016) and added to a Geographical Information System programme, QGIS. The tiles gave complete coverage of the site.

Terrain analysis was carried out in QGIS using the ‘hillshade’ function. Virtual shade plot files with a vertical angle of 15° from the earth’s surface were created at every 45° from 0° to 315° with vertical settings varying from z=1 to z=3. A selection of the most informative plots is shown in Figure 15. It should be noted that the mapping of features is not precise as the pseudo light source creates a ‘shadow’ which displaces them in a

direction opposite to it. The results were compared with modern ordnance survey data to ensure that extant features were not represented wrongly as of potential archaeological significance.

The east of the site is covered with scrubby growth which has entirely obscured the ground surface from survey and gives a blocky image. There are no features in the western area of the site which appear to be of archaeological significance. A weak, slightly wavy west to east oriented linear (Fig. 16) appears to be the continuation of an informal footpath which across the centre of the scrubby area.

The projected course of the Roman road depicted on Ordnance Survey maps does not show as a Lidar image except for a small area of 'earthworks' close to the college. Neither are there features visible representing the Roman villa.

Listed buildings

There are no listed buildings in close proximity of the proposed development site.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.

Historic Hedgerows

There are no hedgerows on the site that would qualify as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

Aerial Photographs

The Hampshire AHBR already contains information on the comprehensive mapping of aerial photographic evidence of the study area and no photographic collections have therefore been specifically consulted.

Discussion

The proposal site lies in a region of considerable archaeological interest and includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Littlepark Wood Roman villa. Under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), development of any sort on or affecting a Scheduled Monument requires the Secretary of

State's Consent. The effects of development adjacent to a monument can also include the setting of the monument.

It remains further to establish if there may be potential for previously unknown heritage assets, that is, below-ground archaeological remains. In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

The study area contains further evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation, most notably, an early Iron Age settlement was recorded to the east of the proposal site across the A3(M). Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity were recorded in the area of South Downs College while another Scheduled Ancient Monument, Bevis's Grave Neolithic long barrow and early medieval cemetery is located to the south of the proposal site. The area also has more recent military importance and a covered-way associated with the 19th century Fort Purbrook, another Scheduled Ancient Monument, lies not far outside the proposal site.

Cartographic and documentary evidence demonstrated that the proposal site was not developed and for most of the post-medieval period was wooded. Towards the end of the 19th century the area was deforested and used agriculturally. The agricultural usage of the proposal site would be unlikely to have led to much disturbance below topsoil level, so that any archaeological features that might be present will have the potential to have survived relatively intact. The size of the proposal site at over 26ha significantly increases the possibility of archaeological deposits and finds to be present simply by chance. The development on site would undoubtedly carry the potential to damage or destroy archaeological deposits if present, in areas of building footprints, landscaping and service trenches.

There are several components required to mitigate the effects of this development on designated and any undesignated assets namely:

It will be necessary to make sure that the Scheduled Monument area on the north side of the proposal site is protected from physical harm. This will entail excluding it from development, including all invasive work such as drainage trench digging, tree planting, or landscaping, as well as ensuring there are no construction phase impacts such as by provision of temporary fencing during development.

It will be necessary to demonstrate that the development will have no lasting detrimental effects on the setting of the three scheduled monuments. The present rural character of the site forms part of the setting of all

three monuments and the design of the development should be sympathetic to this character in order to minimise impact on this setting.

It will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the proposal site beyond the scheduled area from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. A scheme for this evaluation will need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers to the City and Borough and carried out by a competent archaeological contractor.

References

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- Bray, D, 2014, Land at Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton, Havant, Hampshire, an archaeological evaluation, unpublished TVAS report SLB13/09b
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APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records and Archaeology & Historic Buildings Records within a 1km search radius of the development site

<i>No</i>	<i>HER Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SU)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	MPM1008 EPM49	6869 0621	Findspot Barrow Excavation	Prehistoric Iron Age Roman Modern	Flint-filled pit, single late Iron Age/Romano-British sherd and two possible ploughed-out prehistoric barrow found during archaeological work at Farlington Reservoir.
2	33705 33708 33709 33710 33711 33712	69170 06780	Findspot Evaluation	Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Iron Age Roman Modern	Palaeolithic struck flint, cores and debitage; Mesolithic unretouched flint blade; later Neolithic flint axe fragment; possible Roman pottery sherd and brick/tile fragments; and seven Iron Age sherds recorded during evaluation at Camp Hill, Crookhorn.
3	23259	68800 07100	Findspot	Mesolithic	Flint tranchet axe recovered from a pipeline trench.
4	23287 23289	69420 06730 69450 06720	Findspot Excavation Field drain	Bronze Age Post-medieval Modern	Four flint scrapers and pottery sherds found during excavations in advance of motorway building. Field drains recorded during soil stripping for the construction of the M3.
5	MPM146	685 062	Findspot	Bronze Age	Six sherds of early-mid Bronze Age coarseware found during excavations for reservoir filter beds at Portsmouth Water Works, Portsdown Hill.
6	65908	69490 06882	Ditch Magnetometry survey Evaluation Excavation	Bronze Age Iron Age Modern	Middle Bronze Age activity, early Iron Age occupation site with roundhouses, limited evidence of activity in other periods recorded on land at Scratchface Lane.
7	23264	69320 07180	Pit	Iron Age	Pit with burnt flints and pottery recovered during topsoil clearance on the route of the A3(M) motorway.
8	26735 31450	68970 07310 69000 07300	Pit Hearth Post hole Recorded observation Excavation	Iron Age Undated Modern	Single pit and Iron Age pottery sherd found prior to building of South Downs College. Hearth and one or two postholes excavated prior to development at South Down College.
9	MPM122 EPM204	683 062	Gully Pit Hollow Casual observation	Iron Age Roman Modern	Pit with 1 st c. sherds, a gully and three shallow depressions uncovered during digging of gas trench at Portsdown Hill in 1965.
10	17272	68710 06870	Enclosure	Roman Undated	Possible earthwork enclosure visible on aerial photos and Roman pottery sherds.
11	23245	69150 07260	Scheduled monument Excavation Monitoring	Roman	Littlepark Wood Roman villa. Scheduled Ancient Monument. Two phased corridor villa excavated in 1926, assessed 1973. Associated midden pit excavated. South-west part of multi-roomed building interpreted as bath house with furnaces and hypocaust.
12	23261	69258 07270	Findspot	Roman	Tile rubble and roman pottery found north of Scratchface Lane.
13	23328	69000 07150	Road	Roman	Route of the Chichester to Bitterne road (Margary 421) identified on APs and subsequent resistivity and trenching at Purbrook Heath Road.
14	38678	68900 07300	Building Watching brief	Roman	Building material, wall, hypocaust and stake hole suggestive of presence of a villa or building associated with Littlepark Wood villa recorded during a watching brief at South Down College.
15	39768	69000 07200	Road Recorded observation	Roman	Roman road cut during excavation of pipe-trench at Scratchface Lane, 60m north of the line indicated by the Ordnance Survey.
16	56242 56908 56240	68929 07169 68930 07160 68893 07231	Road Evaluation Watching brief	Roman Negative	Possible Roman road severely truncated by ploughing recorded during an evaluation at South Downs College. Watching brief at South Downs College revealed no archaeological finds or features.
17	38682	69200 07200	Trackway	Roman	Roman road associated with villa.
18	23263	69380 07200	Hollow way	Medieval	Hollow way from Purbrook Heath to Stockheath Common.
19	54304 56915	69069 07267 69060 07250	Findspot Watching brief	Medieval Negative	Watching brief at South Down College recorded a single unstratified medieval pottery sherd. No archaeological finds or features recorded during a watching brief carried out at South Downs College.
20	31436	69300 06600	Cartographic	Post-medieval	Belmont Park, parkland, ice house, and lodge

<i>No</i>	<i>HER Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SU)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	31437 31438				depicted on OS map of 1843-93.
21	37738	68600 07000	AA battery	Modern	WWII anti-aircraft battery at Purbrok.
22	57402	68975 07458	Ditch Watching brief	Undated	V-shaped ditch aligned with Scratchface Lane identified during a watching brief. Probably medieval, contained five possible prehistoric sherds.
23	50022 56241 66160	69100 07370 69081 07368 69060 07360	Ditch Watching brief Evaluation	Undated Negative	Two possible boundary and drainage ditches recorded during a watching brief. No archaeological finds or features recorded during a watching briefs and an evaluation carried out at South Downs College.
24	33704	68800 07390	Evaluation	Negative	No archaeological finds or features.
25	57116	69200 07000	Watching brief	Negative	No archaeological finds or features recorded during a watching brief at Camdown.
25	57116	69200 07000	Watching brief	Negative	No archaeological finds or features recorded during a watching brief at Camdown.

APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

1575	Saxton's map of Hampshire (not illustrated)
1595	Norden's map of Hampshire (Fig. 3)
1611	Speed's map of Hampshire (not illustrated)
1645	Blaeu's map of Hampshire (not illustrated)
1646	Jansson's map of Hampshire (not illustrated)
1673	Blome's map of Hampshire (Fig. 4)
1695	Morden's map of Hampshire (not illustrated)
1759	Taylor's map of Hampshire (Fig. 5)
1791	Milne's map of Hampshire (Fig. 6)
1826	Greenwood's map of Hampshire (Fig. 7)
1833	County map of parishes Warblington, Havant and Bedhampton (not illustrated)
1838	Farlington Tithe map (Fig. 8)
1842	Bedhampton Tithe map (Fig. 8)
1866	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)
1895-8	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)
1907	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1930-1	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 11)
1938	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1963-5	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 12)
1975-80	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 13)
1991	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
2002	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 14)
2010	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
2014	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2)
2016	Ordnance Survey - Explorer 119 at 1:25,000 (Fig. 1)

APPENDIX 3: Geotechnical borehole data

DS/1-8

C6/1-5

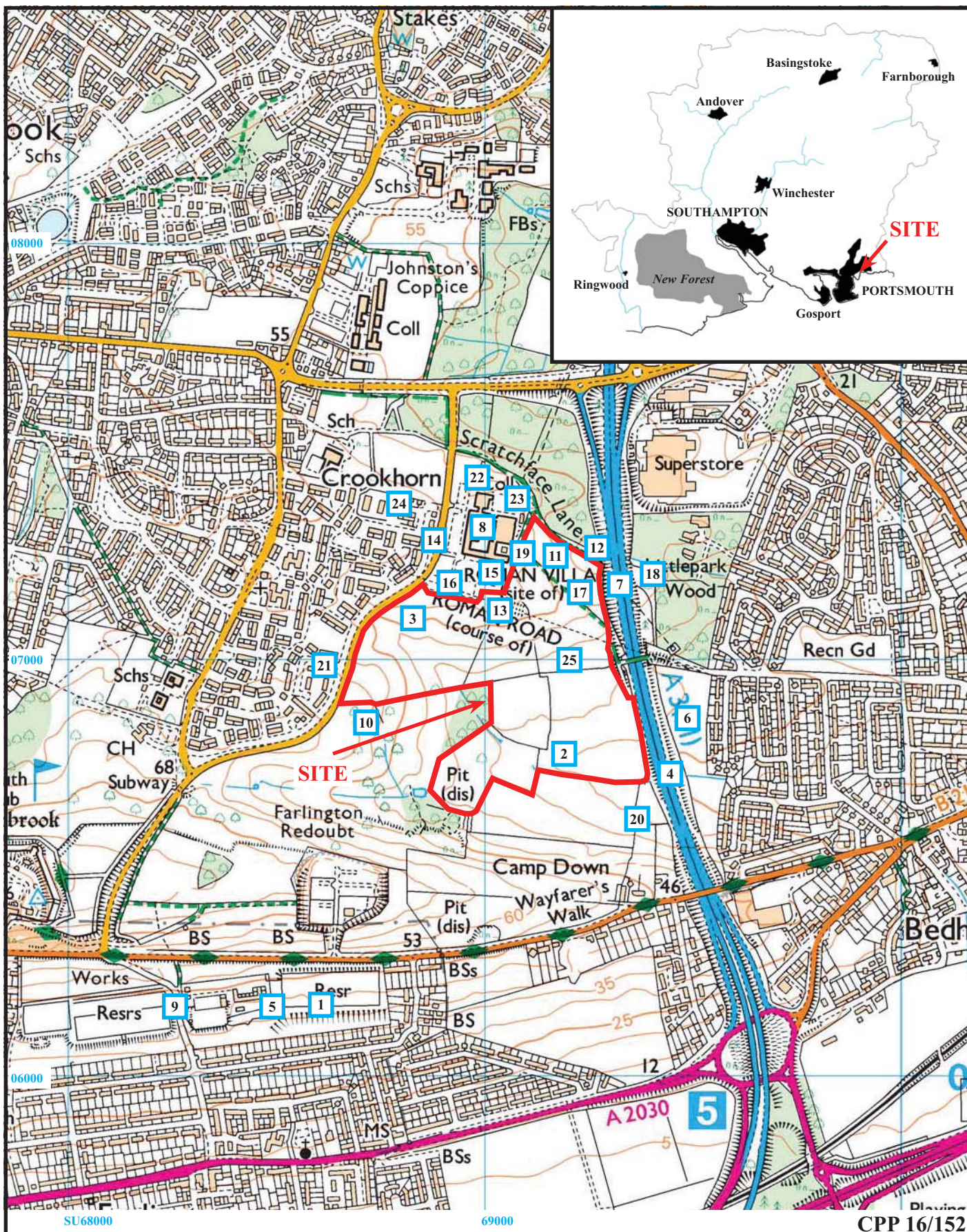
D6/1-11



SU 60NE/70-93

68630744	SU 60NE/70	68350652	/3
TH1 Top Soil 2'-6"	LONDON CLAY	TH12 Top Soil 0-9"	
Sand + clay + 7'-6"		Loose chalk + soil 3'-0"	UPPER CHALK
68920741	British Geological Survey	Compact chalk 6'-0"	British Geological Survey
TH2 Top soil 1'-0"	BrB	Chalk + flints + 6'-6"	
Brown clay 6'-0"		68260664	/52
68260714	/52	TH13 Soil 0-9"	? FILL
TH3 Top Soil 0'-6"	LONDON CLAY	Firm brown clay 3'-0"	ON SOLUTION PIPE
Brown clay 1'-0"		Brown clay + flints 6'-0"	UPPER CHALK
Grey clay + 6'-0"	British Geological Survey	Flints + 7'-0"	British Geological Survey
68570722	/73	68250676	/33
TH4 Brown clay + 6'-0"	LONDON CLAY	TH14 Top Soil 1'-3"	
68810721	/74	Hard light brown clay 3'-6"	REMPING BEDS
TH5 Top Soil 0-6"	LONDON CLAY	Firm greyish/brown 'needable' clay 5'-9"	British Geological Survey
Grey clay 1'-0"		Firm brownish/grey clay 6'-6"	
Brown clay + 6'-6"		68310690	/31
68590693	/75	TH15 Top Soil 1'-0"	
TH6 Top Soil 1'-0"	LONDON CLAY	Firm light brown clay 2'-0"	WASH
Brown clay + 6'-0"		+ flints	LONDON CLAY
68780700	/76	Firm brownish/grey clay 4'-6"	
TH7 Top Soil 1'-0"	? HEAD	Firm grey clay 8'-6"	
Sand + 6'-0"		Hard brown clay 9'-6"	
68840673	/77	Firm grey clay 10'-0"	
TH8 Top Soil 1'-0"	? HEAD	68180705	/85
Sand + gravel + 6'-0"		TH16 Top Soil 0'-9"	LONDON CLAY
68790655	/78	Firm friable greyish brown clay 9'-6"	British Geological Survey
TH9 Top Soil 1'-0"		67950685	/36
Loose chalk 2'-9"	UPPER CHALK	TH17 Top Soil 0'-9"	? FILL
Chalky soil 5'-0"		Very loose rock chalk 7'-6"	
Compact chalk 8'-0"		67190670	/37
68500668	/79	TH18 Top Soil 0-6"	
TH10 Top soil (clayish) 1'-0"	HEAD	Chalk 1'-3"	WASH
Firm light brown clay 7'-6"	REMPING BEDS	Firm brown clay + flints 3'-0"	REMPING BEDS
Firm grey clay + 9'-6"		Firm grey/brown clay	
68540660	/80		
TH11 Top soil 0-9"			
Firm brownish/grey clay + flints 2'-3"	WASH		
Compact chalk + 7'-0"	UPPER CHALK		

	6803 0633	103		
TH 19	Chalky topsoil	1'-3'		
	Loosely packed clay clay	3'-6'	UPPER	
	Compact Chalk + flints	5'-9'	CHALK	
	Compact Chalk	+6-6'		
	6768 0659	101		
TH 20	Top Soil	0-9'		
	Loose small-grained			
	Chalk	2'-0'	UPPER	
	Soil	3'-3'	CHALK	
	Small-grained (loose)			
	compacted Chalk	6'-0'		
	Compact Chalk	8'-3'		
	6767 0644	100		
TH 21	Top Soil	1'-3'		
	Loosely compacted Chalk	2'-6'	UPPER	
	Well-compacted Chalk		CHALK	
	+ flints	5'-9'		
	6752 0667	101		
TH 22	Top Soil	2-0"		
	Firm light brown		WASH	
	grey clay + flint	4'-0"		
	Hard clay + chalk			
	mixture	7'-0"	2-READING	
	Compacted Chalk, greyish		BEDS	
	brown in colour	8'-0"	UPPER	
	6736 0656	102		
TH 23	Top Soil	1'-3'		
	Some loose compacted		UPPER	
	Chalk	4'-6'	CHALK	
	Compact Chalk	6'-6'		
	6720 0650	103		
TH 24	Top Soil	1'-0'		
	Chalk, loosely packed	2'-2'	UPPER	
	Compact Chalk	5'-6'	CHALK	
	Chalk, containing flints	6'-6'		



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Figure 1. Location of site within Purbrook and Hampshire showing
Hampshire AHBR and Portsmouth HER records.
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Figure 2. Current site layout

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Figure 3. Norden's map of Hampshire 1595

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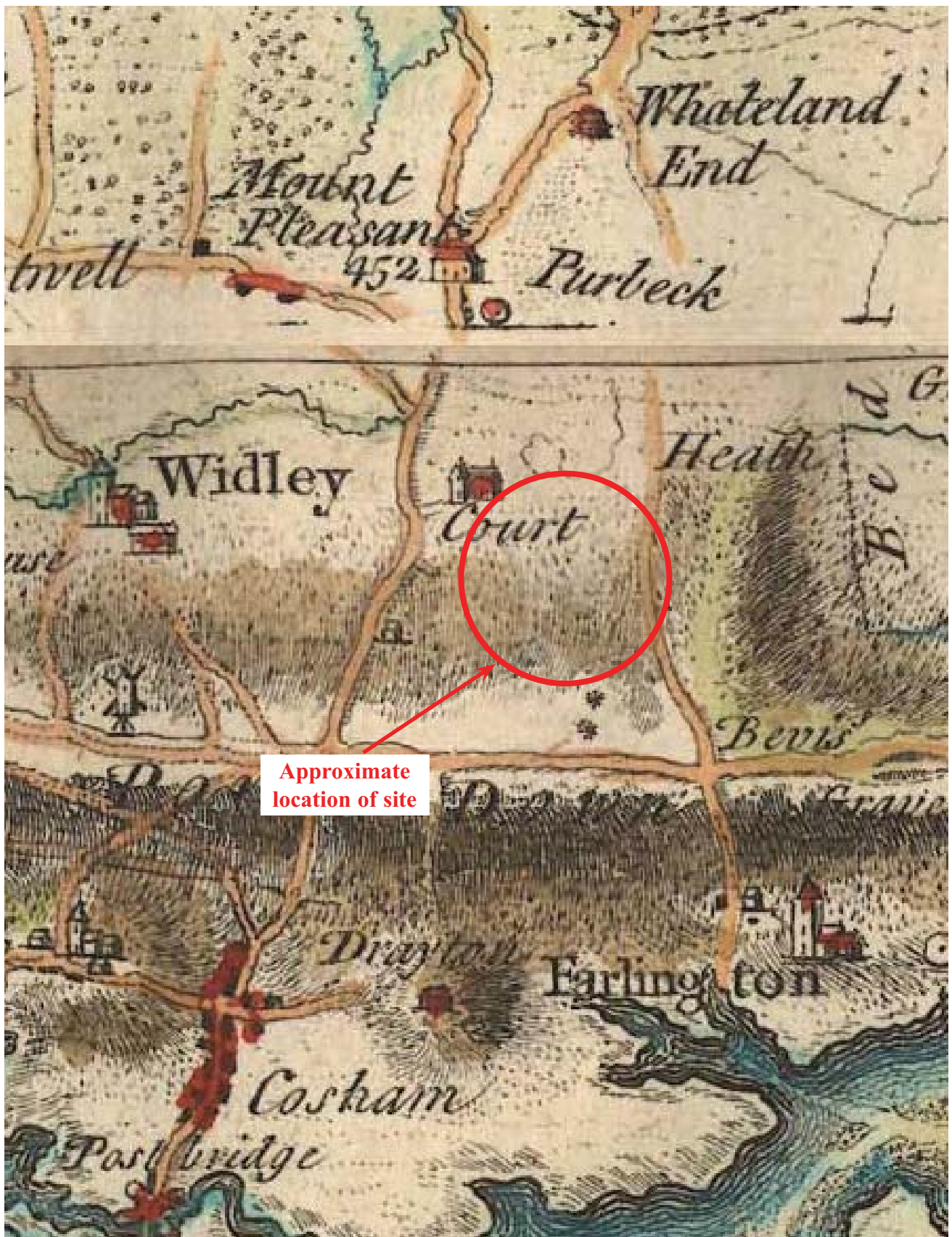
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Figure 4. Blome's map of Hampshire 1673

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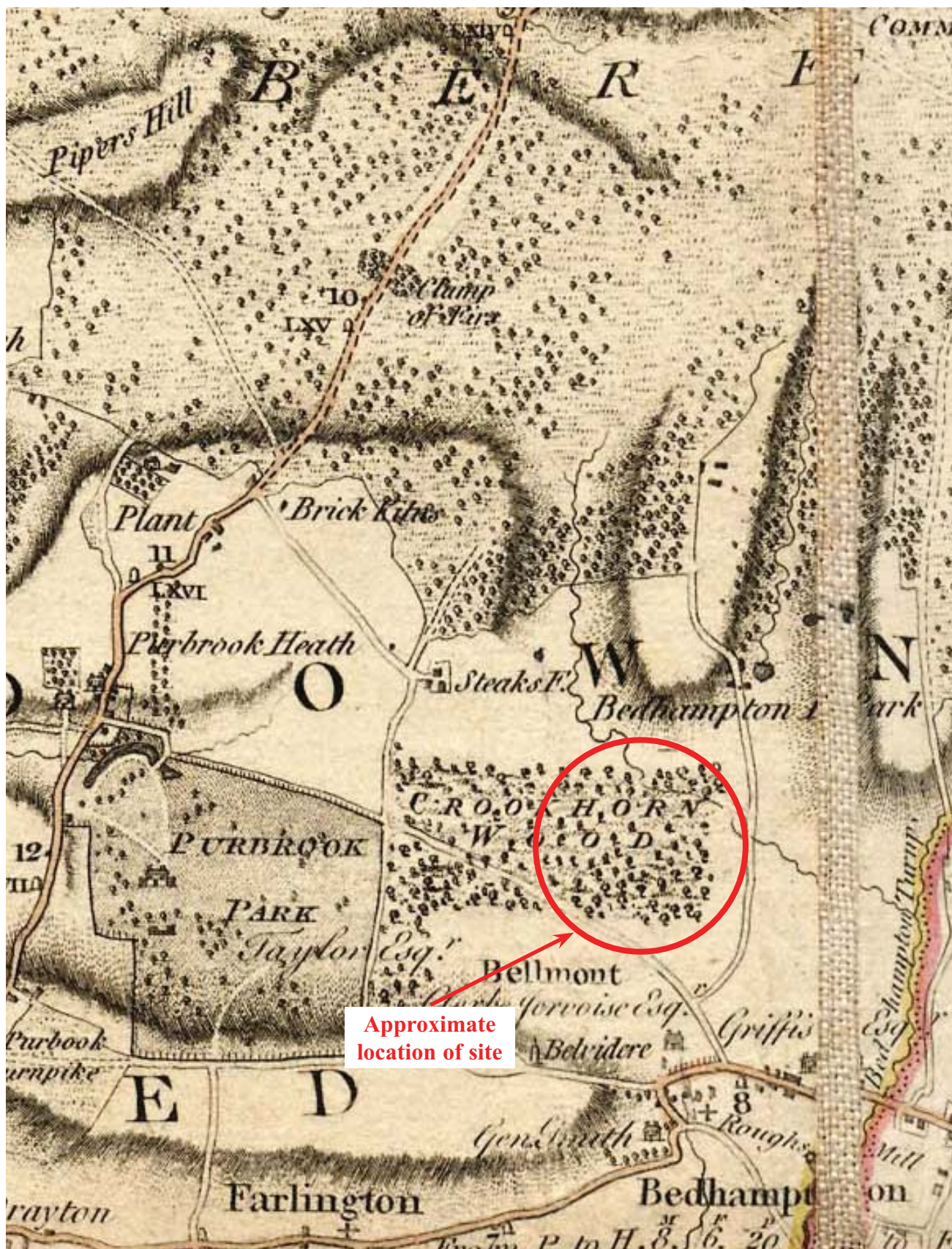
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Figure 5. Taylor's map of Hampshire 1759

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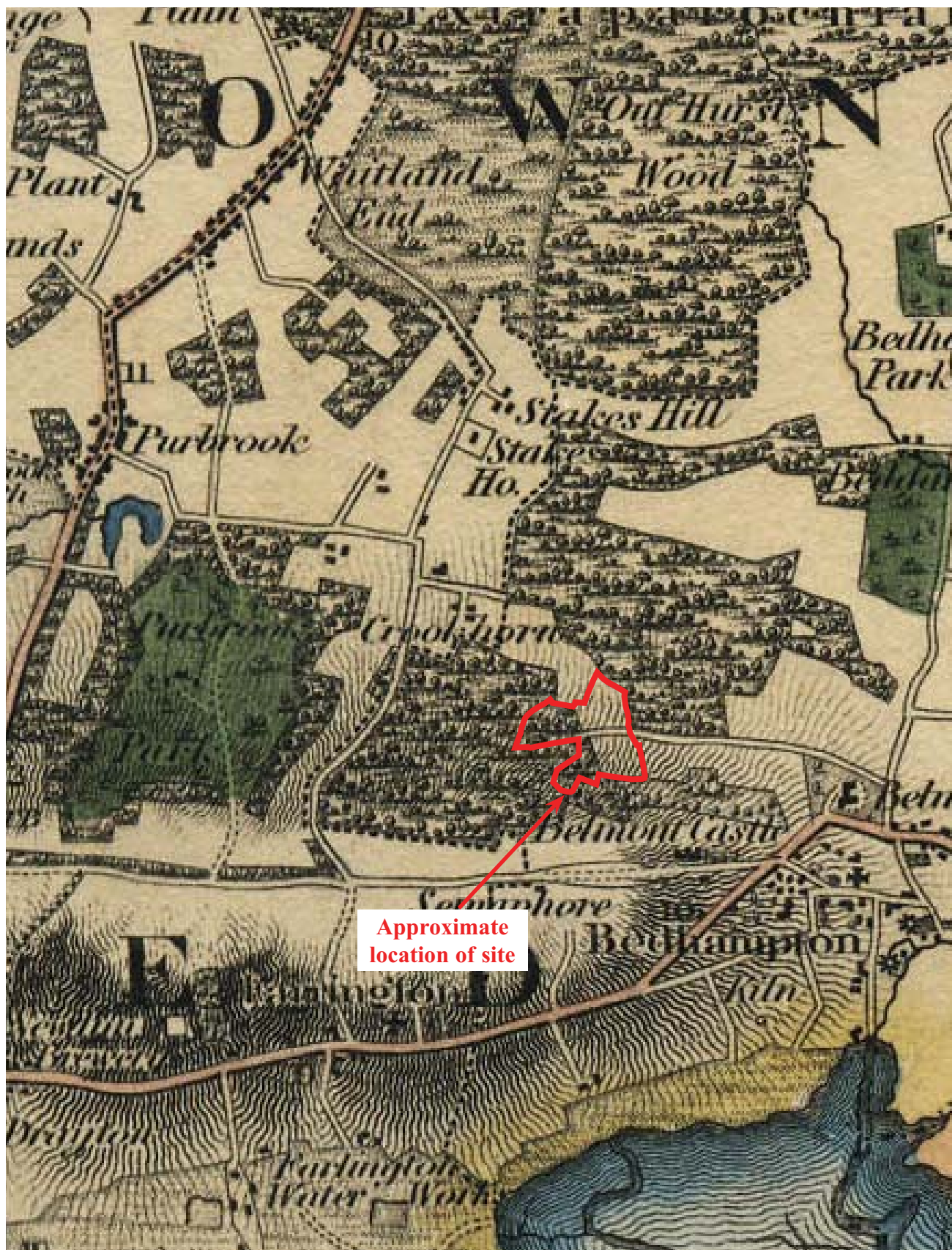


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Figure 6. Milne's map of Hampshire 1791

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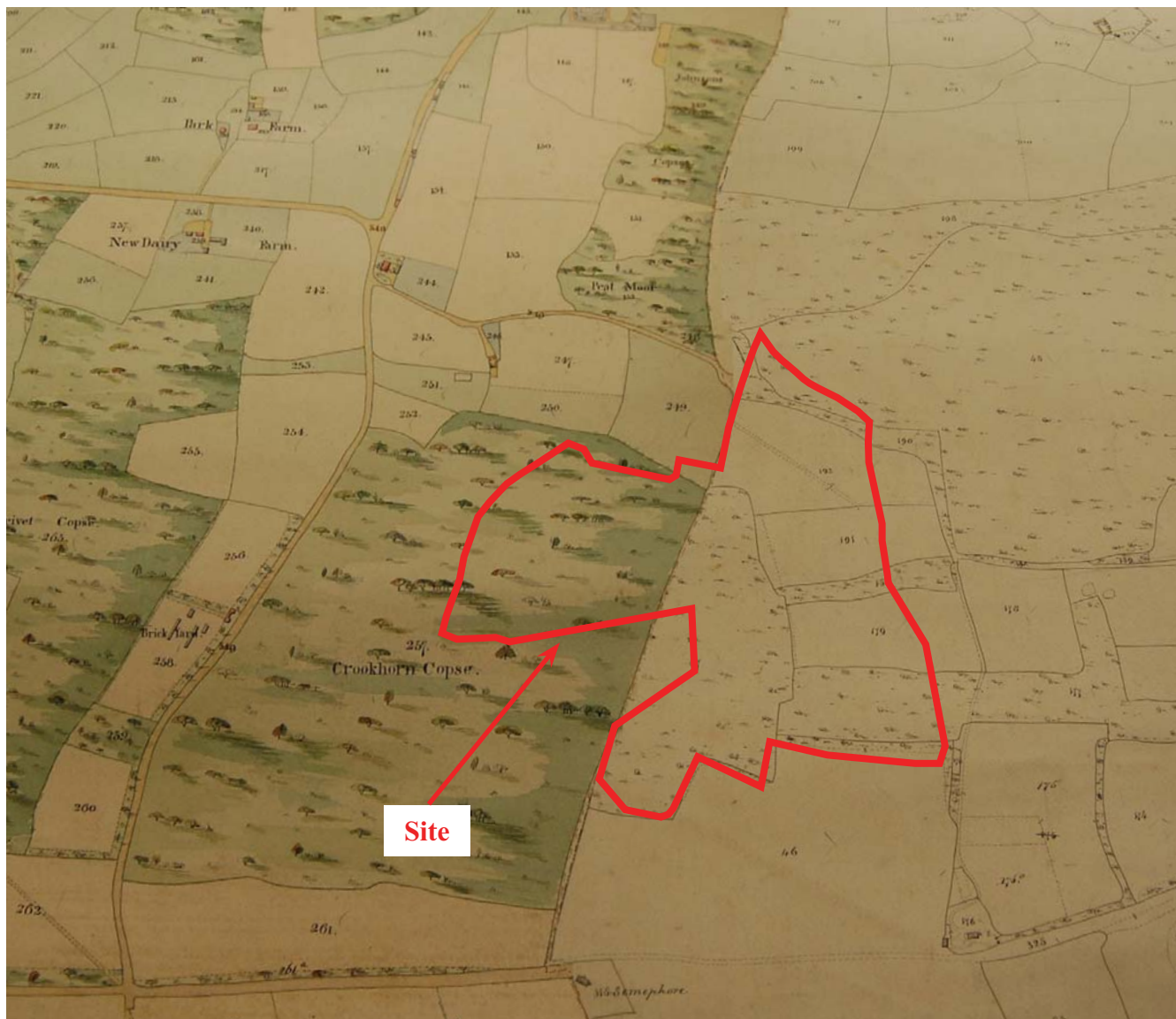


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Figure 7. Greenwood's map of Hampshire 1826

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Figure 8. Farlington Tithe map 1838 and Bedhampton Tithe
map 1842

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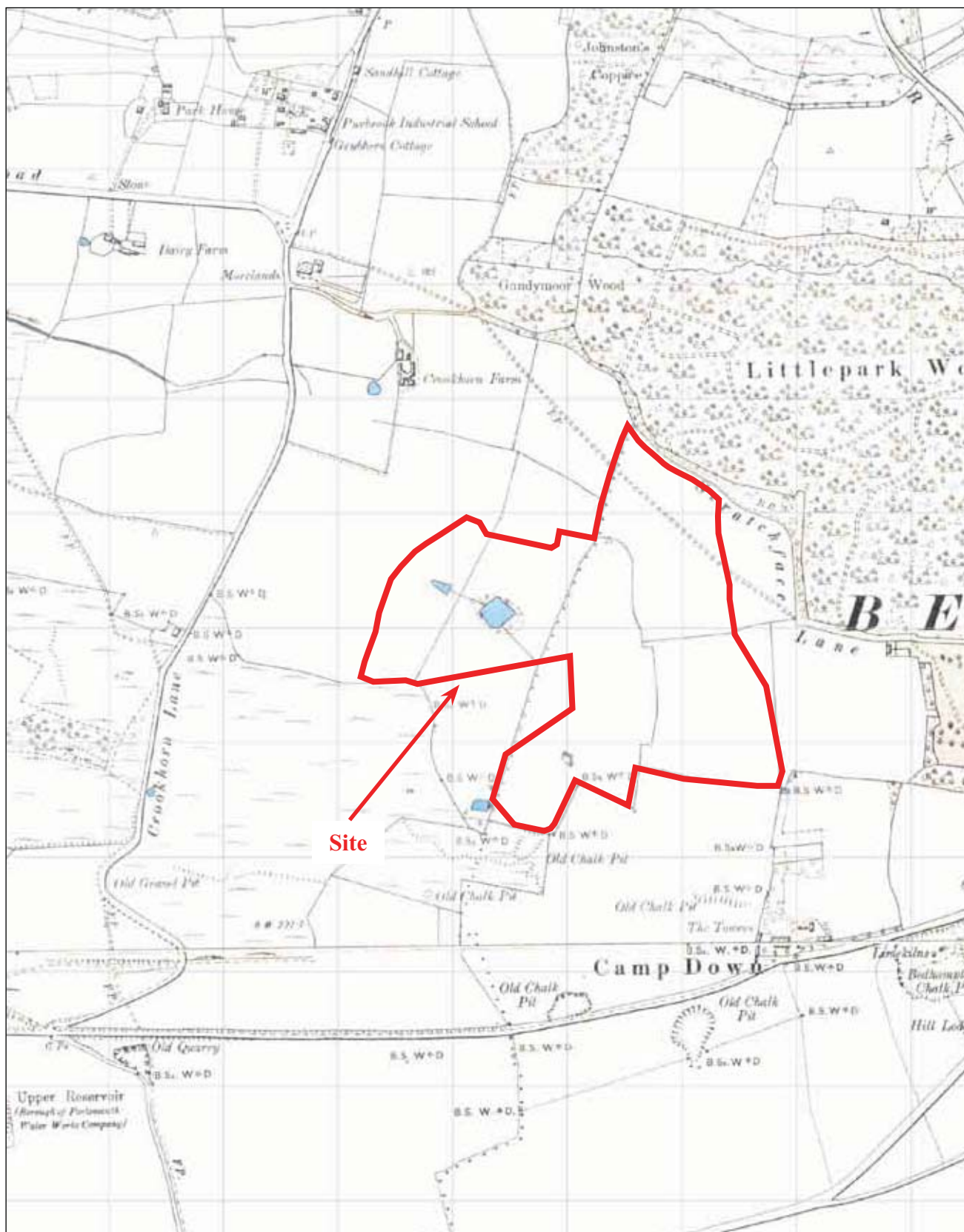


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Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 1866

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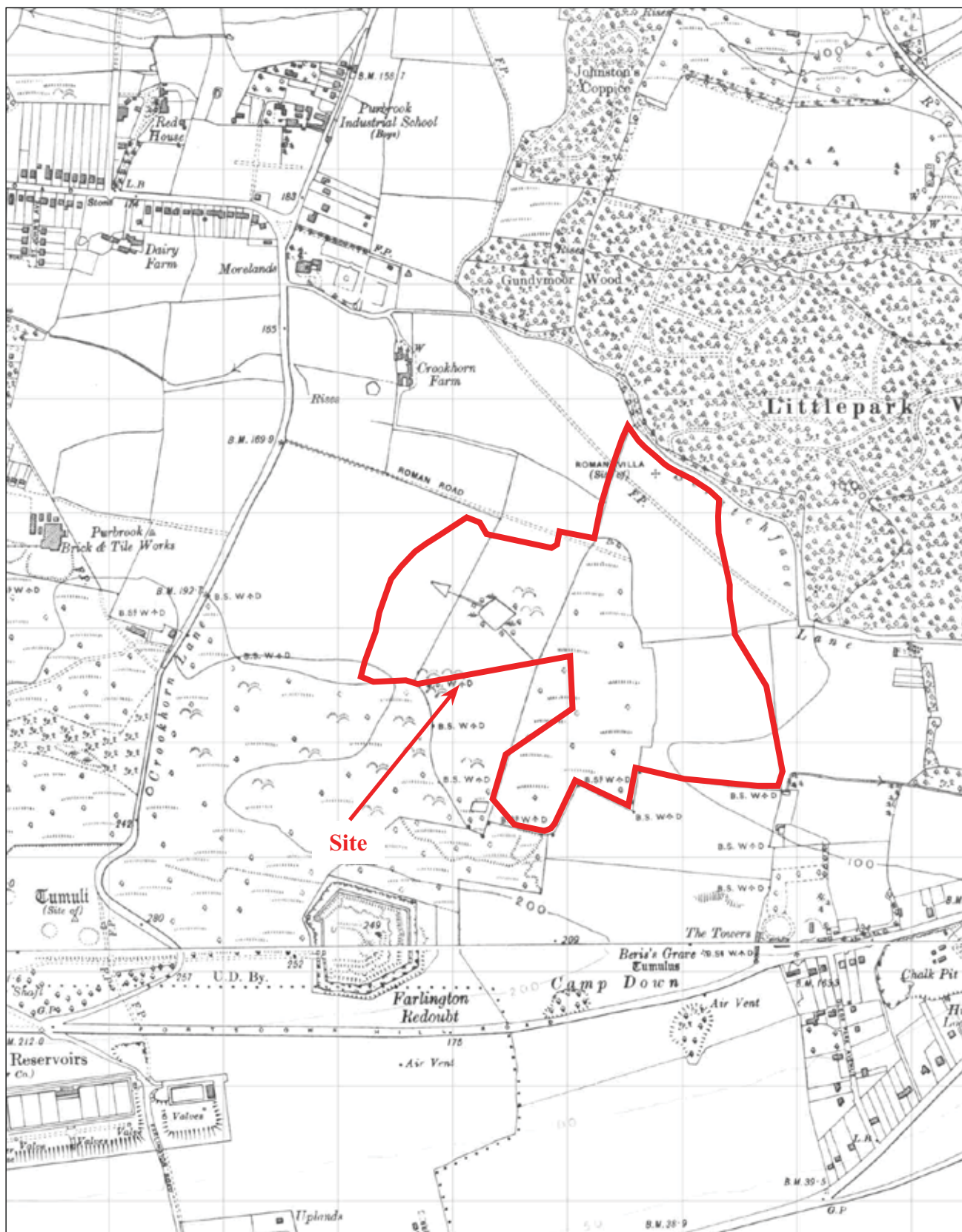


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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 1895-8

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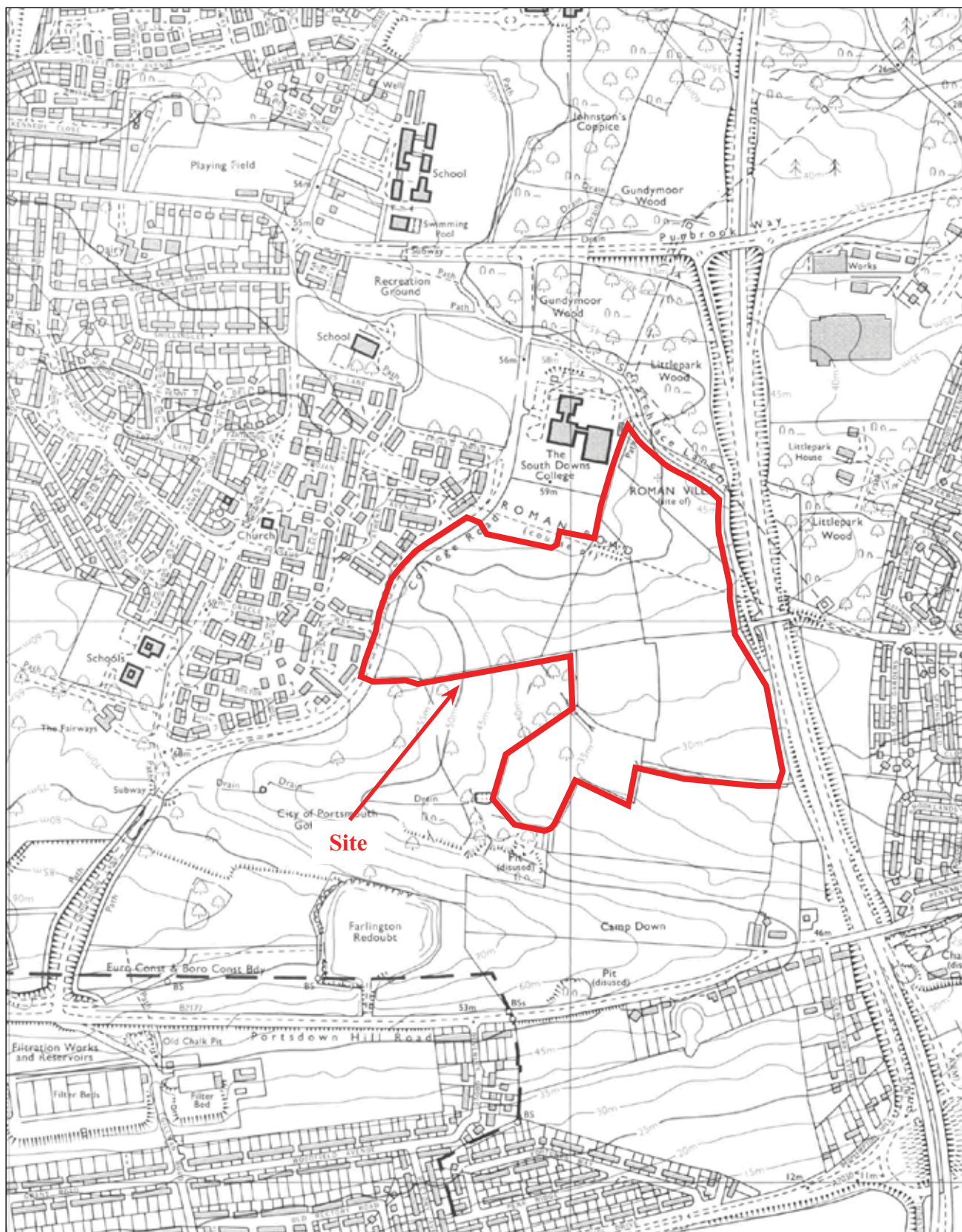


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Figure 11. Ordnance Survey 1930-1

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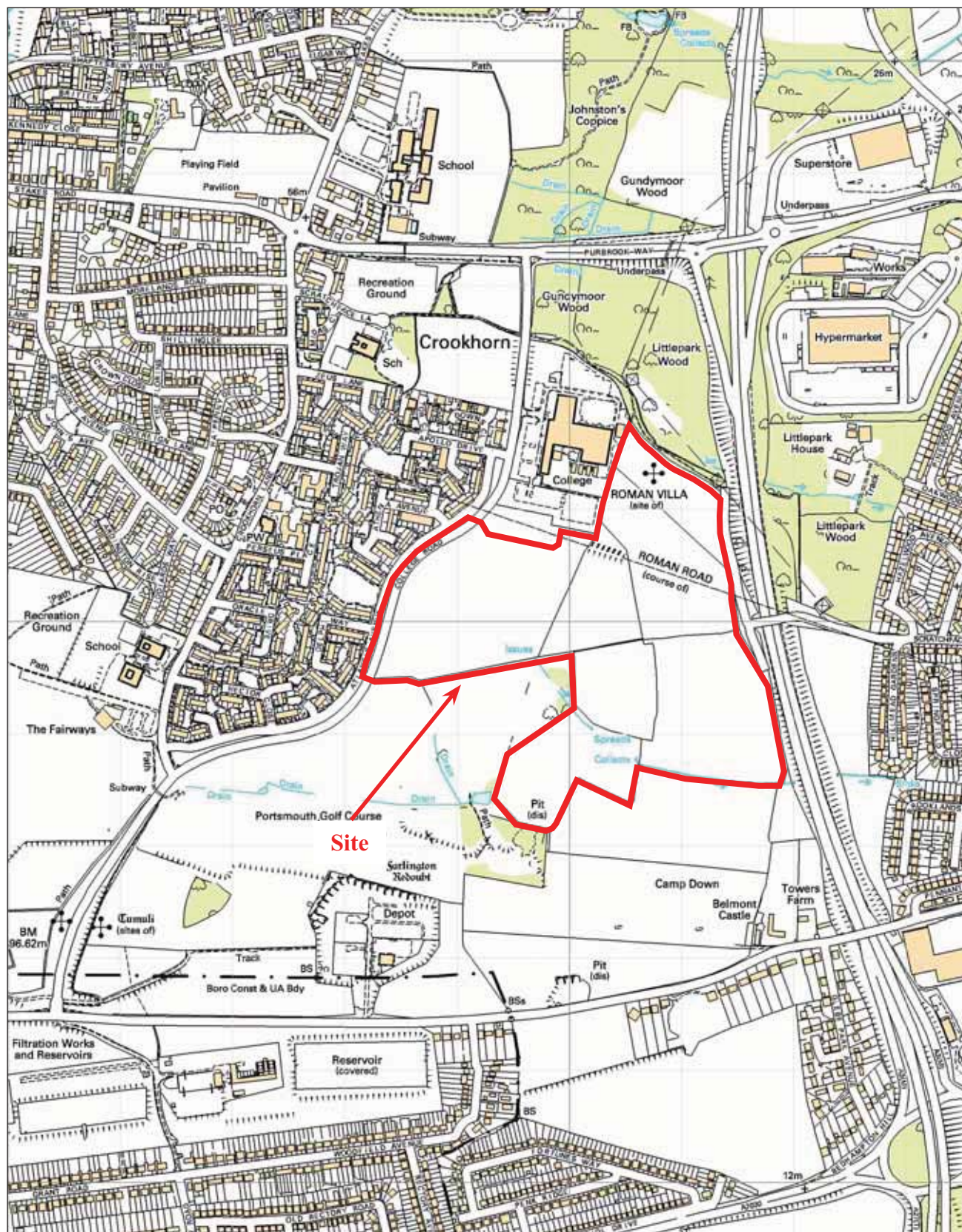


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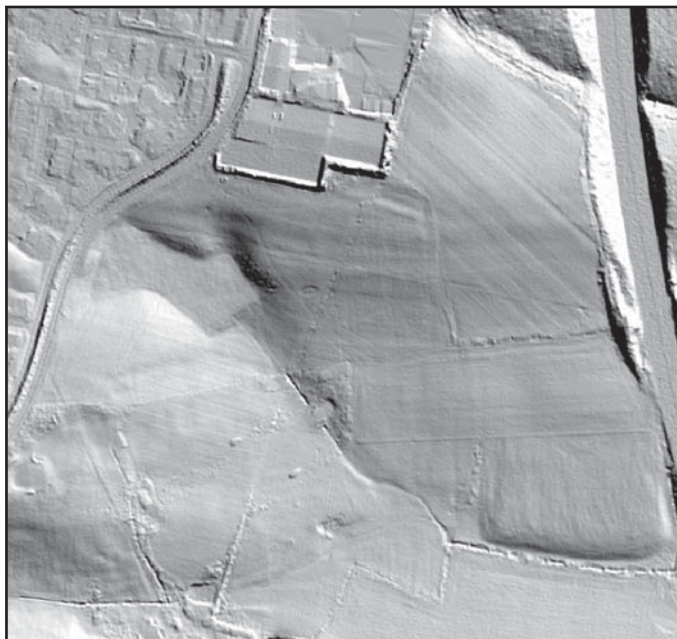
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Figure 13. Ordnance Survey 1975-80

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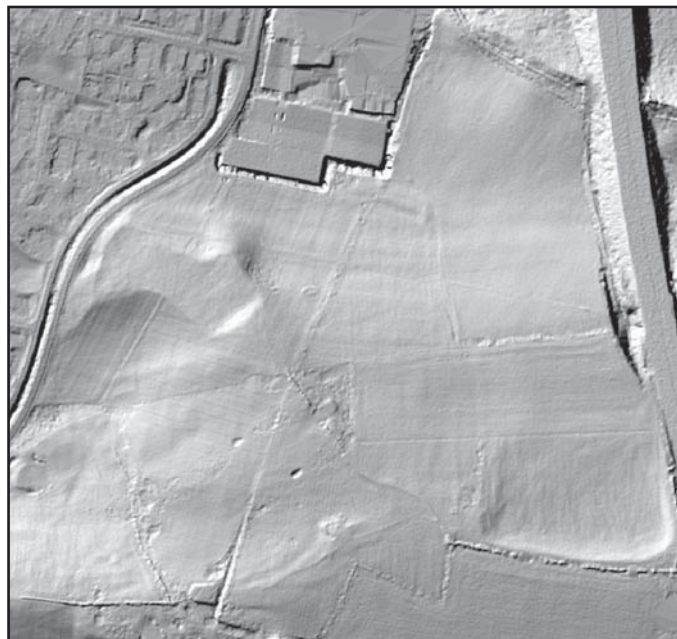
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Figure 14. Ordnance Survey 2002.

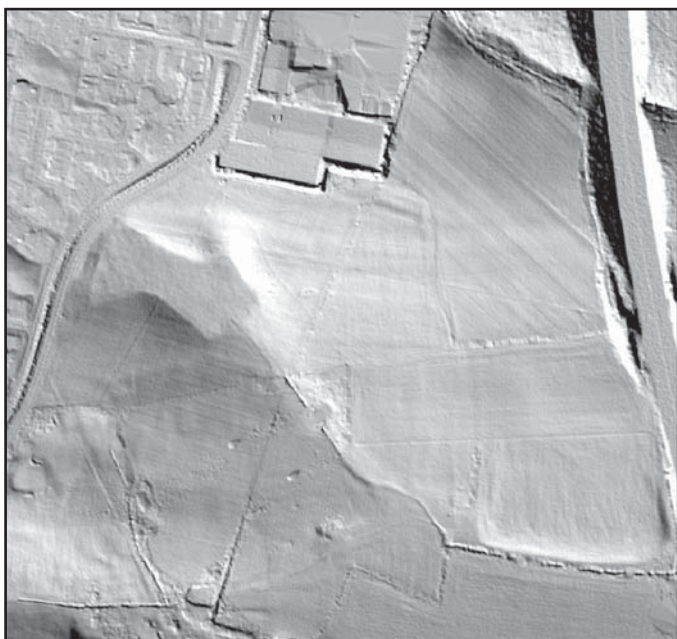
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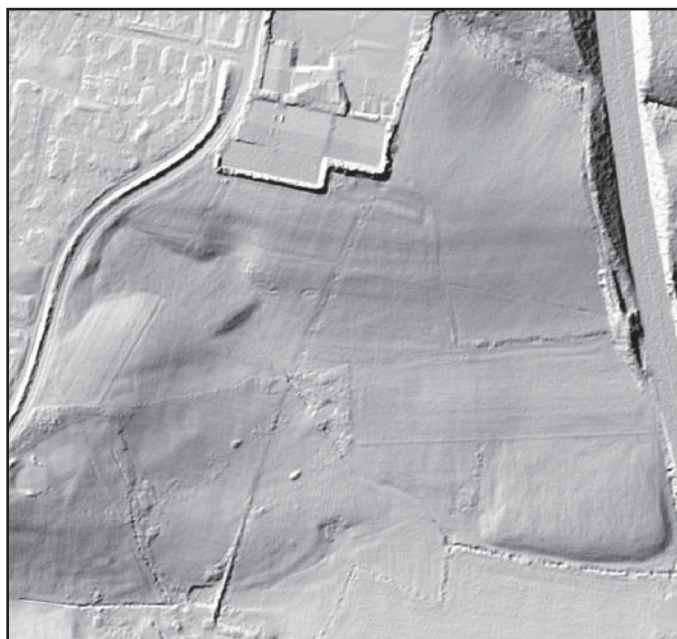
a. Light source at 45° from north, azimuth 15°.



b. Light source at 135° from north, azimuth 15°.



c. Light source at 225° from north, azimuth 15°.



d. Light source at 315° from north, azimuth 15°.

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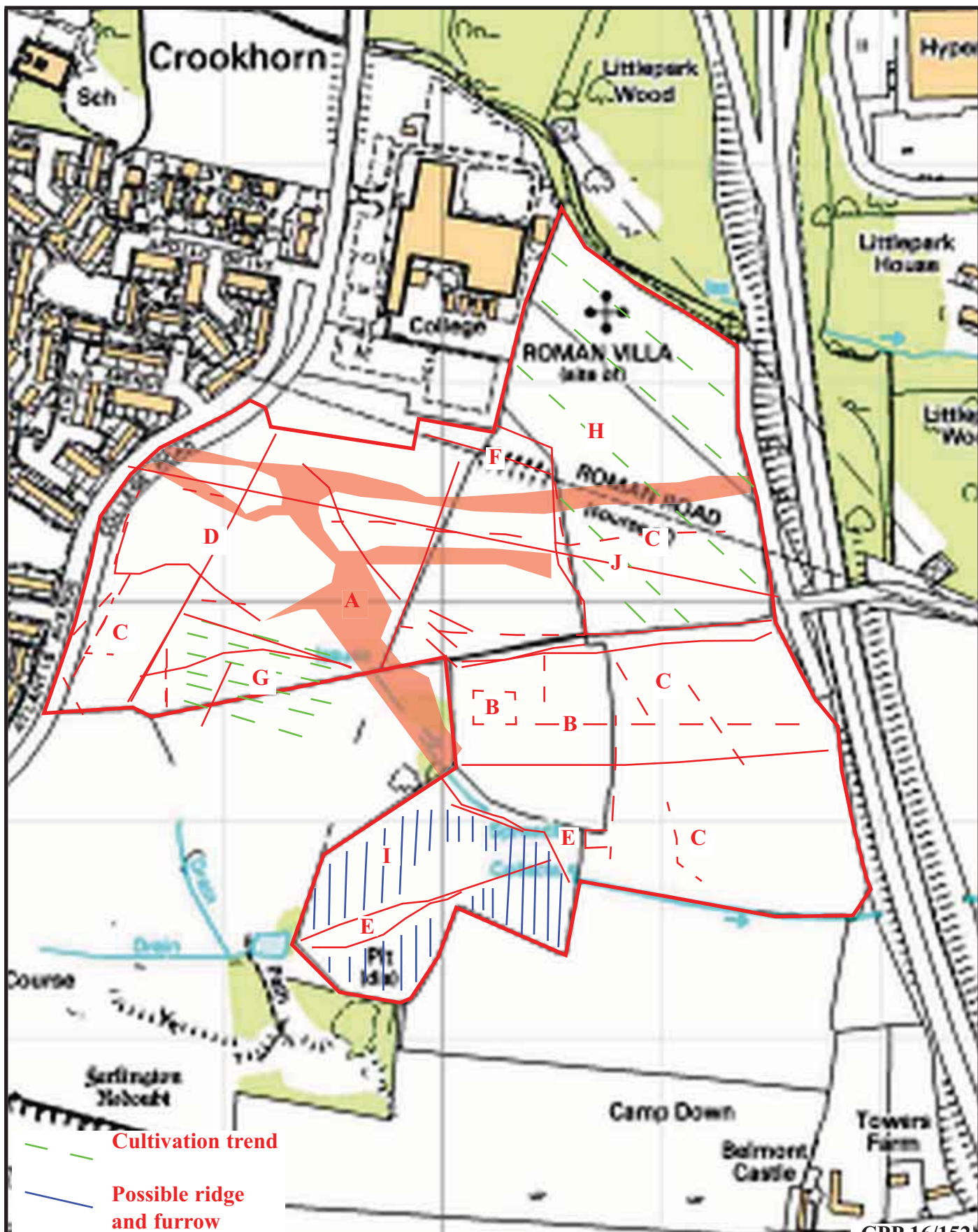
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Figure 15. Lidar 'hillshade' gray scale plots.

No scale

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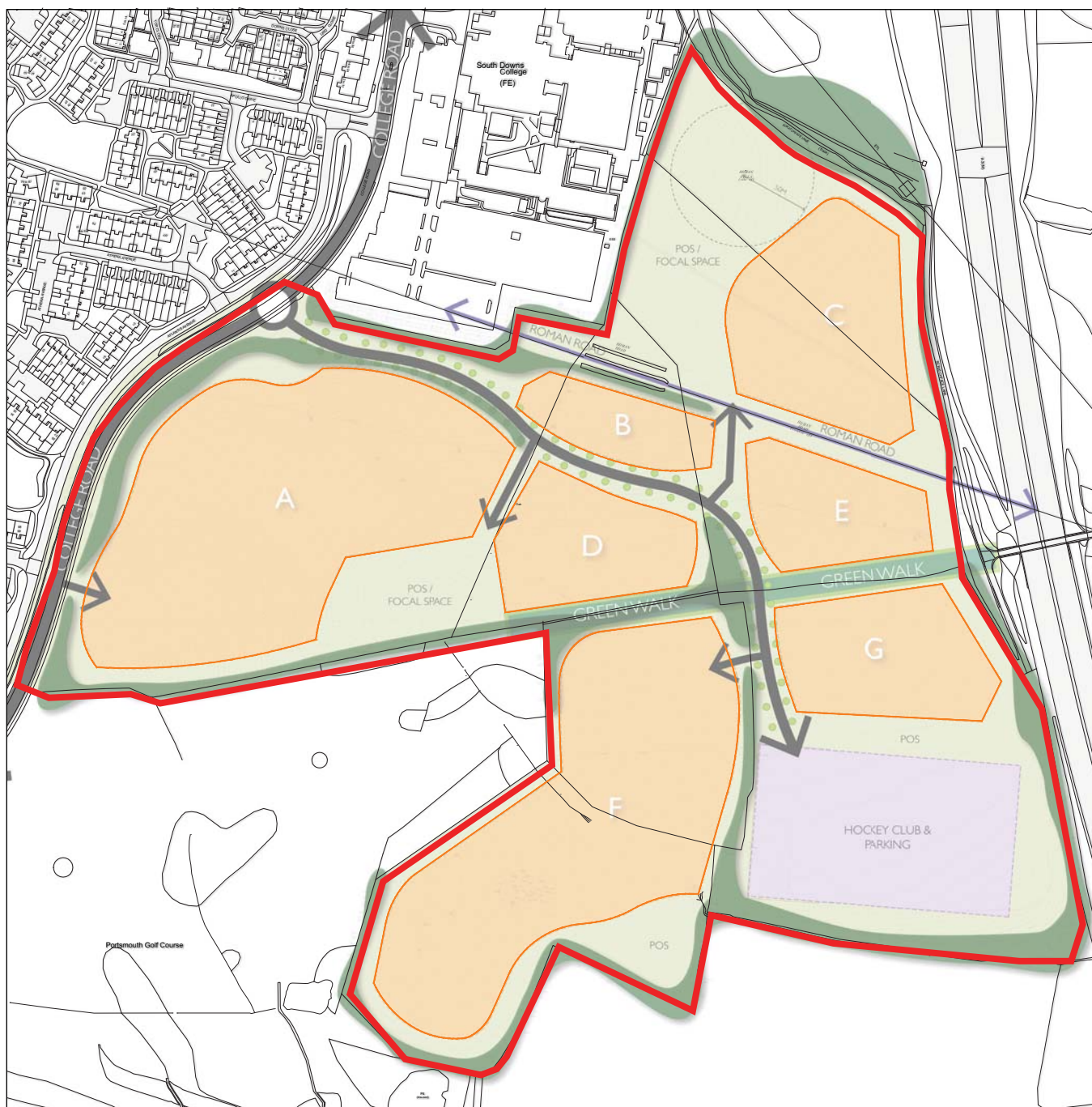
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Figure X. Interpretation of Lidar images,
Superimposed on Ordnance Survey map, 2002.

Not to scale

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Figure 17. Proposed development layout

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Plate 1. Site entrance looking south-west



Plate 2. Site looking south



Plate 3. Site looking north



Plate 4. Site looking north-west



Plate 5. Site looking east towards the site of the Roman villa (SAM)



Plate 6. Site looking south-east along projected course of Roman road

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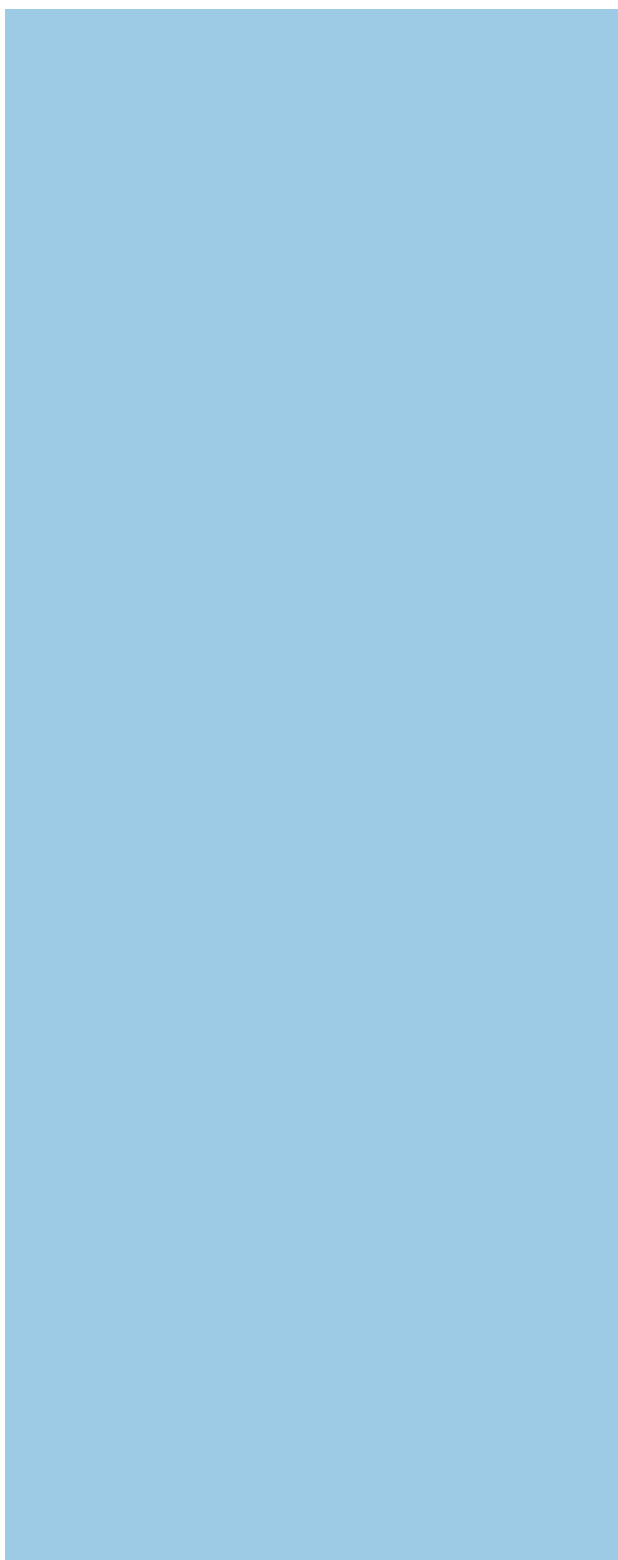
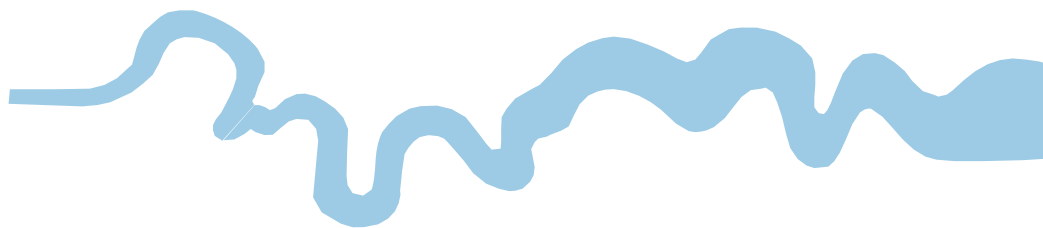
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Plates 1 to 6

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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