



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**Forty Acre Farm,
Bedhampton,
Hampshire**

April 2018

**Local Planning Authority:
Hampshire County Council**

**Site centred at:
SU 691 057**

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction and Scope of Study
- 2.0 Development Plan Framework
- 3.0 Geology and Topography
- 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background, with Assessment of Significance
(Including Historic Map Regression Exercise)
- 5.0 Site Conditions and the Proposed Development
(Likely Impact upon Heritage Assets)
- 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site Location
- Fig. 2a HER Plot (Data from Portsmouth and Hampshire HER)
- Fig. 2b HER Historic Landscape Data Plot (Data from Hampshire HER)
- Fig. 3 1585 A Coloured Chart of Portsmouth Harbour, Spithead and Part of the Isle of Wight
- Fig. 4 1611 Speed's Map of Hampshire
- Fig. 5 1751 Kitchin's Map of Hampshire
- Fig. 6 1759 Taylor's Map of Hampshire
- Fig. 7 1791 Milne's Map of Hampshire
- Fig. 8 1797 Chart of Spithead
- Fig. 9 1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing
- Fig. 10 1826 Greenwood's Map of Hampshire
- Fig. 11 1842 Bedhampton Parish Tithe Map
- Fig. 12 1868 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 13 1897 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 14 1909 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 15 1939 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 16 1963 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 17 1982 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 18 1999 Aerial Photograph
- Fig. 19 2016 Aerial Photograph
- Fig. 20 Proposed Development Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, Hampshire, has been considered for its below ground archaeological potential. Planning permission is currently being sought for residential development on the site.

In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the study site or its immediate vicinity.

In terms of relevant local designations, the site contains no designated or undesignated heritage assets currently recorded.

The site is considered to have a low potential for Palaeolithic and post-medieval, a low to moderate potential for Roman and medieval, and a moderate potential for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological evidence. The potential for Palaeolithic evidence is subject to change once a greater understanding of the underlying geology at the study site is achieved.

It is considered that the proposed development of this site is likely to have an archaeological impact, through the excavation of foundations, services and landscaping. In these circumstances, Hampshire County Council's archaeological advisor is likely to require further archaeological information in advance of development taking place, to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains and geoarchaeological potential.

It is recommended that this could be achieved through archaeological monitoring of below ground site investigation works.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS), on behalf of Barratt & David Wilson Homes.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment comprises Forty Acre Farm, in Bedhampton, Hampshire. The site is bounded to the north by Havant Road A2030, to the east by the A27 spur road, to the south by the coastal railway line between Portsmouth and Chichester, and to the west by residential development around Westways, and further enclosed fields. The site is approximately 23.2ha in extent and centred at NGR SU 691 057 (Fig. 1) and is currently in use as arable land, with part used for car boot sales during the summer months. Bedhampton Fruit Farm (Forty Acre Farm) is situated at the centre of the southern site boundary, with a tarmacked track leading to it from Havant Road.
- 1.3 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the study site or its immediate vicinity.
- 1.4 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site does not lie within an area of designated or undesignated heritage assets.
- 1.5 In accordance with relevant government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning (NPPF), and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk based assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.6 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Portsmouth and Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.7 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to review the archaeological potential of the study site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to any constraints identified.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 Legislation regarding archaeology, including Scheduled Monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Acts of 1983 and 2002.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and updated 10 April 2014 (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England in 2015: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. The second edition of GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.
- 2.4 Section 12 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 12 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 of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 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. 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.
- 2.8 A *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 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 publically 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 take 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.

2.11 In short, government policy and guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
- 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 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.

2.13 Hampshire County Council (HCC) has produced several documents to guide planning applications within the county with consideration to known and unknown heritage assets. Archaeology and Planning: Guidance for Developers (no date) outlines the process and the key points which, along with government policy, aim to guide the planning process:

1.1 IT IS EXPECTED THAT A HERITAGE STATEMENT (OR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) WILL INFORM THE APPROPRIATE PLANNING DECISIONS AND WILL SET OUT A MITIGATION STRATEGY FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PLANNING AUTHORITY. IN MOST CASES THE MITIGATION STRATEGY NOT ONLY REFLECTS THE CHARACTER OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY BUT ALSO THE NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT, THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE APPLICANT AND THEIR FLEXIBILITY OR RISK AVERSION. IT IS THEREFORE IMPORTANT THAT THE APPLICANT OR THEIR AGENT ENSURE THAT THEY ARE AWARE OF ALL THE INFLUENCING FACTORS WHEN SETTING OUT THE BEST FIT MITIGATION STRATEGY SO THAT THEY WILL HAVE ALL THESE FACTORS TO HAND WHEN MAKING DECISIONS.

2.14 The current planning system in place in the Havant Borough is the Local Plan, adopted March 2011. A draft Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 is currently being developed and reviewed, with the aim of surpassing the Local Plan 2011. This may impact upon the proposed development at a future date.

2.15 The Local Plan 2011 Havant Borough Core Strategy lays out the considerations for the management of heritage assets in the following policies:

POLICY CS11 PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE SPECIAL ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE OF HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

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, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, BUILDINGS OF LOCAL HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST.

10.30 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

THE BOROUGH HAS A RICH AND DIVERSE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, COMPRISING OVER 280 LISTED BUILDINGS, 14 CONSERVATION AREAS, ALMOST 40 HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, OVER 80 BUILDINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL IMPORTANCE. THE COUNCIL HAS CERTAIN STATUTORY DUTIES IN RESPECT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND EVEN WHERE NO ADDITIONAL STATUTORY CONTROLS EXIST, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE CASE OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, THE COUNCIL SHOULD CONSIDER THIS AS A MATERIAL CONSIDERATION IN THE DETERMINING OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

2.16 Relevant 'Saved Local Plan Policies' superseded by the Core Strategy 11.4 (as detailed above) include:

- HE11 Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Monuments of National Importance
- HE14 Archaeological Investigations.

2.17 Specific archaeological consideration for Langstone Harbour are included in the Langstone Harbour Management Plan (1997):

R46 LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANY PROPOSALS TO DISTURB LAND AND SEDIMENT WITHIN AND AROUND THE HARBOUR SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED BEFORE WORK COMMENCES.

2.18 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the study site or its immediate vicinity.

2.19 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site does not lie within an Archaeological Area or Area of Archaeological Significance as defined by Havant Borough Council.

2.20 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the study sites archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 As shown on the British Geological Survey website (Accessed on 14th March 2018), the geology underlying the study site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), having formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
- 3.1.2 Superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits – Sand, Silt and Clay – are recorded, having formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 3.1.3 Site specific geotechnical information is available from two borehole surveys conducted in 1971 (BGS, 2018). Both record silty clay (between 1.7m and 2.25m deep) overlying fragmented chalk.

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The site is located on mostly flat land at the northern end of Langstone Harbour, between Farlington and Bedhampton, Hampshire. The land is laid on a gentle decline, levelling approximately 130m to the south of the northern boundary, from c. 8m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) along the northern boundary to c. 1.7m aOD along the southern boundary.
- 3.2.2 The site is located 250m from the high tide level of Chalkdock Lake, forming the northern limit of Langstone Harbour. The A27 forms a barrier between the site and the body of water. The site is not considered as at risk from flooding and no watercourses or bodies of standing water are located on the study site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(Including Historic Map Regression Exercise)

4.1 Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	10,000 BC
Mesolithic	1,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1749
Modern	AD 1750 -	Present

4.2 Introduction

- 4.2.1 What follows is a consideration of findspots within a 1.25km radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Portsmouth and Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a map regression exercise charting the history of the site from the sixteenth century until the present day.
- 4.2.2 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck designations lie within the study area.
- 4.2.3 No finds have previously been discovered within the study site boundary. In general, the HER findspots show that the site is situated within a well-documented archaeological landscape, with evidence from the Mesolithic period through to the Second World War.
- 4.2.4 The map regression exercise indicates that the study site has been open or agricultural land throughout its documented history, since at least the early 19th century, and likely for several centuries prior.

4.3 **Palaeolithic**

- 4.3.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the period of human activity leading up to the end of the last Ice Age, and the emergence of anatomically modern human beings. Little is known about the lifestyles and activities of these people, as the only survivable direct evidence comes from the stone tools that have been recovered, often relocated from their original deposition locations by erosion and water movement, and from rare skeletal fragments and faunal remains.
- 4.3.2 The south Hampshire coast is recognised for its Palaeolithic archaeology, including artefactual remains recorded in the tidal mudflats, and also along the coastal plain (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 36). Substantial worked flint assemblages and surviving working surfaces have been excavated and researched at Red Barns, Fareham, c. 13km west of the study site, and at Boxgrove, c. 22.5km to the east. Langstone Harbour, c. 250m south of the study site, has produced little artefactual evidence of this period (Ibid: 203), although this may be attributed in part to the deposition of substantial quantities of riverine alluvium throughout prehistory concealing any remains.
- 4.3.3 The study site is situated on River Terrace Deposits, laid down by Pleistocene rivers and possibly containing Palaeolithic artefacts. Langstone, Portsmouth and Chichester Harbours were once tributaries of a broad east-west flowing river which became the Solent, and later widened into marshy estuaries (Tweed, 2000). These tributaries carved deep valleys into the underlying chalk, and later filled with riverine alluvial silt. Brickearth – Silt - deposits, renowned for their containing Palaeolithic evidence, are mapped to the immediate south of the study site, and may be present upon the site, as suggested by the boreholes detailed in paragraph 3.1.3 (BGS, 2018).
- 4.3.4 The study site lies within an area lacking in relevant research for the Palaeolithic period, and further understanding may reveal a westward continuation of the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach (M. Bates – pers. Comms.). This formation represents interglacial periods when the sea level was much higher than at present; archaeological material is extremely rare within this formation, although it has produced significant palaeo-environmental evidence (Timpany, 2009: 18).
- 4.3.5 The HER does not record any Palaeolithic findspots within the study area. A low archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic period is suggested, resulting from the wider potential of the Pleistocene environment and difficulty in predicting the location of Palaeolithic artefacts. However, the presence of Brickearth, River Gravel deposits or a raised beach formation on the site may suggest a higher potential.

4.4 **Mesolithic**

- 4.4.1 The Mesolithic period in the vicinity of the study site is represented largely by landscape studies of Langstone Harbour. At approximately 9000-7000 BC, the coastline was believed to be c. 40km to the south of the present high water mark, placing the study site within deciduous woodland crossed by numerous river channels (Allen & Gardiner, 2000). Above the site, on the chalk downs, would have roamed herds of large mammals.
- 4.4.2 Several Mesolithic findspots are recorded in the HER, primarily on the mudflats of Langstone Harbour and on North Binness Island, also located within the mudflats c. 900m to the south of the study site. The many islands in Langstone Harbour are relict land surfaces surviving the riverine and tidal erosion, the artefacts recorded representing resource gathering and tool preparation, rather than occupation, which is considered to have taken place on the higher, drier chalk fringes or downs (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 203-5; Tweed, 2000: 16).
- 4.4.3 Assemblages of flint tools, cores and waste flakes associated with tool production have been recorded on North Binness Island (19141) and on nearby mudflats (56054, 56104) between 600m and 900m from the study site, in some instances mixed with later flint artefacts. A further find, recovering through sieving, of a single flint blade c. 900m to the north of the study site has been attributed to the Mesolithic (33705).
- 4.4.4 Further findspots in the wider area have been recorded in solution hollows situated at the interface between the chalk and raised beach gravels, and buried beneath c. 10m of silt within the harbour itself (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 37 & 203).
- 4.4.5 The diaspora of Mesolithic findspots places the study site within an area of archaeological potential for this period, with a moderate potential of recovering further lithic artefacts.

4.5 **Neolithic**

- 4.5.1 From around 4000 BC, the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence, characterised as the Neolithic period. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.

- 4.5.2 The Scheduled Monument of Bevis' Grave Long Barrow is situated c. 470m to the north of the site, its construction attributed to the Neolithic period (23182). Several sherds of Neolithic pottery and the remains of an antler pick were recovered from the barrow's ditch fill. The monument has been recognised since at least the mid-18th century (Fig. 6).
- 4.5.3 A crouched inhumation of an elderly woman is recorded on North Binness Island as belonging to the Neolithic period, although no dating evidence supports this and Iron Age pottery was also discovered nearby (Bradley & Hooper, 1973: 24).
- 4.5.4 A findspot of a fragment of a later Neolithic flint axe fragment is recorded to the north of Bevis' Grave, c. 800m from the study area. Additional Neolithic flint implements have been discovered in multi-period assemblages on North Binness Island, covering the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (56054, 56104), and two Neolithic flint scrapers were found separately, also on North Binness Island (19142). Additional findspots of flint tools are recorded in Farlington Marshes, c. 900m to the south-west of the study area.
- 4.5.5 The findspots within the study area and the presence of a surviving Neolithic burial monument place the site within an occupied Neolithic landscape. As in the preceding Mesolithic period, the area containing the study site is likely to have been on the periphery of occupation, utilised for resource gathering (Allen & Gardiner). Although the likelihood of encountering below ground features is limited, the potential for encountering further individual findspots is to be considered as moderate.

4.6 **Bronze Age**

- 4.6.1 The Bronze Age is typically defined by technological advances in metallurgy, particularly bronze, appearing in the archaeological record. This period sees an expansion of farming and enclosure begun in the preceding Neolithic period, and further departure from the transient, hunter-gatherer societies of the Mesolithic.
- 4.6.2 By 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society. The study site itself is located slightly north beyond a defined Bronze Age urnfield area, where five crude urns have been discovered within their original contexts in the foreshore mud (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 210).

- 4.6.3 A clear focus of Bronze Age activity is present on the islands within Langstone Harbour. North Binness Island, c. 900m to the south of the study site, has had recorded several cremation urns (19143, 56111), flint tools and arrowheads (19148), fragments of briquetage (19155), and bronze slag (19156) are recorded here on the HER. Nearby undated earthworks may also date from this period (Historic England, 2018). Once again, the artefactual assemblage is not representative of occupation, instead dominated by ad hoc tool production of a non-domestic nature (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 206).
- 4.6.4 Further findspots of flint scrapers and pottery c. 650m to the north (23287), and pottery c. 600m to the east (23489) and c. 600m north-west (23280), confirm the study site's location in an active Bronze Age landscape, involving hunting, metalworking and salt production. There is no evidence of the area being a coastal environment at this time, as the sea level had yet to reach a height sufficient to inundate the gradually silting river valleys and marshlands, although it was within accessible distance (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 205).
- 4.6.5 The study site located c. 900m north from the recorded focus of Bronze Age activity on North Binness Island, however, the area of occupation is believed to be to the north of the rivers preceding Langstone Harbour, towards the chalk downs north of the site. Accordingly, the potential for encountering archaeological evidence of the Bronze Age is to be considered as moderate.

4.7 **Iron Age**

- 4.7.1 Just as the Bronze Age is characterised by advances in metallurgy, so the Iron Age is identified as the period where iron becomes evident in the archaeological record. It is also seen as a period of significant cultural change, with the expansion of pre-existing settlements and new settlement types, suggestive of increasingly hierarchical societies.
- 4.7.2 By this period, the flooding of the local rivers, caused by a combination of silting and sea level increases, is believed to have produced the beginnings of lateral erosion and saltmarshes that lead to the formation of the present Langstone harbour (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 214).
- 4.7.3 The focus of Iron age activity within the study area has largely translocated from the marshlands south of the site, to the higher, drier chalk downs at the easternmost limit of the Portsdown Hills, reflecting this geographical development. Cropmarks c. 600m to

the north of the site (23176, 23282-23285) have been associated with Iron Age field enclosures, and sherds of pottery, 'pot boilers', beads and animal bone suggest nearby settlement (23267, 23283, 33712). Several Iron Age features were exposed during widening of Gillman Road in 1967, including overlapping lynchets, a boundary bank and two ditches (EPM21).

4.7.4 Hearths dated to the Iron Age (23241, 23490) are attributed to salt production, c. 400-500m to the east of the study site. A temple site and univallate hill are documented on Hayling Island c. 3.3km to the south-east of the study site, although the predominant activity in the Langstone Harbour area is salt manufacturing (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 215).

4.7.5 The study site is located between theoretical areas of occupation, agriculture and industry in the Iron Age period, and therefore archaeological potential for further evidence should be considered as moderate.

4.8 **Roman**

4.4.1 The Roman period traditionally begins in Britain with the invasion of 43 AD. In reality, continental trading, and the exchange of ideas, culture, goods and materials, had been taking place for centuries before this. Roman culture is often easily distinguishable in the archaeological record from its predecessors, for the more advanced technology and higher quality of artefacts and settlement planning. Being situated on the south coast, with several natural harbours now formed, Roman influence likely came to Hampshire at an early date.

4.4.2 The route of the Roman road between Chichester and Winchester runs along the northern limit of the 1.25km study area radius. A section of this was recorded in 1953 c. 890m to the north-east of the site. A second road, running between Chichester and Bittern, Southampton, is believed to run the course of the present A27/M27 (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 40).

4.4.3 The remains of a Roman villa were discovered in the village of Langstone, c. 2km to the east of the study site (Tweed, 2000: 21) and the exceptionally preserved villa of Fishbourne Palace is located c. 14.3km to the east.

4.4.4 The focus of occupation in the study area continues on from that of the Iron Age, although the evidence is much reduced in frequency and intensity. Several findspots, including a coin (23270) and pottery sherds (23323, 33708) are recorded to the north

of the study site, within the area of Iron Age activity. Several recorded features are also attributed to this Iron Age-Roman transitional period, including pits, gullies and possible ploughed-out barrows (MPM122, EPM49, MPM1008).

- 4.4.5 Two Roman coins, from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, were discovered on the study site close to one another (PAS: HAMP-BB66C8, HAMP-BA5125).
- 4.4.6 Roman finds are also recorded from North Binness Island, including pottery sherds and fragments of building materials (Allen & Gardiner, 2000).
- 4.4.7 Although the recorded evidence of the Roman period is sparse within the study area, the site lies within a recognised Roman landscape, once again on the margins of occupation. The potential for further Roman archaeology should therefore be considered as low to moderate.

4.5 **Anglo-Saxon & Medieval**

- 4.5.1 After the withdrawal of the Roman military from Britain in 410, incursions and integration of northern European tribes with the native, Romanised Britons took place. This period saw the economic decline and depopulation of urban centres, as inhabitants translocated to surrounding rural areas.
- 4.5.2 Two Saxon burials, possibly dating from the 7th century, were discovered at the west end of the southern ditch flanking Bevis' Grave (see Section 4.5.2), and 71 Christian graves, containing 88 individuals and dating from the 8th and 9th centuries were revealed at the eastern end, with assorted grave goods (23182). In addition, traces of a possible Saxon churchyard have been noted within Bedhampton, including several possible graves (23368).
- 4.5.3 Farlington, as the nearest settlement to the site, is not mentioned in documentary sources until 1186 as *Ferlington*, becoming *Farlington* from the 13th century onwards. It is believed to have stemmed from the Old English *fearnlea(G)ingatun*; a farm associated with a place called *fearnleah* (bracken clearing) (Coates, 1989: 77). The medieval manor of Farlington is described as being leased out by the king to various tenants from the late 12th century (VCH, 1908). Farlington is described as a deserted medieval village in 1972 (Beresford & Hurst), and must have been repopulated thereafter (see Section 4.6.8).

- 4.5.4 An S-shaped boundary to the west of the churchyard of St Andrew's, Farlington, is indicative of ridge and furrow ploughing. The 12th century origin of the church suggests it was located within arable fields (HCC, nd.).
- 4.5.5 Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks have also been recorded on North Binness Island (WA, 2011). This demonstrates that the tidal fluctuations in the medieval period did not reach as far inland as they do today.
- 4.5.6 Bedhampton, located 900m to the north-east of the site, can trace its origins to ecclesiastical records of 837 AD. Domesday records Bedhampton in 1086 as possessing 26 households, with two mills, two salthouses and a church, under the lordship of Hugh of Port – a landowner of a significant number of estates in Hampshire at the time. Bedhampton is recorded as *Betametone*, possibly meaning 'farmstead of the dwellers where beet is grown' (Mills, 2011).
- 4.5.7 A coin from Edward III's reign (1327-1377) and a medieval harness pendant have been recovered from the study site (PAS: SUSS-7725D2, SUSS-BEBB77).
- 4.5.8 Activity in the Langstone Harbour area during the medieval period is principally focussed on salt production, however, tentative evidence of oyster farming has also been recorded (Allen & Gardiner, 2000: 40). It is likely that the area also provided a source of fish and wildfowl.
- 4.5.9 Recorded evidence indicates that the study site is located within the medieval landscape, with a possible Saxon core at Bedhampton. The study site likely lay within agricultural land associated with Bedhampton, Farlington, or both. Modern agricultural activity upon the site has likely removed any medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, but this and manuring provide a low to moderate potential of encountering residual artefactual remains from the medieval period.

4.6 **Post Medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)**

- 4.6.1 Both neighbouring settlements of Bedhampton and Farlington are present on the earliest available map (1585, Fig. 3), indicating some degree of importance in the sparsely populated landscape.
- 4.6.2 Two silver coins and a token have been recovered from the study site, dating from the post-medieval period (PAS: SUSS-B34F01, SUSS-BBA803, SUSS-BDC084).

- 4.6.3 Maps from 1611 to 1797 (Figs. 4-8), show the site along a changeable coastline, between the two small settlements. The first depiction of structures and an access track relating to the present Forty Acre Farm dates to 1797 (Fig. 9). The study site is located across several fields to the north of tidal mudflats.
- 4.6.4 Greenwood's 1826 Hampshire map (Fig. 10) again depicts the farm buildings, in addition to two further tracks to the east also leading south from Havant Road, through the site to the marshes at the top of Langstone Harbour. A kiln is also labelled on the Greenwood map, on land to the east now likely beneath the A27 spur road.
- 4.6.5 The 1842 Bedhampton Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 11) details the uses of the plots of land associated with the farm: arable land (plots 3-5, 11-14), homestead (plot 9), and marsh pasture (part of plot 7). The plots adjoining Chalkdock Lake are described as marsh pasture (plots 6, 7, 15, 17).
- 4.6.6 In 1847, the London, Brighton and South Coast railway line was built slightly to the south of the historic core of Bedhampton. This line extended along the edge of the tidal marshes, and forms the southern boundary of the present study site (Fig. 12). Access from Forty Acre Farm to the mudflats is enabled by a passage over the rails, however, the study site is hereafter separated from tidal effects and influences.
- 4.6.7 The eastern-most of the Palmerston forts built in the 1860s, Fort Purbrook (Scheduled Monument 1092134), is located slightly beyond the study area, but the covered way associated with the fort, and also protected by its designation, extends into the study area at the north-west.
- 4.6.8 By 1908, the parish of Farlington was composed only of the church and rectory, Farlington House, and one or two other houses south of the Portsmouth to Havant road (VCH, 1908).
- 4.6.9 For almost a century between 1868 and 1963, very little change took place on the study site (Figs. 12-16). The high-water margin also remains in the same location during this period. Figure 15 shows the expansion of Bedhampton toward the study site by 1939, and Figure 16 shows extensive post-war expansion of both Bedhampton and Farlington by 1963.
- 4.6.10 Several monuments are recorded in the HER dating to the Second World War, close to the north, west and south of the study site. These include spigot mortar emplacements

(65065, 65066), a camp (65067), and two sites for 'Q-lights', used to simulate urban occupation (60102, 38271).

4.6.11 The final major development affecting the study site came with the construction of the A3 (M) and A27 spur road to the south and east by 1982 (Fig. 17). The route of the latter cuts across former arable land associated with Forty Acre Farm, and a large bank had been constructed to carry the road, necessitating some reclamation of land from the mudflats to the south of the study site.

4.6.12 Both settlements of Bedhampton and Farlington experienced expansion in the post-medieval and early modern periods, as demonstrated by the map regression exercise. However, little development or change of use took place within the study site, other than the infrastructure developments. Aerial photographs from 1999 to 2016 (Figs. 18 & 19) demonstrate the continued use of the study site for agricultural purposes. Accordingly, the archaeological potential for significant post-medieval archaeology is to be considered as low.

4.7 **Assessment of Significance**

4.7.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (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.

4.7.2 No relevant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded on or in close proximity to the study site.

4.7.3 While it is possible that previously unknown archaeological remains may be present within the study site boundary, the balance of probability is that these will be of purely local significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

(Likely Impact upon Heritage Assets)

5.1 Site Conditions

- 5.1.1 The study site currently comprises several agricultural fields, bordered and divided by mature hedges and trees. Bedhampton Fruit Farm (formerly Forty Acre Farm) is located approximately at the centre of the southern boundary, with a hardened access track leading to it from the A2030 Havant Road. Part of the site is used during the summer months for car boot sales, the remainder used as arable land, primarily for fruit and vegetables.
- 5.1.2 The site is expected to have been exploited for arable farming for a number of centuries and this process is considered likely to have had a moderate to severe impact on any below ground archaeological remains. In addition, before the construction of the A27 road to the south, the site would have been exposed to the tidal fluctuations of Langstone Harbour and the Solent. Tidal erosion may, therefore, have impacted upon any below ground archaeology present on the site, or deposited or removed artefacts thereon.

5.2 The Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 The proposed residential development comprises 320 detached and semi-detached residential units, a care home, access roads between units, allotments, and areas of open space to the south and east, including a biodiversity area (Fig. 20). The development has yet to be approved and is subject to change.
- 5.2.2 It is considered that development would involve the cutting of foundations, services and landscaping of the site, all of which have the potential to impact below ground archaeological remains, if present. If landscaping and other works are not to be undertaken in the areas allotted to open space, any below ground archaeology in these areas is not considered at risk.

5.3 Review of potential development upon Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 The proposed development will not impact any designated heritage assets.
- 5.3.2 Based on current evidence, no below ground archaeological remains are known to exist within the area of the site. This assessment indicates a low potential for

Palaeolithic and post-medieval, a low to moderate potential for Roman and medieval, and a moderate potential for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological evidence. The potential for Palaeolithic evidence is subject to change once a greater understanding of the underlying geology at the study site is achieved.

- 5.3.3 The study site is situated at the northern end of Langstone Harbour, which landscape studies argue did not assume its current form as a substantial tidal inlet until the early Iron Age (Allen & Gardiner, 2000). Beforehand, it was characterised by several river valleys, whose gradual silting up, combined with sea level rises, caused the eventual inundation.
- 5.3.4 The impact of medieval and post-medieval ploughing, modern infrastructure development and tidal fluctuations have the potential to have severely affected the survival of any below ground archaeological remains. However, the deposition of tidal and estuarine silts and sands may have created a protective layer over early archaeological remains, particularly from the Mesolithic-Bronze Age periods.
- 5.3.5 It is considered that the proposed development of this site is likely to have an archaeological impact, through the excavation of foundations, services and landscaping. Areas proposed for open land are considered not at risk if they are not to be disturbed below the ground surface. In these circumstances, Hampshire County Council's archaeological advisor is likely to require further archaeological mitigation measures following planning consent secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, Hampshire, has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 There are no designated or undesignated heritage assets currently recorded within the study site.
- 6.4 The site is considered to have a low potential for Palaeolithic and post-medieval, a low to moderate potential for Roman and medieval, and a moderate potential for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological evidence. The potential for Palaeolithic evidence is subject to change once a greater understanding of the underlying geology at the study site is achieved.
- 6.5 It is considered that the proposed development of this site is likely to have an archaeological impact, through the excavation of foundations, services and landscaping. In these circumstances, Hampshire County Council's archaeological advisor is likely to require further archaeological information in advance of development taking place, to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains and geoarchaeological potential.
- 6.6 It is recommended that this could be achieved through archaeological monitoring of below ground site investigation works.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

Hampshire County Council
Hampshire Record Office
British History Online
Portsmouth City Council
The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)
M. Bates – Personal Communication.

2. **Internet**

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<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
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3. **Bibliographic**

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4. **Cartographic**

1585 Coloured Chart of Portsmouth Harbour, Spithead and Part of the Isle of Wight (unknown author)

1611 Speed's Map of Hampshire

1751 Kitchin's Map of Hampshire

1759 Taylor's Map of Hampshire

1791 Milne's Map of Hampshire

1797 Chart of Spithead (unknown author)

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1826 Greenwood's Map of Hampshire

1842 Bedhampton Parish Tithe Map

1868 Ordnance Survey

1897 Ordnance Survey

1909 Ordnance Survey

1939 Ordnance Survey

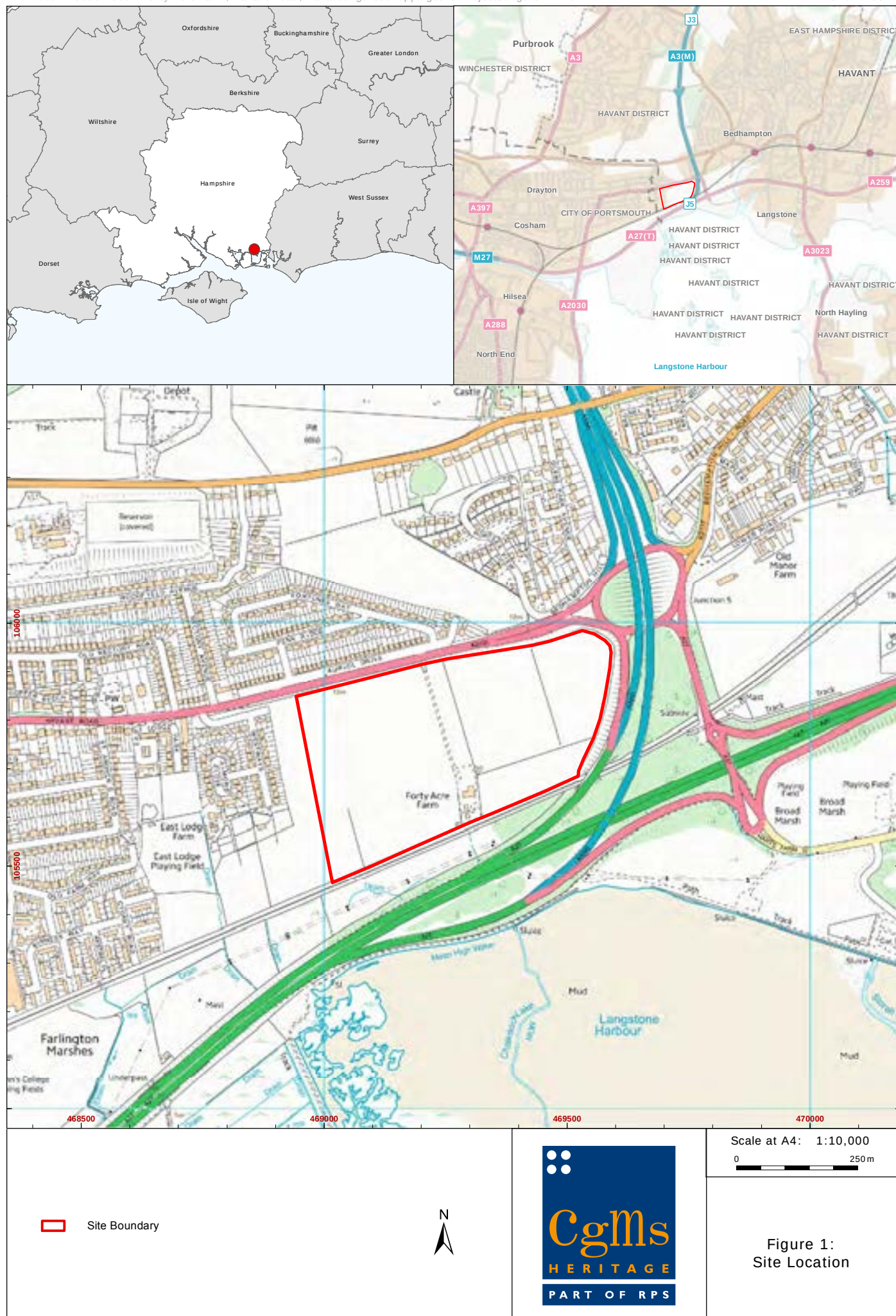
1963 Ordnance Survey

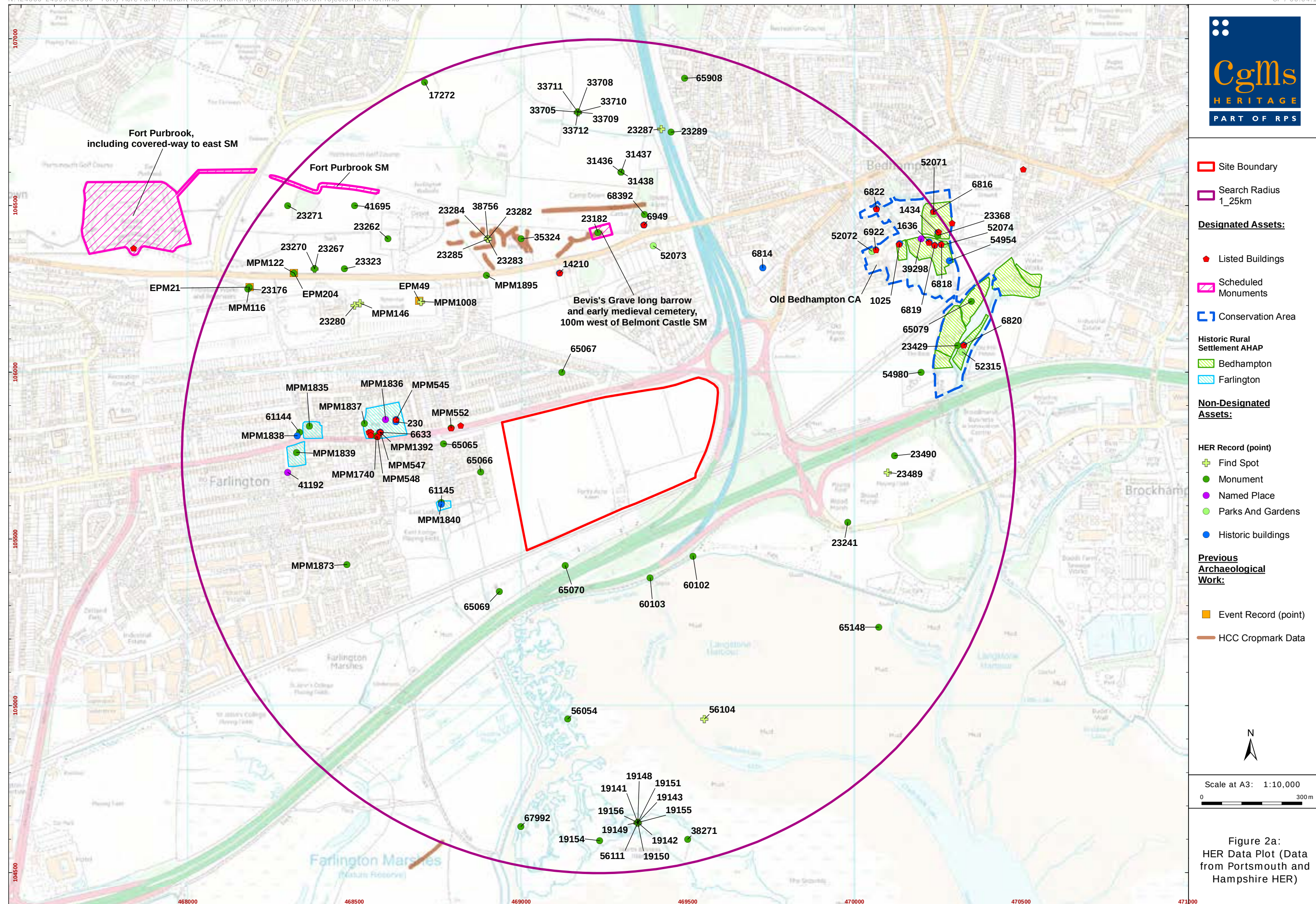
1982 Ordnance Survey

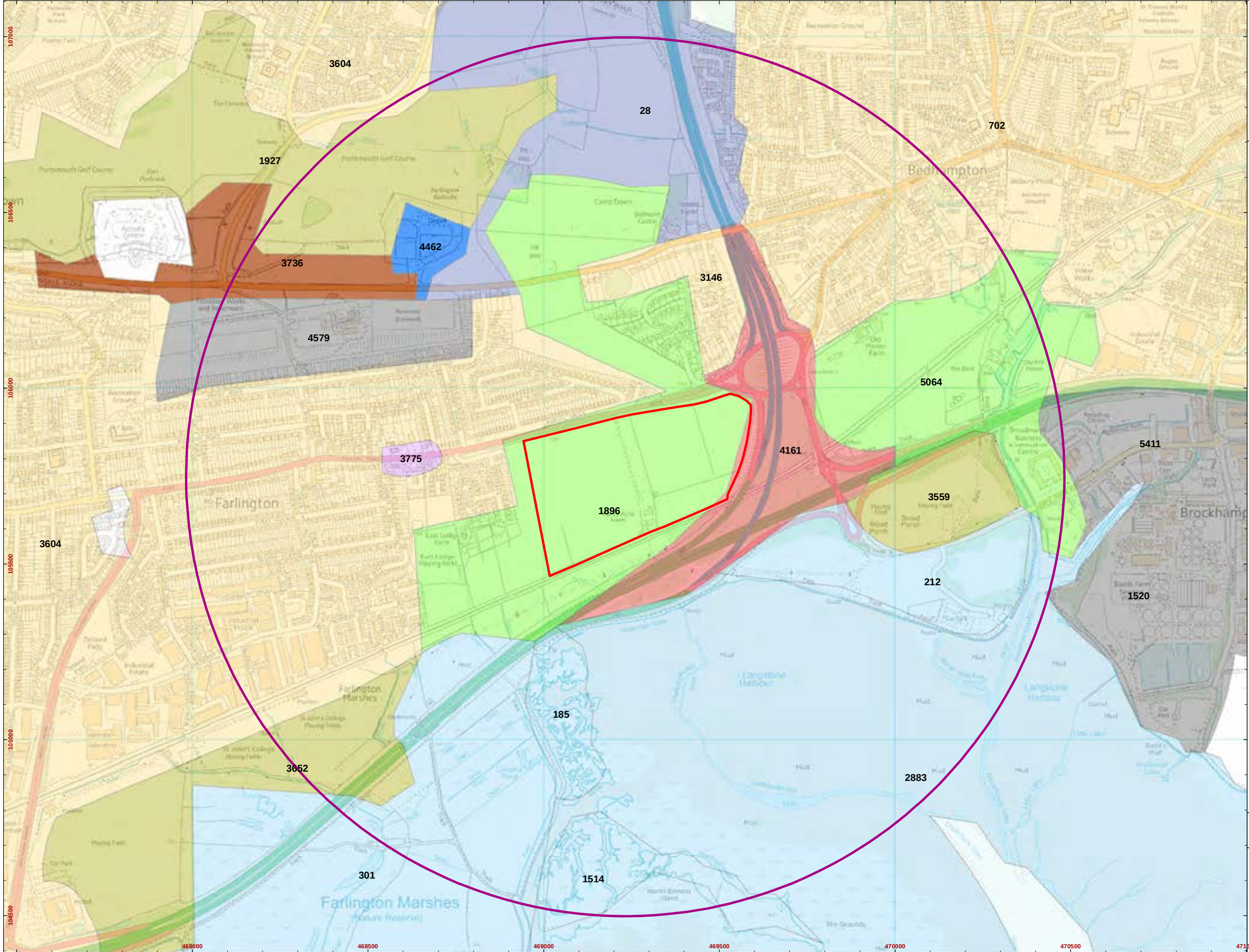
5. **Aerial Photographs**

1999 Aerial Photograph

2016 Aerial Photograph







- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1.25km
- Historic Landscape Types
 - Coastal
 - Communications
 - Defence
 - Downland
 - Industry
 - Old Settlement
 - Parliamentary fields
 - Recent Settlement
 - Recreation
 - Small wavy



Scale at A3: 1:10,000
0 300m

Figure 2b:
HER Historic Landscape
Data Plot (Data from
Hampshire HER)



Site Boundary		Not to Scale: Illustrative Only Figure 3: 1585 Coloured Chart of Portsmouth Harbour, Spithead and Part of the Isle of Wight
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○ Site Boundary		Not to Scale: Illustrative Only Figure 4: 1611 Speed's Map of Hampshire
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 Site Boundary 		Not to Scale: Illustrative Only
		Figure 5: 1751 Kitchin's Map of Hampshire



Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 6:
1759 Taylor's Map of
Hampshire



 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 7:
1791 Milne's Map of
Hampshire

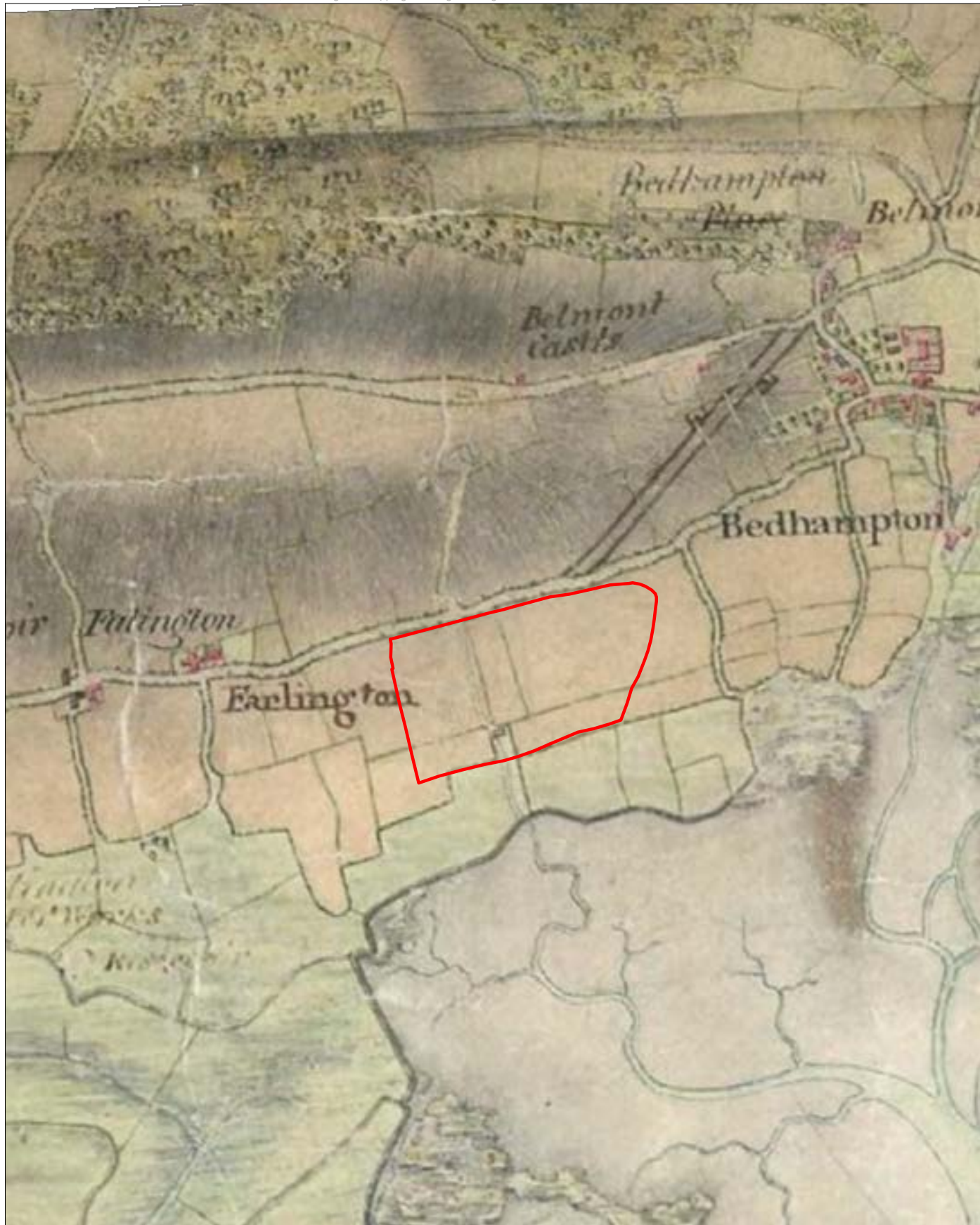


Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 8:
1797 Chart of Spithead

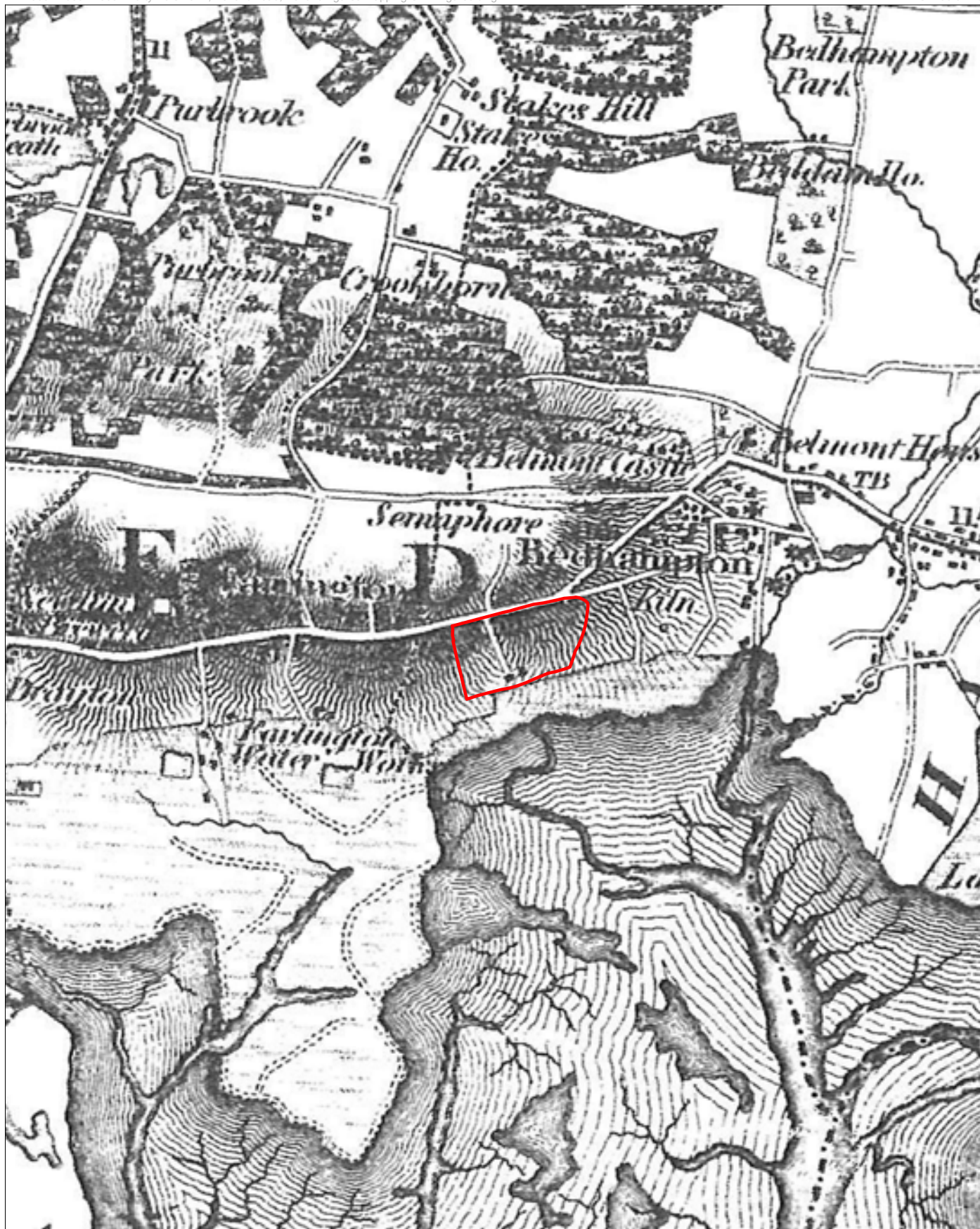


Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 9:
1797 Ordnance Survey
Drawing



Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 10:
1826 Greenwood's Map of
Hampshire



 Site Boundary

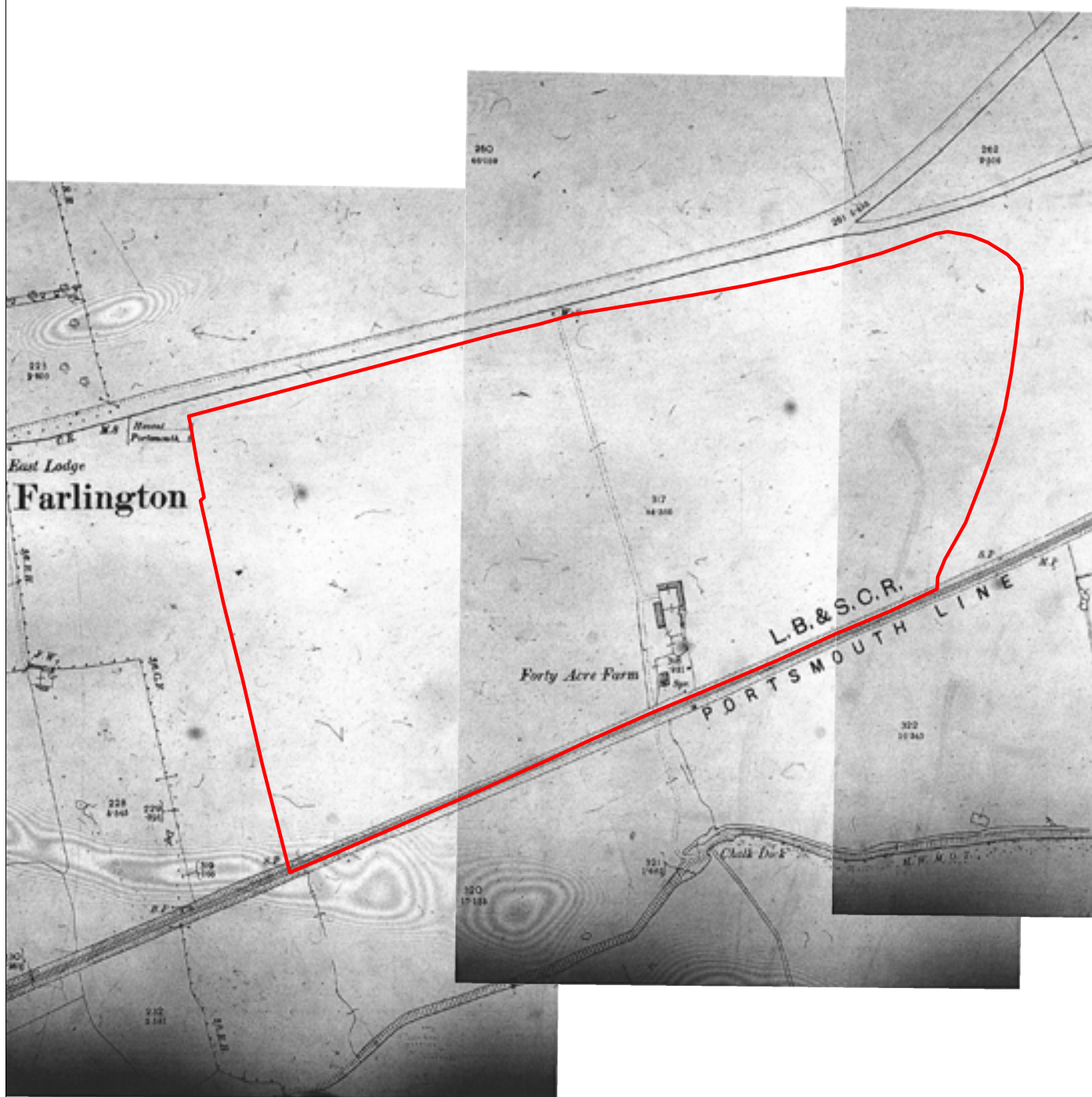


0 100 m
1:5,000 at A4

Figure 11:
1842 Bedhampton Parish
Tithe



Site Boundary		0100 m 1:5,000 at A4 Figure 12: 1868 Ordnance Survey
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 Site Boundary



0 100 m
1:5,000 at A4

Figure 13:
1897 Ordnance Survey

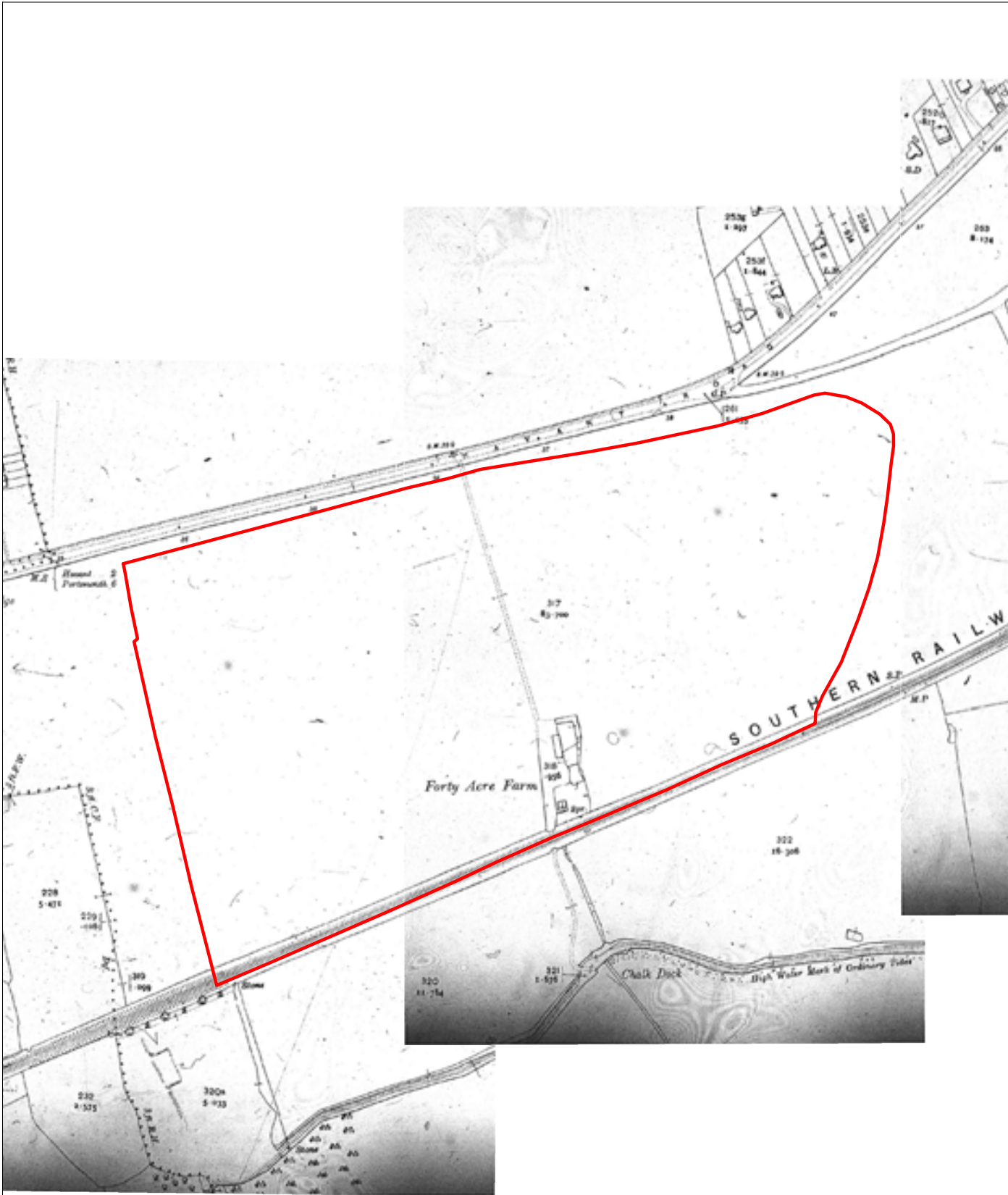


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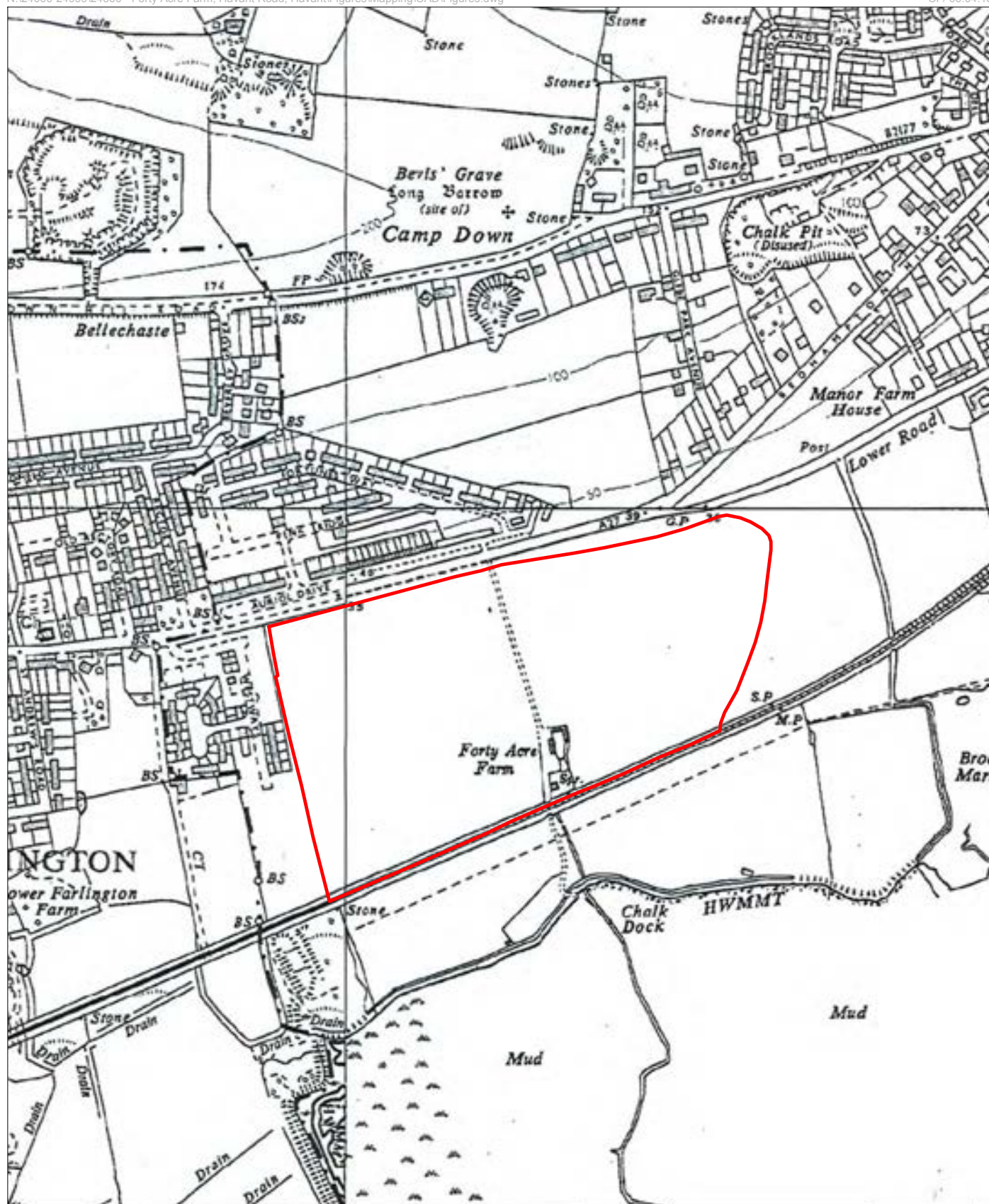


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Figure 14:
1909 Ordnance Survey



Site Boundary		0100 m 1:5,000 at A4 Figure 15: 1939 Ordnance Survey
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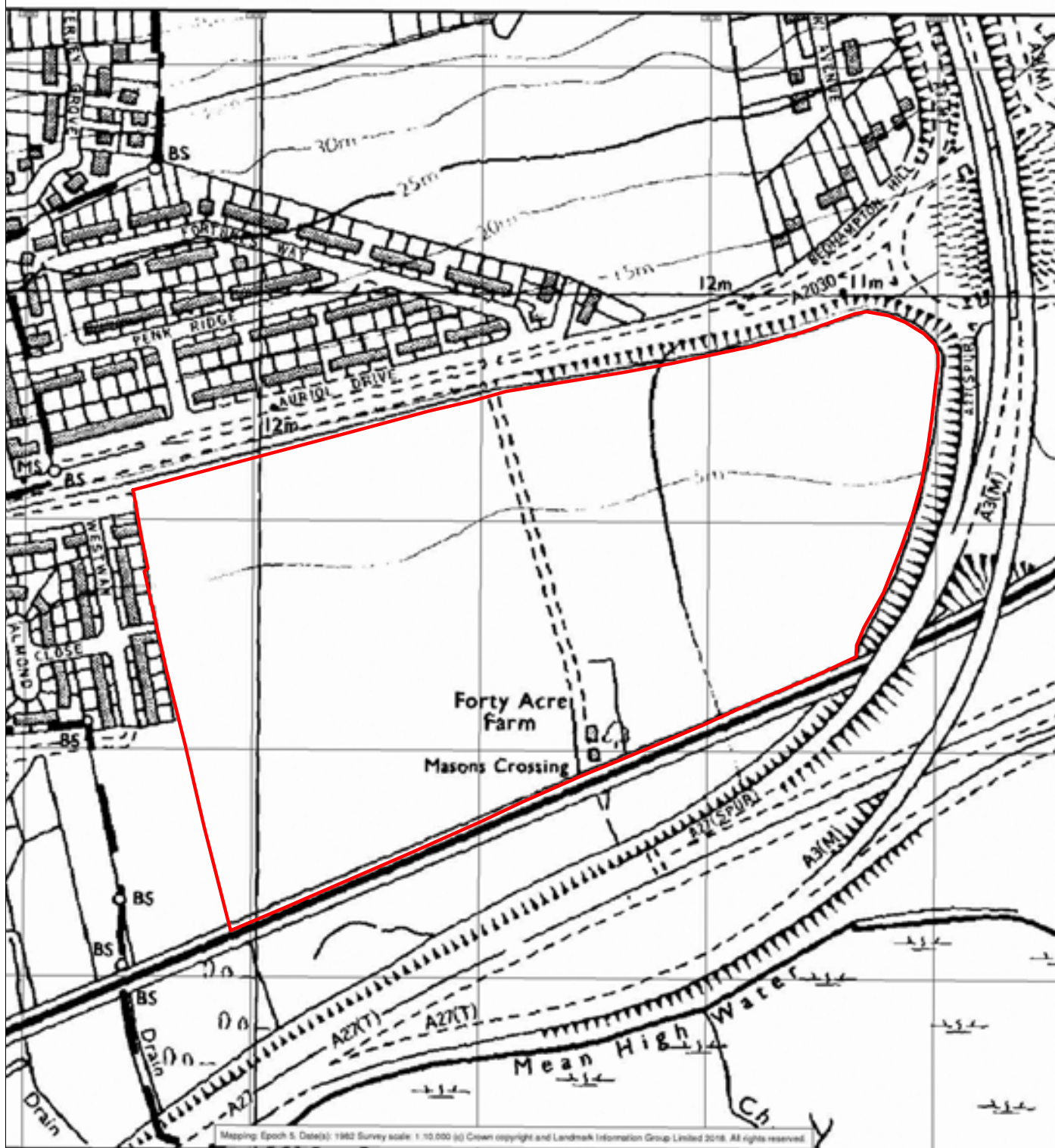


 Site Boundary



0 200 m
1:7,500 at A4

Figure 16:
1963 Ordnance Survey



Site Boundary



0 100 m

1:5,000 at A4

Figure 17:
1982 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary



0 100 m
1:4,000 at A4

Figure 18:
1999 Aerial Photograph



 Site Boundary



0 100 m
1:4,000 at A4

Figure 19:
2016 Aerial Photograph



 Site Boundary



0 100 m
1:4,000 at A4

Figure 20:
Proposed Development Plan

