

Allen Archaeology Ltd

**SPECIFICATION FOR A FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:
LAND OFF BARTONS ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE**

Planning Reference:	APP/19/00007
Client:	Redrow Homes
National Grid Reference:	SU 7333 0805
Date:	25th November 2020
AAL Site Code:	HABR 20

1.0 Summary

This document is the specification for an archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey of land off Barton's Road, Havant, Hampshire, which will be undertaken as a condition of planning consent for a residential development. The site works and reporting will conform to current national guidelines as set out in *'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation'* (English Heritage 2008), *'The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations'* (Gaffney et.al. 2002) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *'Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey'* (CIfA 2014).

2.0 Site Location

Havant is located in the administrative district of Havant Borough Council, approximately 28km east-southeast of the centre of Southampton. The proposed development area comprises a c.2.6ha block of agricultural land on the northeast edge of the town, located to the north of Bartons Road. The site centres on NGR SU 7333 0805.

The bedrock geology comprises London Clay Formation clay, silt and sand, overlain in the eastern part of the site by superficial head deposits of clay and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The response to geophysics over London Clays and over the superficial gravels and clays can be poor, but is highly variable (English Heritage 2008).

3.0 Planning Background

Planning permission has been granted by Havant Borough Council for *'Outline Application for access with all other matters reserved, for up to 72 new homes plus associated green infrastructure including community orchard'* (Reference DC/19/01217/PLF). As a condition of planning consent, the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, advising Havant Borough Council has recommended a programme of archaeological evaluation, in order to provide further information concerning the nature and extent of the archaeological resource, and to provide information to allow the planning authority to make a reasoned decision as to whether any further intrusive investigations will be required to establish any mitigation measures that may be appropriate. The County Archaeologist requested trial trenching, the client has opted to also undertake geophysical of the site to inform the subsequent trial trenching.

The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being *'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies in an area of some archaeological interest. Early prehistoric activity has been recorded in the study area in the form of occasional Palaeolithic implements, as well as a possible temporary camp at Wakeford's Copse, to the northwest of the site (Hampshire Historic Environment Record Reference (hereafter HHER)).

Roman activity is fairly well represented, with a number of find spots in the area, including pottery scatters and metal finds (HHER References 23365, 23421, 23422, 23473). Possible kiln sites are noted in the area around Rowlands Castle, to the north of the site, as well as a possible villa near Wakeford's Copse, to the northwest (Enlander 2014).

There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site, but the place name Havant is Old English in origin, meaning 'Hama's spring' (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Hampshire/Havant/>), and the church of St. Thomas a Beckett, in the southern part of the town has Anglo-Saxon origins. In the Domesday Book, Havant is recorded as land of the Bishop of Winchester, both before and after 1066, and was populated by 20 villagers, as well as including two mills and three salthouses (<https://opendomesday.org/place/SU7106/havant/>).

Evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity is limited. The site lies outside the settled area of the town, and was within the royal estate of the Forest of Bere (HCC 2012). It is likely the forest was gradually cleared during the post-medieval period, becoming enclosed for agriculture and for clay pits for brick making.

Trial trenching was undertaken immediately to the west of the site in advance of a residential development (Douglas 2016). Seven trenches were excavated on the site, and were largely devoid of archaeological remains other than an undated pit and undated ditch.

Trial trenching undertaken to the south of Bartons Road, comprising 50 trenches, exposed a number of features of late Iron Age to Roman date, comprising pits and possible enclosure ditches, mostly in the central and northern parts of the site (Marshall 2018).

5.0 Methodology

The geophysical survey will consist of a detailed gradiometer survey of the entire development area, extending to approximately 2.6ha.

The fieldwork will be carried out by a team of two experienced geophysicists from AAL over a period of two working days, commencing at a date yet to be agreed, provisionally in December 2020. The survey areas will be accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. This will accurately 3D plot the areas of investigation and tie it into the National Grid.

The survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer with an onboard automatic DL601 data logger. This instrument is a highly stable magnetometer which utilises two vertically aligned fluxgates, one positioned 1m above the other. This arrangement is then duplicated and separated by a 1m cross bar. The 1m vertical spacing of the fluxgates provides for deeper anomaly detection capabilities than 0.5m spaced fluxgates. The dual arrangement allows for rapid assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. Data storage from the two fluxgate pairs is automatically combined into one file and stored using the onboard data logger.

Data collection will be undertaken in a zig-zag traverse pattern, using a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m.

The fieldwork and reporting will be carried out in accordance with the procedures in '*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*' (English Heritage 2008) and '*The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations: IfA Paper 6*' (Gaffney et. al. 2002).

6.0 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

On completion of site operations each day, the survey results will be processed and reviewed.

On completion of the entire survey, a fully illustrated text will then be prepared that will contain the following information: -

- Aims and objectives
- Site location and description
- Geology, soils and land use
- Planning background
- Archaeological and historical background
- Overall plan of the site showing surveyed areas, accurately located to the national grid
- Detailed survey results and interpretation
- Survey location information
- Plans showing detailed and summary interpretation of results, including both processed and unprocessed data and xy trace plots
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria
- A review of the effectiveness of the methodology

The timescale for completion of the post-excavation works is 2 days, with the reporting to be completed in 2 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

7.0 Archive

The documentation and records generated by the survey will be assembled in accordance with the national guidance set out in '*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*' (AAF 2011). The archive will be submitted to the Hampshire Cultural Trust within 12 months of the completion of the project. A museum accession code has been requested and a response is awaited.

8.0 Report Dissemination

The report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, and digital copies will be sent to the client, to the Local Planning Authority, and to the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, advising Havant Borough Council. A summary account on the results of the investigation in the form of an OASIS form will be forwarded to the ADS in York following the completion of the works.

9.0 Curatorial Monitoring

The County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, advising Havant Borough Council will be kept informed of developments during the scheme by AAL. It is recognised that they may visit the site during the fieldwork element to monitor the archaeological work and confirm that the archaeological works are being done to the highest possible standard. Internal monitoring will be by the author of this specification.

10.0 Variations to the Proposed Scheme of Works

Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation from the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, advising Havant Borough Council.

Should any further investigation be required beyond the scope of this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

11.0 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in a way that complies with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice. Employees of Allen Archaeology Limited will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy, with senior staff responsible for monitoring compliance with health and safety requirements and legislation.

The archaeological site supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that all on-site archaeological work is carried out in a safety-conscious, sensible and responsible manner with due regard for the relevant health and safety requirements and legislation. All staff involved in the scheme will be provided with a Risk Assessment document prior to commencement of site operations.

12.0 Insurances

Allen Archaeology maintains Employers Liability Insurance to £10,000,000.00, Public Liability Insurance to £5,000,000.00 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to £2,000,000.00. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied upon request.

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14.0 References

AAF, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

Douglas, C., 2016, *Archaeological evaluation report. Land at Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire*, Archaeology South-East report number 2016071

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HCC, 2012, *Hampshire county integrated character assessment, 2F: The Forest of Bere East*, URL: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/hampshire-integratedcharacter-assessment.htm>

Marshall, K., 2018, *Land south of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire. An archaeological evaluation*, Pre-Construct Archaeology report number 13235