

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

Environmental Statement Volume 4 - Appendices

Appendix A8 Historic Environment

A8.7 Pipeline Archaeological Management Plan

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

14/05/24

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Document history

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Introduction

- 1.1. This technical note provides an update to the existing Havant Thicket Archaeological Management Plan (AMP, Appendix 8.6) for the purposes of consideration for the pipeline linking Havant Thicket Reservoir to the pumping station at Bedhampton.
- 1.2. This document should be read in conjunction with Chapter 8 - Historic Environment, of the Revised Environmental Statement, the AMP and supplementary documents, namely the Desk-Based Assessment prepared for the reservoir (Appendix 8.2).
- 1.3. For the purposes of this update, the 200m study applied to the pipeline in the Environmental Statement (ES) is considered sufficient, however the wider study area applied to the Reservoir site is also taken into consideration.
- 1.4. Most of the pipeline will be installed via micro drilling which will greatly limit the potential impacts. However, the eight shaft locations, used for the pipeline installation and the locations of open cut trenching are where any potential impacts are likely to occur. These areas will be the most likely to require archaeological management.

Site location, geology, and topography

- 1.5. The pipeline corridor extends from Portsmouth Water's pumping station in Bedhampton, running north through Havant, around the Havant Borough Council playing fields next to Havant Rugby Club, then north along Hermitage Stream before turning northeast to loosely follow the route of Riders Lane Stream before entering the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area/ Leigh Park through which it passes to reach the reservoir.
- 1.6. The geology of the area according to The British Geological Survey has bedrock geology composed of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk Formations - Chalk. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. The superficial deposits are composed of Riverine Terrace Deposits - Sand, silt and clay. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.
- 1.7. The topography of Havant averages 8-10m above sea level. The underlying geology is composed mainly of tertiary sands, sandy clays and gravels, as well as some narrow valleys underlain by periglacial clay (Head) deposits giving rise to poor quality acidic soils and a range of mainly poor, light or slowly permeable soils¹. The landform is undulating with some steep valleys and low ridges and numerous surface streams and ditches. The soils are primarily non-intensively farmed pastureland with interspersed heathland, poor grassland and woodland. A landscape composed of 30% deciduous woodland, 25% unimproved neutral grassland, 22.5% heathland, and 12.7% is recent plantation woodland. The remaining area includes built development and gardens, scrub, semi-improved grassland and a pond. The historic landscape was largely unenclosed common land and woodland throughout the post medieval period, with little evidence of settlement. Havant became more developed in the latter half of the 20th century, eventually becoming what it is now, a suburban environment mostly occupied by residential properties².

Archaeological and historic baseline

- 1.8. Previous assessments have established that the area surrounding the pipeline has potential for archaeology ranging from the Mesolithic through to the modern period. Much of the route passes through the established township of Havant, whose development will have caused considerable disturbance to archaeological remains limiting the possibility for surviving finds.
- 1.9. Seven designated and 17 non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the study area for the pipeline Scheme and are detailed in full in Chapter 8 of the ES.

¹ Havant Borough Council. 2007. Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment, Section 3: Forces of Change-Borough Wide.

² Hampshire County Council, and. The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology

Assessment of significance

- 1.10. Chapter 8 of the ES establishes an assessment of significance and potential magnitude of impacts for those heritage assets identified within the study area of the pipeline. Assessment of the value of heritage assets highlights the contribution that past historic processes make to the character of the landscape and the understanding of the chronological narrative and its importance for today's societies.
- 1.11. The most significant asset within the pipeline study area is the Grade II* Leigh Park (1000112), Registered Park and Garden at the northern end of the Scheme. St Chad' Well (HER 65094), a medieval asset, has also been identified as asset of limited significance due the state of its preservation, however, it is outside of the pipeline boundary and is out of context with its surrounding environment.

Potential impacts

- 1.12. The majority of the pipeline will be tunnelled underground to connect the reservoir to the existing pumping station at Bedhampton. The topography and baseline archaeological character of the study area suggests there is potential to impact as-yet unknown archaeological remains, albeit a low potential. Therefore, there is a slight chance of in situ archaeological remains existing below ground to be impacted as a result of the construction shaft locations, and where the pipeline will be installed via open cut trench. A programme of archaeological works in line with the approved AMP for the wider Reservoir Scheme is recommended to mitigate any impacts that may occur.
- 1.13. The Scheme will not affect how the wider historic environment is understood or appreciated. No impact is predicted on the significance of St Chad's Well (HER 65094). The assessment of significance prepared for the original ES (2020) found that the surroundings of St Chad's well have changed to the extent that they no longer contribute to the significance of the archaeological site. However, direct impacts may result from proposed open cut trenching in the area of Leigh Park through which the pipeline needs to pass to reach the reservoir.

Archaeological Management Plan

- 1.14. The AMP in place for the management of archaeological remains associated with the development of the reservoir and pipeline provides the general arrangements for different levels of archaeological investigation. It is anticipated that an archaeological watching brief would be appropriate to off-set the potential impacts development on any as-yet unknown archaeological remains, where it is identified this is a likelihood.
- 1.15. This note provides a brief for archaeological investigations as defined under the Scheme-wide AMP, including the aims and objectives for the work, the methodologies and the standards to be used in undertaking the fieldwork and reporting. The purpose of this document is to provide sufficient information for archaeological contractors to tender for the design and implementation of the required archaeological investigations. The archaeological investigation undertaken to fulfil this specification will record and qualify the archaeological resource within the area of the Scheme ahead of and during construction through:
- Archaeological monitoring (watching brief) of soil stripping across components, in recognition of the potential for significant but ephemeral early prehistoric remains.
 - Reporting and publication of assessments, analysis, and findings commensurate with the nature of the findings; and
 - Archiving of the digital and physical archives with the appropriate curator.
- 1.16. All work will be carried out by the Archaeological Contractor in accordance with national, regional and local policy and guidelines and in particular will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (2023).

Roles and responsibilities

- 1.17. Specific roles and responsibilities are outlined below:
- The Client – Portsmouth Water;
 - The Principal Contractor – Contractor chosen by the Client as responsible for the overall works;

- Archaeological Consultant – the nominated consultancy acting as managing body for the archaeological works (this may be done by the Archaeological Contractor if agreed);
- Archaeological Contractor – the nominated archaeological company employed by the Client to carry out the archaeological works; and
- Consulting parties – Hampshire County Archaeological Advisor, Historic England, and the Havant District Conservation Officer.

Health and safety

- 1.18. Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Much of the archaeological fieldwork, if required, is expected to take the form of archaeological watching brief. As such CDM regulations will apply. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 1.19. All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time for the fieldwork.
- 1.20. A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) for the work will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and submitted to the Archaeological Consultant for review and acceptance.
- 1.21. Full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be worn by all archaeologists and monitoring visitors while on site and in line with health and safety requirements. Any specific PPE will be confirmed following appointment.

Archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief)

Overview

- 1.22. A programme of observation, investigation and recording of archaeological remains undertaken during construction where appropriate. It is used where archaeological remains have not been identified by a detailed desk-based assessment or field evaluation, but where there is a realistic potential for archaeological discoveries. The Principal Contractor's method of working would not be directly controlled for archaeological purposes, unless important archaeological discoveries are found (in which case the site method may change to Construction Integrated Recording).
- 1.23. All work will be carried out by the Archaeological Contractor in accordance with national, regional and local policy and guidelines and in particular will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023).

Methodology

- 1.24. A Project Design (formerly Written Scheme of Investigation, WSI) will be prepared in accordance with current policy and practice and all archaeological monitoring will adhere to the specific methodologies set out. However, the documents may be subject to change depending on future works and developments in industry policies and standards. Any changes to the Project Design must be agreed in writing with the Archaeological Consultant prior to the commencement of the works.
- 1.25. Prior to the commencement of archaeological monitoring the WSI will be communicated to the Consulting Parties, and they will be informed of the timings of the work.

Aims and objectives

- 1.26. The aims and objectives are outlined in the Reservoir AMP (Appendix 8.6 in the ES) and are to identify and record any archaeological remains within the specified area during construction works or site investigations. These works will aim to avoid delays and substantial impacts on the construction programme, wherever possible.

Recording

- 1.27. All excavated contexts shall be fully recorded by detailed written context records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts³.
- 1.28. Written and photographic records will be maintained at all sites, even where archaeological features have not been encountered, to document the scope of the works, their location and the presence/absence of archaeological remains⁴.
- 1.29. The record of archaeological investigations will include, at minimum:
 - The site/trench codes as defined by the Archaeological Contractor;
 - The location of the works area;
 - The date(s) of the works;
 - Personnel involved in the works;
 - A description of the archaeological and/or construction works;
 - Scope of excavation works and depths, if applicable;
 - Degree of visibility and capacity to observe archaeological features, noting any areas where obstructions occurred and reasons for this;
 - Location and description of any archaeological remains; and
 - Areas and depths where archaeological remains were left in situ.
- 1.30. To achieve this, on-site recording of archaeological features, where not precluded by health and safety considerations, will consist of:
 - Hand cleaning of archaeological features, sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed;
 - Examination of excavated material to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution;
 - Sample excavation of exposed features (see relevant methodology sections for minimum sample requirements);
 - Completion of pro-forma record sheets;
 - Plans and sections of all exposed archaeological features and horizons (including boundaries of natural) at an appropriate scale. A scale of 1:100 and/or 1:200 will be utilised to initially map the entire exposure and will be linked to detail plans at 1:20 of excavated features and sections at 1:10, if necessary. All features will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum;
 - A scaled photographic record of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks; and
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.
- 1.31. Records will be produced using either pro-forma context or trench record sheets.

³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2023. Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording

⁴ Archaeological Data Service (ADS), 2011. Guides to Good Practice



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