Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Proposed LIDL Supermarket
Purbrook Way
Havant
Hampshire
PO9 3BE

Final

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purposes of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from Prehistoric times through to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut off point

HER

Historic Environment Record

Prehistoric

In Britain this term is generally used for any of the traditionally defined periods such as Palaeolithic (480,000-12,000 BC), Mesolithic (12,000-4000 BC), Neolithic (c4000-2800), Bronze Age (2800-600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43)

Romano-British

Term used to describe the synthesis of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with the invasive Roman culture. Traditionally dated between AD 43 and AD 410

Early Medieval

Term used to describe the period between the end of Roman Britain *circa* AD 410 and the Norman Conquest (AD 1066)

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500

Post-medieval

The period from 1500 AD to the present day

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid

OD

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea level

OS

Ordnance Survey

SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment was originally prepared by Groundworks Archaeology in October 2020, it was revised in April 2024 to include an updated design. It was commissioned by Lidl Great Britain Ltd (Lidl) to support a planning application for a new food store off Purbrook Way, Havant, Hampshire.

This desk based assessment has indicated that the site lies within a landscape of relatively high archaeological potential, but that late 20th century landscaping activity is likely to have truncated the site. This landscaping includes a large spread of fill material across the site which is up to 5m thick. This material is likely to be derived from the construction of the A3 (M) or the adjacent B&Q store.

The current proposals indicate a general reduction in levels of 2m and the use of either a piled or a raft foundation. The reduction is sufficiently shallow to ensure that a raft foundation would have no impact on any deposits below the spread. The pile foundations although known to impact archaeological deposits would only be used for the store foundations. Based on the construction plan and the likely severe truncation across the site further archaeological investigation is not recommended.

1 INTRODUCTION AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

1.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared by Groundworks Archaeology. The project was commissioned by Lidl Great Britain Ltd (Lidl) to support a planning application for a proposed food store adjacent to B&Q, Purbrook Way, Havant, Hampshire. This assessment is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework; “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.” (NPPF 2018 Section 16, para 189). This document is primarily an assessment of the potential for the presence or otherwise of below ground archaeology.

1.2 Archaeological assessment involves a desktop study of presently available archaeological, historical, air photographic and other relevant information. Government guidance on archaeology (National Planning Policy Framework, 2018) encourages a consideration of the survival of any archaeological remains present on a site where development is being considered, prior to formal planning applications being submitted. This allows a full assessment of the implications of any development proposal and an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be identified and implemented. This report represents the first stage of the pre-planning permission archaeological investigations recommended in NPPF.

1.3 This archaeological assessment will therefore form the basis for any further archaeological work.

1.4 This archaeological assessment was compiled in accordance with the principles of NPPF. In addition, it fulfils the general requirements of a desktop assessment as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (2014).

1.5 The study area includes the site of the proposed development (Figure 1) and surrounding area to an extent of 1km.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located on the north side of Purbrook Way and to the east of the A3 (M); it is immediately adjacent to the Havant B&Q store, PO9 3BE (Hampshire) and is centred on NGR SU 69415 07783. The site is irregular in shape and with boundaries that are parallel with Purbrook Way to the south and the adjacent B&Q store to the east. The western and northern boundary is curved and formed by the access road to B&Q. The topography of the site is obscured by impenetrable dense vegetation in central and southern parts however the northern portion is grassy and slopes down to the access road that serves B&Q. The boundary to B&Q

is formed by a retaining wall that retains the site at approximately 3m above the adjacent car park. The southern boundary of the site also reduces in level to form a low-lying abandoned track adjacent to Purbrook Way.

2.2 The geology of the site is recorded as the London clay formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. This deposit is marine in origin; it is detrital and comprises coarse to fine grained slurries of debris from the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment, forming distinctively graded beds.

2.3 No superficial deposits are recorded.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 In considering a development proposal, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will consider the policy framework set by Government guidance. Relevant considerations are given below.

International Planning Policy and Guidance

3.2 **Code of Good Practice on Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies, 2000.**

3.2.1 The Code of Good Practice, established by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe (Ref.10.1) states:
"…before taking decisions affecting the archaeological heritage, planners should obtain adequate information and advice, applying non-destructive methods of investigation wherever possible…the purpose [of assessment] will be not only to establish if it is necessary to dig but also to build a picture of the site's morphology and its potential".

National Planning Policy and Guidance

3.3 **National Planning Policy Framework, 2018**

3.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework introduced in March 2012 and revised in 2018 replaced PPS5 (2010) as part of the Government's streamlining of the planning process.

3.3.2 Policy 189 states that:
"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".

3.3.3 Policy 190 states that:
"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".

3.3.4 It further notes the irreplaceability of heritage assets and states that local planning authorities should take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

3.4 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

3.4.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 provides for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest. This relates not only to Scheduled Ancient Monuments but also to other monuments which the Secretary of State believes to be of sufficient importance.

Local Planning Guidance

3.5 **Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy)** Adopted March 2011

3.5.1 Decisions on planning applications are made in accordance with the adopted Local Plan unless other material considerations, relating to land use development, indicate otherwise. The appropriate policies are presented below.

3.6 Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environmental and Heritage of Havant Borough Brent's Heritage Assets

3.6.1 Section 4 states that planning permission will be granted for development that: 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, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

3.6.2 The local plan states that statutory and non-statutory designations should be used to manage development affecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological sites. Within the borough there are a number of sites of archaeological importance including scheduled ancient monuments at Fort Purbrook and Warblington Church. Important sites which are not scheduled ancient monuments include the Wadeway which connects Langstone to Hayling Island and the Roman villa at Warblington. Where damage to the archaeology can be avoided by modifications to the layout of development, preservation of the remains in situ is preferred. The council will seek to ensure satisfactory preservation, protection and, where appropriate, interpretation of the remains. Where the loss of archaeological remains is justified and agreed, detailed information is required before the remains are lost. Although every effort should be taken to preserve features of archaeological interest it will not always be practical, necessary or desirable to retain all of these in situ on development sites. Thorough recording is therefore essential and this should be based on advice from professional archaeologists. Developers are expected to take the initiative in obtaining advice at an early stage once it is clear that preservation is not justified for archaeological reasons.

4 SOURCES

4.1 A search was made of the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) with a 1km study area centred on the site.

4.2 The Historic England Archive (formerly the National Monuments Record), the Bodleian Library and the Hampshire Record Office have been consulted for cartographic and other historical data. Regional and national journals have also been examined for relevant information.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Statutory and non-statutory designated features

5.1.1 The site does not fall within a conservation area and there are no Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area.

5.1.2 Within the study area there are 2 nationally listed buildings and a single Scheduled Ancient Monument, Littlepark Wood Roman Villa (list entry number 1001859).

5.1.3 Appendix 1 provides a gazetteer of the cultural heritage features within the study area. Each entry has been assigned a unique Groundworks Archaeology (GA) number for ease of reference in the text and are shown on figures 2-4.

5.2 Archaeological Baseline

Prehistoric (500,000-43AD)

5.2.1 Scatters of flint are the most common evidence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic activity and it is likely that these scatters represent camps, either temporary or permanent in forest clearings. A Mesolithic tranchet axe (GA1) was found 900m south-west of the site while a Neolithic polished axe (GA2) was found 965m south-east of the site indicating exploitation of the area throughout this period.

5.2.2 The Bronze Age saw further development of farming communities with the establishment of field systems and more organised communities. The late Bronze Age witnessed a change in climate with warmer and wetter conditions which continued into the early Iron Age. Monitoring work during the construction of South Down College 625m south-west of the site revealed a single pit of Iron Age date (GA3) while a further contemporary pit was found on the route of the A3 (GA4) 532m south of the site. An excavation (GA40) undertaken on the east side of the A3 956m south of the site revealed an Iron Age occupation site consisting of two post built roundhouses with associated pits and linear features.

Romano-British Period (AD43-AD410)

5.2.3 The Roman period introduced the concept of urbanisation which was linked with the establishment of a comprehensive road system. This increased the opportunities for movement of people and trade. An important Roman road linking the Roman towns of Chichester and Bitterne (GA8) crosses the southern portion of the study area orientated west-north-west to east-south-east 745m south of the site. A watching brief (GA30) undertaken 744m south-west of the site identified the metaled road surface which was 11m wide with a slight ditch on the north edge. Although 60m north of the projected line of the road this is almost certainly the Chichester to Bitterne Road.

5.2.4 Littlepark Wood Roman villa (GA6) is located 558m south-west of the site. It was discovered in 1925 and was subjected to a crude excavation which exposed the walls but left the room deposits intact. The structure formed a corridor villa with evidence of an earlier phase of building on a different alignment. The site is now a scheduled ancient monument. A possible Roman road (GA7) has been identified running towards the villa site and may be the original service road. Roman pottery and rubble (GA11) has also been identified to the east of the SAM site which may relate to the wider villa environs.

5.2.5 A further possible villa known as Crookhorn Villa (GA9) has been identified 842m south-west of the site. The site comprises of a rectangular building measuring 21m long by 11.8m wide divided into three aisles. Although little occupation debris was found, a corn drying kiln was located on the western side of the building and a pond which was interpreted as a quarry pit for the clay tiles. A tile kiln (GA10) was identified 114m north of the aisled building and dated to the 2nd to 4th

centuries AD. The exact purpose of this complex is unknown and the villa attribution is tentative.

5.2.6 A Roman cremation cemetery (GA14) along with a possible cenotaph was identified during an SMS exercise to construct sports facilities 663m south-west of the site. The extent of the features is unknown.

Early Medieval

5.2.7 There are no Early Medieval features or finds within the study area, although it is likely that the settlement at Bedhampton originated prior to the Norman conquest.

Medieval

5.2.8 The medieval manor of Bedhampton comprised the whole of the parish, a strip of land and sea that extended six miles from north to south and about a mile and a half from east to west. At the extreme north of the parish, within the Forest of Bere, lay Padnell Common, accessible to the tenants of the manor through a fenced and gated deer park that occupied half the land area of the parish.

5.2.9 The settlement at Bedhampton lay on a significant route connecting the feudal castles of Lewes, Bramber and Arundel with Portsmouth, Portchester, Southampton and the West Country. Bedhampton was first documented in 1086 as 'Betametone'. The Domesday Book records that the manor of Bedhampton was held by Hugh de Port, a Norman baron from Port-en-Bessin near Bayeux, as a sub-tenant of the Abbot of Winchester, but for most of its later history the manor was in the gift of the king who granted it with other estates to his relatives. Two watermills are recorded in Bedhampton for the use of 'the hall along with eight ploughlands, 3 acres of meadow and extensive woodland" which suggests a diverse economy that included both animal husbandry and cereal production. This is extended by the presence of two salterns which allowed the manufacture of salt. By 1286 a fulling mill is in operation which suggests that cloth-making had developed as an important activity.

5.2.10 The site was located to the north-west of the settlement possibly within the agricultural hinterland, although it is equally likely that the site fell within Bedhampton Deer Park (GA15) which dominated much of the northern half of the parish. Evidence of Medieval activity within the study area can be seen with a hollow way (GA16) running from Purbrook Heath to Stockheath Common and forming the southern boundary of the Forest of Bere. At the motorway crossing point 531m south of the site it is well preserved as 2 ditches and 3 banks. Evidence for Medieval occupation (GA17) was identified 871m west-south-west of the site where a house platform and associated rubbish pits and well were discovered. A ditch and 12 post holes (GA18) were identified 118m north of the house platform which may suggest more extensive activity in this area.

Post-Medieval

5.2.11 The Post-medieval period saw the deer park which had hitherto dominated the parish broken up. The survey of Bedhampton dated 1632 shows that the deer park was in the process of being converted into pasture and arable plots broken up. Encroachment onto common land was also in evidence and a picture of rationalisation of holdings and enclosure of the Medieval open fields had clearly taken place with a landscape now dominated by closes with few records of surviving strip fields.

5.2.12 The economy of the parish remained focussed on agriculture through the 17th and 18th centuries. From the 1870s English agriculture as a whole strove increasingly unsuccessfully to compete with cheap imports of grain from North America and meat from New Zealand. In Bedhampton the corn mills closed one by one, and by the turn of the century all had ceased production. As each mill closed, it was bought, together with its water supply, by the Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company. This company had had a pumping station at Havant for a number of years, but, in the face of increasing demand from Portsmouth's rapidly growing population, in 1889 a second pumping station was opened, this time at Bedhampton. In 1902 the capacity of the Bedhampton pumping station was increased, and for the next 25 years the freshwater springs of Bedhampton were the main source of Portsmouth's water supply. Bedhampton had thus by the turn of the century lost an independent economic structure of its own, and become merely an adjunct of Portsmouth.

Negative investigations

5.2.13 A number of negative archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area which are listed in appendix 1 and shown on figure 4.

6. MAP REGRESSION

6.1 A wide range of published and unpublished maps have been consulted for this desk-based assessment; only maps showing significant detail and developments are presented in this report.

6.2 The earliest detailed map of the site is the Bedhampton Tithe map of 1842 (figure 5). This shows the site within a plot of land numbered 200 which is named “High Field”. The land is in the ownership of Lord Sherborne and occupied by Gibon Bushel Kammel.

6.3 The Ordnance Survey 25” map of 1860 (figure 6) shows the same land boundaries but better depicts the dense woodland to the south of the site and lightly wooded area to the north. The Ordnance Survey 25” edition of 1897 (figure 7) shows gradual encroachment of the southern wooded area around the site’s southern boundary. It is clear that the original field (200) has been subdivided into smaller parcels of land

along its southern edge. Hulbert Road is also shown for the first time crossing the corner of the map north-west to south-east.

6.4 The subsequent maps show no change until the Ordnance Survey edition of 1979 (figure 8) which shows the construction of Purbeck Way to the south of the site and the A3 (M) to the west. The land to the north and east remains undeveloped.

6.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1993 (figure 9) shows that a B&Q store has been constructed to the east of the site with its access road forming the western and northern boundaries of the site which have become a landscape area between the B&Q and Purbrook Way. An Asda supermarket has also been constructed on the southern side of Purbrook Way.

7 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

7.1 There are a series of boreholes associated with Purbrook Way to the south of the site and for which the nearest record is SU60NE16. It records topsoil overlying a light brown friable silty clay to 2.9m bgl; a soft to firm silty clay with some flints to 3.3m bgl; light brown firm to friable silty clay to 6.5m bgl over grey firm silty clay to 8.0m bgl.

8.2 A phase 1 site investigation was undertaken by Remada Ltd which concluded that “the site has not been previously developed but its present-day topography and historic maps indicated that is formed of a spoil heap of surplus soils. The source of spoil heap (made ground) is not known but may be due to construction of either the B&Q store or adjacent roads (Purbrook Way and/or A3(M))” Remada 2020.

8.3 The phase 1 assessment was followed by a phase 2 ground investigation. This was undertaken between the 11th and 17th August 2020. The investigation comprised of 3 cable tool boreholes to target 10m depth and 5 window sample holes to 5m depth (see figure 10 for location plan). Due to dense vegetation and restraints imposed by the ecologist, it was not possible to access all window sample locations with the proposed car park. Made-ground was observed at all exploratory locations as firm to stiff orange/brown grey slightly gravelly clay to a maximum depth of 5.0m in CP1 and CP2 beneath the store footprint. At CP3A and CP3B the fill material contained concrete boulders and concrete kerbstones that were removed by excavator and the exploratory hole was advanced as a trial pit. WS2 was also obstructed by a concrete boulder within the fill material that was subsequently removed by excavator and the exploratory hole was advanced as a trial pit.

8.4 The geotechnical investigation indicates that the majority of the site is covered by fill material derived from nearby groundworks. WS1 at the base of the batter on the northern boundary of the site recorded natural

geology (clay) at 0.25m directly underlying the topsoil. WS5 which was to the east of WS1 (slightly upslope) recorded fill material overlying the natural clay to a depth of 1.60m. The remaining window samples and boreholes recorded a depth of modern fill material between 3.7m and 5m across the rest of the site.

8.5 The results of the geotechnical investigation indicate major build up of modern fill material across the site with only the very northern extremity showing natural geology at a shallow depth (WS1). No deposits are recorded between the modern fill material and the natural clay and It is likely that the site would have been stripped of topsoil prior to this material being dumped across the site.

8 SITE WALKOVER

8.1 A site walkover was undertaken on the 12th October 2020, the conditions were clear and bright. The site was heavily overgrown with scrub (plate 5) but had clearly been partially cleared to allow the geotechnical investigations described above to be undertaken. The walkover illustrates the level of build up across the site which can be clearly seen on plates 1,2 and 4 sloping steeply down to pre-existing levels.

9 PAST IMPACTS

9.1 The site appears to have been historically either on the fringe of Bedhampton's agricultural zone or within the Medieval deer park. The site remains undeveloped but has been subjected to landscaping work probably associated with the construction of either the A3 (M), the B&Q store or the Asda supermarket. The geotechnical investigation shows a thick build up of fill material up to 5m thick. It is likely that the site was stripped prior to landscaping as the geotechnical investigation does not show any evidence for surviving topsoil or subsoil between the natural clay and fill material. This indicates that the site is likely to have been heavily truncated.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Based on the results of the desk-based assessment the perceived archaeological potential of the site can be summarised as follows:

10.2 **Prehistoric**: The site lies within an area of **moderate to high** potential for the recovery of evidence related to Prehistoric activity. The single finds of axes indicates that the area was exploited at an early date with burnt flint found to the north of the site and an Iron Age settlement to the south.

10.3 **Roman**: The presence of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne and the scheduled villa to the south of the site indicates **high** potential for a heavily exploited landscape throughout the Roman period. This is confirmed by the identification of a second possible villa site within the study area along with a tile kiln and cremation cemetery. Therefore the archaeological potential for this period must be considered to be **high**.

10.4 **Early Medieval**: The site contains **low** potential for the presence of finds and features dating to this period. To date no Early Medieval artefacts or features have been identified within the study area.

10.5 **Medieval**: The site was located within the agricultural hinterland of Bedhampton or within the deer park and is therefore considered to be of **low** potential for this period.

10.6 **Post-Medieval**: The site remained agricultural land throughout the Post-medieval period and is therefore considered to be of **low** archaeological potential.

10.7 However the evidence from the geotechnical investigation suggests a high level of truncation and a large build up of fill material up to 5m thick across the site. This reduces the overall archaeological potential to virtually zero, although it is feasible that deep cut features may survive in the clay beneath the fill material.

11 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSALS

11.1 The development proposal is to construct a new LIDL food store on the site along with associated parking (as shown on figure 11). Remada have recommended a general ground reduction across the site of 2m to enable an at grade access with Purbrook Way. This would still leave a thick covering (exceeding 1m) of fill material across much of the site. The two potential foundation designs are either piles or a raft foundation, neither of which would require further ground reduction. A raft foundation would have virtually no impact on any potential archaeology based on present levels. While pile foundations do impact archaeological deposits, the low potential of the site suggests that in this case the impact would be minimal.

12 CONCLUSIONS

12.1 This desk based assessment has indicated that the site lies within a landscape of relatively high archaeological potential, but that late 20th century landscaping activity is likely to have truncated the site. This landscaping includes a large spread of fill material across the site which is up to 5m thick. This material is likely to be derived from the construction of the A3 (M) or the adjacent B&Q store.

12.2 The current proposals indicate a general reduction in levels of 2m and the use of either a piled or a raft foundation. The reduction is sufficiently shallow to ensure that a raft foundation would have no impact on any deposits below the spread. The pile foundations although known to impact archaeological deposits would only be used for the store foundations. Based on the construction plan and the likely severe truncation across the site further archaeological investigation is not recommended.

13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

13.1 Groundworks Archaeology would like to thank Lidl Great Britain Ltd (Lidl) for commissioning this project, the staff of the Hampshire Archive and the Hampshire Historic Environment Record for their help in the production of this report.

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Maps

Bedhampton Tithe Map 1842

Ordnance Survey 25”, sheet LXXVI.6, 1860

Ordnance Survey 25”, sheet LXXVI.6, 1897

Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Sheets SU 6907NW and SU6907NE 1979

Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Sheets SU 6907NW and SU6907NE 1979

Appendix 1: Heritage Assets Gazetteer

Monuments and find spots

GA No	HER No.	Type	Description
1	23259	Find spot	A Mesolithic tranchet axe was recovered from a pipeline trench cut through this area in 1977.
2	23356	Find spot	A neolithic polished flint axe was found probably during the 1950s. It is now in Portsmouth City Museum Accession no. 8/59.
3	26735	Monument	When topsoil was stripped prior to the building of the South Downs College very little archaeological evidence was revealed. One pit was exposed but rapidly destroyed. A single piece of flint gritted Iron Age pottery was retrieved.
4	23264	Monument	A large rectangular pit was revealed during topsoil clearance on the route of the A3(M) motorway. The pit measured 3.5m by 1.1m and was approx 1.2m deep. It was filled with the local sandy-clay subsoil and many flint nodules, many of which had been burnt. It was dated to 800BC-43AD.
5	23240	Find spot	A scatter of burnt flints found during field walking which may be Prehistoric.
6	23245	Monument SAM	Littlepark Wood Roman Villa. Part of the footings of a Roman Villa were discovered in 1925 by Mr. G. Smith and Mr. G. Gauntlett and subsequently excavated by the former. All recording in note form preserved in PCM and reassessed by G. Soffe in 1970s. The excavator followed wall footings, (no area excavation carried out) leaving most of the rooms undisturbed. The final plan was of a corridor villa consisting of a corridor with two rows of rooms behind it. An earlier phase of building which consisted of two short stretches of wall meeting at right angles were also found. The two phases of building were on different alignments.
7	38682	Monument	A possible Roman road running roughly east-west parallel with the southern field boundary in the direction of Littlepark Wood Roman villa (SU60NE 30). It may be the villa service road.
8	23328	Monument	The course of the Roman Chichester to Bitterne Road through this area has been recorded at Drivetts Copse by resistivity and by trenching at Purbrook Heath road in 1972. Further east between Purbrook and Bedhampton air photographs indicate side ditches some 12m apart.
9	23298	Monument	Crookhorn Roman Villa, A large rectangular Roman building approx. 21m long and 11.8m wide was excavated in advance of a housing estate development in 1974. The building was divided into 3 aisles by post holes which contained traces of the massive timber roof supports. Little occupational debris was found except for a hearth and a pit which may be from a later phase in the building's his-

			tory. To the north of the aisled building is a feature interpreted as a pond, which may have started out as a quarry for the clay used to make tiles. This feature had a ramp pleading down to it. A Roman corn-drying kiln was excavated to the west of the northern end of the aisled building. The building was 5m square and in the form of a double T-shaped kiln built of tiles and flint nodules.
10	23306	Monument	A Roman up-draught tile kiln was excavated north of the aisled roman building at Crookhorn Farm (GA9). It consisted of a stoke-hole pit and a rectangular kiln structure with a central main flue and cross walls. The out-put of the kiln included bonded tiles, tegulae, imbreces, box flue tiles and pilae dating the kiln to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. The kiln was enclosed within two phases of building. 12 post holes formed the main parts of the first phase forming a rectangular structure 9.2m long by 7m wide. The second phase of building was also made up of 12 post holes forming a square structure. At least two Roman waster pits were found in the vicinity of the tile kiln excavated in 1974. The waster pits contained waster tiles, pottery and iron nails.
11	23261	Findspot	Evidence of Roman activity was found during topsoil removal north of Scratchface Lane but south of the small stream. A thin grey sandy layer containing tile rubble and Roman pottery was observed.
12	38678	Monument	Remains of a short wall were found during a watching brief. Due to its characteristics and its association with Roman building materials it was thought to be Roman in date
13	56908	Monument	Possible remains of a Roman Road, South Downs College. The watching brief (56242) uncovered an area with a concentration of flints and tiles pressed into the natural sandy clay, interpreted as the remnants of a Roman Road. The course of the road was not clearly visible across the site, suggesting that Modern deep ploughing had severely truncated the road.
14	65614	Monument	A Roman cremation cemetery along with a possible cenotaphwas identified during a SMS exercise. The extent of the features is unknown.
15	31435	Monument	Bedhampton Deer Park. Possibly created by Hugh de Port who held the Manor of Bedhampton from Hyde Abbey in 1086. (2) However, owned by Reginald St. Peter 1283. (3) The extent of the park is uncertain, but probably covered much of the northern part of the parish. Documentary sources refer to the park in the 13th\14th century. Dis-parked c 1800.
16	23263	Monument	A medieval hollow way is visible running from Purbrook Heath to Stockheath Common and forming the southern boundary of the forest of Bere. At the motorway crossing point it is well preserved as 2 ditches and 3 banks.
17	23310	Monument	During the levelling of an area immediately south of Scratchface Lane a number of medieval settlement fea-

			tures were unearthed. This included part of a house platform with 2 flint-packed post holes on its eastern edge. At least two medieval pits were unearthed and consequently excavated. One was a pear shaped pit 2.2m by 1.2m with a depth varying from 20 to 40cm. Another was a small circular pit 90cm in diameter and 40cm deep. A further circular unlined shaft also 90cm in diameter was investigated. The feature was deeper than 1.10m and was very wet suggesting that it was a well rather than a pit. A north-south boundary ditch some 32m east of the house platform was revealed for a length of 22m. The ditch was v-shaped in profile and filled with dark brown soil containing some flint and medieval and Roman tile fragments.
18	23315	Monument	Rescue excavations at the north-east corner of the Crookhorn Farm School site produced the remains of a truncated ditch running roughly south-west. The ditch was 2.5m wide and was visible for at least 57m. To the east of the ditch 12 post-holes were revealed. The post-holes were c60m in diameter and all had flint packing, one also containing a piece of medieval pottery. Six of the holes formed a slightly bowed north-south line, the remainder were erratically spaced. Two gulley features were also exposed at the edge of the new access road. They both contained medieval pottery.
19	57402	Monument	A single V-shaped ditch on a south east-north west axis was uncovered during a watching brief at South Downs College (GA34). This ditch contained five sherds of possible prehistoric pottery, but due to it's alignment with Scratchface Lane is probably Medieval in date. Possibly a continuation of the ditch identified in GA18 as it is on the same alignment.
20	52010	Monument	Former site of Stakes House. Stakes House was built c1820. The tithe map of 1842 shows the walled vegetable garden, a sunken garden in front of the house, the driveway and the farm access clearly. The estate, with the three storied Georgian house built facing due south, was bought by General Sir Charles James Napier in 1851. During his occupancy and that of his wife, and heir, General William Craig Emilius Napier, trees were planted, the flag tower appears, the lodge, and the glass corridor leading from the front door to the carriage sweep. Glass houses were built in and around the walled garden. The farm and land including the timber was mortgaged by the next owner, after which the estate seems to have been unoccupied for a while, until it was bought by Colonel William Hugh Williams in 1908 who sold Stakes Copse to Mr.Hulbert, who sold him 2 cottages on Stakes Hill Road, which changed the value of the agricultural land to building land. The house and grounds built over by school buildings, and surrounded by C20 development, are now occupied by Oaklands R.C. Comprehensive School.

21	31450	Monument	One post hole, possibly two, excavated prior to development at South Down College No dating evidence.
22	50022	Monument	A watching brief in advance of building work revealed two undated ditches, one a possible Medieval/Post Medieval boundary ditch.

Listed Buildings

GA No	HER No	Grade	Description
23	14778	II	91 Stakes Hill Road. Lodge. c.1840; for General Napier. Flint with yellow brick dressings. Clay fishscale tile hipped roof with crested ridge tiles. Axial and side stacks with rebuilt shafts. Plan: 2 rooms and central entrance in front and third room in wing at centre rear; later C19 1-room wing added at rear, and C20 extension in rear angle. Tudor Gothic style. Exterior: 1 storey. Almost symmetrical 3-bay W front, windows and doorway disposed towards left. Two 2-light iron casements with Gothic top panes, in chamfered brick openings; central gabled porch with chamfered Tudor arch doorway with armorial device above; C20 door. Similar windows at side, some blind. C20 single-storey extension in angle at rear. Interior not inspected. Note: this was the lodge to Oaklands, home of General Sir Charles James Napier, between 1851 and his death in August 1853. Napier was known as the Conqueror of Sind (or Scinde) in India and was Governor from 1843 to 1847.
24	14779	II	Summerhouse Immediately West Of Oaklands. Summerhouse. Early C19. Knapped flint with red brick dressings. Conical roof, now re-clad, probably originally thatched. Small single-cell octagonal building with doorway on west side. On each side there is a pointed arch window, alternately blind or with sashes with intersecting glazing bars; on the west side a narrow pointed arch doorway. Interior: plain interior with plastered walls and ceiling. Note: the summerhouse is situated in grounds of Oaklands, the home of General Sir Charles James Napier, between March 1851 and his death in August 1853. Napier was known as the Conqueror of Sind (or Scinde) in India and was Governor from 1843 to 1847.
25	31146	N/A	Oaklands Rc Aided Secondary School, Stakes Hill Rd. A white stuccoed mansion of three storeys with a S front of four bays and a projecting tower with a ciruclua stair turret on it s SW corner. The house was taken by Gen. Sir Charles Napier of Peninusla War fame on his return to England in 1851. The seond floor over the banding appears to be an addition. The open entrance porch is placed off-centre, and the staircase window to the right has a Gothic arched head. The N side is gently bow shaped. The low pitched roof has a slate covering with hipped ends. The property was converted to a Convent

			school in 1946/47, after serving as a boarding house during the second World War, and passed to the Cathedral Diocese of Portsmouth in 1971. Three new blocks were added to the old house between 1959 and 1968.

Events

GA No	HER No	Type	Description
26	65908	Geophys	Land At Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton. An inconclusive magnetometer survey prior to development revealed only a modern farm track and no archaeological signatures. This was followed up by trial trenching, and most recently, an archaeological excavation.
27	57116	WB	A watching brief carried out on land At College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Havant. A series of walls were recorded across the site. These were constructed from flint bonded in one of the walls with a sandy mortar. One of the walls was buttressed and was recorded to at least 5 courses. The walls varied in width from 0.92m to 0.6m.
28	50290	WB	A watching brief at Crookhorn surgery revealed no features of archaeological significance. Historical research has revealed the area was one of dispersed settlement and was heavily wooded until the 20th century. The lack of archaeological features suggests that the nearby Roman remains do not extend into this area. Only two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, surprising given the close proximity of a known Roman kiln site. A possible explanation is that the area may have been marginal land which was cultivated only intermittently.
29	56915	WB	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by SAS during excavations for a Single Class Unit for Care Courses. The area lay between the eastern boundary of the site and the Nursery building. The land around the area had previously been subject to several level-reductions and the only strata observed were a topsoil overlaying natural sands of the Wittering Formation. No archaeological features or finds were observed.
30	39768	WB	A pipe-trench cut through the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne (Margary 421) at Scratchface Lane, 60m north of the line indicated by the Ordnance Survey. The metalling of pebbles on a clay bed, was 11m wide, with a slight ditch on the north edge.
31	54304	WB	watching brief by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd on 6 and 8/1/2003 observed no archaeological features and although a single fragment of Medieval pottery was found its provenance was not established. (2) A further watching brief was carried out, adjacent to the area described above, by SAS on 12/8/2003.

32	56240	WB	Watching Brief by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. January 2004. Only observed disturbed ground down to a depth of at least 0.80m below ground level.
33	56241	WB	Watching Brief by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. January 2004. Only observed disturbed ground down to a depth of at least 0.70m below ground level.
34	60048	WB	Watching Brief At North West Building 2, South Downs College. The only feature recorded was a single undated ditch which was situated in the NW part of the site. It was felt that this ditch was the continuation of a previously recorded feature (GA19).
35	71350	WB	Watching brief Riverside Community School. A small collection of fragmented Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits recorded.
36	33704	Eval	An evaluation prior to development revealed no archaeological finds or features.
37	60050	Eval	Archaeological Evaluation On Land Near Leigh Park, Havant. was carried out at this site in advance of proposed hydrocarbon extraction. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were noted by this work.
38	66160	Eval	Archaeological Evaluation At South Downs College. no significant archaeological deposits were identified.
39	66780	Eval	An undated pit and two late post medieval/modern ditches were identified during an evaluation the Asda roundabout improvements.
40	N/A	Excavation	Excavation following on from (GA26) prior to a new housing development revealed two phases of activity. A single burnt flint-rich pit with no datable finds but radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age hints at earlier activity within the vicinity of the site. The main finding was an early Iron Age occupation site consisting of two post-built roundhouse structures, a pit cluster, and linear features. A Mesolithic flint, and sherds of Roman and medieval pottery point to a very low level of activity on the site in other periods.

Appendix 2: Plates

Plate 1: North-east corner of the site looking south-west showing original ground level and build up across site

Plate 2: Looking north-east along western boundary

Appendix 2: Plates

Plate 3: Looking north-west towards site along Purbrook Way (southern boundary)

Plate 4: Looking north-east from northern boundary of site

Appendix 2: Plates

Plate 5: Overgrown scrub across the site

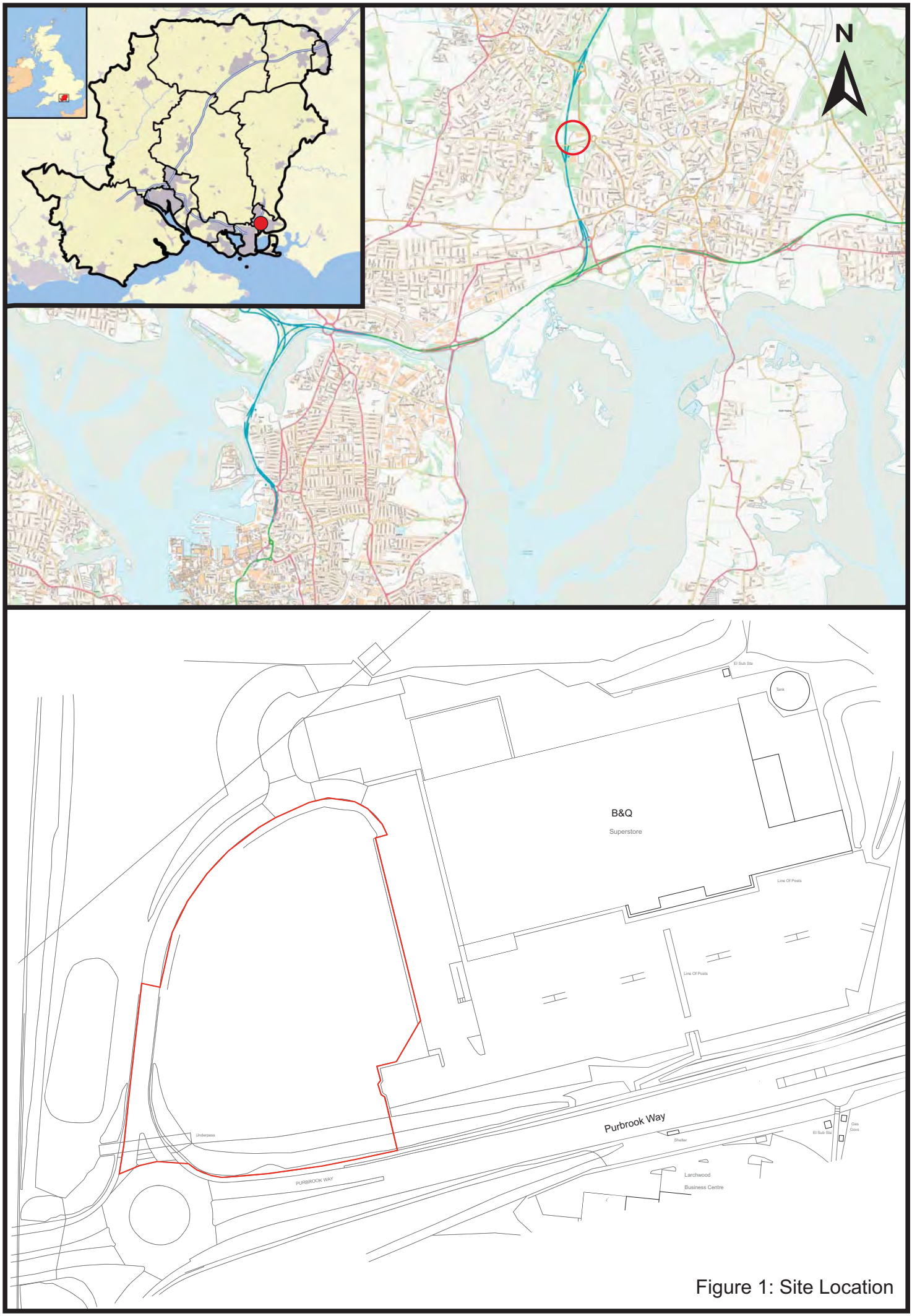

Figure 1: Site Location

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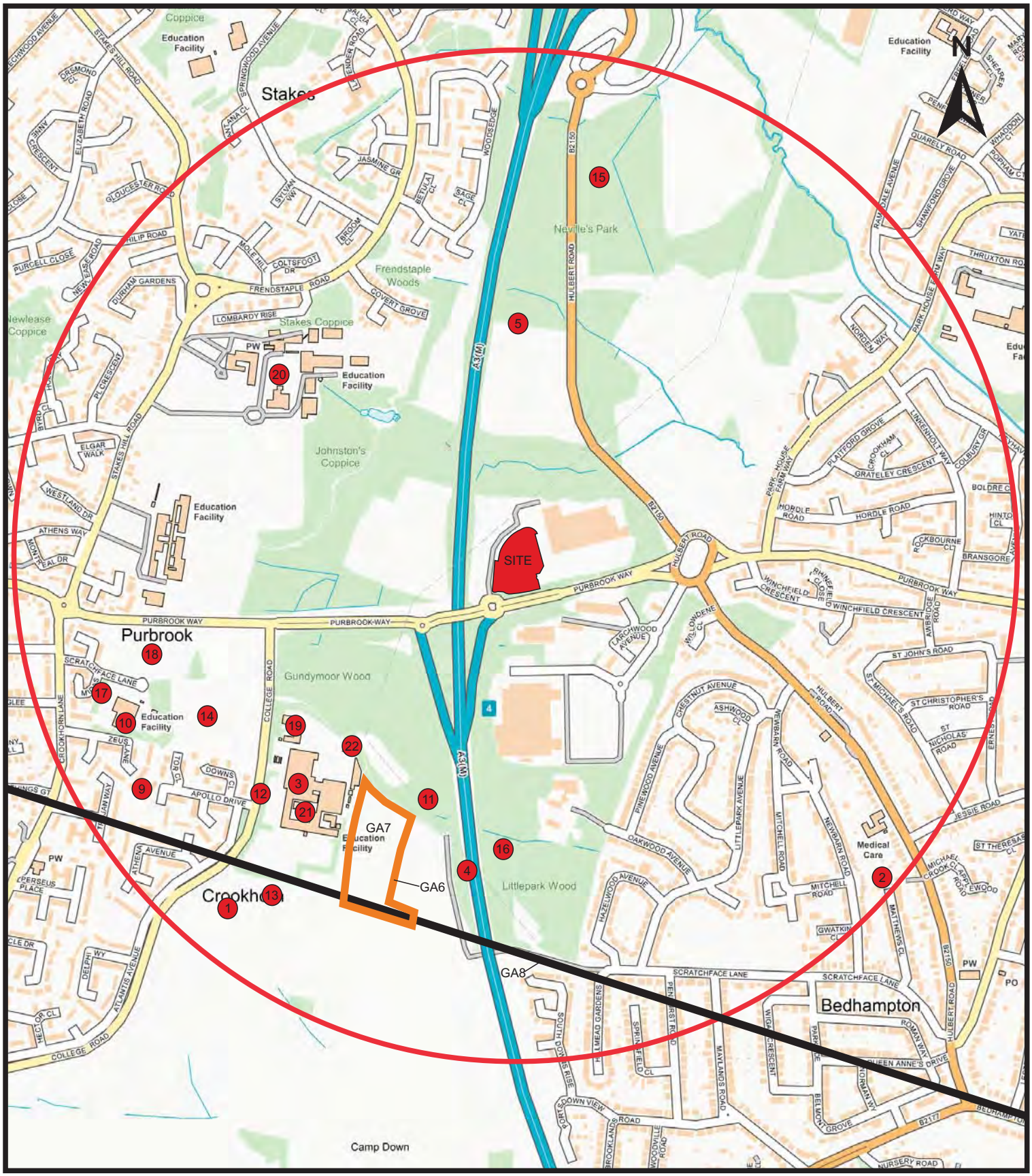

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Scale 1:10,000

Figure 2: Monuments Map

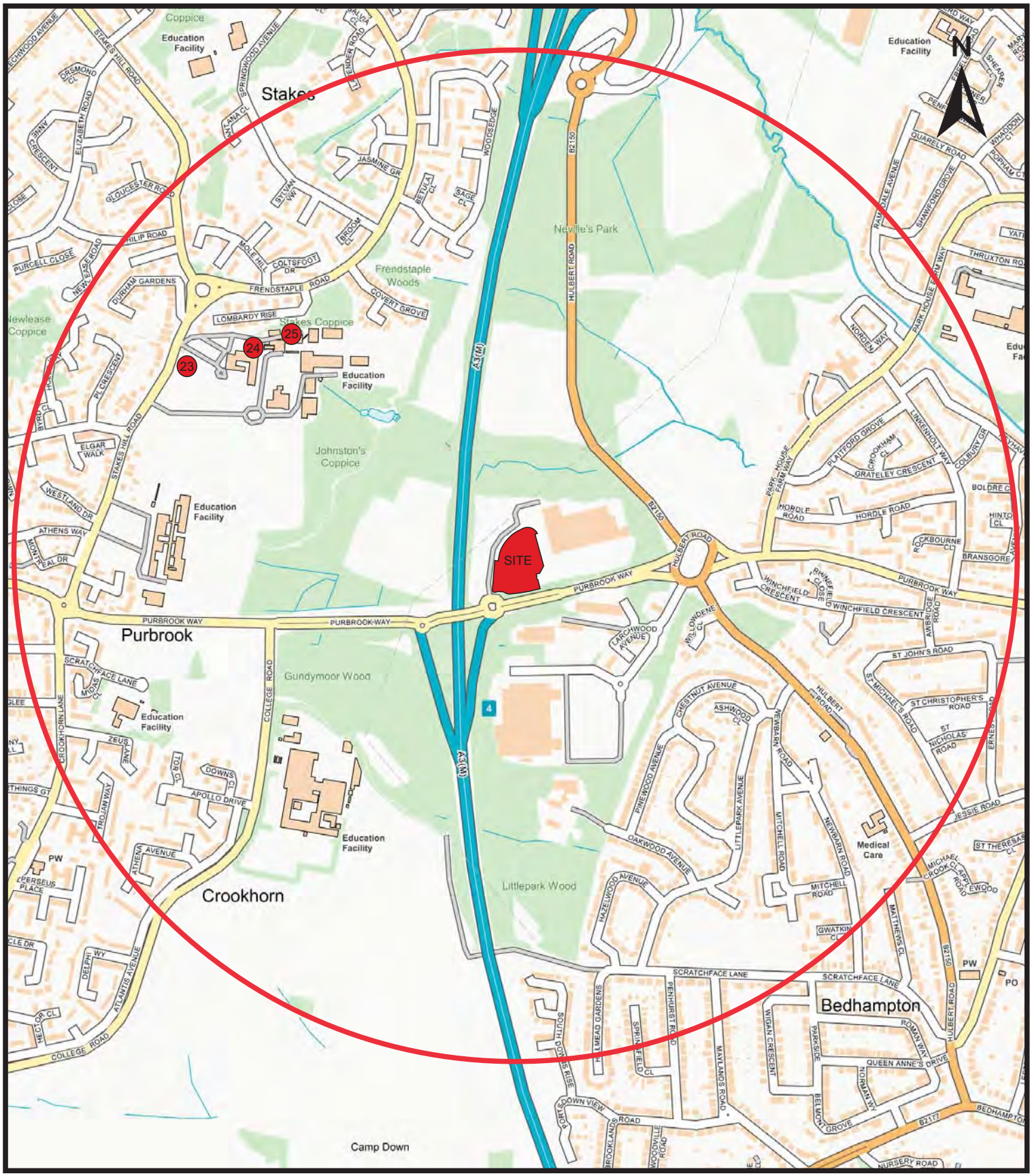

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Figure 3: Listed Buildings Map

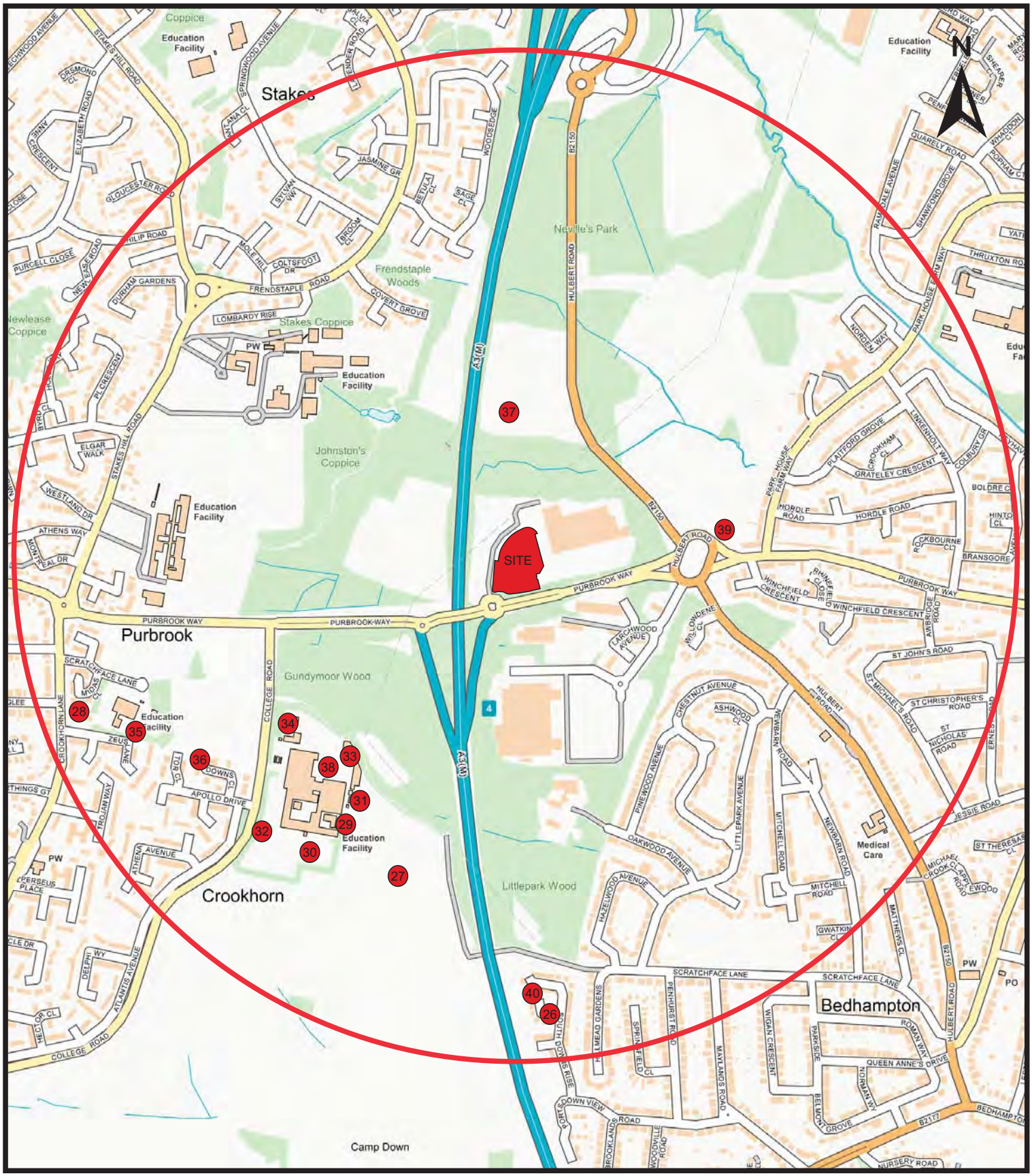

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Figure 4: Events Map

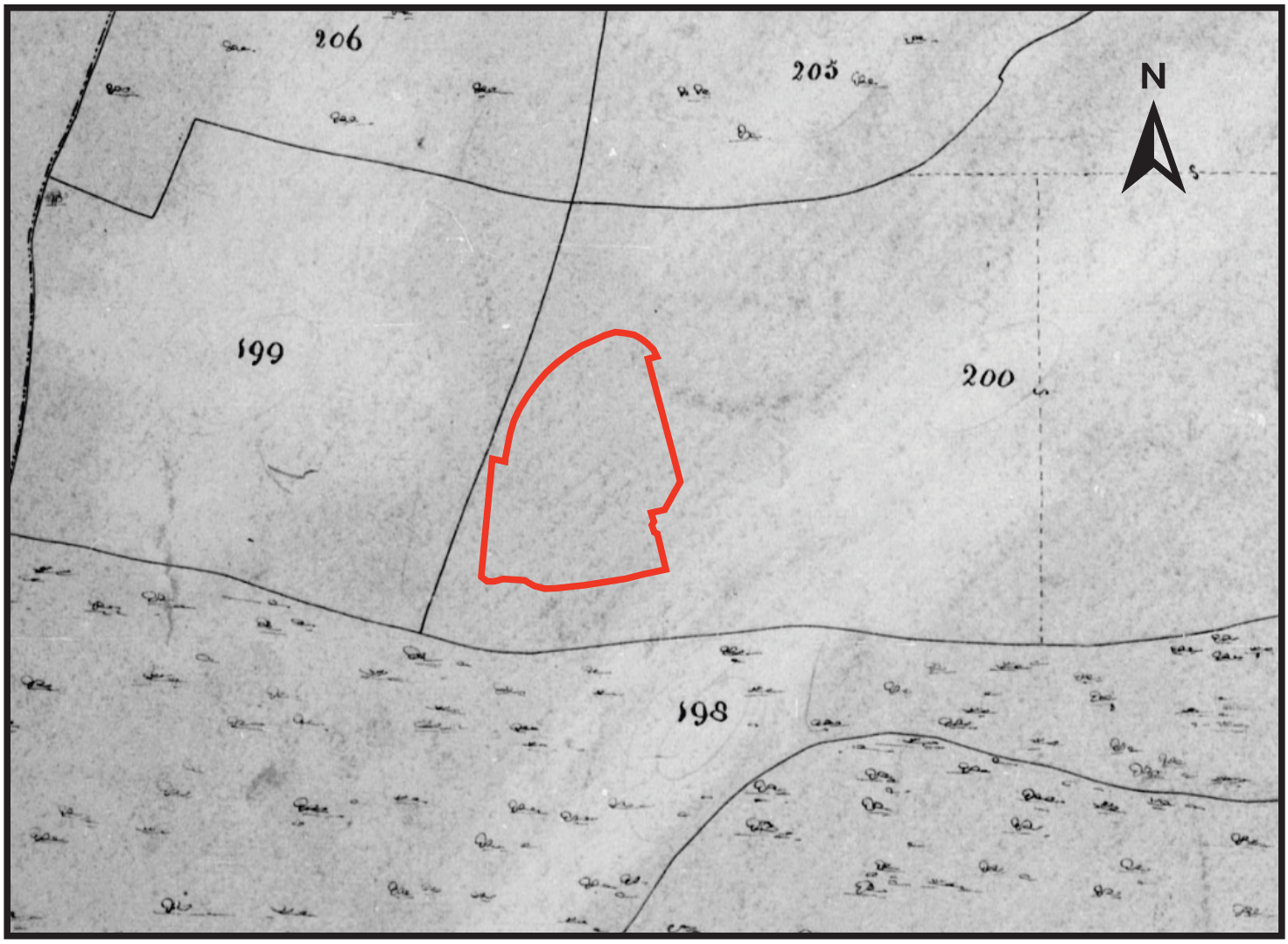


Figure 5: Bedhampton Tithe Map: 1842

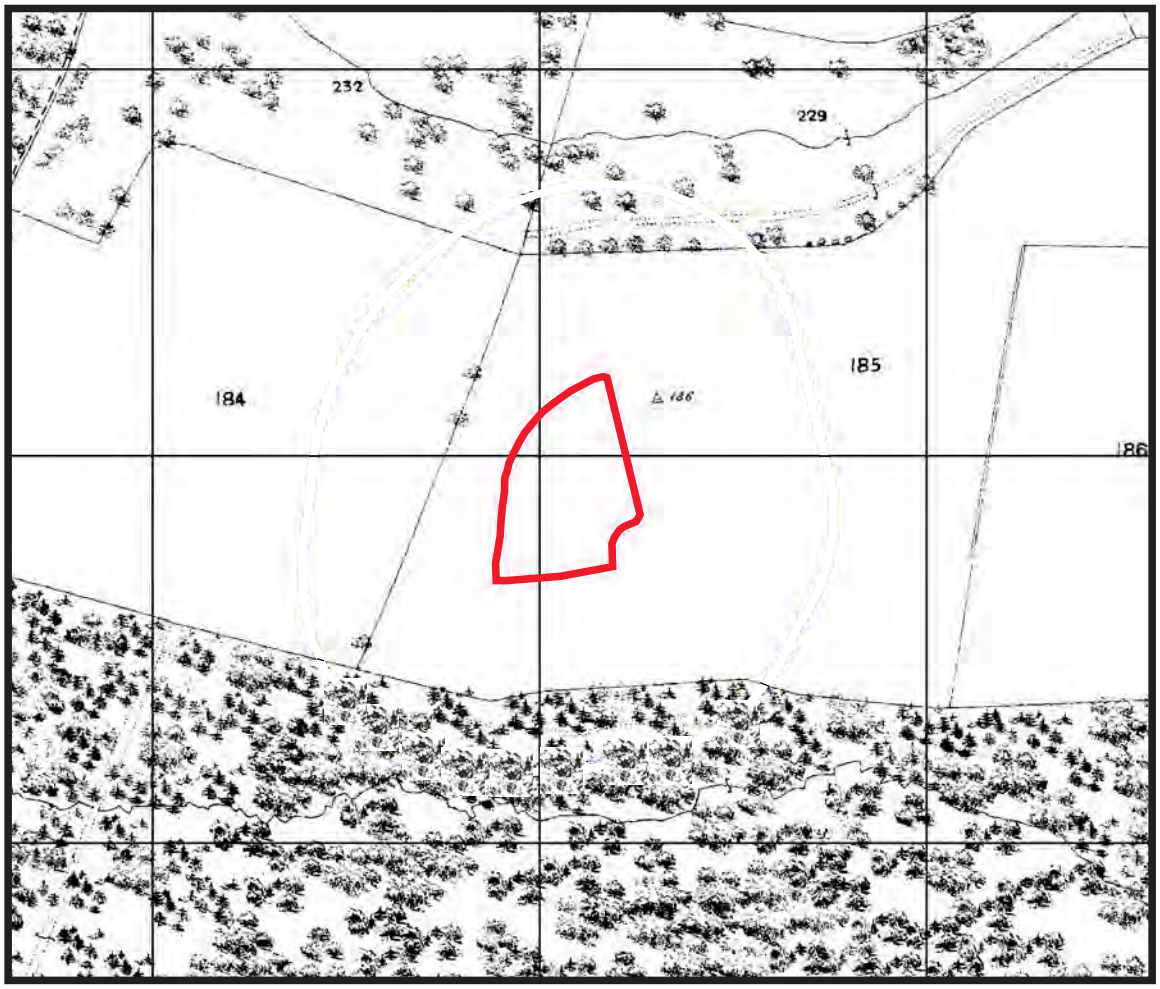


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 25" sheet LXXVI.6, 1860

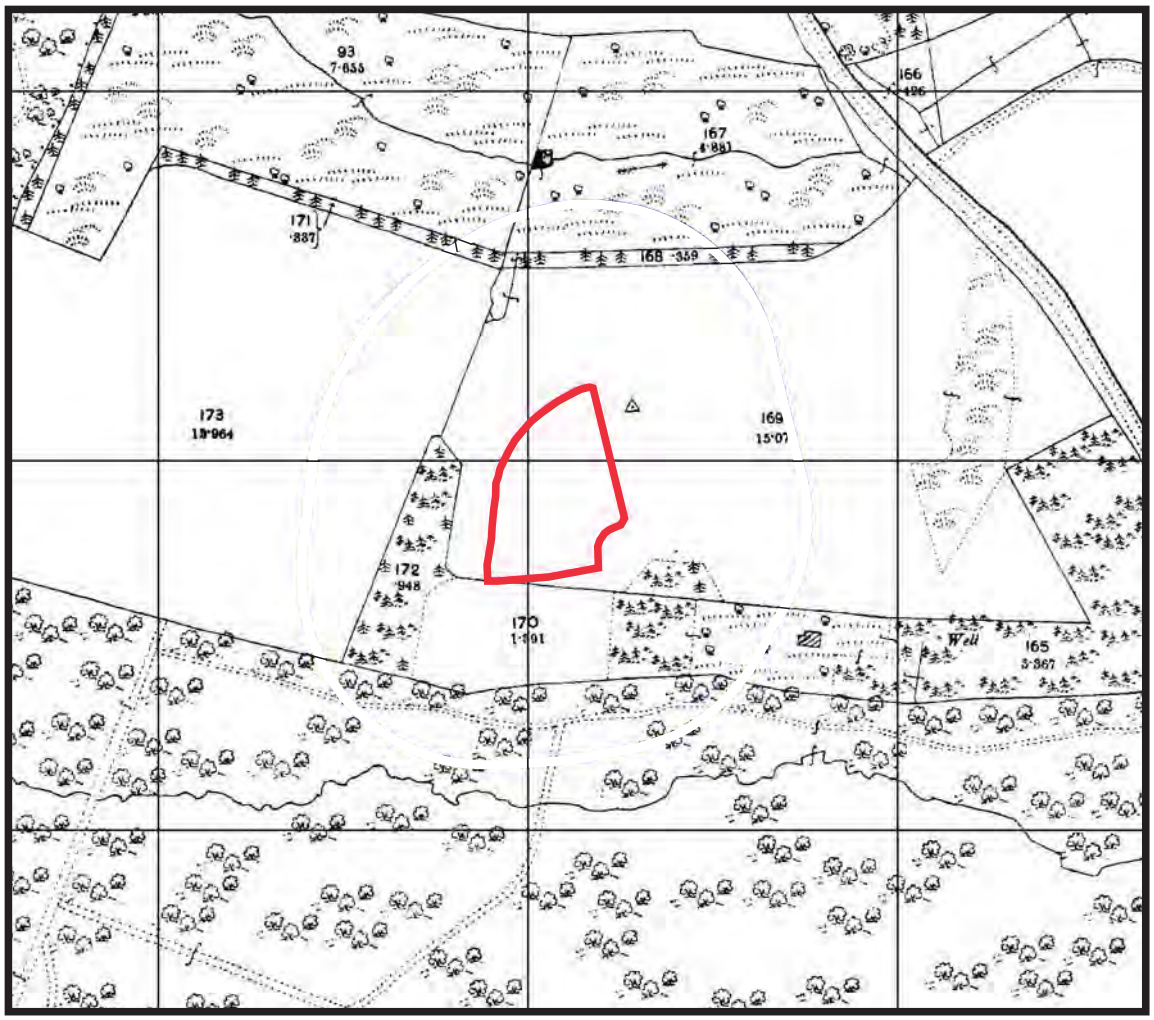


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 25" sheet LXXVI.6, 1897

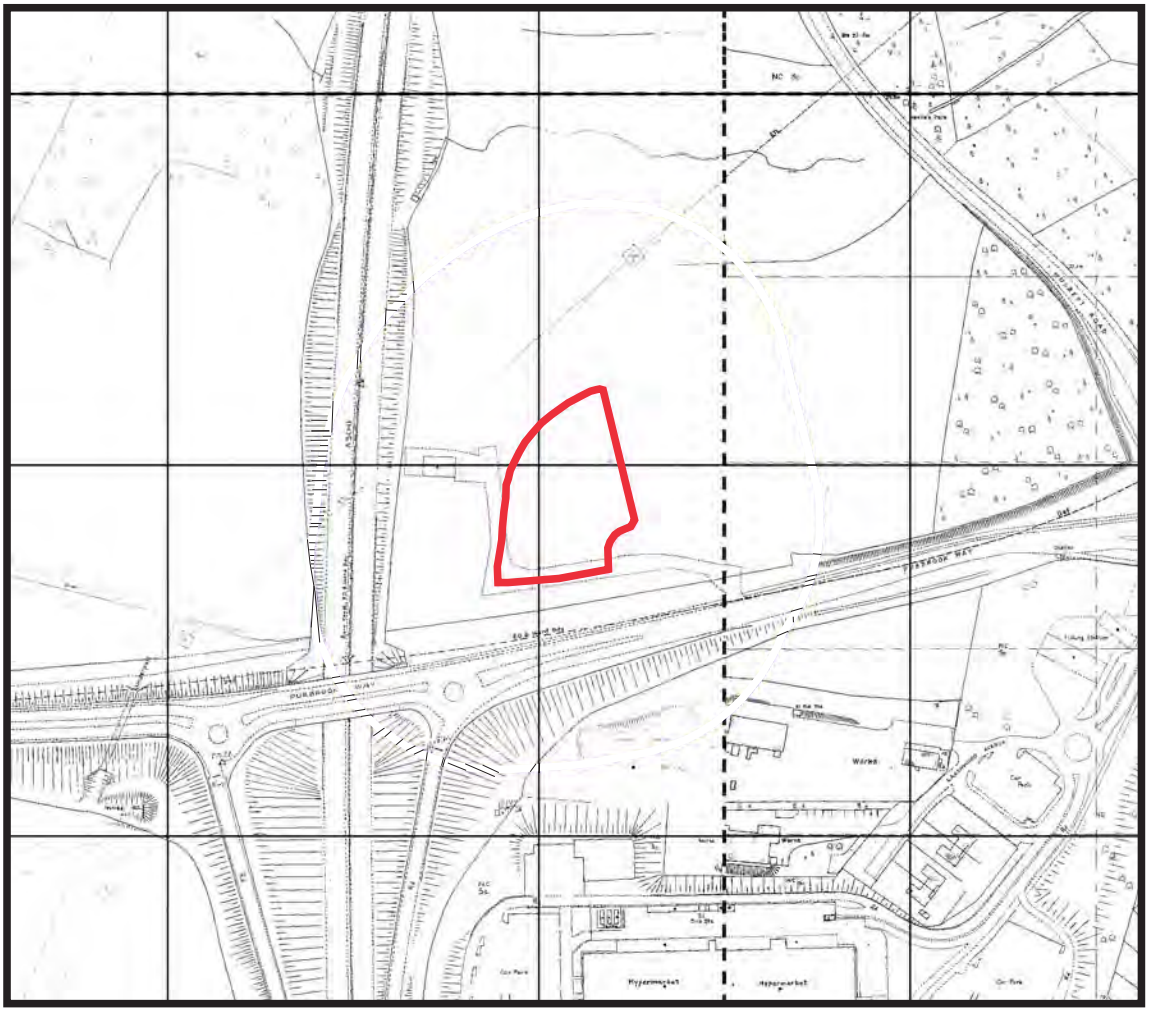


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 sheet SU6907NW and SU6907NE, 1979

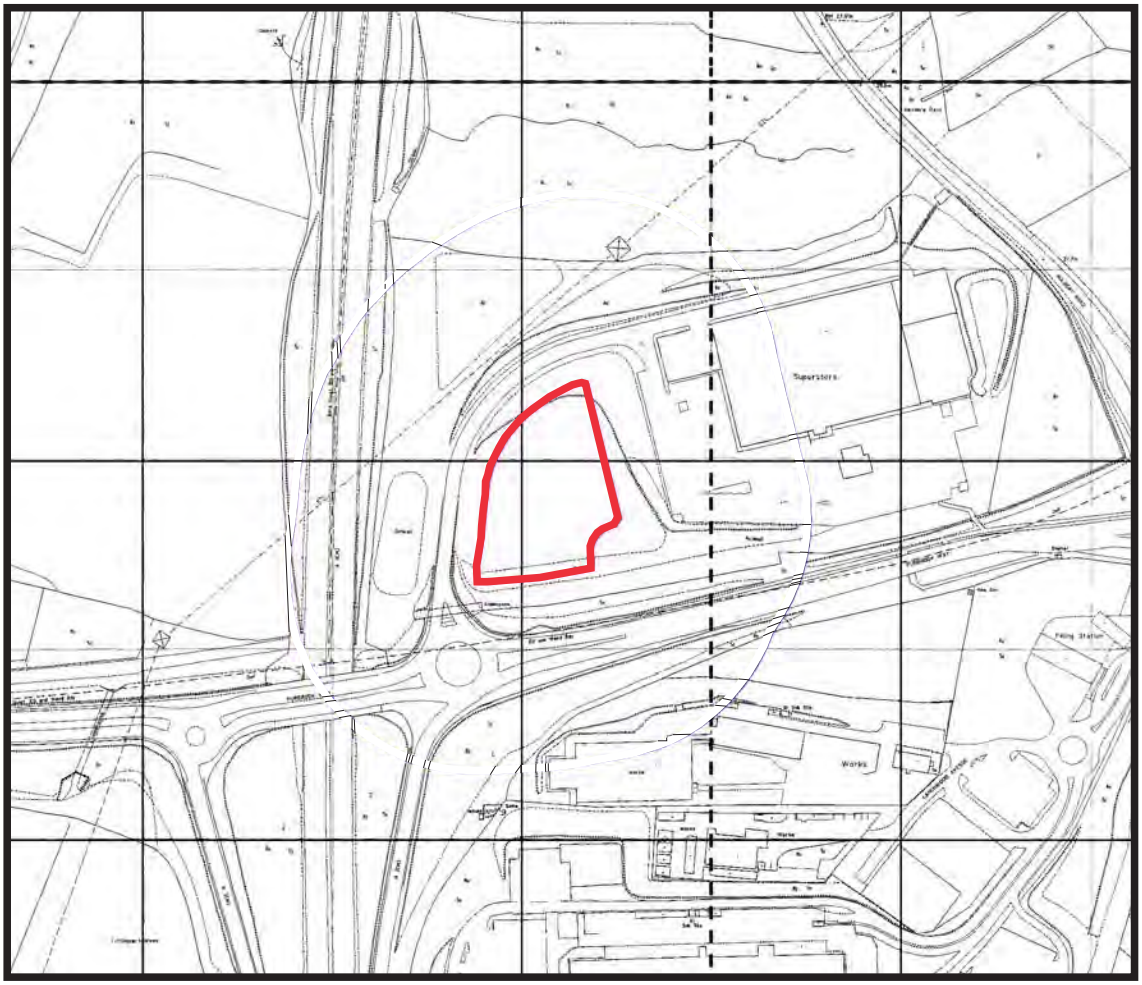
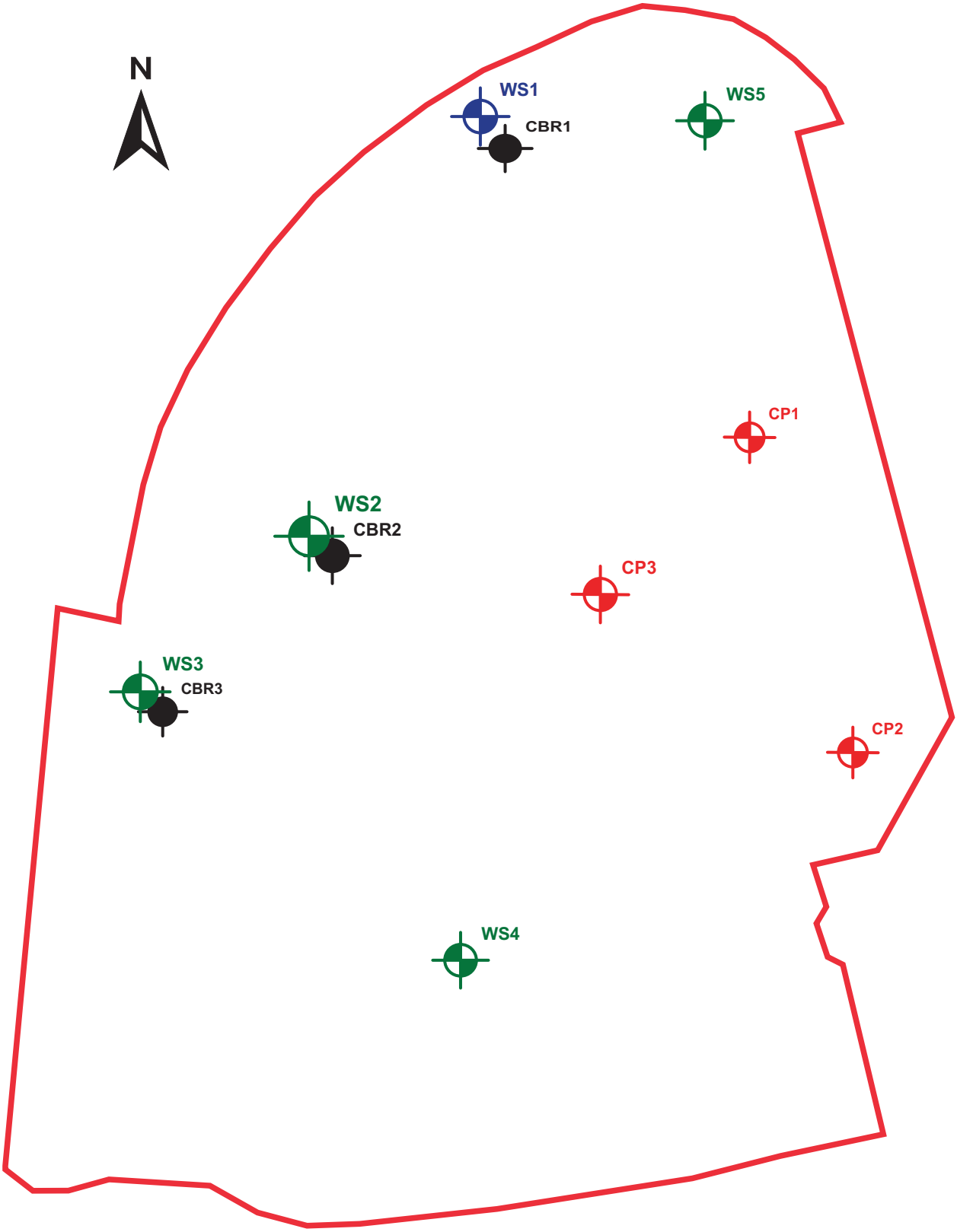


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 sheet SU6907NW and SU6907NE. 1993



WS1 Window Sample & Installation

WS2 Window Sample

CP1 Cabletool Borehole & Installation

CBR1 CBR Test

Data derived from Remada drawing 02/ job No. 770

Figure 10: Geotechnical investigation Plan

See arboricultural information for existing trees to be retained..

Structural Engineer to review requirement for retaining wall, line shown indicatively

Proposed external plant area with screen enclosure around

Tree to be removed

Store loading area, retaining wall with pedestrian guard rail to delivery ramp

3no. vertical staff cycle racks within warehouse

1100mm high handrail to top of retaining wall

Approximate sub station location TBC by Lidl and services Engineer

Service and turning zones and parking subject to tracking by Highway engineers

2no. motorcycle bays

Trees removed

3no. motorcycle bays

Vehicle Barrier

Proposed "Rapid" EV parking and charging stations

Proposed access/egress to suit design standards to Highway Consultants design details.

Proposed location of Lidl Flagpole signage

Assumed boundary line, legals to confirm

2100mm wide footpath

Security fence with access gate to rear of store/plant area. Relevant fire escape ironmongery to be fitted.

Cycle parking as per BBS 23 speciifcation.

Structural Engineer to review requirement for retaining wall, line shown indicatively

Footprint of canopy above

Trolley rails position under canopy

Proposed footway/cycleway

Retaining wall

Highways land shown bounded by blue line. All landscaping works including clearing and re-planting are subject to agreement with Highways.

See arboricultural information for existing trees to be retained..

Structural Engineer to review requirement for retaining wall, line shown indicatively

Amendments to roundabout subject of seperate S278 works

SPACE

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A3(M)

Project				
Lidl Purbrook Way Havant				
Drawing Title				
Site Layout Plan - Proposed				
Project No.	Drawing No.	Status	Rev.	Scale at A1
08636	XX-XX-DR-A-91001	S3	P06	As indicated
File Reference: 08636-SPACE-XX-XX-DR-A-91001-S3-P06				

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Store Specification
BBS 23

Drawing Purpose
PLANNING
This drawing has been prepared for the sole purpose of forming part of a planning application, and should not be used for any other purpose.

Figure 11: Proposed Development