

Havant and South Downs College, Waterloooville
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
March 2022

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Havant and South Downs College, Waterlooville

Client

Places for People Developments Ltd

Date

March 2022

Planning Authority

Havant Borough Council

Grid Reference

SU 68994 07328

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Report Status

FINAL

Orion Ref

PN2489/2022/2

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Havant and South Downs College, Waterlooville (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Places for People Developments Ltd. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “Study Site”) is located at grid reference SU 68994 07328. It forms an update to an earlier assessment which was prepared for the purpose of providing initial advice to the commissioning client and to support allocation of the site in the Local Plan. This assessment has been produced to form part of the evidence in support of a planning application.

The projected line of the Chichester (Regnum) to Bitterne (Calusentum) Roman Road (listed as Margary no. 421) runs roughly north-west to south-east through the south of the study site. Part of the projected road alignment has been subject to archaeological evaluation and watching brief (SAS 2004 and 2005) and the area subject to geophysical survey (Geotec 2018). A fragmentary deposit of flint and tile survives which is interpreted as the truncated remains of the road.

The significance of this non-designated asset has been assessed in line with current guidance. The monument is considered of Local significance due to its fragmentary and truncated evidence and lack of associated occupation evidence. Its group value in relation to the scheduled remains to the west is considered minor, due to its condition and lack of presence in the landscape.

The remainder of the study site has been subject to archaeological investigation with largely negative results (SAS 2004 and 2005). Where fragmentary remains have been identified they have been recorded.

Groundworks associated with the proposed development would require the removal of fragmentary remains of the Roman road within the south of the study site. A programme of archaeological investigations to mitigate this impact is recommended to preserve the fragmentary evidence prior to removal. It is recommended that this is secured as a condition of planning permission.

The assessment has considered the setting of the scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245), c. 65m east of the study site. There is no intervisibility between the study site and the scheduled remains due to high mature vegetation. The projected line of the Roman road within the study site is not perceptible without archaeological data and the condition of the road at this location is fragmentary and incomplete. As such, the contribution that the study site makes to the significance and experience of the scheduled Roman villa is considered negligible; no harm to the setting of the scheduled Roman Villa will result from the proposed development.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Havant and South Downs College, Waterloooville (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Places for People Developments Ltd. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “Study Site”) is located at grid reference SU 68994 07328. It forms an update to an earlier assessment which was prepared for the purpose of providing initial advice to the commissioning client. This assessment has been produced to form part of the evidence in support of a planning application.
- 1.2** In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3** The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and provides design responses that serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4** The study area used in this assessment is a 1km radius from the centre of the study site (Figures 2 and 3).

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.5** The study site is located at Havant and South Downs College, south of Purbrook Way, west of the A3(M) and east of College Road. The study site comprises the southern part of the existing Havant and South Downs College.
- 1.6** The solid geology of the study site comprises sand, silt and clay of the Wittering Formation. No superficial deposits were recorded (BGS 2020). The large east-west scarp of Portsdown Hill rises to the south.
- 1.7** The study site is located at a height of c. 56m OAD.

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework* 2021) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2017).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do

so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment will include:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments held at Hampshire Record Office;
- Examination of material currently held in the Hampshire Historic Environment Record, including Historic Landscape Characterisation, for the proposed routes and a 1km search radius; and
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England.

2.7 Given the existing ground conditions and previous archaeological investigations within the study site, the assessment does not include an assessment of LiDAR and aerial photography for the study site.

Consultation

2.8 Pre-app consultation was undertaken between Places for People and the archaeological advisor to the LPA in January / February 2021. Regarding the draft DBA submitted for review, the following paraphrases the comments from the archaeological advisor: the car park construction is likely to have truncated and damaged the archaeological resource and the value of the archaeological resource is likely to be local. However, previous archaeological investigations are limited and the potential for evidence relating to the Roman road and wider Roman occupation complex cannot be ruled out. Further works are likely to be required as a condition of planning (pers. comm. David Hopkins 4.1.22).

2.9 Regarding the line of the Roman road the Archaeological Advisor recommended that the line of the Roman road was reflected in the proposed layout, however, no archaeological objection would be raised if such a layout was not put forward (paraphrased David Hopkins 4.1.22).

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1** The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.2** Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 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 knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 3.3** Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 3.4** Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.5** Paragraph 198 states that decisions regarding the removal or alteration of historic statues, plaques, memorials or monuments should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
- 3.6** Paragraph 203 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 3.7** *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 3.8** *Archaeological Interest* is defined 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.
- 3.9** *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.10** *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.
- 3.11** *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 3.12** The NPPF is supported by the PPG (July 2019). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 002 (002 Reference ID: 18a-002-20190723) states that:
- "Where changes are proposed, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision-making in respect of applications for planning permission and listed building consent to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development. Heritage assets are either designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets."*
- 3.13** Paragraph 18a-013 (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723) outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 3.14** Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
- "The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's*

significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation.”

- 3.15** The key test in NPPF paragraphs 199-202 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723) of the PPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:

“What matters in assessing whether a proposal might cause harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”

- 3.16** Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 199-202) apply.
- 3.17** Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.
- 3.18** Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.
- 3.19** While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings’ significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting.”
- 3.20** Paragraph 202 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the PPG (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) outlines what is meant by public benefits:

“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the

National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.

Examples of heritage benefits may include:

- *sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting;*
- *reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset; and*
- *securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation.”*

3.21 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.

Local Planning Policy

3.22 Planning policy for the study site is provided by the Havant Borough Council Local Plan, made up of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) adopted March 2011 and the Local Plan (Allocations) adopted July 2014. The Local Plan (Core Strategy) contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

1. *Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.*
2. *Protects and where possible enhances the borough’s statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.*
3. *Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map):*
 - (i) *Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International].*

(ii) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National].

(iii) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local].

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, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.*
5. *Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.*
6. *Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.*
7. *Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh.*
8. *Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.*
9. *Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.*
10. *Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.*
11. *Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research.*

3.23 The Havant Borough Council (Allocations) adopted July 2014 also contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

Policy DM20 Historic Assets

Planning permission will be granted for development that conserves and enhances the historic assets of Havant Borough.

Applications that affect, or have the potential to affect, heritage assets are expected to provide a Heritage Statement that:

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

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

3.24 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)

3.25 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

3.26 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

3.27 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

3.28 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified through a review of the following resources:

- Historic Environment Record (HER) Data held by Hampshire County Council;
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
- Historic England Archive;
- Pastscape;
- Local studies and record office research; and
- Review of historic mapping.

4.2 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.

4.3 Hampshire Historic Environment Records are listed in Appendix A and mapped on Figure 2. The HHER records the following finds or features within the study site:

- Chichester to Bitterne Roman road (Margery route 421);
 - o Possible remains of Roman Road identified by archaeological evaluation (HHER 56908; Southern Archaeological Services 2005)
 - o Roman Road, Purbrook (HHER 23328; Beaverstock 2016)
 - o Negative watching brief, South Downs College (HHER 56240; Higgins 2004)
 - o Pipe trench cut through the Roman road (HHER 39768; South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group 1974)

4.4 The HHER records the following finds or features near the study site:

- Within South Down College:
 - o Remains of a short wall identified during a watching brief at South Down College (HHER 38678; SAS 1994). The HHER records this just

to the north of the study site, however, the 1994 report suggests it is towards the east of the car park area;

- o Iron Age pit (HHER 26735; Soffe 1974)
- o One post hole, possibly two, excavated prior to development at South Down College (HHER 31450, SAS 1994);
- o Negative evidence from an archaeological watching brief (HHER 56915, Southern Archaeological Services 2005);
- o Negative watching brief carried out in January 2003 (HHER 54304; SAS Ltd 2003);
- o Negative archaeological evaluation at South Downs College (HHER 66160, Hall 2014);
- o Negative watching brief, South Downs College (HHER 56241; Higgins 2004);
- o Undated, medieval/post-medieval ditches recorded during a watching brief in advance of building work at South Down College (HHER 50022; Southern Archaeological Services 2001)
- Scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence lie c. 65m east of the study site (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245).

- 4.5** The study site forms part of two large Historic Landscape Character polygons (not illustrated), the southern part is described as small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries (Mapkey A6041), the north as recent settlement (post-1810).

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.6** The HHER records the following investigations within South Down College:
- Southern Archaeological Services 1996, Watching Brief at South Down College (HHER 38678);
 - Southern Archaeological Services 1996 Excavation at South Down College (HHER 31450);
 - SAS Ltd 2003, New South East Building, South Downs College, Havant: A Watching Brief Report (HHER 54304);
 - Higgins P 2004 Report On Archaeological Observations Of Groundworks At South Downs College, Hampshire, (HHER 56241). An archaeological field evaluation was carried out on land acquired for the new car park including two trenches opened across the projected line of the Roman road. Concentrations of flint pressed into the natural sands were recorded along the projected line suggesting that modern ploughing had severely truncated the road;
 - Southern Archaeological Services 2001, Report On Archaeological Observations Of Groundworks At South Downs College, (HHER 50022);
 - Southern Archaeological Services 2005, Summary Report On An Archaeological Watching Brief At South Downs College, Purbrook, Havant, Hampshire (HHER 56915);
 - Hall N 2014 An Archaeological Watching Brief at the South Downs College, College Road, Purbrook, Waterlooville, Hampshire (HHER 66160);
 - Beaverstock, K. 2016, Land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Havant: Geophysical Survey (HHER 23328); and
 - Mawson, K. 2019, Land at Campdown, Havant, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report (Area A) (HHER 57116)

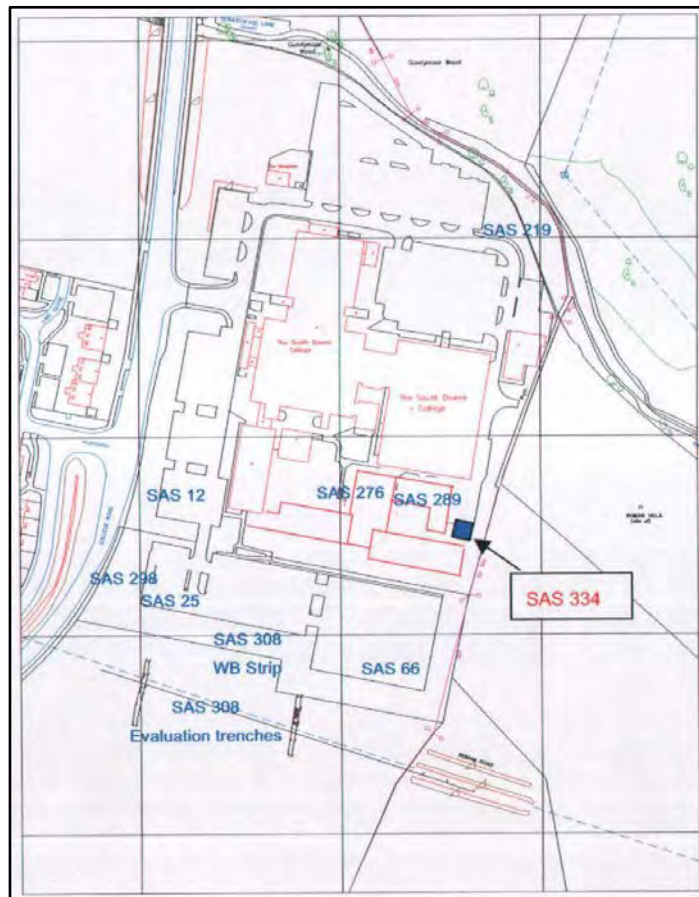


Plate 1: Plan showing previous archaeological investigations in the south of the study site (SAS 2005)

- 4.7** In summary, the majority of the study site has been subject to archaeological investigation (Plate 1). Evidence of a flint and tile surface interpreted as the truncated remains of the Roman road was recorded in the south of the study site. Fragmentary evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded to the north-west of the study site, with the remaining area largely negative.

Undated

- 4.8** The HHER records two undated features within the grounds of Havant and South Down Campus, recorded during archaeological investigations: an undated posthole(s) (HHER 31450) c. 40m north of the study site and an undated ditch (HHER 60048) c. 150m north of the study site.

Prehistoric

- 4.9** The HHER records no prehistoric occupation evidence within the study site and no prehistoric finds or features were recorded in the previous phases of archaeological investigations. Within the wider Havant and South Downs College campus, an Iron Age pit was recorded during archaeological works in the 1970s (HHER 26735; Soffe 1974).
- 4.10** The earliest occupation evidence from the wider study area dates from the Mesolithic period: a tranchet axe was recovered from a pipeline trench cut c. 100m south of the study site (HHER 23259) and an unretouched Mesolithic flint blade was recovered during archaeological investigations at Camp Hill c.

300m south-east of the study site (HHER 33705). A Neolithic flint axe fragment was also recovered from the Camp Hill site (HHER 33711).

- 4.11** The scheduled remains of Bevis's Long Barrow (NHLE 1012831 / HHER 23182) lie c. 730m south-east of the study site on the crest of Portsmouth Hill. The long barrow mound is orientated east-west with maximum dimensions of c. 88m long by 25m wide. The southern ditch has been partially excavated and was 88m long, 4-6m wide and 1.7-2.1m deep with a flat bottom. Part of an antler, probably the remains of a pick, was found at the bottom of the ditch. Overlying deposits produced sherds of late Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery (NHLE 1012831).

Roman

- 4.12** The Roman road (listed as Margary no. 421) ran from Chichester (Regnum) to Bitterne (Calusentum), a distance of 27.5km. The course of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne has been found at Drivetts Copse to the south of the college complex (HER 23328) by trenching and resistivity survey at Purbrook Heath Road in 1972. The agger of the road is visible as a long, low ridge (17m wide by c. 0.3m high) in the field to the east of the study site.
- 4.13** The line of the Roman road was identified at Scratchface Lane in 1974 during the excavation of a pipe trench (HER 39768). The road metalling consisted of pebbles on a clay bedding with a ditch on the northern edge.
- 4.14** The projected line of the road runs roughly north-west to south-east through the south of the study site. The road has been subject to archaeological evaluation within the study site:
- In 2004 SAS undertook a two trench evaluation of the road which recorded concentrations of flint pressed into the natural sands along the projected line suggesting that modern ploughing had severely truncated the road (Higgins (SAS) 2004). Unfortunately, it has not been possible to locate the original report to clarify the height and width of the flint surface.
 - In 2005 SAS undertook a watching brief (in advance of the construction of the existing car park) which recorded a concentration of flints and tiles pressed into the natural sandy clay, interpreted as the remnants of the Roman road. The course of the road was not visible across the investigation area, suggesting that modern ploughing had severely truncated the road. The deposit was most visible as a strip c. 5.4m wide at the eastern end of the site. The deposit of flint and tile was observed below 0.3m of topsoil and subsoil. It appears that the deposit was sampled and left *in situ* beneath the existing car park surface. It is noted that the area monitored did not cover the entire car park area, nor the projected line of the Roman road itself. It is assumed that this area was stripped and built up to preserve the line of the Roman road.
 - Ground Penetrating Radar and Electromagnetic Conductivity survey was undertaken of the car park area in 2018 to further investigate the presence of the road. The Ground Penetrating Radar was of good quality, but did not indicate any anomalous area which could be interpreted as a buried road (Geotec 2018, 7). The EM31 data indicates the presence of a possible man-

made feature running east-west through the centre of the car park. The average width of the anomaly is c. 6.5m. The report concludes this feature is better defined towards the east and is located at depth towards the west. This sits slightly at odds with the 2005 watching brief report (SAS) which illustrates that the road becomes visible toward the centre of the study site and has been largely truncated towards the north-east.

- 4.15** Scheduled remains of *Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence* lie c. 65m east of the study site (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245). The villa site was first discovered in 1925 and subsequently excavated by G. Gauntlett in the 1920s. The site was subsequently reassessed by G. Soffe in the 1970s. The investigations recorded an aisled villa consisting of a corridor with two rows of rooms behind it (250-300 AD). An earlier phase of building was also identified (150-200 AD). The HCC cropmarks clearly illustrate the villa site to the north of the road alignment with parallel ditch cropmarks along the projected route of the Roman road.
- 4.16** The 1974 excavation also identified a Roman tile kiln to the north of the aisled building (HER 23306). The output of the kiln comprised roof tiles, bonded tiles and box flue tiles which dated the kiln to between the 2nd-4th centuries AD. The kiln was enclosed within two phases of building. Two waster pits were also found in the vicinity of the tile kiln.
- 4.17** Despite proximity to the villa site, the archaeological investigations within the Havant and South Down Campus have had fairly scant results. The investigations predominately occurred in the 1990s and concluded that the 1970s build of the campus and agricultural activity truncated much of the site. Between 1993 and 1996 a series of watching briefs were undertaken across the study site as part of the campus extension. The north-central part of the study site recorded ploughmarks and occasional Roman tile (SAS 1995), and a wall and stakeholes in the eastern car park (SAS 1996). The remaining area was negative of archaeological evidence beyond the truncated remains of the road (discussed in para 4.14).
- 4.18** A strip, map and record excavation to the west of the college complex in 2013 identified a Roman cremation cemetery, a possible Late Iron Age cremation and a ditch (HER 65614). A sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch.
- Saxon and early medieval*
- 4.19** The Domesday Survey records a pre-conquest manor held by Alsi at Bedhampton, c. 1.5km south-east of the study site. The HHER records no early medieval occupation evidence within the study site; the previous archaeological investigations within the study site recorded no early medieval occupation evidence.
- 4.20** Early medieval burials were identified during partial excavation of Bevis's Long Barrow (NHLE 1012831 / HHER 23182) c. 730m south-east of the study site. At the west end of the ditch, two Saxon burials were recovered while at the east end some eighty Christian graves dating to the 8th and 9th centuries AD were found. Before 1817, a further three burials, accompanied by a broken spear, were found in the course of chalk digging on the site; they are said to have

lain "within twelve inches of the surface", presumably that of the mound (NHLE 1012831).

Medieval

- 4.21** The study site is located between the historic settlements of Purbrook, c. 1.7km north-west of the study site and Bedhampton, c. 1.5km south-east. Land at Bedhampton is recorded as being held by Hugh of Portsmouth from St Peter's Abbey. The holding comprises 10 hides, two mills, 12 villagers, seven smallholders with seven ploughs, a church, seven slaves and two salt houses (Open Domesday 2020).
- 4.22** The HHER records no medieval finds or features within the study site; previous archaeological investigations recorded no medieval occupation evidence within the study site. Evidence of medieval occupation has been recorded within the wider Havant and South Downs campus, for example, several possible medieval ditches recorded during watching briefs (HHER 57402, 50022). Beyond the limits of the campus, the HHER records medieval settlement activity, including part of a house platform south of Scratchface Lane (HHER 23310) c. 300m north-west of the study site, a holloway (HHER) c. 200m east of the study site and a medieval ditch at Crookhorn Farm (HHER 23315) c. 250m north-west of the study site.

Post Medieval

- 4.23** The earliest detailed maps date from the 19th century, which indicate the study site is located within woodland, *Crookhorn Copse*, with Crookhorn farmstead, c. 250m north-west of the study site (1839 Farlington Tithe Map). Earlier 18th century maps, for example, the 1759 Isaac Taylor map of Hampshire (Figure 3), illustrate the study site to the north of the Portsdown Hill ridge within open agricultural lands.
- 4.24** The study site remains part of Crookhorn Wood until the early 20th century when it was cleared for agricultural purposes (Figure 8). The Roman road was not a recorded feature until the 1932 Ordnance Survey (Figure 9), presumably following the discovery of the villa site to the north-east.
- 4.25** The study site remained enclosed agricultural land until the construction of the Havant and South Downs College in the 1970s (Figure 11). In the 1990s the car park was constructed within the northern part of the study site (Figure 12), which was subsequently extend to the south in the early 2000s (Figure 13 and 14).
- 4.26** The HHER records no post-medieval finds or features within the study site; previous archaeological investigations recorded no post-medieval occupation evidence within the study site. The HHER records a number of post-medieval features within the 1km study site, for example at Fort Purbrook or Belmont Park. These have no bearing on the archaeological potential within the study site.

Past Impacts

- 4.27** The available evidence has been assessed to determine the nature and extent of previous impacts upon any potential below ground archaeological deposits. The majority of the study site has been subject to modern construction activities associated with Havant and South Downs College. Expansion of the college in the 1990s and 2000s has been subject to archaeological monitoring which recorded evidence of a flint and tile surface interpreted as the truncated remains of the Roman road. Fragmentary evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded in the north-west of the study site, with the remaining area largely negative.

Assessment of significance in reference to the principals of selection for scheduled monuments (DCMS 2013)

Methodology

- 4.28** In terms of non-designated assets, PPG states that there are two categories of non-designated sites of archaeological interest:

“(1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets...”

“(2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest”
(Department of Communities and Local Government, 2014, Paragraph: 040 Reference ID: 18a-040-20140306).

- 4.29** The value/significance of a non-designated heritage asset may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move from the second to the first category.
- 4.30** The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the NPPF as “The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence but also from its setting.” In the case of many heritage assets, their importance has already been established through the designation (i.e. scheduling, listing and register) processes applied by HistE.
- 4.31** The framework for assessing the significance of assets is set out within the Department of Culture, Media, and Sports publication, *Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments* (DCMS 2013). This also provides a definition of nationally important but non-scheduled monuments:
- *Those positively identified by English Heritage as being capable of designation under the terms of the 1979 Act, having regard to the Principles of Selection at Annex 1, but which the Secretary of State has chosen not to designate; and*
 - *Those potentially capable of being designated under the terms of the 1979 Act, having regard to the Principles of Selection at Annex 1, but which have still to be formally assessed by English Heritage.*

- 4.32** The principals of selection for scheduled monuments (DCMS 2013) state that not all monuments are of equal significance. Their importance can be gauged by the level of heritage interest they hold for current and future generations. This is defined in terms of their archaeological, architectural, artistic, historic or traditional interest, particularly their:

Archaeological interest

- *Interest in carrying out expert investigations at some point into the evidence places hold, or potentially may hold, of past human activity. Monuments with archaeological interest form a primary source of evidence relating to the substance and evolution of places, plus the people and cultures that made them.*

Historic interest

- *Interest in how the present can be connected through a place to past people, events and aspects of life. Monuments with historic interest provide a material record of our nation's prehistory and history, whether by association or through illustration.*

- 4.33** The principles to assess nationally important ancient monuments for designation as Scheduled Monuments are set out in the *Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments* (DCMS 2013) as follows:

Period

- *All classes of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.*

Rarity

- *There are some classes of monuments that are so scarce that all surviving examples that still retain some significance should be preserved; in general, however, a selection must be made of those monuments which best portray the typical and commonplace as well as the rare; this process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of particular classes of monument, both in a national and a regional context.*

Documentation / finds

- *The significance of monuments may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary records or representations; conversely, the absence of documentation contemporary to a monument can make its potential more important as the only means of developing our understanding. Similarly, their significance can be enhanced by the existence of related artefacts or ecofacts, such as those held in museums or other public depositories.*

Group value

- *The significance of a single monument may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments and/or those of different periods; in such cases it is sometimes preferable to protect the*

complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

Survival/condition

- *The survival of a monument's significance, both above and below ground or underwater, is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition plus its surviving features.*

Fragility/vulnerability

- *The significance of some monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment, while there are standing structures of particular form or complexity whose significance can be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature could particularly benefit from the legal protection that scheduling confers.*

Diversity

- *Some monuments may be selected for designation because they possess a combination of high-quality features, others because of a single important attribute.*

Potential

- *On occasion, the nature of the archaeological interest of a monument cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence, and so to demonstrate the justification for designation; the greater the likelihood that such evidence would be revealed through expert investigation, the stronger will be the justification for designation.*

Assessment of Significance

- 4.34** The projected route of the Roman road within the study site has been subject to archaeological evaluation and watching brief (SAS 2004 and 2005) which allows an accurate, rather than theoretical, description of the resource.
- 4.35** A flint and tile surface interpreted as the Roman road was most visible as a strip c. 5.4m wide at the eastern end of the investigation area (see SAS 2005, Figure 2). The deposit of flint and tile was observed below 0.3m of topsoil and subsoil. It appears that the deposit was sampled and left *in situ* beneath the existing car park surface. It is noted that the area monitored did not cover the entire car park area, nor the line of the Roman road itself. It is assumed that this area was stripped and built up to preserve the line of the Roman road. As such, based on available evidence, fragmentary remains of the Roman road survive c. 0.30m below ground surface within the southern car park.
- 4.36** The study site lies c. 65m west of the scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245). The scheduled area covers a 2.2 ha area and comprises the well-preserved Roman villa complex and associated Roman road. A portion of the road also survives as a slight earthworks and buried archaeological remains in the form of a metalled surface and associated roadside ditches. The listing description states that the section of the

scheduled road holds group value with the unscheduled but known surviving portions of this route.

- 4.37** When considered in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) the section of Roman road scores low in relation to the principle of selection for scheduled monuments. It is only partially preserved, with the majority of the road having been truncated by modern ploughing. The partially preserved road is currently located within a modern car park and is not evident as an extant landscape feature. Due to the lack of archaeological evidence, it is not considered to meet the criteria for scheduling. The monument is considered of Local significance due to its fragmentary and truncated condition and lack of associated occupation evidence. Its group value in relation to the scheduled remains to the west is considered minor, due to its condition and lack of presence in the landscape.

5.0 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.1 This assessment will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of built heritage assets. Heritage assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including that set out in Historic England guidance on setting (Historic England 2017).
- 5.2 There are no strict parameters for the setting of study areas. This has been defined based on the results of the site visit, professional judgement and experience of potential significant direct and indirect effects likely to arise from the proposed development.
- 5.3 A radius of 1 km from the boundary of the study site has been used for assessing indirect effects on all non-designated and designated heritage assets. A total of three scheduled monuments have been identified within the study area: Scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245) c. 65m west of the study site; Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle (NHLE 1012831) c. 730m south-east of the study site; and Fort Purbrook, including covered-way to east (NHLE 1001842), c. 700m south of the study site.
- 5.4 The distribution of designated heritage designated heritage assets in relation to the study site can be found in Figure 2. The area beyond this radius was also reviewed and no sensitive heritage assets were present in the wider area that merited further consideration in this assessment.

Designated assets not requiring assessment

- 5.5 Not all designated heritage assets within the 1km study area will require full assessment for impacts on an individual basis; where a heritage asset has been excluded, a clear justification will be provided, for example, if the asset is sufficiently far, and well screened from the study site. Also, not all assets will require the same level of assessment: the level of detail will be sufficient to inform the nature and degree of effect of development within the study site on the significance of the heritage asset in question.
- 5.6 In the following cases, there is no intervisibility with the study site due to distance, topography and existing vegetation. For this reason, no harm to the significance of the following assets would result from the proposed development: Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle (NHLE 1012831) c. 730m south-east of the study site; and Fort Purbrook, including covered-way to east (NHLE 1001842), c. 700m south of the study site. Due to distance and intervening vegetation, no non-visual impacts are anticipated. As such, further assessment is not necessary.

Designated assets requiring assessment

- 5.7 The following designated assets have the potential to be affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245)

- 5.8 The study site lies c. 65m west of the scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245). The scheduled area covers a 2.2 ha area and comprises the well-preserved Roman

villa complex and associated Roman road which, as the 2018 evaluation works have confirmed, survives in the form of substantial archaeological remains beneath the present ground surface and is largely unexcavated. A portion of the road also survives as a slight earthworks and buried archaeological remains in the form of a metalled surface and associated roadside ditches. The listing description states that the section of the scheduled road holds group value with the unscheduled but known surviving portions of this route. The villa complex has group value with other unscheduled villas known to exist in the area.

- 5.9** The significance of the villa site relates to its historical and evidential value as a well-preserved Roman villa complex and associated Roman road. The scheduled area is located within a large enclosed pasture field. The listing description states that it has a long history as farmland going back several generations. Tall, dense vegetation bounds edge of the A3 (M) to the east, screening views in this direction. The boundary of the Havant and South Downs College are similarly screened by tall, dense vegetation. Historic England guidance (2017) states that buried archaeological remains may retain a presence in the landscape and therefore have a setting. Examples of buried remains retaining setting include historic battlefields or buried remains which can be appreciated in historic street or boundary patterns, in relation to their surrounding topography or other heritage assets or through the long-term continuity in the use of the land that surrounds them.
- 5.10** There is a contextual relationship between the study site and the scheduled area, however, the Roman road is currently located within a modern car park and is not evident as an extant landscape feature. It is not perceptible without archaeological data and the condition of the road at this location is fragmentary and incomplete. As such, the contribution that the study site makes to the significance and experience of the scheduled Roman road is considered negligible.

6.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 6.1** The study site is located at Havant and South Downs College, south of Purbrook Way, west of the A3(M) and east of College Road. The study site comprises the southern Havant and South Downs College campus, comprising a number of modern buildings and a car parking area. The campus is bound by dense, high vegetation which completely screen the southern part of the campus.

The Proposed Development

- 6.2** The proposed development of the site is to provide 102 one, two, three and four bed units set over 2, 3 and 4 stories, to include consideration of layout, scale, design, landscaping and access. The line of the Roman road has been utilised to define the edge of the build of the central units (Plot 87 and 46) and Block E.
- 6.3** The following assessment of impacts is based on generalised impacts typical of this sort of proposed development.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 6.4** The projected line of the Chichester (Regnum) to Bitterne (Calusentum) Roman Road (listed as Margary no. 421) runs roughly north-west to south-east through the south of the study site. Part of the projected road alignment has been subject to archaeological evaluation and watching brief (SAS 2004 and 2005) and the area subject to geophysical survey (Geotec 2018). Based on a review of the various technical reports, the remains of a 5.4m wide flint and tile surface interpreted as the Roman road was recorded c. 0.30m below ground surface. The surface was not recorded across the full extent of the investigation area, i.e. it was not present towards the east. This deposit has been interpreted as the possible base of the road surface; the upper structure and associated ditches having been truncated by modern ploughing. It is assumed, based on an appraisal of the technical reports, that this area was stripped and built up to preserve the line of the Roman road. As such, based on available evidence, fragmentary remains of the Roman road survive c. 0.30m below ground surface within the southern car park.
- 6.5** The significance of this non-designated asset has been assessed in line with current guidance. The monument is considered of Local significance due to its fragmentary and truncated evidence and lack of associated occupation evidence. Its group value in relation to the scheduled remains to the west is considered minor, due to its condition and lack of presence in the landscape.
- 6.6** The remainder of the study site has been subject to archaeological investigation with largely negative results. The potential for fragmentary remains associated with the wider Roman complex cannot be entirely ruled out at this stage.

- 6.7** Groundworks associated with the proposed development would require the removal of fragmentary remains of the Roman road and any associated occupation evidence within the study site. A programme of archaeological investigations to mitigate this impact is recommended, to preserve the fragmentary evidence prior to removal. It is recommended that this is secured as a condition of planning permission.
- 6.8** The assessment has considered the setting of the scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245), c. 65m east of the study site. There is no intervisibility between the study site and the scheduled remains due to high mature vegetation. The projected line of the Roman road within the study site is not perceptible without archaeological data and the condition of the road at this location is fragmentary and incomplete. As such, the contribution that the study site makes to the significance and experience of the scheduled Roman road is considered negligible; no harm to the setting of the scheduled Roman Villa will result from the proposed development. However, the line of the Roman road has been utilised to define the edge of the build of the central units (Plot 87 and 46) and Block E.

7.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Havant and South Downs College, Waterlooville (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Places for People Developments Ltd. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “Study Site”) is located at grid reference SU 68994 07328. It forms an update to an earlier assessment which was prepared for the purpose of providing initial advice to the commissioning client and to support allocation of the site in the Local Plan. This assessment has been produced to form part of the evidence in support of a planning application.
- 7.2** The projected line of the Chichester (Regnum) to Bitterne (Calusentum) Roman Road (listed as Margary no. 421) runs roughly north-west to south-east through the south of the study site. Part of the projected road alignment has been subject to archaeological evaluation and watching brief (SAS 2004 and 2005) and the area subject to geophysical survey (Geotec 2018). A fragmentary deposit of flint and tile survives which is interpreted as the truncated remains of the road.
- 7.3** The significance of this non-designated asset has been assessed in line with current guidance. The monument is considered of Local significance due to its fragmentary and truncated evidence and lack of associated occupation evidence. Its group value in relation to the scheduled remains to the west is considered minor, due to its condition and lack of presence in the landscape.
- 7.4** The remainder of the study site has been subject to archaeological investigation with largely negative results (SAS 2004 and 2005). The potential for fragmentary remains associated with the wider Roman complex cannot be entirely ruled out at this stage.
- 7.5** Groundworks associated with the proposed development would require the removal of fragmentary remains of the Roman road within the south of the study site. A programme of archaeological investigations to mitigate this impact is recommended to preserve the fragmentary evidence prior to removal. It is recommended that this is secured as a condition of planning permission and includes provision for public outreach.
- 7.6** The assessment has considered the setting of the scheduled remains of Little Wood Roman Villa and associated settlement evidence (NHLE 1001859 / HHER 23245), c. 65m east of the study site. The assessment concludes study site makes a negligible contribution to the significance and experience of the scheduled Roman road; no harm to the setting of the scheduled Roman Villa will result from the proposed development. The line of the Roman road has been utilised to define the edge of the build of the central units (Plot 87 and 46) and Block E.
- 7.7** On this basis it is considered that the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological potential of the study site could be adequately mitigated, and the development made acceptable in terms of archaeological impacts. It

therefore accords with the requirements in paragraph 203 of the NPPF and policies CS11 of the Havant Borough Council Local Plan (2014). It also accords with NPPF paragraph 202 regarding designated assets.

Sources

General

British Library (BL)

The National Archives (NA)

Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)

Cartographic

1759 Isaac Taylor map of Hampshire

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing 75

1839 Farlington and 1844 Bedhampton Tithe Map

1868 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 Scale Map

1870 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 Scale Map

1909 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 Scale Map

1932 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 Scale Map

1963-83 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 Scale Map

1979-90 Ordnance Survey, 1:1, 250 Scale Map

2000 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000 Scale Map

2020 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000 Scale Map

Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Historic England National Heritage List for England -
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk

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APPENDIX A – GAZETTEERS

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS (Figure 2)

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km radius from the centre of the study site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Hampshire Historic Environment Record and the NHLE (January 2022). Where previously unrecorded heritage assets are identified, these will be given an Orion reference e.g. (Orion X), otherwise, these will be referenced by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record or English Heritage reference number.

Abbreviations:

HHER:	Hampshire Historic Environments Record
MonID:	Hampshire Historic Environments Record monument identification reference number
NHLE:	National Heritage List of England

HHER MonID / ORION REF.	NAME	SITE SUMMARY	DATE	DESIGNATION
31450	SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE	1) ONE POST HOLE, POSSIBLY TWO, EXCAVATED PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT AT SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE NO DATING EVIDENCE	UNDATED	
60048	WATCHING BRIEF AT NORTH WEST BUILDING 2, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WAS CARRIED OUT AT THIS SITE IN SEPTEMBER 2008. 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	UNDATED	
66780	PIT AND DITCHES IDENTIFIED DURING EVALUATION	AN UNDATED PIT AND TWO LATE POST MEDIEVAL/MODERN PITS WERE IDENTIFIED DURING AN EVALUATION.	UNDATED, POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
23259	TRANCHET AXE	(1) A MESOLITHIC TRANCHET AXE WAS RECOVERED FROM A PIPELINE TRENCH CUT THROUGH THIS AREA.	MESOLITHIC	
33705	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	1) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE SITE YIELDED AN UNRETOUCHED FLINT BLADE DISCOVERED BY SIEVING. POSSIBILITY OF A SMALL MESOLITHIC SITE UTILISING THE FRESH WATER SOURCE.	MESOLITHIC	
33711	CAMP HILL,	1) A LATER NEOLITHIC FLINT AXE FRAGMENT. TRENCH 45.	NEOLITHIC	

HH MonID / ORION REF.	NAME	SITE SUMMARY	DATE	DESIGNATION
	CROOKHORN			
23182	BEVIS'S GRAVE LONG BARROW AND EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY	A NEOLITHIC LONG BARROW LYING EAST TO WEST, WITH A SAXON GRAVEYARD AROUND IT.	NEOLITHIC	SM (NHLE 1012831)
23287	BRONZE AGE FLINT SCRAPERS AND POTTERY	FOUR FLINT SCRAPERS AND THREE SHERDS OF BRONZE AGE POTTERY WERE FOUND APPROX 10CM INTO THE SUBSOIL DURING EXCAVATIONS IN ADVANCE OF MOTORWAY BUILDING. THE FINDS ARE IN PORTSMOUTH CITY MUSEUM ACC NO. 274/1979.	BRONZE AGE	
33710	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	1) STRUCK FLINT, CORES AND DEBITAGE.	PREHISTORIC	
23240	BURNT FLINT SCATTER	(1) A SCATTER OF BURNT FLINTS FOUND DURING FIELD WALKING. PREHISTORIC?	PREHISTORIC?	
26735	IRON AGE PIT	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 POTTERY WAS RETRIEVED.	IRON AGE	
23285	WHITE CERAMIC BEADS	(1) TWO WHITE, POSSIBLY CERAMIC BEADS, WERE FOUND WITH IRON AGE POTTERY (A) AND BURNT FLINT (B) IN 1975. THE FINDS ARE IN PORTSMOUTH CITY MUSEUM.	IRON AGE	
23283	BURNT FLINT POT BOILERS	(1) BURNT FLINT 'POT BOILERS' WERE FOUND IN THIS AREA AS WELL AS IRON AGE POTTERY (A), OYSTER SHELLS (C) AND 2 BEADS.	IRON AGE	
23284	IRON AGE POTTERY AND OYSTER SHELLS	(1) OYSTER SHELLS WERE FOUND ALONG WITH IRON AGE POTTERY (A) AND POT BOILERS (B) IN 1975.	IRON AGE	
65908	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	IRON AGE	

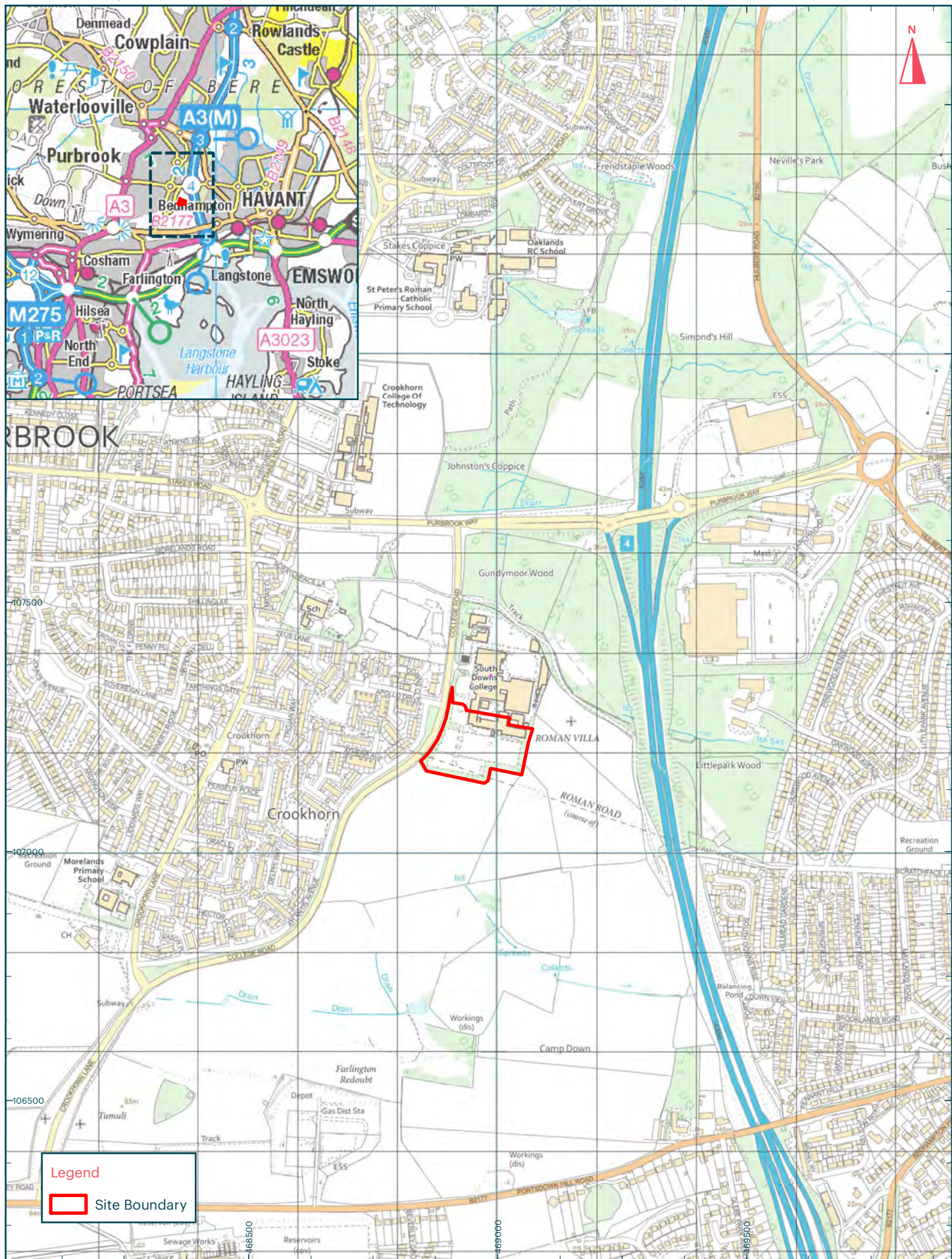
HHER MonID / ORION REF.	NAME	SITE SUMMARY	DATE	DESIGNATION
		ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION.		
33712	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	1) SEVEN (PROBABLY) LATE IRON AGE SHERDS WERE FOUND. THEY WERE BLACK WITH MUCH MEDIUM TO LARGE FLINT GRIT; THREE CONJOIN TO FORM PART OF A SIMPLE BASE. TRENCH 43.	IRON AGE	
23282	IRON AGE POTTERY	(1) NUMEROUS IRON AGE BODY SHERDS WERE FOUND AT THIS LOCATION IN 1975. THE SHERDS ARE NOW IN PORTSMOUTH CITY MUSEUM ACC. NO 75/22.	IRON AGE	
23264	PIT	PIT (800 BC-42 AD)	IRON AGE	
57116	LAND AT COLLEGE ROAD, CAMPDOWN, PURBROOK, HAVANT	A WATCHING BRIEF CARRIED OUT AT CAMPDOWN IN HAVANT	IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH	
39768	ROMAN ROAD ROUTE 421	A PIPE-TRENCH CUT THROUGH THE ROMAN ROAD FROM CHICHESTER TO BITTERNE (ROUTE 421) AT SCRATCHFACE LANE, 60M NORTH OF THE LINE INDICATED BY THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.	ROMAN	
23261	SITE OF ROMAN ACTIVITY	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 (A) WAS OBSERVED.	ROMAN	
23306	SITE OF ROMAN TILE KILN, CROOKHORN	A ROMAN TILE KILN AND TWO AREAS OF TILE WASTERS WERE EXCAVATED IN 1974.	ROMAN	
23298	SITE OF ROMANO-BRITISH AISLED VILLA	AISLED BUILDING (43 AD-409 AD)	ROMAN	
33709	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	1) BRICK FRAGMENTS OR POSSIBLY TILES FOUND IN SEVERAL OF THE TRENCHES IN THIS EVALUATION.	ROMAN	
38682	ROMAN ROAD ASSOCIATED WITH A VILLA	1) A POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD RUNNING ROUGHLY EAST-WEST PARALLEL WITH THE SOUTHERN FIELD BOUNDARY IN THE DIRECTION OF THE VILLA (SU60NE 30). IT MAY BE THE VILLA SERVICE ROAD.	ROMAN	

HHER MonID / ORION REF.	NAME	SITE SUMMARY	DATE	DESIGNATION
17272	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE	POSSIBLE EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE SITED HERE. (? MODERN) ROMAN POTTERY (SU60NE1) FROM HERE ALSO. (1955) 2) EARTHWORKS SHOW AS SMALL ENCLOSURES OF RECENT APPEARANCE ON AIR PHOTOGRAPH.	ROMAN	
23245	LITTLEPAR K WOOD ROMAN VILLA	VILLA (43 AD-409 AD)	ROMAN	SM (NHLE 1001859)
65614	ROMAN CREMATION CEMETERY	DURING A STIP MAP AND RECORD A CREMATION CEMETERY AND A POSSIBLE CENOTAPH WERE IDENTIFIED.	ROMAN	
38678	SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE	1) REMAINS OF A SHORT WALL WERE FOUND DURING A WATCHING BRIEF. DUE TO ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ROMAN BUILDING MATERIALS (SU60NE 90B) IT WAS THOUGHT TO BE ROMAN IN DATE.	ROMAN	
23328	ROMAN ROAD, PURBROOK	ROAD (43 AD-409 AD)	ROMAN	
33708	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	1) ONE SHERD OF COARSE, VERY SANDY POTTERY (POSSIBLY ROMAN). TRENCH 46.	ROMAN?	
71350	WATCHING BRIEF RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	WATCHING BRIEF UNDERTAKEN DURING GROUNDWORKS AT THE SCHOOL. A SMALL COLLECTION OF FRAGMENTED ROMAN CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL WAS RECOVERED FROM THE SUBSOIL. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OR DEPOSITS RECORDED.	ROMAN	
56242	POSSIBLE REMAINS OF ROMAN ROAD, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	TWO TRENCHES EXPOSED FLINTS PRESSED INTO THE NATURAL SUGGESTING THAT THE ROMAN ROAD HAD BEEN SEVERELY TRUNCATED	ROMANO-BRITISH	
56908	POSSIBLE REMAINS OF A ROMAN ROAD, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	POSSIBLE REMAINS OF A ROMAN ROAD, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE. THE WATCHING BRIEF 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	ROMANO-BRITISH	

HHER MonID / ORION REF.	NAME	SITE SUMMARY	DATE	DESIGNATION
23315	RESCUE EXCAVATIONS AT CROOKHORN FARM SCHOOL	(1) 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.	MEDIEVAL	
23310	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	(1) DURING THE LEVELLING OF AN AREA IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF SCRATCHFACE LANE A NUMBER OF MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT FEATURES WERE UNEARTHED. THIS INCLUDED PART OF A HOUSE PLATFORM WITH 2 FLINT-PACKED POSTHOLES ON ITS EASTERN EDGE.	MEDIEVAL	
23263	HOLLOWAY	(1) 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.	MEDIEVAL	
57402	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL DITCH, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	A POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL DITCH FOUND DURING A WATCHING BRIEF AT SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE. A POSSIBLE CONTINUATION OF THIS DITCH WAS NOTED BY A SUBSEQUENT WATCHING BRIEF (MONUID 60048).	MEDIEVAL	
50022	DITCHES	A WATCHING BRIEF IN ADVANCE OF BUILDING WORK REVEALED TWO UNDATED DITCHES, ONE A POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL BOUNDARY DITCH.	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL	
23289	POST MEDIEVAL FIELD DRAINS	PARALLEL LINES OF CHALK LUMPS LAID INTO THE SUBSOIL WERE REVEALED DURING SOIL STRIPPING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE M3. THE LINES ARE APPROX. 3-4M APART AND RUN SOUTH EAST - NORTH WEST. THEY ARE PROBABLY POST MEDIEVAL FIELD DRAINS.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
31436	BELMONT PARK	1) BELMONT PARK 2) PARKLAND, ICEHOUSE AND AN AREA KNOWN AS 'THE AVENUE' (NO FURTHER INFORMATION)CA	POST-MEDIEVAL	
31437	BELMONT PARK	SITE OF ICEHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	

HHER MonID / ORION REF.	NAME	SITE SUMMARY	DATE	DESIGNATION
31438	BELMONT PARK	1) SITE OF LODGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
	FORT PURBROOK	THE EASTERNMOST OF A SERIES OF PALMERSTON FORTS (OF THE 1860'S) WHICH RING THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL BASE AT A DISTANCE OF 3 TO 5 MILES, THE NORTHERN LINE BEING CONSTRUCTED ON AND WITHIN THE EAST-WEST CHALK RIDGE OF PORTSDOWN HILL.	1860'S	SM 1001842
38756	CAMP DOWN	1) SITE OF ADMIRALTY SEMAPHORE ON CAMP DOWN, PORTSDOWN.	19TH CENTURY	
52010	OAKLANDS RC SCHOOL	THE GEORGIAN HOUSE STANDS FACING SOUTH OVER A SUNKEN GARDEN, FIRST IDENTIFIED ON THE TITHE MAP OF 1842, AS DOES THE BOUNDARY HEDGE ON THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE ESTATE. THIS HEDGE CONTAINS SEVERAL IMMENSE OAK TREES. REMNANTS OF THE WALL SURROUNDING THE	19TH CENTURY	
35324	RECTILINEAR FEATURES, FARLINGTON	AREA OF SHORT RECTILINEAR FEATURES	MODERN	
41695	UNDERGROUND ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MONITORING POST	UNDERGROUND ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MONITORING POST.	MODERN	
37738	WW II AA BATTERY, PURBROOK	AA BATTERY CONTAINING FOUR 3.7"(S) GUNS	MODERN	
50290	CROOKHORN SURGERY	A WATCHING BRIEF 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.	NEGATIVE	
68392	BELMONT CASTLE REST HOME	SUMMARY OF RESULTS TAKEN FROM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BELMONT CASTLE REST HOME	NEGATIVE	
60050	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND NEAR	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION WAS CARRIED OUT AT THIS SITE IN ADVANCE OF PROPOSED HYDROCARBON EXTRACTION. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS,	NEGATIVE	

HHER MonID / ORION REF.	NAME	SITE SUMMARY	DATE	DESIGNATION
	LEIGH PARK, HAVANT	FEATURES OR DEPOSITS WERE NOTED BY THIS WORK.		
56240	NEGATIVE WATCHING BRIEF, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	WATCHING BRIEF ONLY OBSERVED DISTURBED GROUND.	NEGATIVE	
56241	NEGATIVE WATCHING BRIEF, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	WATCHING BRIEF ONLY OBSERVED DISTURBED GROUND.	NEGATIVE	
56915	SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE FROM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF	NEGATIVE	
54304	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE AT SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	A WATCHING BRIEF WAS CARRIED OUT IN JANUARY 2003 AND ON 12TH AUGUST 2003.	NEGATIVE	
33704	NEGATIVE RESULT EVALUATION	NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS OR FEATURES WERE DISCOVERED IN THE SAMPLE TRENCHES (SEE PLAN IN REPORT).	NEGATIVE	
65701	EVALUATION AT STAKES ROAD	AN EVALUATION WAS CARRIED OUT AT STAKES ROAD PRIOR TO A PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT, NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES WERE RECORDED.	NEGATIVE	
66160	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	THE RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF IDENTIFIED NO SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS.	NEGATIVE	



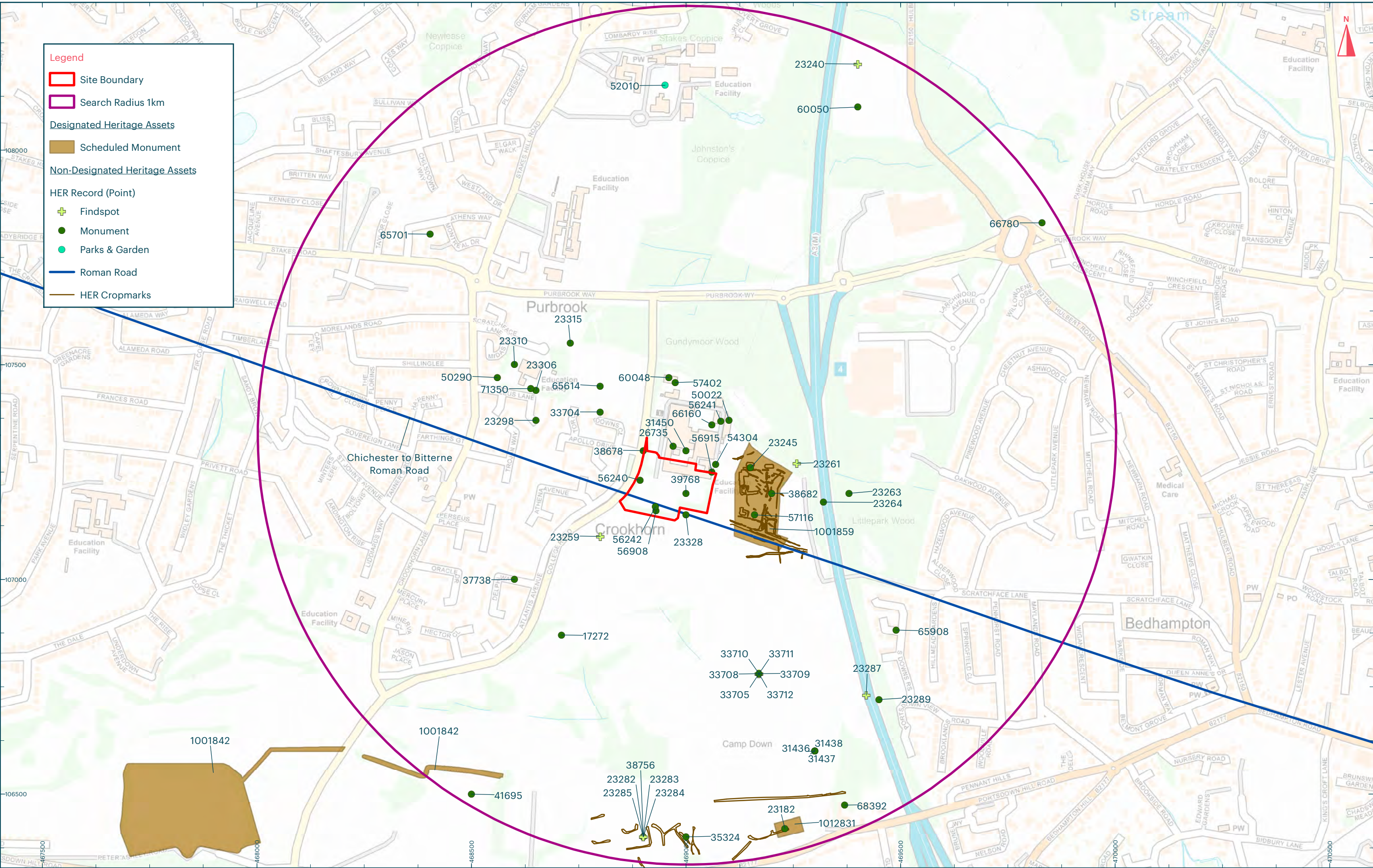
Title:
Figure 1: Site Location

Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

0 300m

orion.





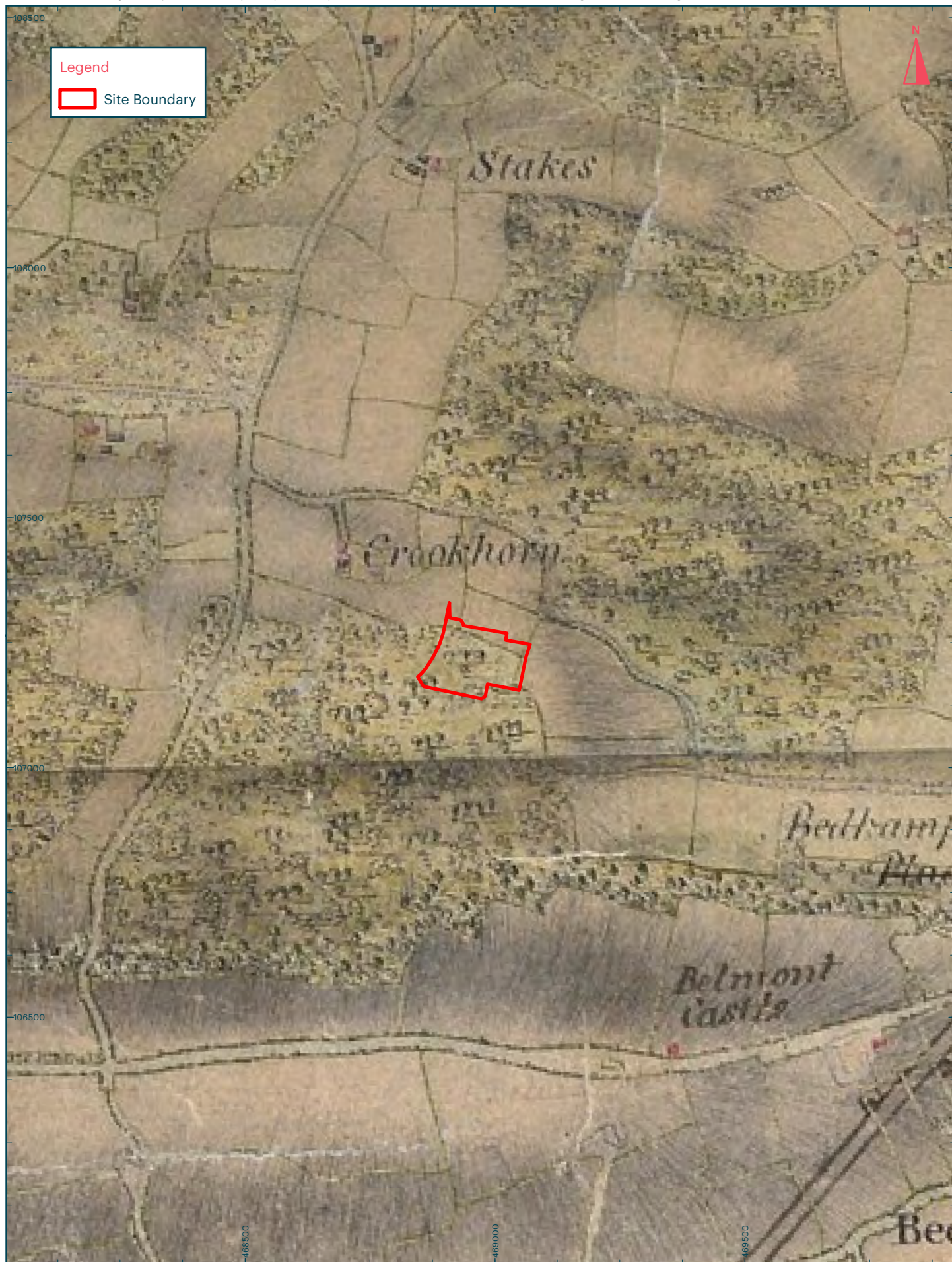
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Figure 3: 1759 Isaac Taylor map of Hampshire

Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:15,000

0 500m

orion.



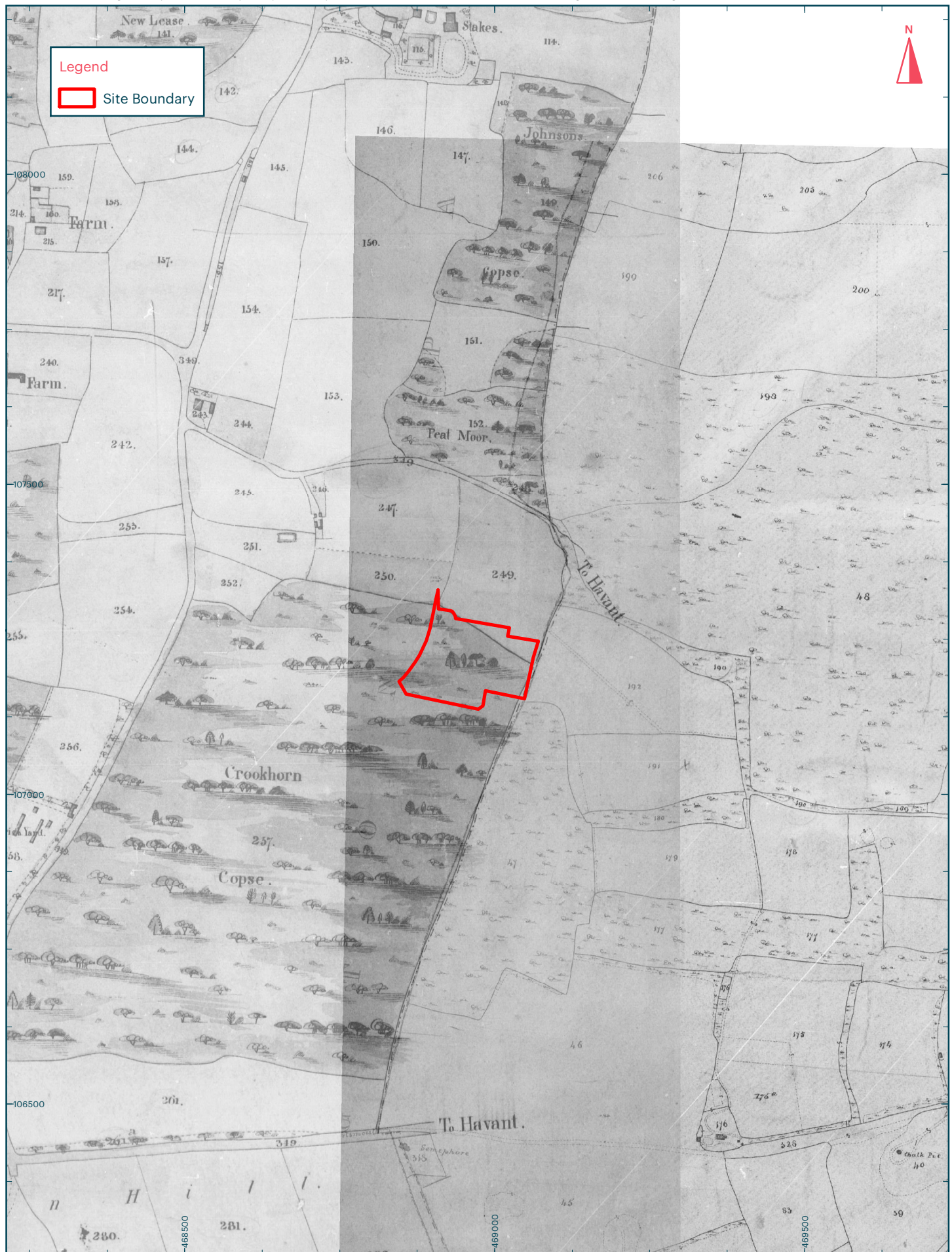
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Figure 4: 1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing 75

Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

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orion.

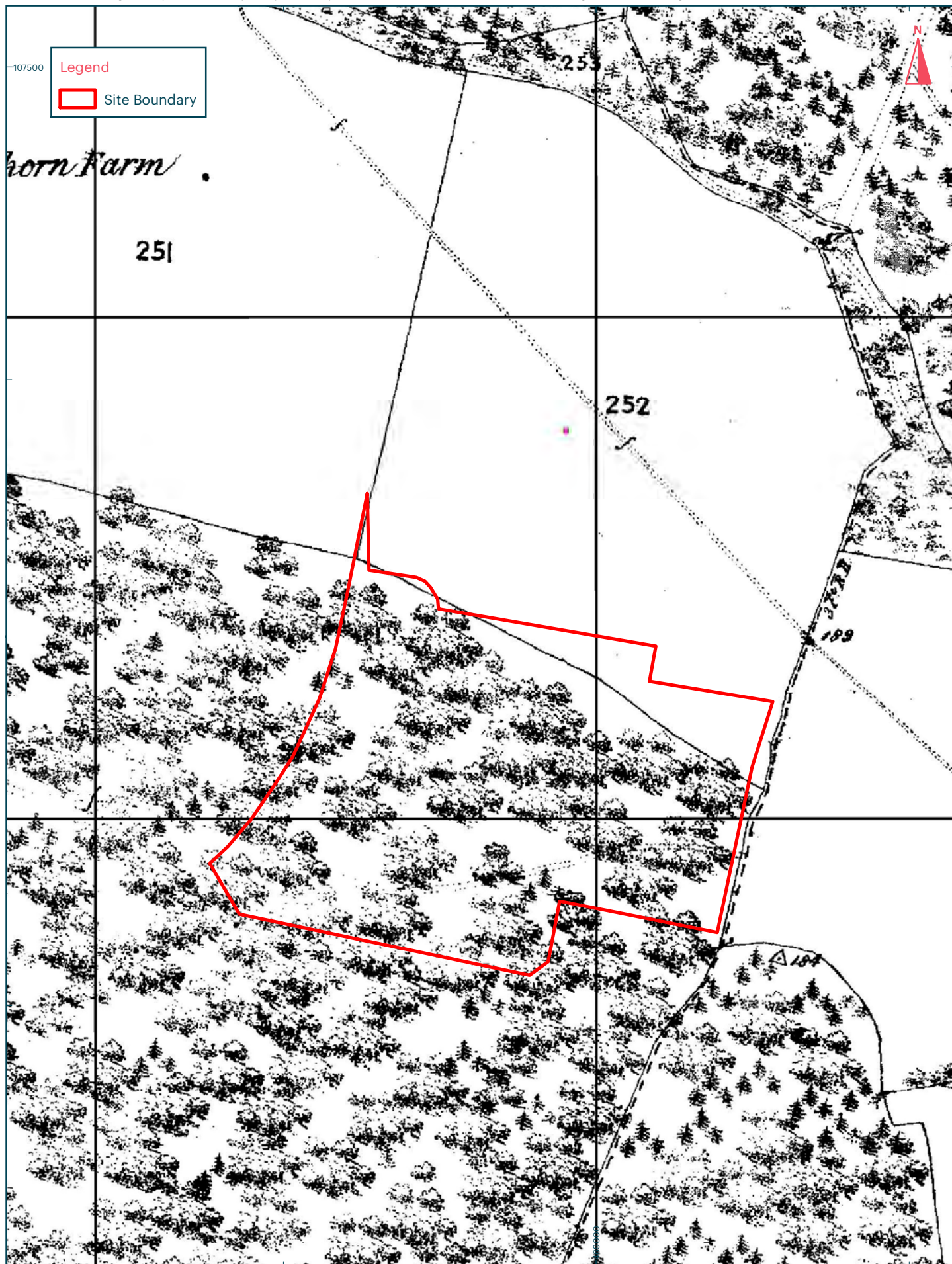


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Figure 5: 1839 Farlington and 1844 Bedhampton Tithe Map
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterlooville

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

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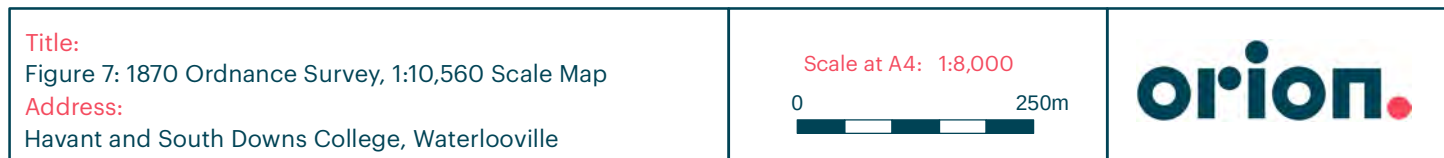


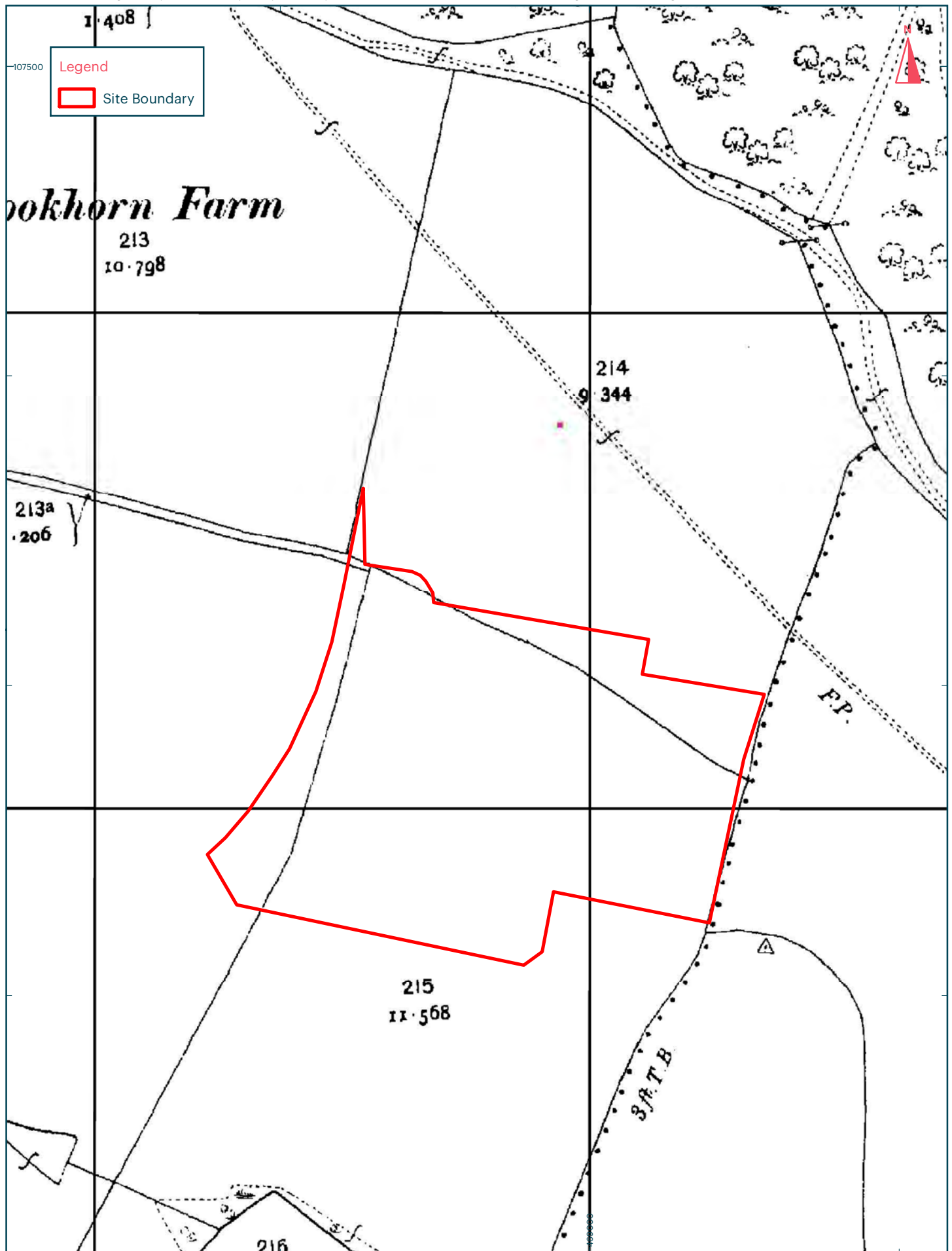
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Figure 6: 1868 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 Scale Map
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:2,000

0 50m

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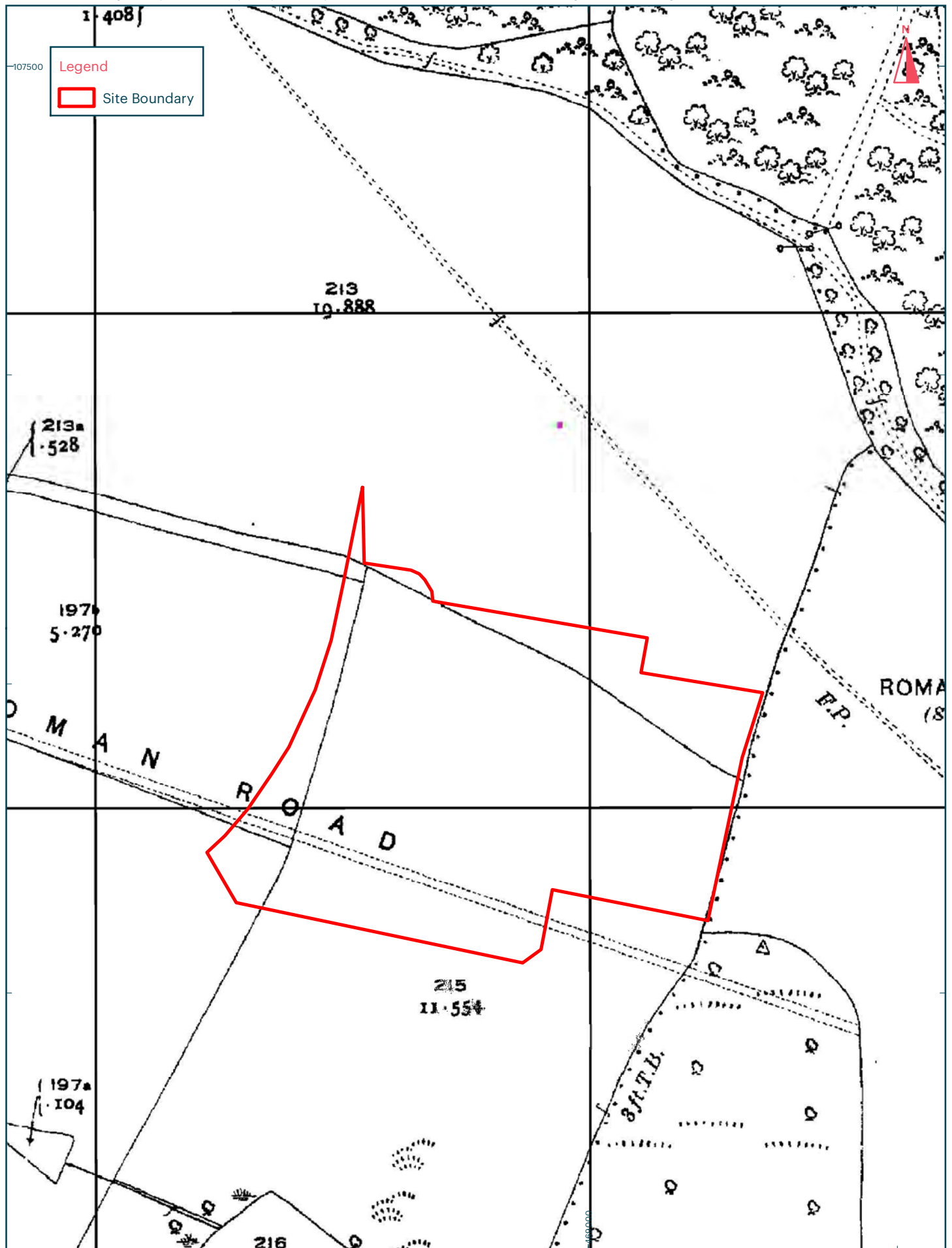


Title:
Figure 8: 1909 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 Scale Map
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:2,000

0 50m

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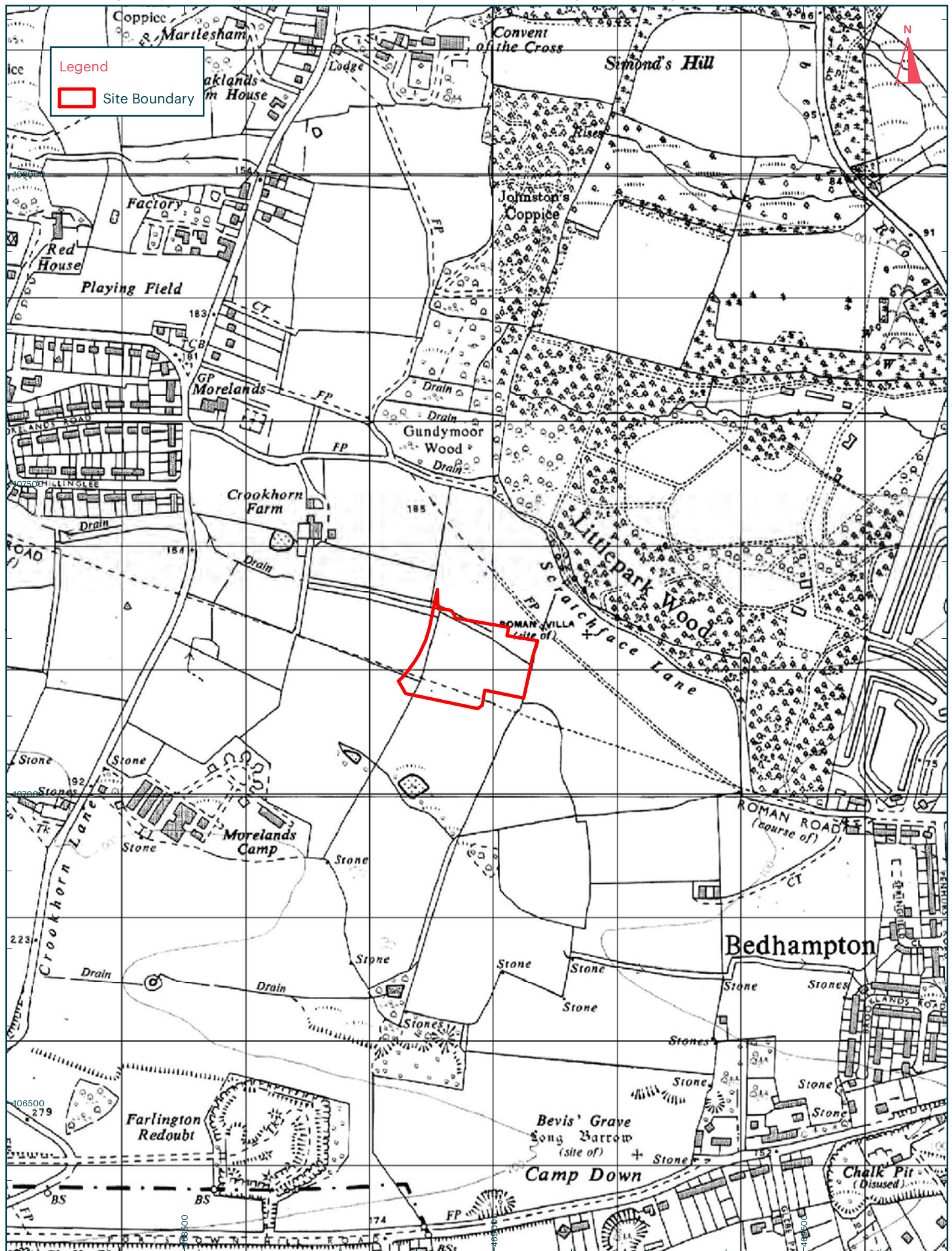


Title:
Figure 9: 1932 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 Scale Map
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:2,000

0 50m

orion.

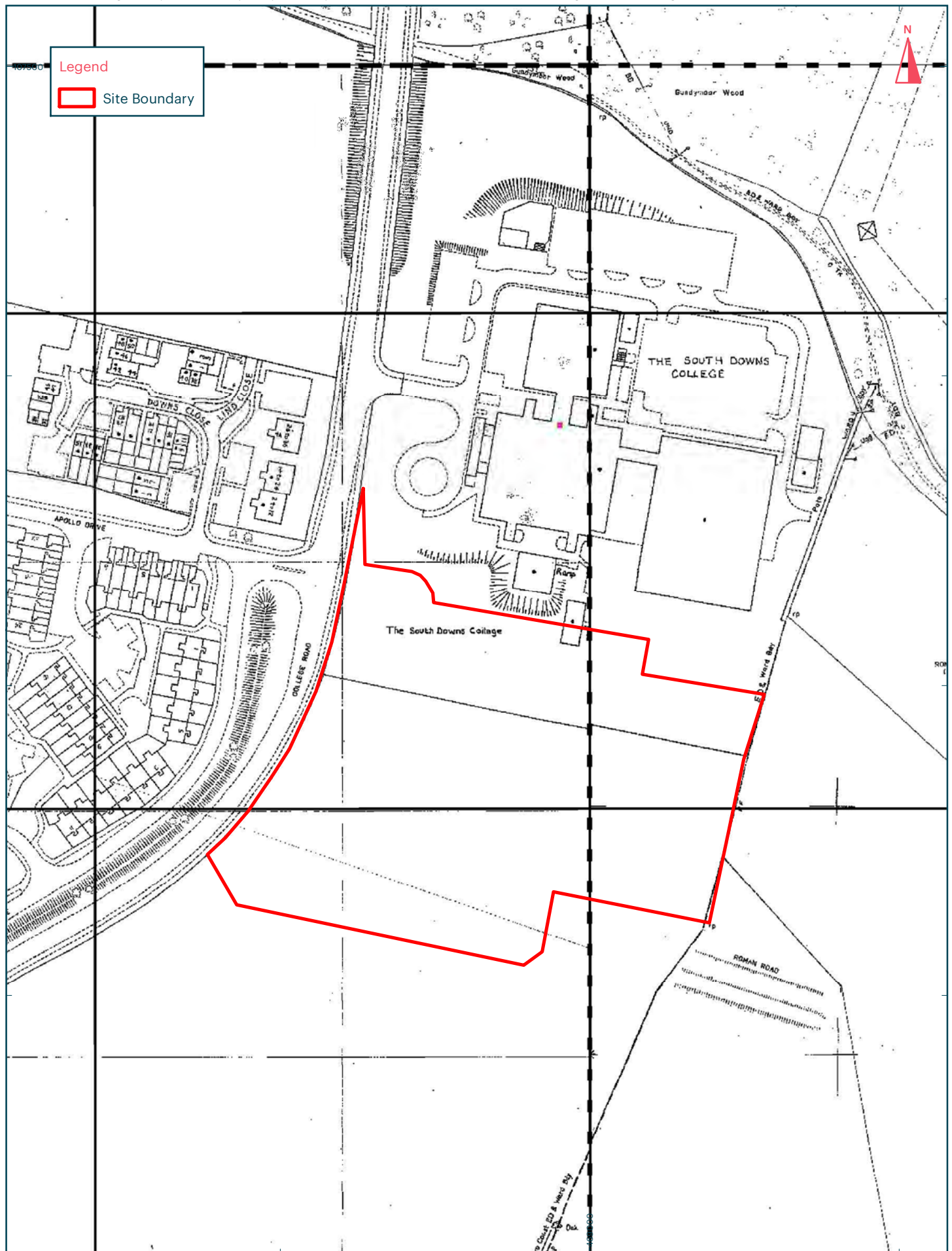


Title:
Figure 10: 1963-83 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 Scale Map
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.



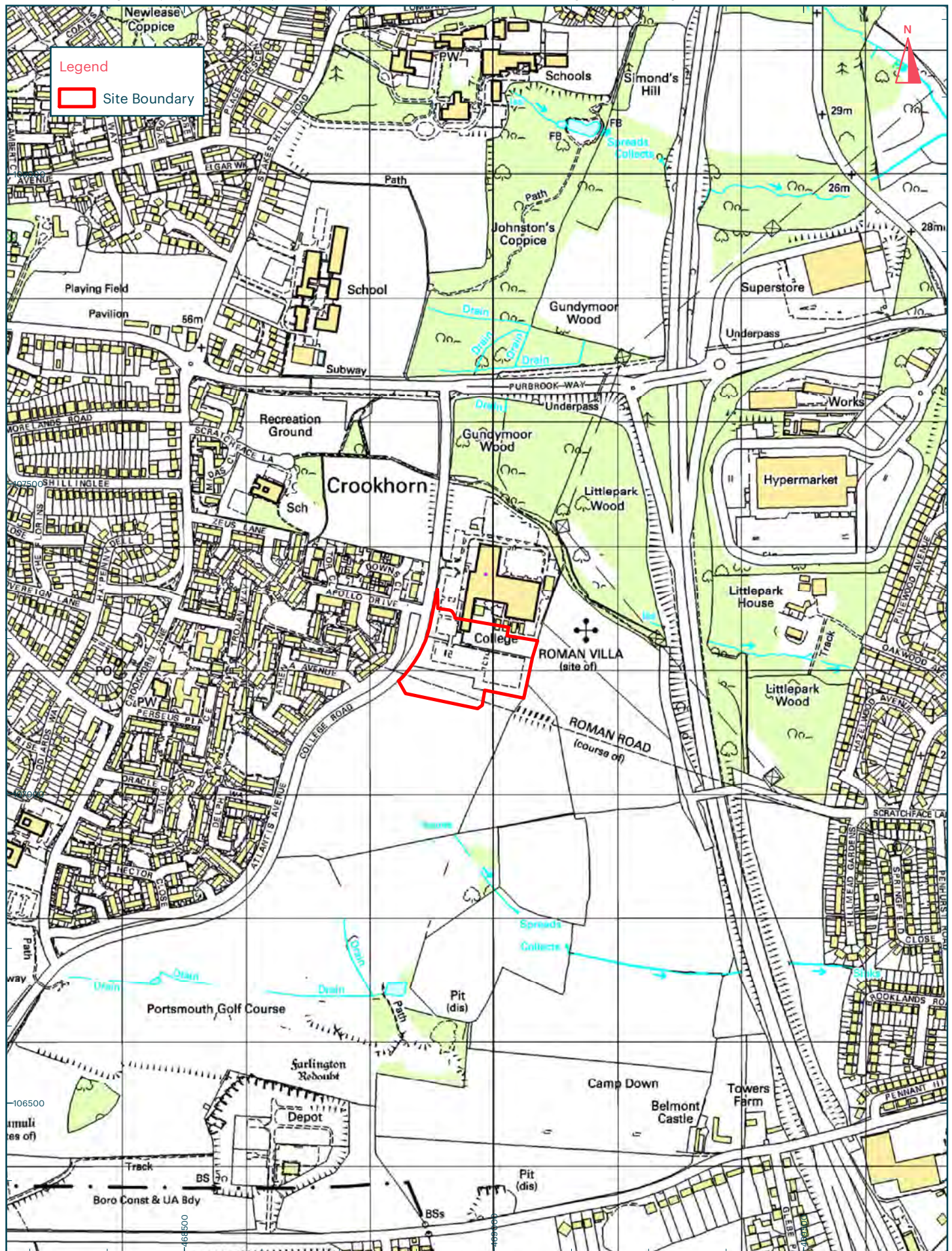
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Figure 11: 1979-90 Ordnance Survey, 1:1, 250 Scale Map

Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:2,000

0 50m

orion.

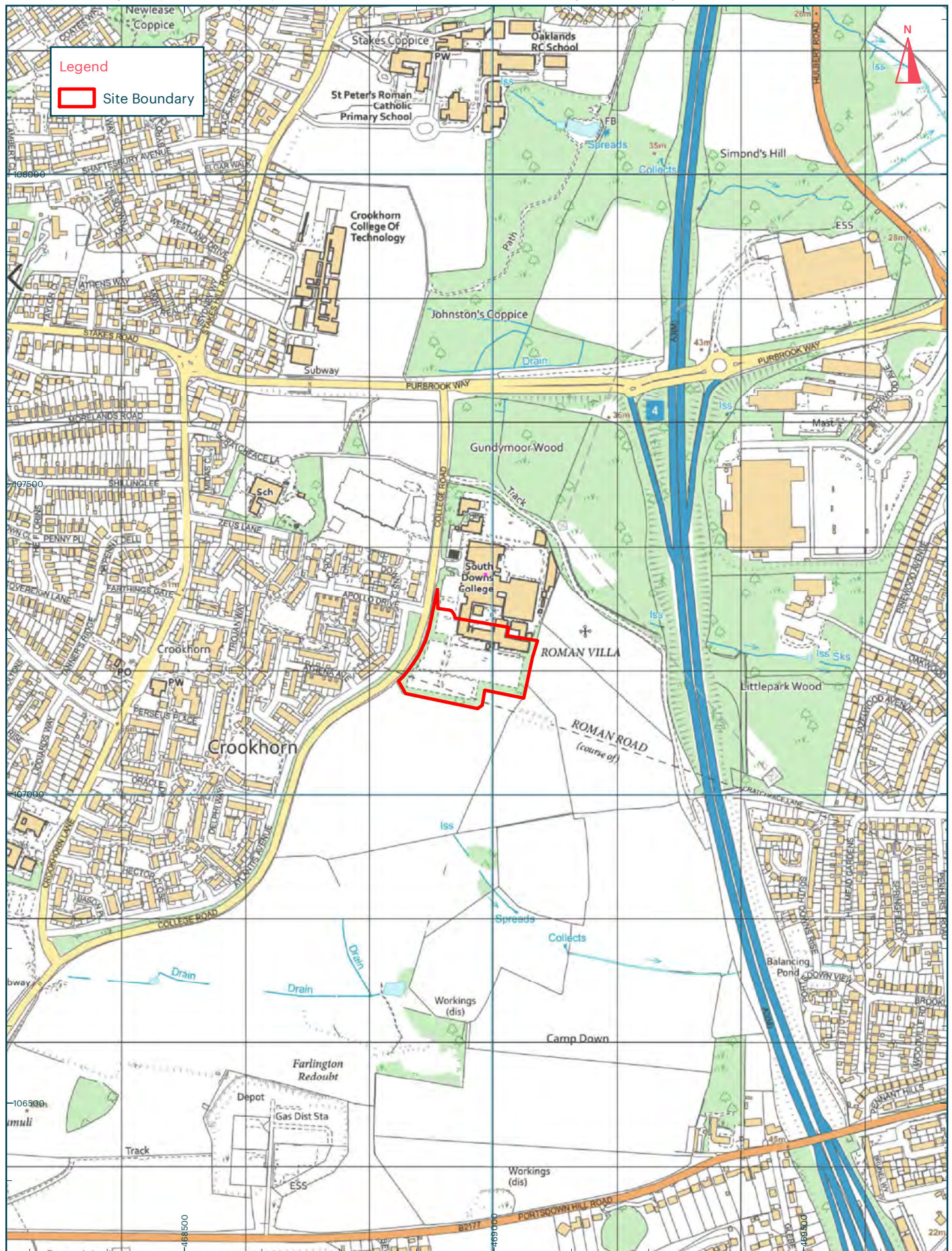


Title:
Figure 12: 2000 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterlooville

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.



Title:
Figure 13: 2020 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterloo

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.



Title:
Figure 14: Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)
Address:
Havant and South Downs College, Waterlooville

Scale at A4: 1:2,000

0 50m

orion.