

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

STAKES ROAD PURBROOK

For Persimmon Homes

By Manca Kavcic MA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

STAKES ROAD PURBROOK

Client: Persimmon Homes

Local Authority: Havant Borough Council

NGR: 468288, 107807

Planning App: N/A

Author: M.Kavcic

Doc Ref: LPI944L-DBA-v1.4

Date: January 16

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of L – P : Heritage LLP

The Truman Brewery | 91 Brick Lane | London, E1 6QL | +44 [0]20 7 770 6045 | london@lparchaeology.com

www.lparchaeology.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Plates

Table of Tables

Table of Appendices

Abstract

1. Introduction
2. Planning Background
3. Methodology
4. Site Background
5. Archaeological and Historical Background
6. Proposed Development
7. Conclusions

Sources Consulted

Figures

Appendices

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Location Detail

Figure 3 - Prehistoric and Roman Activity

Figure 4 - Medieval and Post Medieval Activity

Figure 5 - Ordnance Survey Map 1859-60

Figure 6 - Ordnance Survey Map 1868-69

Figure 7 - Ordnance Survey Map 1897

Figure 8 - Ordnance Survey Map 1908-09

Figure 9 - Ordnance Survey Map 1932

Figure 10 - Ordnance Survey Map 1937-39

Figure 11 - Ordnance Survey Map 1954-59

Figure 12 - Ordnance Survey Map 1960-65

Figure 13 - Ordnance Survey Map 1973

Figure 14 - Ordnance Survey Map 1993-95

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1 - Site facing west

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

TABLE OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Development Proposals

Appendix 2 - Gazetteer

Abstract

A site located at the former Purbrook Park School Playing Field at Stakes Road, Purbrook is proposed for redevelopment. This report contains results of cartographic, archaeological and documentary research into the site undertaken by L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Persimmon Homes.

The site does not contain any designated or non-designated heritage assests.

There is little evidence of Prehistoric activity in the area. A Roman Villa complex existed to the southeast of the site at Crookhorn and the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne lay 300m to the south, however there is little evidence that Roman activity extended north to the study site.

A low level of Medieval activity is noted in the area in the form of a house and boundary and drainage ditches found in archaeological works to the southeast at Crookhorn. The site was situated in the Royal Forest of Bere from the late 11th century to the late Post Medieval period. During the late Post Medieval period the local landscape was characterized by dispersed country houses and their parkland.

Evidence suggests that the site was under pasture in the early 19th century and was subject to heavy landscaping in the early to mid 20th century to create level ground for a playing field for Purbrook Park School.

Considering the amount of prior disturbance of the site, no further site assessment is recommended.

1.Introduction

- 1.1. This archaeological desk based assessment has been researched and prepared by Manca Kavcic of L - P : Archaeology.
- 1.2. The report considers land at the former Purbrook Park School playing field, Stakes Road, Purbrook, Hampshire, PO7 5PL. The site is centered on National Grid Reference 468288, 107807. The site is bounded to the north and west by housing, to the south by Stakes Road and to the east a housing development site (FIGURE 1).
- 1.3. The site is formed of the western section of the former school playing field measuring approximately 7.3ha (FIGURE 2).
- 1.4. The site is proposed for redevelopment including the construction of c.25 houses with associated landscaping, services and access roads.
- 1.5. The following terms are used in this report:
 - ◆ “the study area” - a 1km radius around the centre point of the site.
 - ◆ “the site” - the area of land defined by the 'red line' perimeter of the site itself.
- 1.6. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:
 - ◆ To assess the potential for archaeology.
 - ◆ To assess the significance of potential archaeology.
 - ◆ To assess the condition of potential archaeology.
 - ◆ To assess the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeology.
- 1.7. The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as published and unpublished literature.
- 1.8. The site does not fall within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the Local Planning Authority. The site does not contain any scheduled monuments or listed buildings.

2.Planning Background

2.1. NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1.1. The following legislation is relevant to this assessment:

- ◆ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002).
- ◆ Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.1.2. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

2.1.3. The framework also sets out the need for the determining authority to ensure that they have sufficient information when making decisions on applications affecting the historic environment.

2.1.4. In summary, government guidance on archaeology contained within the NPPF provides a structure for making decisions:

- ◆ Where designated heritage assets (world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields and conservation areas) are affected by development.
- ◆ Where the settings of heritage assets are affected by development.
- ◆ Where nationally important un-scheduled monuments are affected by development.

2.1.5. In addition the National Planning Policy Framework:

- ◆ Requires the applicant to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by the proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset.
- ◆ Places a duty on the decision making body to determine applications

on the basis of sufficient evidence, gathered if necessary from field evaluation.

2.2. LOCAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.2.1. The local authority is Havant Borough Council who take archaeological advice from the Principle Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council.

2.2.2. The Local Planning Authority is also bound by the saved policies within the borough's Core Strategy (adopted 1st March 2011) (HBC 2011) and their Local Plan : Allocations (adopted 7th July 2014) (HBC 2014). The relevant policy contained within the Core Strategy is as follows:

POLICY CS11

PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE SPECIAL ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE OF HAVANT BOROUGH

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.Methodology

3.1. GUIDANCE

3.1.1. The following guidance was consulted:

- ◆ Standards and guidance for historic environment desk based assessments (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014)
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015A).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015B).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015C).
- ◆ Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment, (English Heritage 2008).

3.2. SOURCES

3.2.1. The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:

- ◆ Search of the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) for all archaeological records and historic buildings within a 1km radius of the centre of the site.
- ◆ Examination of geological data (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2016).
- ◆ Examination of historic maps.
- ◆ Documents and publications held at Archives and Local Studies Centre.
- ◆ Internet sources and databases.

3.3. SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.3.1. A heritage asset is defined in the NPPF as:

“A building, monument, site, place or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)” (DCLG 2012).

3.3.1. The significance of the heritage assets is determined using the following criteria which is based on those given in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11, Section 2, Part 2 (Department for Transport 2007) and professional judgement:

VALUE	DESCRIPTION
VERY HIGH	World heritage sites; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance
HIGH	Scheduled monuments; grade I and II* listed buildings; conservation areas or parks and gardens containing very important monuments or buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of national importance
MEDIUM	Grade II listed buildings; conservation areas or parks and gardens containing monuments or buildings that contribute to their historic character; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of regional importance
LOW	Locally listed monuments and buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of local importance
NEGLIGIBLE	Sites, buildings or landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
UNKNOWN	Archaeological sites where the importance has not yet been ascertained; buildings with hidden potential for historic significance

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

3.3.1. Designated and non-designated heritage assets will be measured against the significance values in TABLE 1 and an overall significance will be given in the conclusion.

3.4. LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

3.4.1. The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:

- ◆ The AHBR entries can be limited because they are not based on a systematic search of the region but rather the records are reliant upon chance finds, opportunities for research and public contribution.
- ◆ Documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret.

- ◆ The presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.
- ◆ Grid coordinates for assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can be difficult to locate.
- ◆ The radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider context and character. It is important to note that any set boundaries on the report should be considered as permeable. Areas do not develop in isolation, and thought must always be given to significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.

4.Site Background

4.1. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1.1. The site is situated 2.6km east of Purbrook Heath and 2.6km north of the coast at Langstone Harbour. The site is 1.6km southeast of Waterlooville and lies to the northeast of Portsdown Hill.
- 4.1.2. The site is a disused school playing field. The field is polygonal in shape and is bounded by hedgerows with some mature trees on the northern boundary.
- 4.1.3. The site is situated at approximately 52m AOD and is predominantly flat.

4.2. GEOLOGY

- 4.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on Bracklesham and Barton groups of undifferentiated sand silt and clay. This data is at relatively low resolution and offers only a rough indication of the site geology (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2016).
- 4.2.2. Five window sampler holes were dug on site in 2015 as part of a geo-environmental report (RHODES 2015). They indicate made ground to a depth of 0.5m below ground level (BGL) and silt, sands and gravels to a depth of c.3.5m BGL.
- 4.2.3. Although no further geotechnical works were available at the time of this report, additional geotechnical information can be consulted as and when it becomes available to further refine the understanding of the geological conditions of the site.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1. TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1901 AD
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

5.2. Information from the Hampshire Archaeological and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) is referenced with the Monument ID or Historic Landscape Characterisation in brackets (12345). The following analysis is from 1km radius search of the AHBR. AHBR entries referred to in the text are shown in (FIGURE 3 AND FIGURE 4).

5.3. PREHISTORIC

PALAEOLITHIC, MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC

5.3.1. There is limited evidence for Prehistoric activity within the study area.

5.3.2. A handaxe dating to the Palaeolithic period was recovered approximately 500m southwest of the study site (23257) and a Mesolithic tranche axe was identified from a pipeline trench that was cut through the area c.800m southeast of the site (23259).

5.3.3. A single piece of flint gritted Iron Age pottery (26735) was retrieved in a pit c.800m southeast of the site.

5.3.4. With only three finds in a 1km radius the low level of evidence for activity within the immediate vicinity of the site suggests that there is a low potential

for the presence of Prehistoric remains in the proposed development area. If present they would be of low significance.

5.4. ROMAN

- 5.4.1.** There is significant activity dating to the Roman period known within the study area (FIGURE 3).
- 5.4.2.** A farm building associated with a Roman villa complex is described as large, rectangular and approximately 21m x 11.8m wide was excavated in advance of a housing estate development in 1974, 500m southeast of the study site. The building was divided into three aisles by postholes which contained traces of massive timber roof supports. A corn drying oven in a building 5m² was excavated to the northwest of the aisled building and ditches were found to the east and west of the complex (23298).
- 5.4.3.** A Roman up draught tile kiln is known to have existed approximately 360m to the southeast of the study site, north of the aisled building. Finds included a substantial building with a central main flue and cross walls. A stoke pit and a waster pit full of tiles, tegulae, imbreces, box flues, pilae and iron nails dating from between the 2nd and 4th century AD were also recovered. It was excavated in 1974 by the South Hants Research Group (23306).
- 5.4.4.** An isolated Roman cremation was identified c.580m southeast of the site. The extent of the cemetery remains unknown (65614).
- 5.4.5.** A watching brief undertaken at South Downs College in 1996 identified a number of stake holes, which were roughly aligned with a probable Roman wall. The wall was constructed from Roman building material and has thus been dated to this period. It was sited c.760m southeast of the study site (38678).
- 5.4.6.** The Roman road that ran from Chichester in the east to Bitterne in the west is thought to run on an east west axis approximately 300m to the south of the site. It is listed by Margary as road 421 and the road was likely laid out from the high points of ground in the Purbrook area from where the engineers could survey greater distances (Margary 1967: 92).

- 5.4.7.** This road was recorded by resistivity survey and trial trenching at Purbrook Heath Road in 1972 (23328). A further pipe trench cut feature through this Roman road at Scratchface Lane c.900m southeast of the site with a surface was identified consisting of a metaling of pebbles on a clay bed which was 11m wide with a slight ditch on the northern side (39768).
- 5.4.8.** A watching brief at South Downs College c.850m southeast of the site, uncovered an area with a concentration of flints and tiles pressed into the natural sandy clay and has been interpreted as the remains of a Roman Road. The road however had been severely disturbed by modern ploughing (56908). An archaeological evaluation also at South Downs College along the line of the projected Roman road found that the road had been severely truncated by modern deep ploughing (56242).
- 5.4.9.** There is clear evidence of Roman period activity in the vicinity of the site. This activity is associated with settlement, farming, industry and with the nearby passage of the Chichester to Bitterne road. There is a moderate level archaeological evidence in the area but the location of the study site, offset from the road and several hundred metres to the northwest of the focus of activity, means that there is a low potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development area and if present would be of low significance.

5.5. EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1.** There are no entries in the AHBR dating to the Early Medieval period.
- 5.5.2.** The nearest Saxon settlements are known to have been at Havant, Portchester and Bedhampton (Pembroke 2005: 25).
- 5.5.3.** Purbrook lay within the Parish of Farlington which encompassed an area that included Purbrook, Portsdown, Stakes, Drayton and part of Waterlooville. It is also noted that Purbrook was in a well wooded area that once formed part of the Forest of Bere. The Forest of Bere was noted for its pig farming. The term Bere is a corruption of the old English 'boer' of 'bearu' meaning swine pasture (LANGTON & JONES 2016). It appears to have originally been a royal manor that was leased by the King to various tenants (PAGE 1908: 108).

- 5.5.4.** Royal Forests were introduced to England by William the Conqueror, which protected areas of land for the purposes of hunting. Royal Forests were not exclusively woodland but also included moorland, heath, fens and pasture. The Forest of Bere appears as officially afforested in the Domesday survey of 1086 (RACKHAM 1986: 130).
- 5.5.5.** A house platform with two flint packed postholes was found during the leveling of an area immediately south of Scratchface Lane, 460m southeast of the study site and was dated to the Medieval period (23310).
- 5.5.6.** A midden composed of waste shells was also found associated with the housing platform (23310). Two pits and a probable well were also identified at the site (23310). A boundary ditch was identified and located to the east of the housing platform. It had a v-shaped profile and contained Medieval and Roman tile fragments (23310).
- 5.5.7.** A truncated ditch which was 2.5m wide and 57m long, running northeast to southwest was excavated at the northwest corner of Crookham Farm School, approximately 520m southeast of the site. This ditch was undated. However, to the east of the ditch, twelve postholes were identified in a similar alignment to the ditch, containing flint packing, with one containing a sherd of Medieval pottery. The ditch and posthole alignments have been interpreted as contemporary and therefore Medieval (23315).
- 5.5.8.** Gullies containing Medieval pottery were exposed at the edge of a new access road 220m southeast of the proposed development site (23315).
- 5.5.9.** A v-shaped ditch located approximately 780m southeast of the proposed development site, was recorded on a southeast to northwest axis. The AHBR records that five pieces of possible Prehistoric pottery were found in the ditch but that due to its similar alignment to Scratchface Lane it is thought to be a Medieval drainage ditch, with the Prehistoric sherds residual material (57402).
- 5.5.10.** The village of Stakes, was situated approximately 780m north of the study site was first recorded as Frundstapla or Frendstaple in AD1265 and is recognized by the RCHME Medieval Settlement Project (39330).

5.5.11. A large boundary ditch was identified approximately c.950m west of the site during an archaeological watching brief. It is thought to form a Medieval or Post Medieval boundary ditch but the watching brief found that the archaeological deposits had been severely disturbed by leveling (50022).

5.5.12. It is clear that there is activity in the wider area during the Medieval period with a small settlement to the north at Stakes and also significant evidence of land management in the form of drainage and boundary ditches. Taking the evidence into consideration there is a low potential for archaeology dating to this period on the study site and, if present it would likely be in the form of ditches. Archaeology dating to this period would be of low significance.

5.6. POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

5.6.1. There is a notable increase in activity in the area of the proposed development site during the Post Medieval period. The landscape is characterized with a series of dispersed country houses with small estates appearing in the local area. They take advantage of the nearby London Road 1km to the west of the site with its access to the capital and the maritime city of Portsmouth.

5.6.2. Fircoppice Lodge which was part of Purbrook Park was located 500m west of the study site on Stakes Road (31440).

5.6.3. According the AHBR the fishpond of Purbrook Park was located 650m southwest of the study site. Today this is an area known as 'The Bog' and is probably an unkept remnant of the fishpond of the estate. Purbrook Park Lodge is cited in the AHBR as being 500m southwest of the site (50726). Cartographic evidence suggests that this is different to Park House that was situated to the immediate northwest of the study site.

5.6.4. Stakes House was built in 1820, c.780m northeast of the study site. It was bought by General Sir Charles Napier in 1851. During his occupancy and that of his subsequent heir, trees were planted, a flag tower erected, a lodge constructed, and a glass corridor added leading from the front door to the carriage sweep. The farm and land including the timber was mortgaged by the next owner, after which the estate seems to have been unoccupied until it was bought by Colonel William Williams in 1908 who sold Stakes Copse to Mr

Hulbert who in turn sold him two cottages on Stakes Hill Road, which changed the value of the agricultural land to building land (52010).

- 5.6.5.** The proximity of Portsmouth and the Royal Navy meant that there was an almost constant need for timber to supply the shipyards. The Forest of Bere was significantly deforested for this purpose and was the subject of a parliamentary bill in 1810 (GREAT BRITISH PARLIAMENT 1810: 458).
- 5.6.6.** Stakes Hill Lodge, originally the Verderers Cottage and East Lodge of the Forest of Bere was bought by John Spice Hulbert before he built Stakes Hill Lodge in the early 19th century, at the time of the enclosures. The house was situated c.950m northeast of the proposed development site. The estate was enlarged by the purchase of Stakes Copse and the estate was developed. Timber was planted and glass houses erected to grow fruit. The drive and carriage sweep were planted with alternating deciduous and coniferous trees (52014).
- 5.6.7.** In 1760 the area of Sandy Dell, c.500m southwest of the site, which had been part of the Forest of Bere, became part of the Purbrook House Park. Sandy Dell was an area of sand working in the 19th century and has remained undeveloped due to its topography (52040).
- 5.6.8.** The 1859 - 60 Ordnance Survey Map indicates that the study site is part of an enclosed field bordered by Stakes Hill Road to the east and Stakes Road to the south. To the north the site is bordered by a small area of woodland. A dairy farm is located to the south of Stakes Road. Park House is situated to the northwest of the study site with a driveway on a north south axis that led south to Stakes Road (FIGURE 5).
- 5.6.9.** The 1868 - 69 Ordnance Survey Map depicts the area surrounding the study site in more detail, though it is primarily the same as that in the map of 1859 - 60. The study site was part of the grounds of Park House, whose gardens extended to the northern boundary of the site. It is probable that the mature trees that currently exist in the northwest boundary of the site, belonged to the garden of Park House. Additionally a small cottage, named Grubbers Cottage has been constructed on Stakes Hill Road opposite the eastern boundary of the site (FIGURE 6).

- 5.6.10.** By the edition of the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map the woods situated to the north have been largely cut down and several school buildings constructed in the area. (FIGURE 7).
- 5.6.11.** The 1908 - 09 Ordnance Survey Map indicates that additional buildings have been constructed to the northeast of the site. There is an additional footpath that leads towards the former Park House which is now named Purbrook Grange. There is additional vegetation on the western and northern border of the site and additional buildings around Purbrook Grange (FIGURE 8).
- 5.6.12.** The 1932 Ordnance Survey Map depicts no major change with in the study site. Purbrook House has been renamed to 'Red House,' presumably an indication of the internal organization of the boarding school. There are houses constructed on the south side of Stakes Road (FIGURE 9).
- 5.6.13.** The 1937 - 39 Ordnance Survey Map show no change to the interior of the study site but there is an increased number of houses constructed within the area, bordering the main roads (FIGURE 10).
- 5.6.14.** In the 1954 - 59 Ordnance Survey Map the proposed development site is marked as a 'playing field' for use by the school. The south and northwest boundaries of the field to the west are depicted with hashers indicating the slopes for terracing that has gone into the creation of the playing field. Further construction of residential houses has taken place in the area (FIGURE 11).
- 5.6.15.** The 1960 - 65 Ordnance Survey Map depicts that a building has been constructed to the southern areas of the playing field. This is presumably a sporting pavilion for use by the school (FIGURE 12).
- 5.6.16.** The 1973 Ordnance Survey Map still depicts the site in use as a playing field but the school buildings to the northeast of the site have been demolished and the land further to the north has been laid out for housing (FIGURE 13).
- 5.6.17.** The 1993 - 95 Ordnance Survey Map depicts that the area at its most developed extent, with houses constructed beyond the northern boundary of the site on Westland Drive and Chiltdown Way (FIGURE 14).
- 5.6.18.** A planning application made for the proposed development site in 2007 states

that the site stopped being used as a playing field for Purbrook Park School in the late 1990's (200760960/001).

- 5.6.19.** Taking the evidence into consideration there is a low potential for archaeology dating to this period on the study site. Archaeology dating to this period would be of low significance.

5.7. NEGATIVE OR UNDATED

- 5.7.1.** A Desk Based Assessment was carried out for a site to the immediate east of the study site (MADIGAN 2011). The research has shown that the site has been subject to levelling for the creation of a playing field in the early to mid 20th century. The overall potential for archaeology was considered low and any archaeological deposits would have been significantly disturbed during the levelling of the site for the creation of a school playing field.
- 5.7.2.** This was further confirmed by the results of an archaeological evaluation (65701) that was carried out by L - P : Archaeology to the immediate east of the site in 2012 (BARTON 2012).
- 5.7.3.** No archaeological deposits were present in any of the trenches. The results indicated that the site has been severely disturbed by landscape activity and that the potential of the site to contain surviving archaeological remains was extremely low.
- 5.7.4.** An undated pit was observed in topsoil stripping (26735) at South Downs College c.780m southeast of the site. Watching briefs carried out in association the same development recorded negative evidence (54304, 56240, 56242, 56915, 60048).
- 5.7.5.** An archaeological watching brief at Crookhorn Surgery c.400m southeast of the site yielded negative results suggesting that Roman settlement in the area did not extend to this area (50290).

5.8. LISTED BUILDINGS

- 5.8.1.** The AHBR data shows there are ten listed buildings within a 1km radius of the site.

- 5.8.2.** In considering the nature of the proposed development, its height and mass, it is considered that there will be negligible impact upon the setting of the listed buildings.

5.9. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

- 5.9.1.** The site has been subject to rapid landscape character assessment by the AHBR (FIGURE 4).
- 5.9.2.** The AHBR data shows that the site lies within the area of post - 1810 settlement (9.6).
- 5.9.3.** The majority of the study area also lies within the area of post - 1810 settlement (9.6) and also within the Old Settlement (9.7), within an area of pre - 1810 wood pasture (4.1) within Replanted pre - 1810 woodland (4.2), within small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries (1.16) and partially within a Golf course area (11.6).
- 5.9.4.** The HLC further supports the interpretations made based on the historic map regression and documentary sources.

6. Proposed Development

6.1. SITE CONDITIONS AND PREVIOUS IMPACT

- 6.1.1. The site is currently an unused school playing field that is covered in overgrown grass up to 1m in height. This overgrowth has obscured any detail on the ground surface. However, it is evident that the site has undergone a significant amount of landscaping in order to create a level playing surface.
- 6.1.2. There has been alteration in the land level on the site. This has involved both the truncation and the raising of the land where appropriate to create a level surface. This will have had a varying impact upon any archaeological deposits upon the site where they have been either truncated or buried.



Plate 1 - Site facing west

6.2. PROPOSED IMPACT

- 6.2.1. The proposed development will involve the construction of approximately 25 new houses with associated access roads and services (APPENDIX 1).
- 6.2.2. The foundation and groundworks methods proposed for the site are as yet unknown but if made available they could further inform the expected impact upon any archaeology on the site.

- 6.2.3.** There has already been a considerable negative impact upon archaeological deposits on the site with the levelling of the site for use as a school playing field during the early to mid 20th century.
- 6.2.4.** Any in situ archaeological remains that may be present within the development area would be severely affected in the zone covered by the proposed residential units foundations.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1. A site at the former Purbrook Park School playing fields at Stakes Road, Purbrook is proposed for redevelopment. The proposed redevelopment involves the construction of a housing development with associated access roads, services and landscaping.
- 7.2. There is limited evidence for activity in the vicinity of the site during the Prehistoric period. The potential for archaeological remains on the site dating to this period is low and would be of local significance.
- 7.3. A major Roman road was situated 300m south of the site and a Roman Villa with evidence of agriculture and industry was situated at Crookhorn to the southeast of the site. As the site is situated away from the focus of activity the potential for archaeology dating to the period upon the study site is considered to be low and would be of low significance.
- 7.4. Evidence suggests that as part of the Forest of Bere the proposed development site was in a wooded rural area of dispersed settlement during the Early Medieval and Medieval periods. Evidence of a Medieval house and boundary and drainage ditches linked to agriculture is located in an area c.500m southeast of the site. The potential for surviving remains dating to this period upon the site is low and would be of low significance, and if present would likely relate to agricultural practices.
- 7.5. During the Post Medieval period the landscape was characterized by country houses and their estates, the nearest being Park House adjacent to the north boundary of the site.
- 7.6. The cartographic record suggests that the site was in agricultural use, mainly as pasture, until school buildings were constructed to the northeast of the site. The site was vacated in the late 1990s. The potential for archaeology dating to the Post Medieval period is low and would be limited to evidence of agricultural activity. The evidence would be of low significance.
- 7.7. An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out for a plot of land to the immediate east of the site, which was previously part of a school playing field, just like the site we are currently investigating. The research has shown that the site has been subject to a levelling processes as part of the creation of a playing field in the

early to mid 20th century. The overall potential for archaeology was considered low and any archaeological deposits would have been significantly disturbed during the levelling of the site for the creation of a school playing field.

7.8. This has been further confirmed by an archaeological evaluation on the rest of the former playing field c.100m east of the site which has established that the site has been severely disturbed by landscape activity and that the potential of the site to contain surviving archaeological remains was extremely low.

7.9. The exact details of the development were not finalised at the time of the preparation of this report. However, any disturbance associated with the development is likely to involve the excavation of building footings, service trenches and landscaping.

7.10. The site has an overall low potential for archaeology. Any archaeological deposits would have been significantly disturbed during the levelling of the site for the creation of a school playing field, which has been confirmed by an archaeological evaluation in 2012. No further site assessment is recommended.

SOURCES CONSULTED

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

- BARTON, C., 2012. *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Stakes Road Purbrook*. L - P : Archaeology.
- BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 2016. 'Onshore GeoIndex'. www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex.
- CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2014. 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk based assessments'.
- DCLG, 2012. 'National Planning Policy Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment'.
- DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT, 2007. 'Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2'.
- ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2008. *Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*. Department for Communities and Local Government.
- GREAT BRITISH PARLIAMENT, 1810. *The Parliamentary Debates from the Year 1803 to the Present Time*. London: Hansard.
- HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL, 2011. *Havant Borough Core Strategy March 2011*.
- HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL, 2014. 'Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations)'.
- HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2015a. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1 - The Historic Environment in Local Plans*. Historic Environment Forum. Available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/gpa1.pdf/>.
- HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2015b. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. Historic Environment Forum. Available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2.pdf/>.
- HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2015c. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Historic Environment Forum. Available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/gpa3.pdf/>.
- LANGTON, J. & JONES, G., 2016. *Woodland Terms in Place-Names*. Available at: <http://info.sjc.ox.ac.uk/forests/Place-Name-Elements.htm>.

MADIGAN, K., 2011. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Stakes Road Purbrook*. L - P : Archaeology.

MARGARY, I.D., 1967. *Roman Roads in Britain*. London: John Baker.

PAGE, W., 1908. *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*. Published for the Institute of Historical Research by Oxford University Press. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>.

PEMBROKE, S., 2005. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Two Areas of Proposed Extension to the Portsmouth Golf Course*. AOC Archaeology.

RACKHAM, O., 1986. *The History of the Countryside: The Classic History of Britain's Landscape, Flora and Fauna*. London: Orion.

RHODES, S., 2015. *Geo-Environmental Report: Purbrook Park School Lane, Waterloooville, PO7 5PD for: Persimon Homes South Coast*.

CARTOGRAPHIC

Ordnance Survey Map 1859 - 60

Ordnance Survey Map 1868 - 69

Ordnance Survey Map 1897

Ordnance Survey Map 1908 - 09

Ordnance Survey Map 1932

Ordnance Survey Map 1937 - 39

Ordnance Survey Map 1954-59

Ordnance Survey Map 1960-65

Ordnance Survey Map 1973

Ordnance Survey Map 1993 - 95

FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1 Site Location - General



0 500 m



PROJECT 11 1946 - Solihull Road, Purbeck - Persimmon Homes

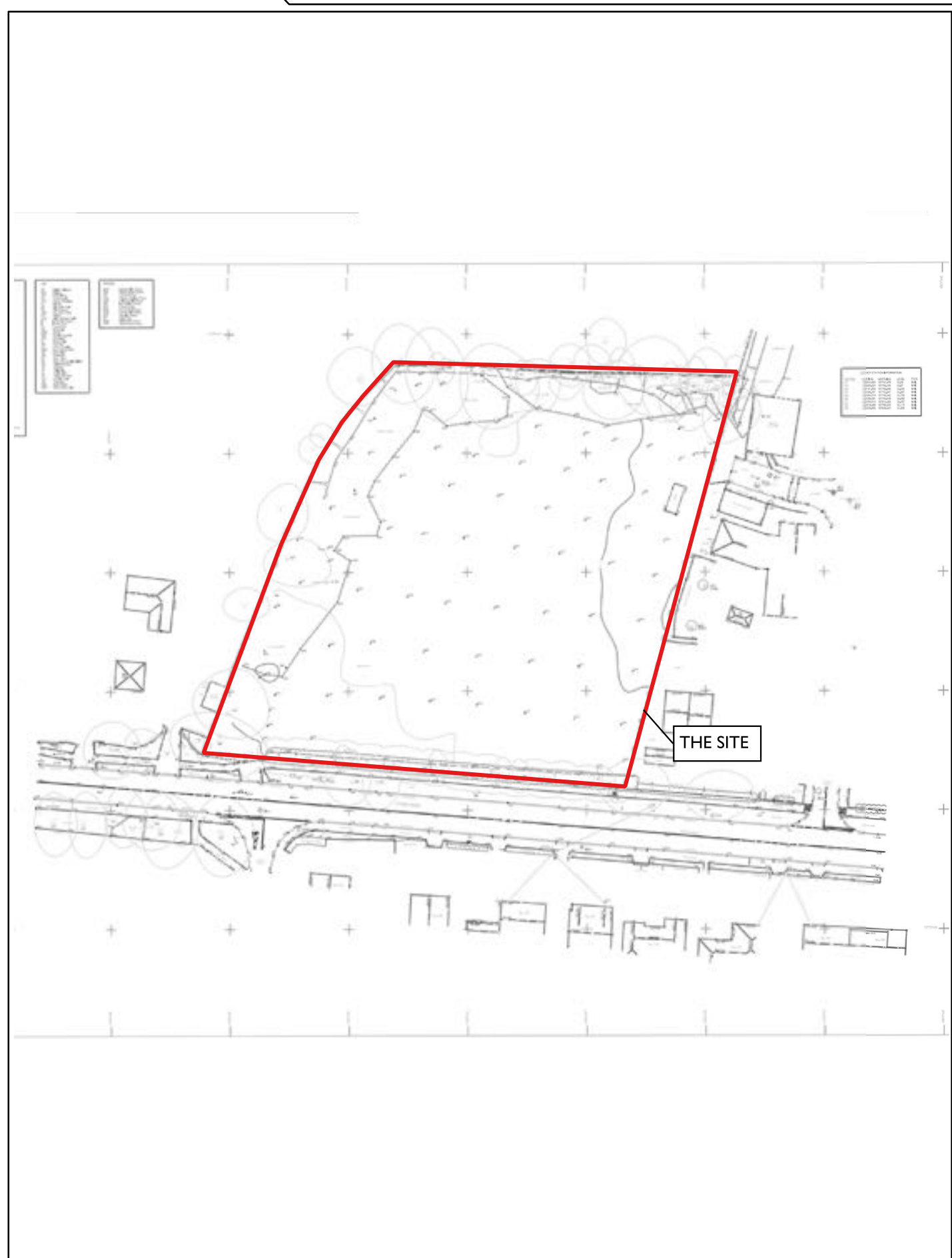
DESCRIPTION 1.1 Site Location

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO Licence no. 10005/0067

DOC REF: 11 1946.DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



0 50 m



PROJECT // 1944L - Stakes Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

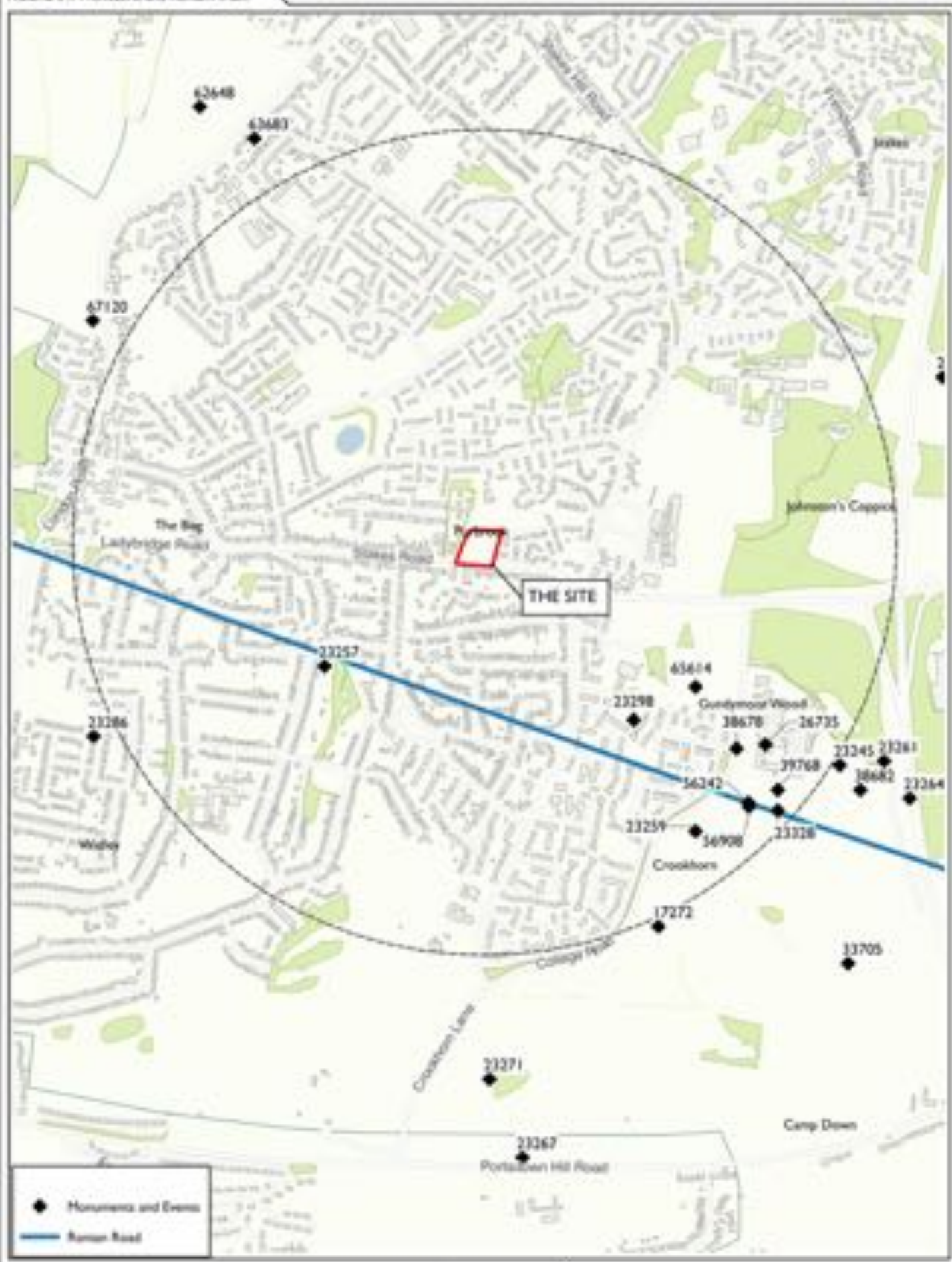
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

"from Persimmon Homes South Coast. Site Survey No. IIPP001"

DOC REF: LP1944L-DBA-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Prehistoric and Roman AHB



PROJECT // 1946 - Solihull Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

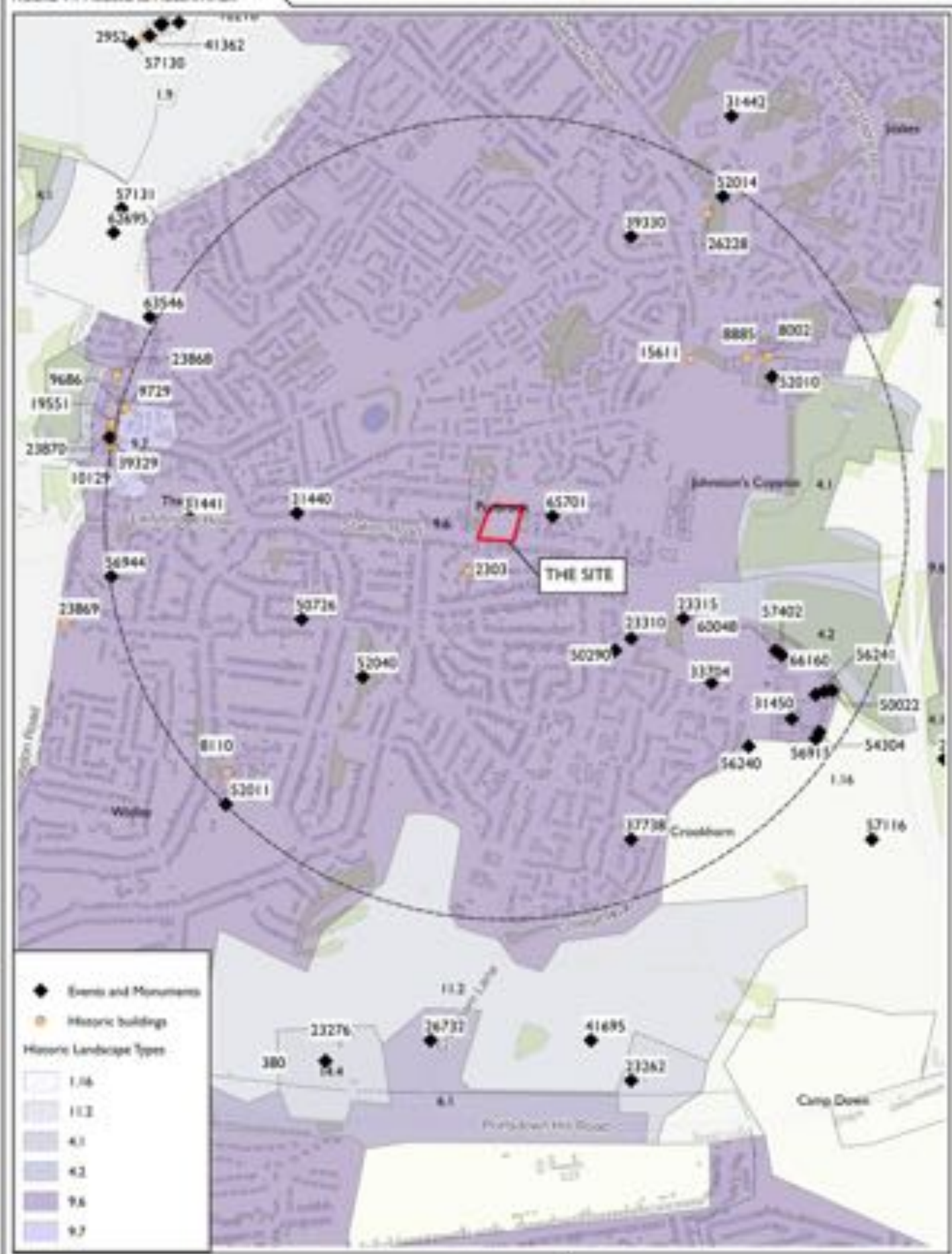
DESCRIPTION // Prehistoric and Roman Data from AHB

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HPSO Licence no. 100003067

DOC REF // P1946.DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4-17 Medieval to Modern AWEA



PROJECT # 1946, - Seaside Road, Parkbrook - Pennington Homes

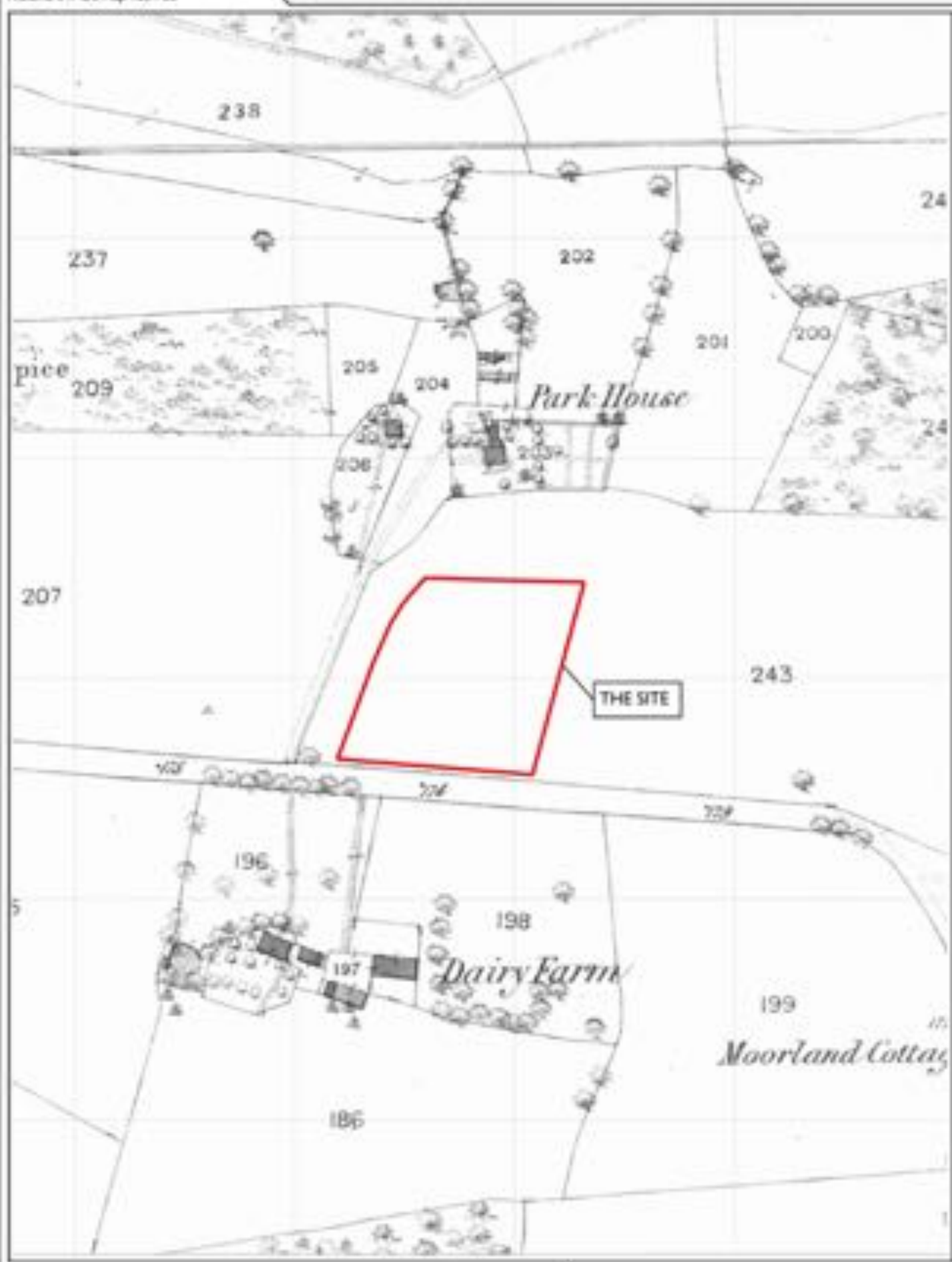
DESCRIPTION: Medieval to Modern Data from AMSS.

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HPSO, Licence no. 100053067

DOC REF: LPT944L-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // OS Map 1859-60



PROJECT // 1946, - Solihull Road, Parkbrook - Perkinson Homes

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map 1859-60

Map data generated by GeoBorne Ltd Licence No 10001511162

DOC REF // P1946_DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6-11 OS Map 1848-49



0 100 m



PROJECT 11 1946, - Solihull Road, Parkbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION 11 Ordnance Survey Map 1848-49

Map data generated by Groundwork Ltd Licence No 10001511162

DOC REF LP1946.DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // OS Map 1897

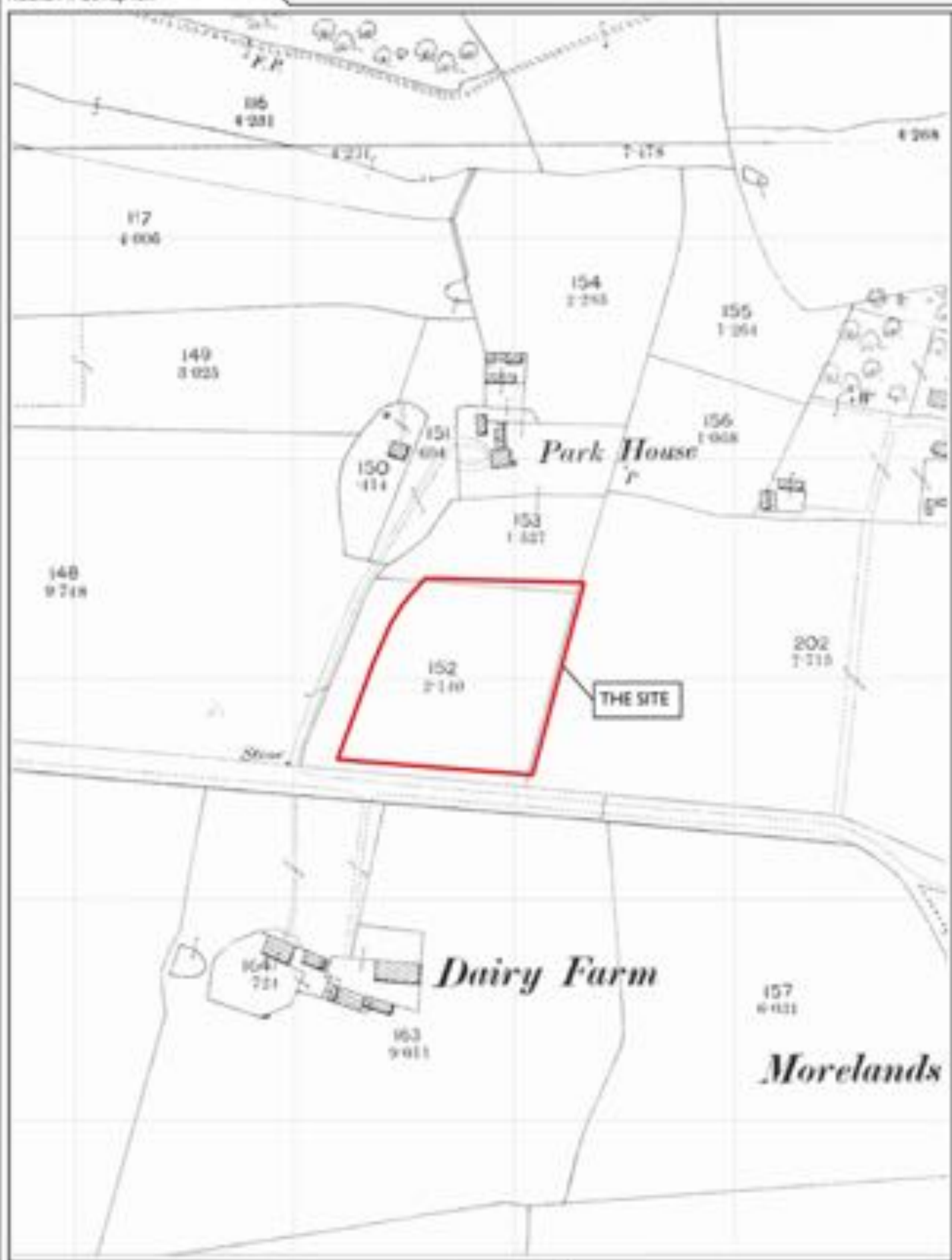
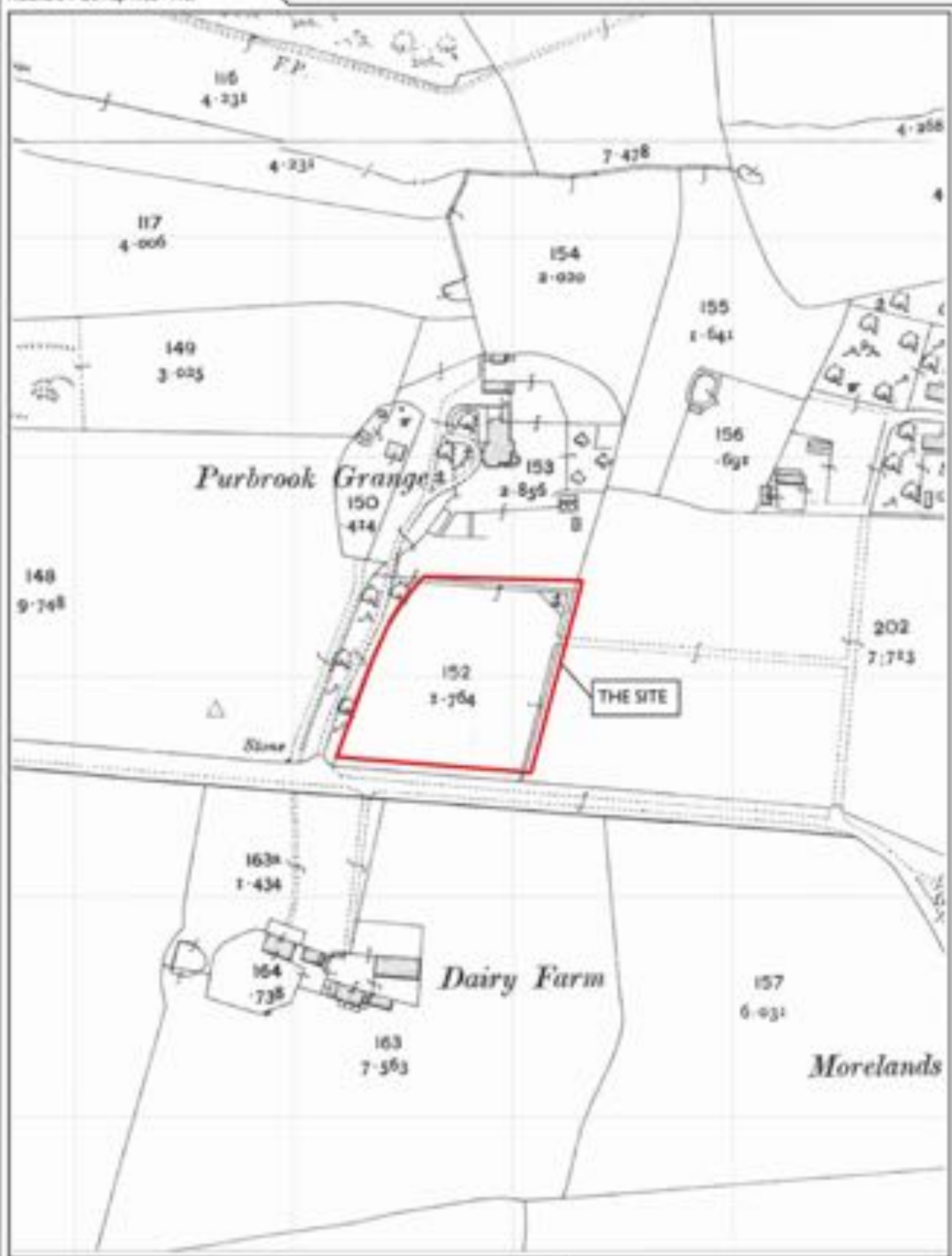


FIGURE 8-11 OS Map 1908 - 1909



0 100 m



PROJECT of 1944, - Solihull Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION of Ordnance Survey Map 1908 - 1909

Map data generated by Groundwork Ltd Licence No 100015111162

DOC REF LP1944LDBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 9: OS Map 1912



PROJECT of 1946, - Solihull Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey Map 1912

Map data generated by Groundwork Ltd Licence No 10001511162

DOC REF: LP1946.DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // OS Map 1937 - 1939



PROJECT // 1946 - Solihull Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map 1937 - 1939

Map data generated by GeoBorne Ltd Licence No 10001511102

DOC REF // P1946_DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 11 : OS Map 1954 - 1959



PROJECT : 1946 - Solihull Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION : Ordnance Survey Map 1954 - 1959

Map data generated by GeoBorne Ltd Licence No 10001511162

DOC REF: LP1946_DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 12: OS Map 1940 - 1945



PROJECT of 1944, - Solis Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey Map 1940 - 1945

Map data generated by GeoBorne Ltd Licence No 10001511102

DOC REF: LP1944LDBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 13 of OS Map 1973



PROJECT of 1946 - Solis Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION of Ordnance Survey Map 1973

Map data generated by Groundwork Ltd Licence No 10001511162

DOC REF: UP1946.DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 14.17 OS Map 1993 - 1995



0 100 m



PROJECT # 1946 - Solihull Road, Purbrook - Persimmon Homes

DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey Map 1993 - 1995

Map data generated by Groundwork Ltd Licence No 10001511162

DOC REF: UP1946.DBA.v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

PROPOSALS

APPENDIX I

Accommodation Schedule		
Bedroom	Area	Quantity
2	631	4
3	969	2
3	761	6
4	1220	2
4	1222	3
4	1333	1
Affordable		
2	781	5
3	960	2
Total		25

- Open Market Housing Provision
- Affordable Housing Provision
- Shared Equity Housing Provision
- Indicative tree positions. Please refer to landscape drawing for full planting schedule
- Indicative location of Cycle Store / Shed



Drawing Title

Tenure Plan

Job No

471

Drawing No

A-02-010-TP

Rev

-

Rev

Date

10.12.15

Revision Details

Dr

Ch

Job Title

Purbrook School Lane, Havant

Scale

1:500 @ A3

Status

INFORMATION

PERSIMMON
Together, we make a home

GAZETTEER

APPENDIX 2

Appendix Table 1 – Monuments and Events

MONUMENT ID	RECORD TYPE	NAME	EVENT
31449	MONUMENT	SITE OF MEDIEVAL CHAPEL, PLANT FARM	CHAPEL
41362	NAME	PLANT FARM	FARMSTEAD
41695	MONUMENT	UNDERGROUND ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MONITORING POST	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE
50290	MONUMENT	CROOKHORN SURGERY	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
60048	MONUMENT	WATCHING BRIEF AT NORTH WEST BUILDING 2, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	DITCH
62695	MONUMENT	AREA K LAND TO THE WEST OF WATERLOOVILLE	GULLY
31447	MONUMENT	SUB-RECTANGULAR POND, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH MEDIEVAL GRANGE	FISHPOND
33708	FINDSPOT	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	FINDSPOT
33711	FINDSPOT	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	FINDSPOT
35323	MONUMENT		LINEAR FEATURE
39329	NAME	PURBROOK	SETTLEMENT
52011	PARKS AND GARDENS	PURBROOK PARK SCHOOL	LANDSCAPE PARK
23245	MONUMENT	LITTLEPARK WOOD ROMAN VILLA	BATH HOUSE
23257	FINDSPOT	PALAEOLITHIC AXE FROM HAVANT	FINDSPOT
23271	MONUMENT	IRON AGE PIT AND DITCH	DITCH
23306	MONUMENT	SITE OF ROMAN TILE KILN, CROOKHORN	BUILDING
33712	FINDSPOT	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	FINDSPOT
37738	MONUMENT	WW II AA BATTERY, PURBROOK	ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY
39768	MONUMENT	ROMAN ROAD ROUTE 421	ROAD
52040	PARKS AND GARDENS	SANDY DELL	PUBLIC PARK
57402	MONUMENT	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL DITCH, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	DITCH
23259	FINDSPOT	TRANCHET AXE	FINDSPOT
23264	MONUMENT	PIT	PIT
23270	FINDSPOT	ROMAN BRONZE COIN	FINDSPOT
26732	MONUMENT	DEFENSIVE DITCH ASSOCIATED WITH FORT PURBROOK	DITCH
33709	FINDSPOT	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	FINDSPOT
50726	MONUMENT	PARK LODGE, PURBROOK PARK	LODGE
52010	PARKS AND GARDENS	OAKLANDS RC SCHOOL	GLASSHOUSE
56242	MONUMENT	POSSIBLE REMAINS OF ROMAN ROAD, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	ROAD
57130	MONUMENT	MEDIEVAL RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE WEST OF PLANT FARM	ENCLOSURE
67120	MONUMENT	NEOLITHIC DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE	DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE
23263	MONUMENT	HOLLOWAY	HOLLOW WAY
23310	MONUMENT	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	MIDDEN
23328	MONUMENT	ROMAN ROAD, PURBROOK	ROAD
31440	MONUMENT	FIRCOPPICE LODGE, PURBROOK PARK	LODGE

62696	MONUMENT	LAND TO THE WEST OF WATERLOOVILLE	FIELD BOUNDARY
23240	FINDSPOT	BURNT FLINT SCATTER	FINDSPOT
23261	FINDSPOT	SITE OF ROMAN ACTIVITY	FINDSPOT
23267	MONUMENT	PREHISTORIC PIT	PIT
23276	MONUMENT	FORT PURBROOK, PORTSDOWN	ARTILLERY FORT
23286	FINDSPOT	FLINT SCRAPER	FINDSPOT
31450	MONUMENT	SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE	HEARTH
39330	NAME	STAKES	SETTLEMENT
52014	PARKS AND GARDENS	STAKES HILL LODGE	LANDSCAPE PARK
56240	MONUMENT	NEGATIVE WATCHING BRIEF, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
56241	MONUMENT	NEGATIVE WATCHING BRIEF, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
60050	MONUMENT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND NEAR LEIGH PARK, HAVANT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
62697	MONUMENT	LAND TO THE WEST OF WATERLOOVILLE	GULLY
63546	MONUMENT	EVALUATION 86-92 LONDON ROAD, PURBROOK	POST HOLE
63683	FINDSPOT	FINDS OF ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY	FINDSPOT
65614	MONUMENT	ROMAN CREMATION CEMETERY	CREMATION CEMETERY
23315	MONUMENT	RESCUE EXCAVATIONS AT CROOKHORN FARM SCHOOL	GULLY
26735	MONUMENT	IRON AGE PIT	PIT
31435	MONUMENT	BEDHAMPTON DEER PARK	DEER PARK
31448	MONUMENT	FORMER GRANGE OF SOUTHWICK PRIORY AT PLANT FARM	GRANGE
33704	MONUMENT	NEGATIVE RESULT EVALUATION	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
33710	FINDSPOT	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	FINDSPOT
50022	MONUMENT	DITCHES	BOUNDARY DITCH
56908	MONUMENT	POSSIBLE REMAINS OF A ROMAN ROAD, SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	ROAD
56915	MONUMENT	SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
57131	MONUMENT	UNDATED ENCLOSURES	ENCLOSURE
62648	MONUMENT	AREA J LAND TO THE WEST OF WATERLOOVILLE, HAMPSHIRE	HEARTH
66160	MONUMENT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
17272	MONUMENT	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE	FINDSPOT
23262	MONUMENT	SITE OF FARLINGTON REDOUBT	FORT
23298	MONUMENT	SITE OF ROMANO-BRITISH AISLED VILLA	HEARTH
31441	MONUMENT	PURBROOK PARK	FISHPOND
31442	PARKS AND GARDENS	STAKESHILL LODGE	LANDSCAPE PARK
33705	MONUMENT	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	FINDSPOT
38678	MONUMENT	SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE	BUILDING
38682	MONUMENT	ROMAN ROAD ASSOCIATED WITH A VILLA	TRACKWAY
54304	MONUMENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE AT SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
56944	MONUMENT	FISH POND	FISHPOND
57116	MONUMENT	WATCHING BRIEF AT CAMPDOWN, HAVANT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE
65701	MONUMENT	EVALUATION AT STAKES ROAD	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE

Appendix Table 2 — Listed Buildings

OBJECT ID	TYPE	GRADE II	PERIOD RANGE
19551	VILLAGE HALL	Unlisted	1878
9729	OFFICE	Grade II	1800-1835
23869	VICARAGE	Grade II	1735-1899
8110	COUNTRY HOUSE	Grade II	1825-1835
380	FORT	Grade II*	1850-1870
2303	FARMHOUSE	Grade II	1700-1899
2952	FARMHOUSE	Grade II	1865-1899
10129	NATIONAL SCHOOL	Unlisted	1843-1893
8002	COUNTRY HOUSE	Unlisted	1800-1899
16216	AISLED BARN	Unlisted	1600-1699
23870	ANGLICAN CHURCH	Grade II	1843
26228	HOUSE	Grade II	1800-1899
8885	SUMMERHOUSE	Grade II	1800-1835
9686	OFFICE	Grade II	1800-1835
23868	HOUSE	Grade II	1800-1835
15611	LODGE	Grade II	1840

Appendix Table 3 — Historic Landscape Types

HL TYPE	NAME
1.1	PARLIAMENTARY FIELDS
1.9	SMALL PARLIAMENTARY
4.1	ASSORTED WOODLAND
9.6	RECENT SETTLEMENT
4.1	ASSORTED WOODLAND
4.1	ASSORTED WOODLAND
1.16	SMALL WAVY
4.1	ASSORTED WOODLAND
9.7	OLD SETTLEMENT
1.1	PARLIAMENTARY FIELDS
4.2	ASSORTED WOODLAND
9.6	RECENT SETTLEMENT
14.4	DEFENCE
4.1	ASSORTED WOODLAND
6.1	DOWNLAND
11.2	RECREATION
14.4	DEFENCE
1.2	ASSORTED WOODLAND

Figure List:

- FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION GENERAL
- FIGURE 2 - SITE LOCATION DETAIL
- FIGURE 3 - PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN ACTIVITY
- FIGURE 4 - MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY
- FIGURE 5 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1859-60
- FIGURE 6 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1868-69
- FIGURE 7 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1897
- FIGURE 8 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1908-09
- FIGURE 9 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1932
- FIGURE 10 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1937-39
- FIGURE 11 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1954-59
- FIGURE 12 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1960-65
- FIGURE 13 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1973
- FIGURE 14 - ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1993-95

APPENDIX 1 - DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

APPENDIX 2 - GAZETTEER