

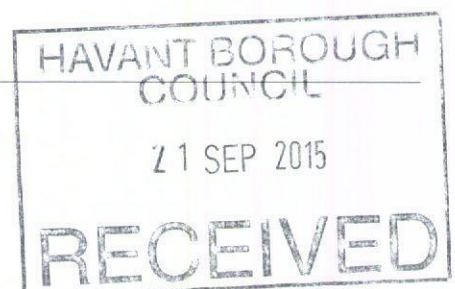
Archaeological Evaluation Report

LANGSTONE VIEW BEDHAMPTON

For Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Cornelius Barton BA MCIfA

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY



Archaeological Evaluation Report

LANGSTONE VIEW BEDHAMPTON

Client: Barnatt David Wilson Southampton

Local Authority: Havant Borough Council

NCR: 469326,106167

Planning App: APP-14-00232

Author: C. Barton

Doc Ref: LPI 635-AER-v2.2

Site Code: I635L

Date: August 15

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Abstract

A programme of post-determination archaeological evaluation and recording was carried out at Langstone View, Bedhampton. The programme was implemented because of the potential for archaeological remains on the site, which was considered moderate. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Cornelius Barton of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

No archaeological remains were present in any of the trenches. Further work on the site is not considered necessary, the purpose of this document is to describe the fieldwork results and thus discharge the condition.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report has been prepared by Cornelius Barton of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton. The fieldwork was carried out by L - P : Archaeology between November 2014 and June 2015.
- 1.2. The site is located at Langstone View, Havant Road, Bedhampton (FIGURE 1). The site is centred on NGR 469326,106167.
- 1.3. The site code allocated by L - P : Archaeology is 1635L.
- 1.4. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Cornelius Barton of L - P : Archaeology (BARTON, 2014).

2. Site Background

2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for development of the site (see APPENDIX 2). The application reference is APP-14-00232.

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. In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority, Havant Borough Council (HBC), must consider the policies within the Local Development Framework (adopted 1st March 2011). On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment Havant Borough Council take impartial advice from the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist.

2.1.4. The relevant archaeological policy 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.

2.1.1. The site lies within an area of archaeological interest as defined in the Local Development Framework. The site does not contain any Scheduled Monuments (SMs), but lies adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of Bevis Grave, a Neolithic long-barrow in the field to the north.

2.1.2. Planning consent for redevelopment of the site was granted in September 2014 by HBC. Condition 2 of the planning consent secures a programme of archaeological works as follows:

CONDITION 2

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development on these heritage assets and having due regard to Policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan core strategy 2011 which forms part of the local development framework and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 2.1.1. This document describes work carried out in accordance with the agreed WSI in order to discharge the condition.

2.2.GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bedrock of white chalk with superficial deposits of clay, sand, gravel and silt. This data is at relatively low resolution and offers only a rough indication of the site geology (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2014).

- 2.2.2. A geotechnical assessment was carried out on the site by Wilson Bailey Partnership in 2014. The results showed the soil sequence in the northern part of the site to consist of a thin layer (0.30-0.35m) of topsoil overlying natural chalk. Further to the south there is a build-up of drift deposits to a maximum depth in excess of 4m (BRIGHTMAN PERS COMM).

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.3.1. The site is situated on the South Downs overlooking Langstone Harbour and the Solent.
- 2.3.2. The site is situated on the scarp slope of Camp Down. The highest point of Camp Down lies around 1.5km west of the site at Fort Purbrook. As is typical on the South Downs, the hill is steeply sloping on its southern slope and more gently sloping on the northern side as it leads down towards the Weald.
- 2.3.3. Due to its location on the scarp slope of The Downs, the site is steeply sloping from north to south. The highest point of the site along the northern boundary is at c.40m OD and the southern edge is at c.10m OD.

2.4.SITE CONDITIONS

- 2.4.1. The site is currently overgrown, and contains several buildings of 20th century origin.

2.5.Archaeology and History

- 2.5.1. In February 2014 L - P : Archaeology undertook an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site (HUNT, 2014). The results are summarised by period below. Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record entries (HAHBR) are referenced with the Monument ID in brackets e.g. (12345).

PALAEOLITHIC/MESOLITHIC

- 2.5.2. During early Prehistory, as in most subsequent periods, the site lies within a wider region that has a rich and varied archaeological record. In early Prehistory, the environment would have been considerably different from the landscape observed today. The Solent itself would have been a river valley and Langstone Harbour immediately south of the site would have been a tributary of this river. The South Downs are thought to have been wooded following the retreat of the ice at the end of the last Ice Age (DREWETT ET AL., 1988).

PALAEOLITHIC/MESOLITHIC

- 2.5.3. The surrounding area contains a number of find spots from this period including a cluster of activity on Binness Island which would presumably have been a small hill before rising sea levels turned it into an island (HUNT, 2014) .

NEOLITHIC

- 2.5.4. A barrow known as Bevis's Grave was located around 150m north of the northern boundary of the site. It is visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey sheet. The HAHBR states that the mound was damaged during chalk digging in the Post Medieval period, and then subsequently by road widening. A final phase of rescue excavation in 1974 revealed a Neolithic pit. Long barrows are typically considered as monuments of the Neolithic and taken with the excavated evidence, it seems reasonable to assign Bevis's Grave to the Neolithic period.

BRONZE AGE

- 2.5.5. Four flint scrapers and some Bronze Age pottery were found approx 10cm into the subsoil during excavations during construction of the A3 500m north east of the site (23287). A further six sherds of early-middle Bronze Age pottery

found during the excavation of soil to make reservoir filter beds (23280) at Biness Island, approximately 1 km to the south east of the site.

IRON AGE

2.5.6. The HAHBR states "'Several hearth areas", distinguished by a group of pot boilers, flint flakes and pottery (Iron Age) were recovered during the stripping and reclamation of marshes for a refuse tip (23241). The "density of the occupation scatter was notable, possibly indicating a salt-boiling site." The location is c.900m to the south east of the site close to Langstone Harbour.

2.5.7. Iron Age activity is also found clustered on several features on top of the Downs around 1 km west of the site (HUNT, 2014).

ROMAN

2.5.8. The Roman road, designated as route number 421 by Margary (MARGARY, 1967) runs through Havant, following the line of East Street and West Street and then past Bedhampton Station along Bedhampton Road as far as the junction with Hulbert Road. The route is then projected to run in a straight line past the two Roman villas at Littlepark Wood and Crookhorn to Purbrook Heath Road in Purbrook. The road is mentioned in several records in the HAHBR, but the only excavated evidence comes from Southdowns College (56908, 56242).

2.5.9. Havant was a roadside settlement during the Roman period. As discussed, the East Street – West Street axis is the line of a known Roman road. In addition, North Street is a Roman road as is South Street leading towards Langstone and Hayling Island with its temple complex. Some evidence from the western edge of the Havant settlement falls within the extended 2 km study area. This includes evidence for a Roman buildings and associated pits (23436, 23437, 23440).

2.5.10. In general, clusters of Roman activity are all significantly far from the site but do give a fairly comprehensive picture of Roman activity in the wider region.

EARLY MEDIEVAL

2.5.11. The site lies almost equidistant from the two local centres of Medieval rural settlement at Farlington and Bedhampton, both of which were centred on their churches. The site is situated within the parish of Bedhampton in Portsdown

Hundred (PAGE, 1900, PP. 140-141).

2.5.12. An early Medieval cemetery was excavated at the site of Bevis's Grave just 150m north of the study site (23182). This consisted of around 80 graves dating AD595 to AD1020 which were clustered around the end of the earlier barrow. The cemetery was clearly nucleated around the earlier monument and there is no evidence that it spreads either north or south any significant distance from the barrow.

2.5.13. Other than 23182 there are no pre-conquest records in the HAHBR within the extended 2km study area. Nevertheless, it seems likely that Bedhampton was a settlement founded in the Saxon period and as HAHBR record 23368 states: "The Domesday Book records the existence of a church at Bedhampton. The exact location of it is not known". The VCH also elaborates on the possible origins of Bedhampton, stating that the earliest known reference is the grant of the Manor of Bedhampton to the Cathedral Church of Winchester (PAGE, 1900, PP. 142.

MEDIIEVAL

2.5.14. To the southwest of the study site is Farlington, there is some debate as to whether Farlington has Saxon origins or whether it was perhaps a new settlement on the 13th Century (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL & BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY N.D.).

2.5.15. The evidence indicates a fairly clear pattern of settlement within the study area during the Medieval period, with nucleated settlements at Bedhampton and Farlington. It is therefore highly likely that the site lay within the agricultural lands of these settlements, most likely those of Bedhampton.

2.5.16. Due to this location, it seems that the site was likely peripheral to settlement and other activity during the Medieval period.

POST MEDIEVAL

2.5.17. During the early part of the Post Medieval period, settlement and land use patterns in the extended study area are very similar those of the Medieval period, with small nucleated settlements lying within an agricultural landscape.

2.5.18. Despite increasing activity in the study area from the 19th century onwards, the

map evidence indicates that the site remained open fields throughout the period (HUNT, 2014).

2.5.19. For more detailed information about the archaeological background please refer to the DBA (HUNT, 2014).

3. Aims

3.1. The general aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site, and to gather enough information to understand the site and its significance as fully as possible in order to place the site within the wider landscape.

3.2. The specific aims of the excavation as stated in the WSI were:

- To look for remains relating to the Neolithic long barrow to the north of the site.
- To determine whether the Early Medieval cemetery extends into the northern area of the site.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to section 4 of the WSI (BARTON, 2015).
- 4.2. A 5% sample of the total development area was investigated by means of 37 trial trenches each measuring 30m x 2m (FIGURE 2).
- 4.3. Trenches were dug by means of a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was conducted under supervision of a trained archaeologist.
- 4.4. Following excavation the trenches were hand-cleaned, and recorded by means of digital photography and pro-forma recording sheets.

5. Results

- 5.1.No archaeological remains were present in any of the excavated trenches. The stratigraphic sequence across the site consists of a mid red-brown topsoil overlying colluvial deposits to a depth of 0.20- 0.70m. Below this is the natural drift geology (Plate 1 and Plate 2 below).
- 5.2.As would be expected on a steep slope the depth of the colluvial deposits is greater at the base of slope than at the top. The natural geology was encountered at 38.23m OD (0.37m below ground level) at the top of the slope, and at 10.82m OD (0.21m below ground level) at the base of slope.
- 5.3.The natural drift geology consisted of soliflucted chalk with silts, with a clear interface between the colluvium and natural. It is highly unlikely that archaeological deposits were present but not recorded.



Plate 1: Trench 5, from south, 1m scale



Plate 2: Trench 6 section, from west, 1m scale

6. Finds

- 6.1. The only artefactual material recovered was of clear 20th century origin, consisting of occasional modern brick and glass fragments in the topsoil. None of this material has been retained.

7. Summary and Conclusions

7.1.A site at Langstone View, Havant Road Bedhampton is proposed for redevelopment. The proposed redevelopment involves the construction of houses with associated services and access.

7.2. Due to investigations in the surrounding area the site was considered to have some potential to contain archaeological remains of Prehistoric date.

7.3.No archaeological remains were present in any of the trenches. The chalk natural generally allows good visibility of archaeological material and it is highly unlikely that any remains were present but overlooked.

7.4. Based on these results it appears highly unlikely that further fieldwork will be considered necessary on the site in order to discharge the planning condition.

8. Archive

8.1.The paper archive for Phase 3 consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 6 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 1 x CDR digital Images
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 37 x Trench Sheets

8.2.The archive is to be deposited with Hampshire Museum Services.

SOURCES CONSULTED

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

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- Margary, I.D., 1967. Roman Roads in Britain, 1st Revised. ed. John Baker, London.
- Page, W., 1900. A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 1, Victoria County History. Published for the Institute of Historical Research by Oxford University Press.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



PROJECT // 1635M - Havant Road, Bedhampton

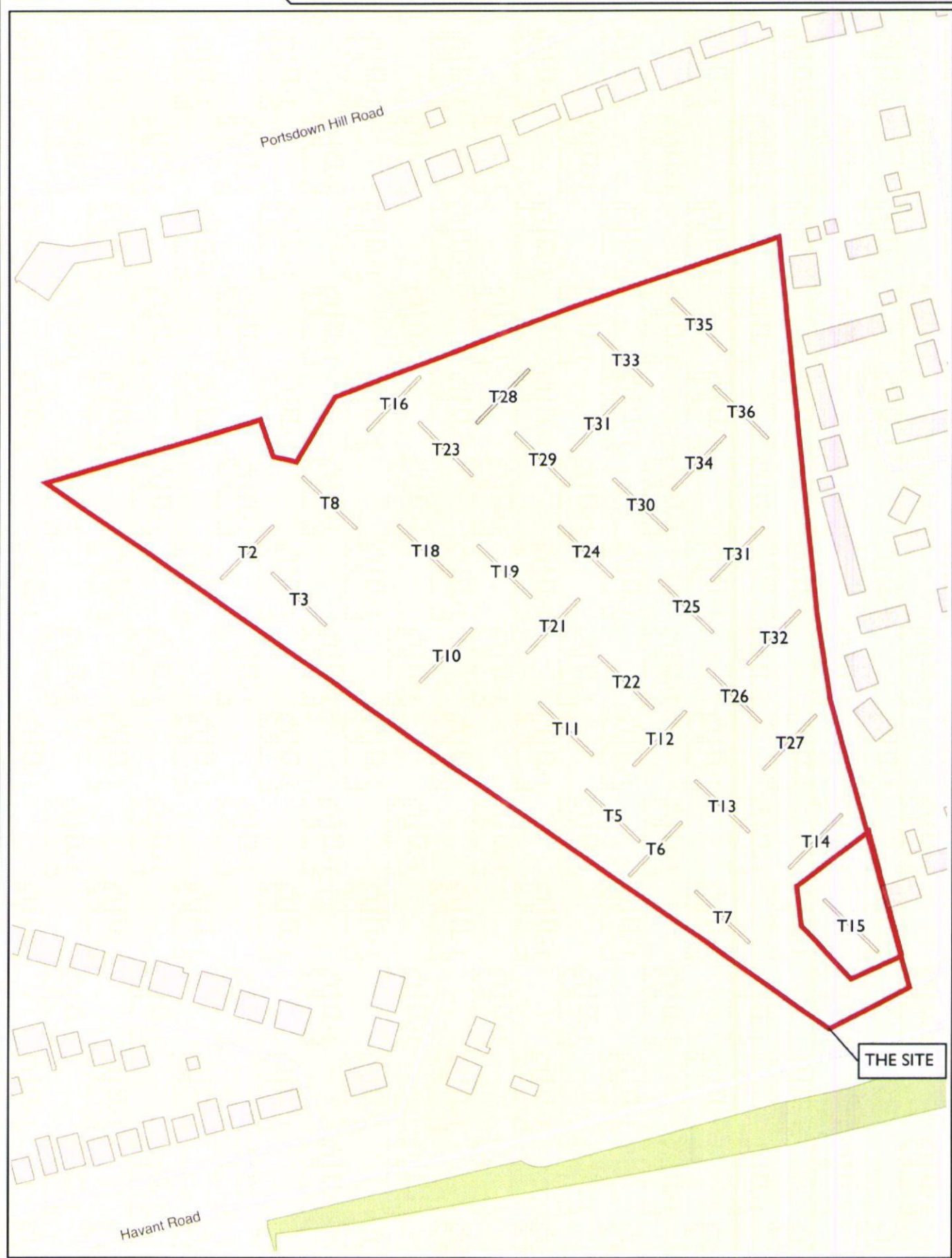
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LPI635L-AER-v2

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FIGURE 2 // Trench Locations



0 50 m



PROJECT // 1635M - Havant Road, Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Trench Locations

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DOC REF: LPI635L-AER-v2

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OASIS ID: Iparchae1-221308

Project details

Project name	Langstone View
Short description of the project	Trenching evaluation in advance of development
Project dates	Start: 20-12-2014 End: 24-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	1635L - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Langstone View
Postcode	PO9 3JP
Study area	1.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 469326 106167 50.892570090752 -1.332627523442 50 53 33 N 001 19 57 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Cornelius Barton
Project supervisor	Cornelius Barton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire
Digital Archive ID	LP1635
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire
Paper Archive ID	LP1635
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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OASIS FORM

APPENDIX I

Figure List:

FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION GENERAL

FIGURE 2 - SITE DETAIL WITH TRENCHES

Appendix List:

APPENDIX 1 - OASIS RECORD