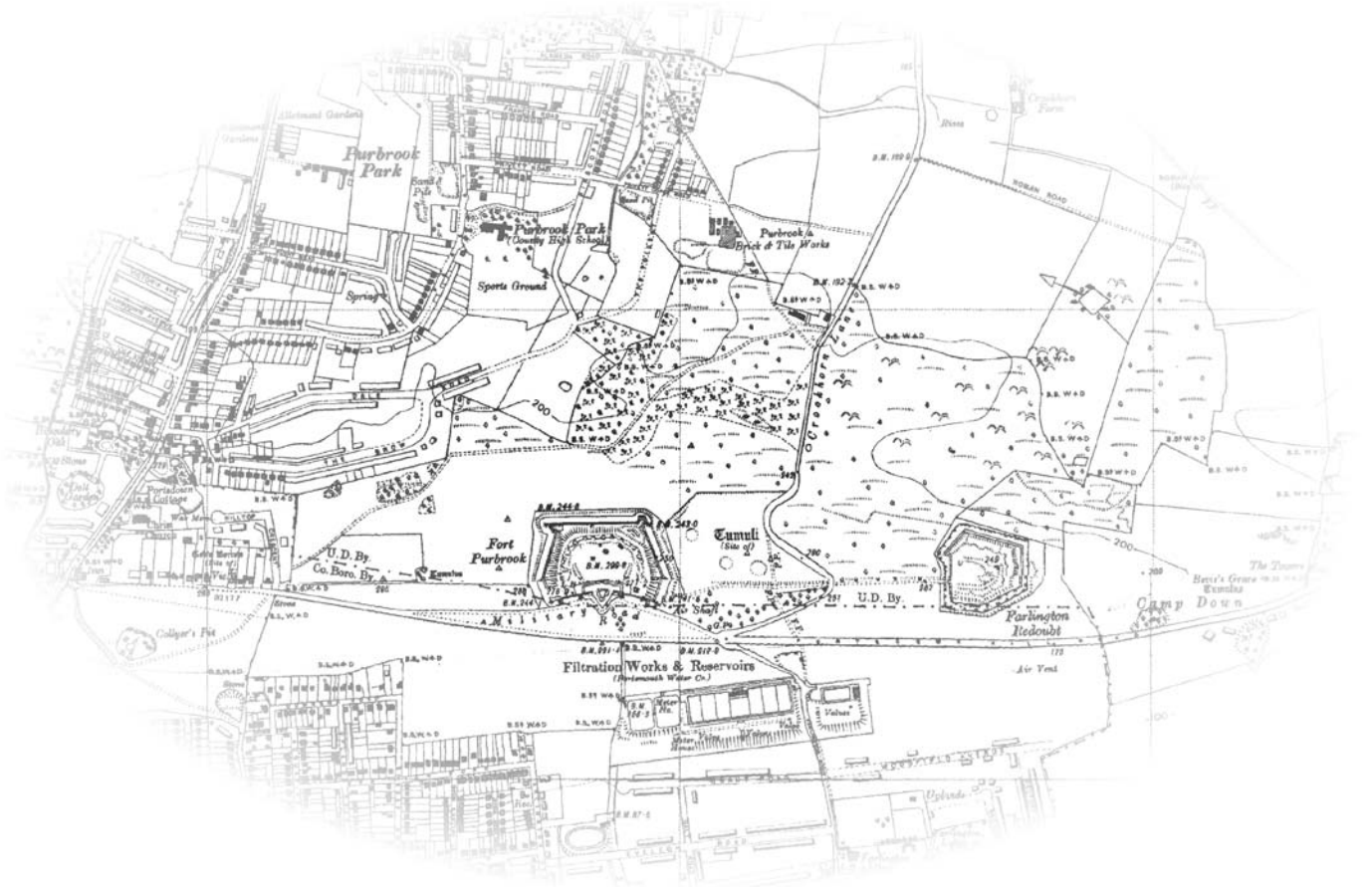


Portsmouth Golf Course, Waterlooville, Portsmouth, Hampshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment





**PORTSMOUTH GOLF COURSE
WATERLOOVILLE
PORTSMOUTH
HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	78280	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR		467930 106667	

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01	E	JS	RJAC		20/06/11	\\PROJECTSERVER\WESSEX\PROJECTS\78280\REPORT\78280_DBA_V01.DOC
02	E	JS	RJAC		20/06/11	\\PROJECTSERVER\WESSEX\PROJECTS\78280\REPORT\02_78280_DBA.DOC
03	E/F	JS/RJAC	SF	SF	22/06/11	\\PROJECTSERVER\WESSEX\PROJECTS\78280\REPORT\03_78280_DBA.DOC

*** I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

**PORTSMOUTH GOLF COURSE
WATERLOOVILLE
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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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**PORTSMOUTH GOLF COURSE
WATERLOOVILLE
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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Glendale Golf to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land lying within the Portsmouth Golf Course, Waterlooville, Portsmouth, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 467930 106667. The site comprises two areas located in the northern part of the Golf Course which are proposed for remodelling.

Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise three Scheduled Monuments, a single Grade II* and five Grade II Listed Buildings. The majority of these heritage assets lie at a significant distance from the site and it is considered that the proposed areas to be remodelled do not contribute to their setting in any material way. Fort Purbrook (a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building) and its associated covered-way, lie to the south of the site. Given that their setting comprises an already heavily landscaped environment, the Golf Course, further remodelling within limited elements of that landscape will not impact on its setting.

Within the Study Area, the recorded archaeological resource comprises funerary activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Saxon date with additional evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and infrastructure. Further remains of post-medieval date are also recorded. Given the background data from the Study Area, the potential for remains dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods cannot be discounted. It is likely that archaeological material, if present, would comprise evidence for agricultural practice and/or stray finds, predominantly ceramics. With regard to later periods, the potential for the presence of archaeological remains is considered very low, particularly in light of the previous heavy woodland recorded over much of the area.

Evidence for human activity which predates the forestation is likely to have been impacted heavily. The action of generations of roots and the damage caused by the cyclic falling of trees through natural causes will have damaged or removed completely archaeological features leaving any associated finds scattered and out of context. This situation will have been further exacerbated by the removal of much of the woodland, with the grubbing up of root-boles causing further damage. Beyond the woodland and its subsequent removal, landscaping relating to the original construction of the Golf Course will have impacted on below ground remains if/where they survived.

The potential for below ground archaeological sites, remains or deposits to be impacted by groundworks is recognised, although the potential for such remains to survive intact within the Site is considered to be very low. Some low-level monitoring of earthmoving operations within the remodelling process may be required as a condition of any planning consent granted, however, the need for and scope of such monitoring should be agreed through a consultative process with stakeholders and the statutory authorities.

**PORTSMOUTH GOLF COURSE
WATERLOOVILLE
PORTSMOUTH
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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Glendale Golf and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to David Hemmings in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Portsmouth City Council for supplying the Sites and Monuments Record data.

The report was researched and compiled by Julia Sulikowska and the illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman. Rob Armour Chelu managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

**PORTSMOUTH GOLF COURSE
WATERLOOVILLE
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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Glendale Golf ('the Client') to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land within the Portsmouth Golf Course, Waterlooville, Portsmouth, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 467930 106667 (hereafter, 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site, which comprises two areas located in the northern part of the Golf Course, is proposed for remodelling in order to improve drainage conditions and the overall experience for golfers. This document is to accompany the planning application, which the Client plans to submit to Havant Borough Council.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 Portsmouth Golf Course is located on the South Downs, immediately to the north of Portsmouth (**Figure 1**). It is bounded to the north by residential estates at Widley and Crookhorn, to the east by fields and the A3(M) motorway and to the south by B2177 Portsdown Hill Road. Crookhorn Lane crosses the Golf Course on north-south alignment.

1.2.2 The western remodelled area (WRA), an irregular plot of land of approximately 2ha, is located to the west of the Clubhouse. It occupies the area of the present 18th hole and its western extent is surrounded by Purbrook Park Wood, an Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland. The WRA is situated on a north and north-east facing slope at the elevation of between 65m and 70m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The eastern remodelled area (ERA) occupies the present 6th, 7th and 8th holes. This irregular plot of land measuring c. 6.4ha is bounded to the west by College Road and to the north and east by fields. Mature trees are located alongside its northern and eastern boundaries. Within the ERA, the land slopes down from c. 65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west to 40m aOD in the east.

1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises London Clay Formation, which overlies, in the southern part of the ERA, Clay, Silt and Sand of the Lambeth Group (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 316).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and scope

- 2.1.1 The aim of this assessment is to establish the known and potential historic environment resource within the Site and its environs, which may be affected by the proposed development.

2.2 Study Area

- 2.2.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 500m Study Area around the Golf Course was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (**Figure 1**).

2.3 Sources

- 2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

Historic Environment Record

- 2.3.2 The Portsmouth City Sites and Monuments Record (PCSMR), maintained by Portsmouth City Council, was consulted for information pertaining to the historic environment resource within the Study Area. The PCSMR is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, archaeological events and historic landscape character areas within the county and the city, and was consulted for this study in June 2011. Information from the PCSMR, along with that from the additional sources, has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The PCSMR data is summarised in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

Documentary sources

- 2.3.3 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally and in the Wessex Archaeology's own library. Recent volumes of local journals were consulted, and both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied. The sources consulted are listed in the **References** section below.

Cartographic sources

- 2.3.4 A search of historic maps, including Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, was undertaken digitally. Maps and associated historical sources can clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, by suggesting aspects of historic land use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it identifies areas within the Site that, because of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in **References** below and a number are included as **Figures**.

2.4 Chronology

- 2.4.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Palaeolithic 650,000-9500BC
- Early Post-glacial 9500-8500BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
- Neolithic 4000-2200BC
- Bronze Age 2400-700BC
- Iron Age 700BC- AD43
- Romano-British AD43-410
- Saxon AD410-1066
- Medieval 1066-1499
- Post-medieval 1500-1799
- 19th Century 1800-1900
- Modern 1900-present

2.5 Best practice

- 2.5.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment* (IfA 2008).

2.6 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.6.2 The PCSMR is not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.7 Copyright

- 2.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Policy framework

National policy

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

3.1.2 These policies identify the historic environment resource as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource, the conservation of which accords with the principles of sustainable development, and a priority is placed on its conservation including the setting out of tests to ensure any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

3.1.3 The overarching national policy covering the effects of development on the historic environment is *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*.

Local policy

3.1.4 The Site is located within the Havant Borough Council (HBC).

3.1.5 HBC is in the progress of preparing its *Local Development Framework* (LDF), in accordance with the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*. The principal document, *Havant Borough Core Strategy*, was adopted in March 2011. The policy regarding archaeology and cultural heritage (CS11) is included in the *Core Strategy*.

3.1.6 The national and local policies relevant to the present scheme are detailed in **Appendix 2**.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.

4.1.2 The archaeological sites and findspots identified are listed in **Appendix 1**. Within the text and in **Figure 1**, the PCSMR entries are listed by number, from **1-25**, and related back to their original entry number (i.e. **MPM109**). Numbering has been allocated from west to east across **Figure 1**. Due to the format of the PCSMR database, these records are accurate only to within 100m and should be treated as general background information only.

4.2 Statutory and local heritage designations

4.2.1 There are 3 Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area (**Figure 1**). Fort Purbrook (List Entry No. 1001842), built in the 1860s, is located immediately to the south of the Golf Course, c. 240m beyond the WRA. The covered-way to the east of the Fort, which lies within the Golf Course boundaries, is included in the Scheduling. A Roman Villa (List Entry No. 1001859) and Bevis Grave long barrow and Saxon cemetery (List Entry No. 1001831) are situated c. 350m to the north-east and c. 460m to the south-east of the ERA, respectively.

4.2.2 One Grade II* and 5 Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the Study Area (**Figure 1**). The Grade II* Fort Purbrook (List Entry No. 1092134 and 1387127) lies within the Scheduled Monument, immediately to the south of the Golf Course.

4.2.3 The buildings designated Grade II comprise:

- *Sunspan*, 1936 house some 480m to the south-east of the ERA;
- *The Towers*, a 19th century house lying c. 570m to the south-east of the ERA;
- The 19th century Christ Church, situated c. 970m to the south-west of the WRA;
- *The George Inn*, a late 18th century house lying c. 1.1km to the south-west of the WRA;
- Purbrook Park School, a c. 1830 mansion which lies approximately 430m to the north-west of the WRA.

4.3 Previous studies

- 4.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment of proposed extensions to Portsmouth Golf Course was prepared in 2005 (AOC 2005). The two proposed extension areas examined by this study were located to the south of the Golf Course. The search area considered within the document covered the present Site and Study Area.
- 4.3.2 A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Site and the Study Area from the 18th century onwards. The results of these interventions will be discussed below.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 4.4.1 The evidence of human activity in the Study Area in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period is represented by stray finds of flint tools. A Lower Palaeolithic flint hand axe (**8**) was recovered from a private garden, c. 580m to the north of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1994), whilst a Mesolithic tranchet axe (**16**) was recovered from a pipe trench approximately 170m to the north.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 4.4.2 From the Neolithic period onwards, the available evidence suggests an increase in human activity in the area. Deforestation, undertaken presumably to provide open land for arable farming and pasture, led to significant changes in the landscape. The prominent ridge to the south of the Site, overlooking the coast, was the focus of funerary activity during Neolithic and subsequently the Bronze Age periods.
- 4.4.3 The Neolithic Bevis Grave Scheduled Monument (**21**), a long barrow (burial mound) is located to the south-east of the Site. The long barrow was first identified in Taylor's 1759 *Map of Hampshire* as Long Barrow on Portsdown Hills (AOC 2005). The monument, preserved as a low earthwork, is aligned east-west and is approximately 88m long and 25m wide. Excavations recorded the presence of a Saxon cemetery located in the vicinity of the barrow (Webster and Cherry 1976). The site of another long barrow, which has been removed by a road widening scheme, is located c. 1.1km to the south-east of the Site. This barrow was also found to be associated with a Saxon cemetery (**1**). Both barrow locations are at the top of the ridge overlooking the coast, and the reuse of these locations as funerary sites in

the Saxon period indicates that they remained significant features in the landscape.

- 4.4.4 Bronze Age barrows within the Study Area comprised Gob's Barrow and a barrow group at Portsdown. The site of Gob's Barrow is located to the south-west of the Site (2). The barrow was excavated by Colonel J.H. Cooke in 1926 and a crouched burial of a young male was found. A barrow group was located within the Golf Course, to the south of the Site (10). The barrows are illustrated on the 1759 *Taylor's Map of Hampshire*, although no extant remains survive today.
- 4.4.5 Further evidence for Bronze Age activity is represented by pottery sherds and an assemblage of flint tools found during excavations in advance of the construction of the A3(M) motorway (25), and at Portsmouth Water Works (14).

Iron Age

- 4.4.6 A number of archaeological sites and findspots relating to settlement and farming activities of the Iron Age date have been recorded within the Study Area. A series of enclosures was excavated in the 1960s to the south of the Site, on the south-facing slopes of the hill (6, 7 and 11). These features are thought to have been used as stock enclosures, although evidence for ploughing was also found. Remains of earlier boundaries within one of the sites (7) indicate a continuation of exploitation of the area from the Bronze Age period.
- 4.4.7 Domestic activity was identified during archaeological investigations prior to the construction of the A3(M), to the north-east of the Site. Excavated features included domestic and manufacturing areas, postholes, hearths and pits (AOC 2005). One of the pits, a 3.5m x 1.1m x 1.2m deep rectangular feature, was located at the periphery of the Study Area (23). Settlement features, including a ditch, a floor surface within a hut, and a pit (12), were excavated in a pipeline trench located within the Golf Course, c. 220m to the south of the Site.

Romano-British

- 4.4.8 During the Romano-British period, evidence for human activity is recorded alongside the Roman road (Figure 1) and on the south-facing hillside to the south of the Site.
- 4.4.9 The Chichester (*Noviomagus Reginorum*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*) road followed a north-west/south-east alignment, and lay some 315m to the north of the Site. To the north of the road, a Roman villa site was excavated in 1920s (Littlepark Wood Roman Villa Scheduled Monument, 20). Over 500m to the north-east of the villa, a corn drying oven and other buildings of the same period were excavated in the 1970s (15).
- 4.4.10 Other excavations in the area have identified further Romano-British buildings and surviving layers indicating the course of the Roman road (AOC 2005).
- 4.4.11 No evidence for settlement activity has been found to the south of the Site, with the possible exception of a rubbish pit excavated to the north of

Portsdown Hill Road (13). Romano-British activity in this area is more usually represented by stray finds of pottery (19) and coins, which included a hoard (4), a bronze *dupondius* of Vespasian (3) and a further unidentified coin (5).

Medieval

- 4.4.12 Havant and Bedhampton, located to the east of the Site, represent settlements of Saxon origin, with both recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Prior to the Norman Conquest (1066), Bedhampton (*Betametone*) belonged to the Bishop of Winchester, however William I granted this manor to Hugh de Port (Page 1908). Havant (*Havehunte*) was held by the Bishop of Winchester from the end of the 10th century (Page 1908).
- 4.4.13 Within the Study Area, two Saxon cemeteries, both located in the vicinity of Neolithic long barrows (see above), have been excavated. The Bevis Grave cemetery (21), comprised c. 80 Saxon burials. Grave goods associated with the burials included knives, beads, buckles, a ferrule from a staff, a decorated comb and an enamelled bronze disc (Webster and Cherry 2976). Two Saxon burials, one equipped with a bucket with bronze fittings and a set of knives, were found to the south-west of the Site (1).
- 4.4.14 During the medieval period, Havant developed as a centre of production of parchment, woollen cloth and tanning. In 1200, Havant was given the right to hold a weekly market and in the 14th century, the cloth industry expanded and the town became known for the exportation of wool. Farlington and Bedhampton are likely to have developed as small satellite settlements of Havant (AOC 2005).
- 4.4.15 No medieval features, sites or deposits have been recorded within the Study Area to date. It is likely, however, that throughout that period, the Site would have been located within the Forest of Bere, stretching from Havant as far as Hambleton in the north (AOC 2005).

Post-medieval to modern and historic map regression

- 4.4.16 In the post-medieval period a number of tracks were created across the Forest, and settlements, such as Purbrook and Waterlooville, developed on crossroads (AOC 2005).
- 4.4.17 Isaac Taylor's 1759 *Map of Hampshire*, the earliest cartographic depiction of the Site reviewed for this study (not reproduced) illustrates Crookhorn Lane, which divides the Golf Course, and the village of Widley, to the west of the Site.
- 4.4.18 The 1845 Farlington tithe map (not reproduced) shows that the Site lay within woodland known as Crookhorn Copse, located on both sides of Crookhorn Lane, while the area to the south of the Site is occupied by a patchwork of fields.
- 4.4.19 The 1870 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 2**) locates the ERA within Crookhorn Wood and the western part within Privet Coppice. On later maps (1898, 1909, 1938 and later, **Figure 2**), the woodland within the ERA has been cleared and replaced by pasture fields. The woodland within the WRA remains until the mid-20th century. Remnants of this coppice are located

around the western boundary of the Site and are protected as areas of Ancient Woodland.

- 4.4.20 The evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity, in the form of field drains, has been found to the east of the Site (24).
- 4.4.21 The 1938 Ordnance Survey map is the first in which the Fort Purbrook Scheduled Monument is illustrated (**Figure 2**). Fort Purbrook is the easternmost of a group of forts constructed as a result of the *Defence Act* in 1860, instigated for the defence of Portsmouth's Naval Dockyard. The other forts comprised (east to west) Widley, Southwark, Nelson, Wallingham and Fareham. A covered-way to the north-east of the fort is included in the Scheduling and lies within the Golf Course (**Figure 1**). Fort Purbrook was built on a polygonal plan and had a small redoubt at the front. It was used by the army until the 1960s. Since 1981, it has been in use as an activity centre.
- 4.4.22 The Site, occupied during the 20th century by fields and remnants of woods, formed part of the Portsmouth Golf Course by the 1970s.

Undated

- 4.4.23 Two sets of pit alignments have been identified on aerial photographs to the north-east of the Site (22). They comprised two rows of 8 pits and two rows of 5 pits. No excavations have been undertaken on these features and therefore no dating is available.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Identified heritage assets

- 5.1.1 PPS5 Annex 2 defines a heritage asset as: *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).*

Designated heritage assets

- 5.1.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise a single Grade II* and 5 Grade II Listed Buildings, and 3 Scheduled Monuments (**Figure 1**). The majority of these heritage assets lie at a significant distance from the Site and are well screened by the local topography and modern development. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed areas to be remodelled do not contribute to their setting in any material way.
- 5.1.3 Fort Purbrook (a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building) lies c. 240m to the south of the WRA, whilst its associated covered-way (to the east of the fort) is included in the Scheduling and lies within the Golf Course, passing to the south of the ERA.

- 5.1.4 Currently the Golf Course itself comprises the setting of the Scheduled Monument in the form of a green, open landscape. The proposed remodelling within the Site will retain all mature trees, which are an important element of that landscape, and the continuous use of the Site as a Golf Course indicates that no change to the setting, likely to have an adverse impact upon it, is anticipated.

Undesignated heritage assets

- 5.1.5 Undesignated heritage assets also require consideration in the planning process. The degree to which the assets identified here are a consideration will depend in part on their significance.
- 5.1.6 For the purpose of this study, the non-designated heritage assets are defined as potential archaeological remains.

Potential archaeological remains

- 5.1.7 A review of the available data has established that there are no known archaeological remains within the Site (the WRA or the ERA). Within the Study Area, the recorded archaeological resource comprises funerary related material of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Saxon date with additional evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and infrastructure. Further remains of post-medieval date are also recorded.
- 5.1.8 The Site lies immediately to the south of Portsdown Ridge, which provides views towards the coast. These views and its elevated position are likely to have contributed to its location for prehistoric funerary monuments. Neolithic long barrows and round barrows of Bronze Age date were constructed alongside the ridge. At least two of these sites were reused as cemeteries in the Saxon period. The potential for further remains of prehistoric origin is recognised, although the likelihood is that archaeological evidence would comprise stray finds of worked flint or ceramics.
- 5.1.9 Given the background data from the Study Area, the potential for remains dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods cannot be discounted. It is likely that archaeological material, if present, would comprise evidence for agricultural practice and/or stray finds, predominantly ceramics.
- 5.1.10 With regard later periods, the potential for the presence of archaeological remains is considered very low, particularly in light of the recorded forestation of much of the area (see below).

5.2 Assessment of survival

- 5.2.1 Historic mapping, in particular from the 19th century, identifies dense woodland within both the WRA and the ERA, with the Forest of Bere known to have been located to the west and north-west of Havant. It is therefore likely that the woods recorded in the 19th century cartography represent remnants of the larger medieval forest.
- 5.2.2 Evidence for human activity which predates the forestation (i.e. prehistoric to potentially Romano-British or Saxon period) is likely to have been impacted heavily. The action of generations of roots and the damage caused by the cyclic falling of trees through natural causes (wind, disease or age) will have damaged or removed completely archaeological features leaving any

associated finds scattered and out of context. This situation will have been further exacerbated by the removal of much of the woodland, with the grubbing up of root-boles causing further damage.

- 5.2.3 Beyond the woodland and its subsequent removal, landscaping relating to the original construction of the Golf Course will have impacted on below ground remains if/where they survived. The severity of this potential impact is unknown as original design plans are unavailable.

5.3 Impact Assessment

- 5.3.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that *...heritage assets are a non-renewable resource...* (PPS5 para. 7). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

Direct Impacts

- 5.3.2 It has been established that there are no known archaeological remains within the Site (the WRA or the ERA), and that the potential for significant remains to survive/exist is low. Within the two areas which comprise the Site, it is clear from the evidence presented above that previous forestation, clearance and subsequent land use, including landscaping, will have impacted heavily on any archaeological remains which may previously have been present.
- 5.3.3 The degree to which the proposed remodelling will impact upon below ground levels is unclear from the available information. However, the cumulative impact of further remodelling within the WRA and the ERA, given the Site's history, is assessed to be, at worst, negligible.

Indirect Impacts and Setting Issues

- 5.3.4 As discussed above, it is assessed that the Scheduled Fort Purbrook and its associated covered-way are the only heritage assets which share intervisibility with the Site and have the potential to be indirectly impacted by any change to their setting as a result of the proposed remodelling.
- 5.3.5 Given that the setting of the heritage asset(s) comprise an already heavily landscaped environment (i.e. the Golf Course), further remodelling within limited elements of that landscape will result in a neutral effect on the setting.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 PPS5 states that *...the effect of the development proposals on identified heritage assets and their settings is a material consideration in determining a planning application.*
- 6.1.2 It has been assessed that, as a result of the proposed remodelling within the two elements which comprise the Site, no material change to the setting of any designated heritage assets will occur.

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- 6.1.3 The potential for below ground, as yet unidentified, archaeological sites, remains or deposits to be impacted by groundworks is recognised, however, the potential for such remains to exist and/or survive intact within the Site is considered to be very low.
- 6.1.4 Some low-level monitoring of earthmoving operations within the remodelling process may be required as a condition of any planning consent granted, however, the need for and scope of such monitoring should be agreed through a consultative process with stakeholders and the statutory authorities.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

AOC Archaeology Group 2005: *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Two Areas of Proposed Extension to the Portsmouth Golf Course*, unpublished client report

Domesday Book 1086: *The Domesday Book Online*.
<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/contents.html>

IfA 2008: *Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment*. Institute for Archaeologists

Page, W. (ed.) 1908: *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3, Victoria County History*, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/source.aspx?pubid=274>

Webster, L.E. and Cherry, J. 1976: Medieval Britain in 1975, *Medieval Archaeology*, vol. 20, 158-201

Wessex Archaeology 1994: *The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project. Report 3 1993-1994: The Sussex Raised Beaches and the Bristol Avon*, unpublished report ref. 37666

7.2 Historic Environment Records

Portsmouth City Sites and Monuments Record (PCSMR)

7.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1846 Nursling Tithe Award (HALS ref. 21M65/F/175/2)

Ordnance Survey maps:

1866-70 6" (HALS ref. OS 1st Edition sheet 65)

1897 25" (HALS ref. OS 2nd Edition sheet 65.1)

1910 25" (HALS ref. OS 3rd Edition sheet 65.1)

1933 25"

1958-62 25"

1978 1:10,000

1958 Geological Survey of Great Britain (England & Wales) 1:63,360 sheet 316: Fareham (Drift)

7.4 Online resources

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/hampshire1.html#bedhampton>

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5>

<http://www.hants.gov.uk/landscape/detaileddefinitions.html#field>

<http://www.havant.gov.uk/havant-4299>

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

8 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF INFORMATION SUMMARISED FROM THE PCSMR

Number	SMR No.	Name	Monument Type	Period	Description
1	MPM126	Anglo-Saxon Burials George Inn, Portsdown.	Monument	Saxon	A the south-east angle of the crossroads, south of the George Inn on Portsdown Hill. A number of Anglo - Saxon inhumations have been found in this area since the 19 th century. Most recent being one found by Richard Bradley in the 1960s.
2	MPM111	Gob's barrow, Portsdown Hill	Monument	Bronze Age	Oval barrow opened in 1926 by Colonel J.H. Cooke. The western part contained a grave with the crouched skeleton of a young man and a flint dagger. Also found were the fragments of a richly ornamented beaker (A/) and a small jet bead. The eastern part contained cremations and a flint scraper.
3	MPM124	Roman coin from Drayton Lane	Find Spot	Romano-British	Bronze Dupondius of Vespasian with Securitas on reverse? Lugdunum. From gas pipe trench after it had been backfilled at corner of Drayton Lane near a small chalk pit.
4	MPM151	Roman coin hoard from Drayton	Find Spot	Romano-British	Metal detecting find in 1976 in Drayton Lane. Declared Treasure Trove and purchased by Portsmouth Museums. Hoard consisted of: Nine silver coins, 2 Valerians, 3 Gallienus, 3 Postumus, 1 unidentified.
5	MPM135	Roman Coin from east of Gobs Barrow	Find Spot	Romano-British	A Roman coin (further details) which was found in the Rectory garden soil 50m east of Gob's Barrow.
6	MPM117	Iron Age enclosure, Portsdown Hill	Monument	Iron Age	The boundary ditches of an Iron Age enclosure were discovered during the cutting of a trench for a gas pipe-line in 1969.

Number	SMR No.	Name	Monument Type	Period	Description
7	MPM115	Iron Age enclosure, Portsdown Hill Road	Monument	Iron Age	Iron age enclosure excavated in 1965 by Richard Bradley. Portsdown I was an Iron Age stock enclosure butted on to an earlier ranch boundary of an anomalous type.
8	MPM139	Palaeolithic hand axe from Purbrook	Find Spot	Palaeolithic	An ochre patinated flint hand axe found in a possible old quarry in Purbrook.
9	MPM145	Flints from Purbrook	Find Spot	Prehistoric	A small scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age Flints from east of the Thicket, Purbrook.
10	MPM112	Barrow group, Portsdown	Monument	Bronze Age	Group of three barrows which once existed between Fort Purbrook and Crookhorn Lane. Marked on Isaac Taylor's Map of 1759. At least two must have been destroyed in excavating the cutting to straighten Crookhorn Lane.
11	MPM116	Iron Age enclosure, Portsdown Hill Road	Monument	Iron Age	Iron age enclosure excavated in 1965 by Richard Bradley. Portsdown II on the south facing slope of the hill was a complex of successive Iron Age fields and associated boundary earthworks.
12	MPM119	Late Iron Age features, Crookhorn Lane	Monument	Iron Age	A number of features including a ditch containing Late Iron Age pottery and a hut floor which were revealed during excavations for a pipeline, between the woods and Crookhorn Lane, Portsdown Hill in August 1969.
13	MPM122	Roman pit north of Portsdown Hill Road.	Monument	Romano-British	A pit containing Romano-British sherds, briquetage? Animal bone and fragments of Roman glass. Also four ditches were sectioned by the excavations for a gas main but no dating evidence was found. Found in 1965 and reported by Gas Board who retained the finds.

Number	SMR No.	Name	Monument Type	Period	Description
14	MPM146	Bronze Age pottery from Portsmouth Water Works	Find Spot	Bronze Age	Six sherds of early to mid-Bronze Age coarseware, including rim fragments. The sherds were found during excavations for reservoir filter beds at Portsmouth Water Works, Portsdown Hill
15	MPM141	Roman Tile Kiln Crookhorn Farm	Monument	Romano-British	The remains of a Roman tile kiln found enclosed in a building with other building foundations in close proximity, south of the pond at Crookhorn Farm in January 1974.
16	MPM109	Mesolithic axe from Purbrook	Find Spot	Mesolithic	Large Mesolithic transept axe with triangular cross section. Three flakes were also discovered. Found in April 1971.
17	MPM138	Iron Age pottery from Portsdown Hill Road	Find Spot	Iron Age	Scatter of numerous Iron Age body sherds, pot boilers and oyster shells. Also found were two white beads, possibly made of ceramic material. All found north of Portsdown Hill Road, west of small chalk pit in 1975.
18	MPM120	Iron Age pottery from Bedhampton	Find Spot	Iron Age	Iron Age pottery sherds from between Fortunes Way and Penk Ridge, Bedhampton in 1953.
19	MPM121	Roman pottery from Bedhampton	Find Spot	Romano-British	Romano British pottery from between Fortunes Way and Penk Ridge, Bedhampton. Found in 1953.
20	MPM127	Roman Villa Scratchface Lane	Monument	Romano-British	The remains of a Roman villa were found at Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton. Site was excavated in the 1920s. The foundations of walls, apse and furnace were uncovered.
21	MPM110	Bevis Grave	Monument	Neolithic and Saxon	Remains of a long barrow, said to have been opened in 1815 when three skeletons were found one foot from the surface. Site situated on Camp Down, 50m north of Portsdown Hill Road.

Number	SMR No.	Name	Monument Type	Period	Description
22	MPM134	Pit alignments, Purbrook	Monument	Undated	Two sets of possible pit alignments showing as cropmarks on air photographs. The longest row consist of two rows of 8 pits. The rows are approximately 5-10 metres apart and stop at the modern hedge line.
23	MPM142	Iron Age pit Scratchface Lane	Monument	Iron Age	This pit was uncovered during the construction of the A3(M) in 1977. It was rectangular, 3.5 meters long and 1.1 metres wide. The depth was estimated at 1.2m as only partial excavation was possible. The pit was filled with a sandy/clay subsoil and flint nodules, many of which were heat shattered. Traces of charcoal and carbonised vegetation were also found. 27 small sherds of flint tempered ware were found in the lower part of the pit.
24	MPM144	Field Drains Bedhampton	Find Spot	Post-medieval	Found during the construction of the A3(M), 5 parallel lines of chalk lumps cut into the clay with flint subsoil. The lines were 3-4 metres apart on an southeast - northwest alignment, extending east beyond the motorway boundary
25	MPM143	Bronze Age artefacts from Bedhampton	Find Spot	Bronze Age	A trial excavation following clearance for the construction of the A3(M) revealed four flint scrapers and three small pot sherds.

APPENDIX 2: NATIONAL AND LOCAL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

National planning policy

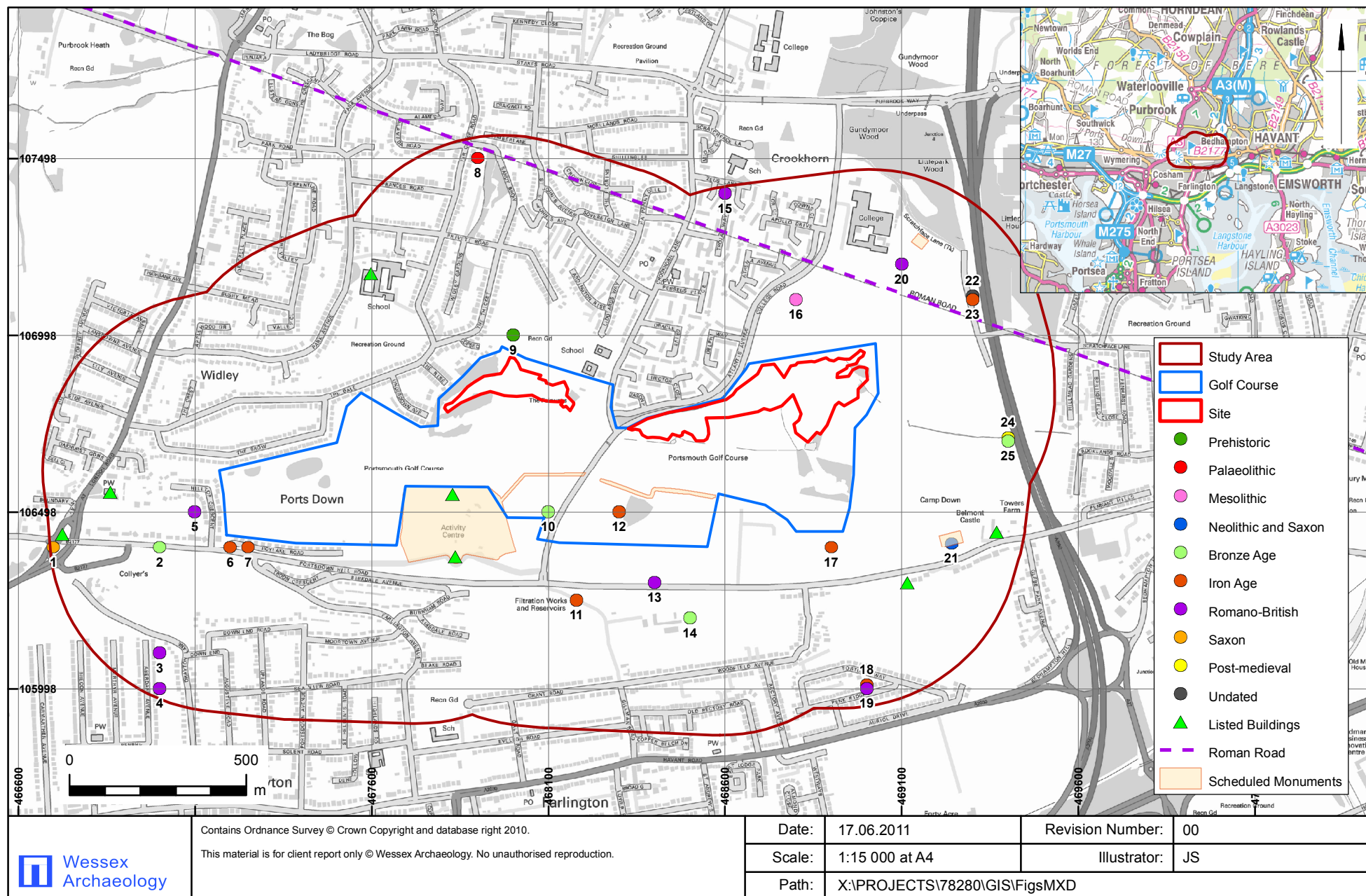
Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
PPS 5: Policy HE4	Permitted development and article 4 directions	Local planning authorities should consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine the aims for the historic environment. If it would, local planning authorities should consider the use of an article 4 direction to ensure any development is given due consideration.
PPS 5: Policy HE6	Information requirements for application for consent affecting heritage assets	An applicant must provide a description of the significance of the assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposals.
PPS 5: Policy HE7	Principles guiding determination of applications for consent relating to all heritage assets	In considering the impact of a proposal on any asset, LPAs should take into account: the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset; the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets; the positive contribution that conservation can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality; and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the historic environment.
PPS 5: Policy HE8	Additional principle guiding consideration of applications for consent relating to heritage assets not covered by Policy HE9	The effect of an application on the significance of an asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application.

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
PPS 5: Policy HE9	Additional principles guiding consideration of application for consent relating to designated heritage assets	Presumption is in favour of the conservation of designated assets and the more significant the designated asset, the greater the presumption should be. Loss affecting a designated asset requires clear and convincing justification. Consent should be refused where an application would lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary and will deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Where a proposal would have a less than substantial harm, planning authorities should weigh the public benefit of the proposal against the harm. Many assets are not currently designated but are demonstrably of equivalent significance. The absence of designation for such assets does not indicate a lower significance.
PPS 5: Policy HE10	Additional principles guiding consideration of applications for development affecting the setting of a designated asset	In considering applications that affect the setting of an asset, LPAs should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset. Where applications do not do this, any harm should be weighed against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the asset's significance, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.
PPS 5: Policy HE12	Principles guiding recording of information related to heritage assets	Where loss of the whole or a material part of an asset's significance is considered justifiable by the LPA, they should require a developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset before it is lost, using conditions or obligations as appropriate.

Local planning policy: Havant Borough Core Strategy (2011)

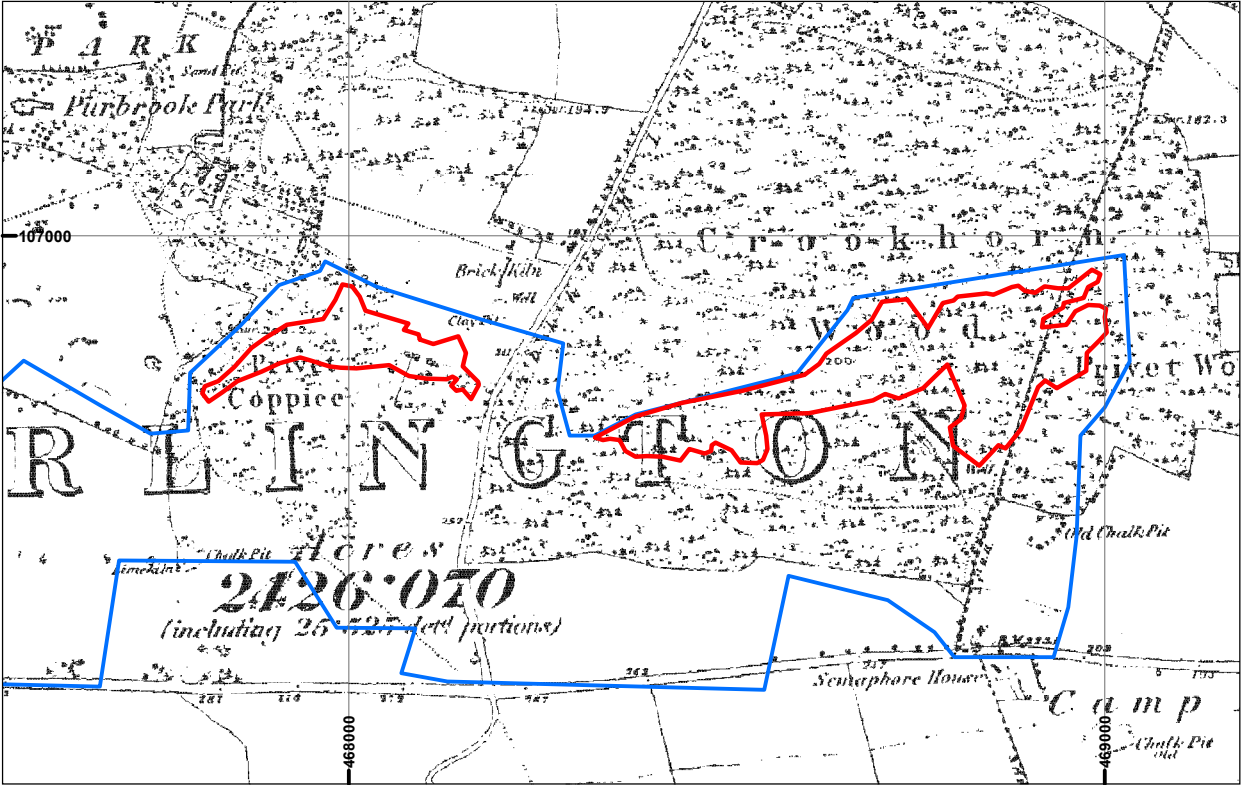
Policy	Title	Content
CS11	Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough	Planning permission will be granted for development that: 1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment 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,

Policy	Title	Content
		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.

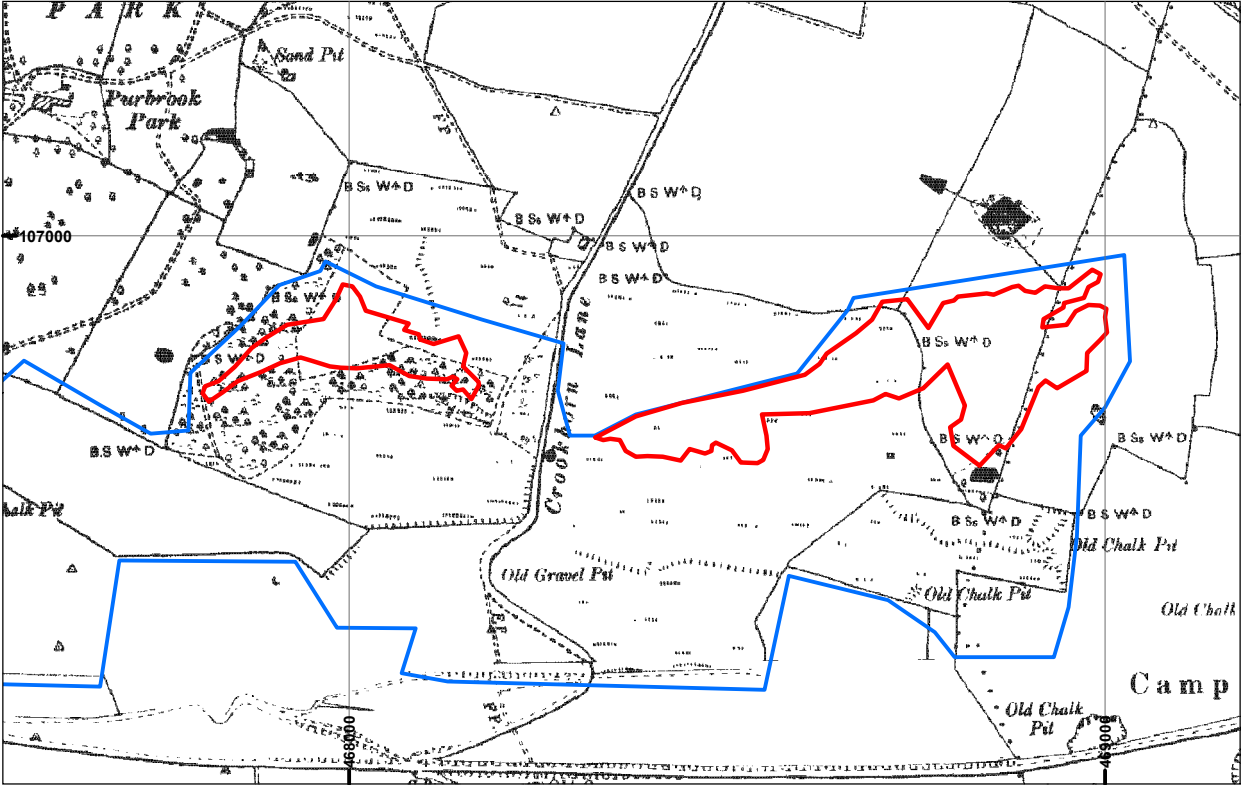


Site location map showing selected heritage assets within the Study Area

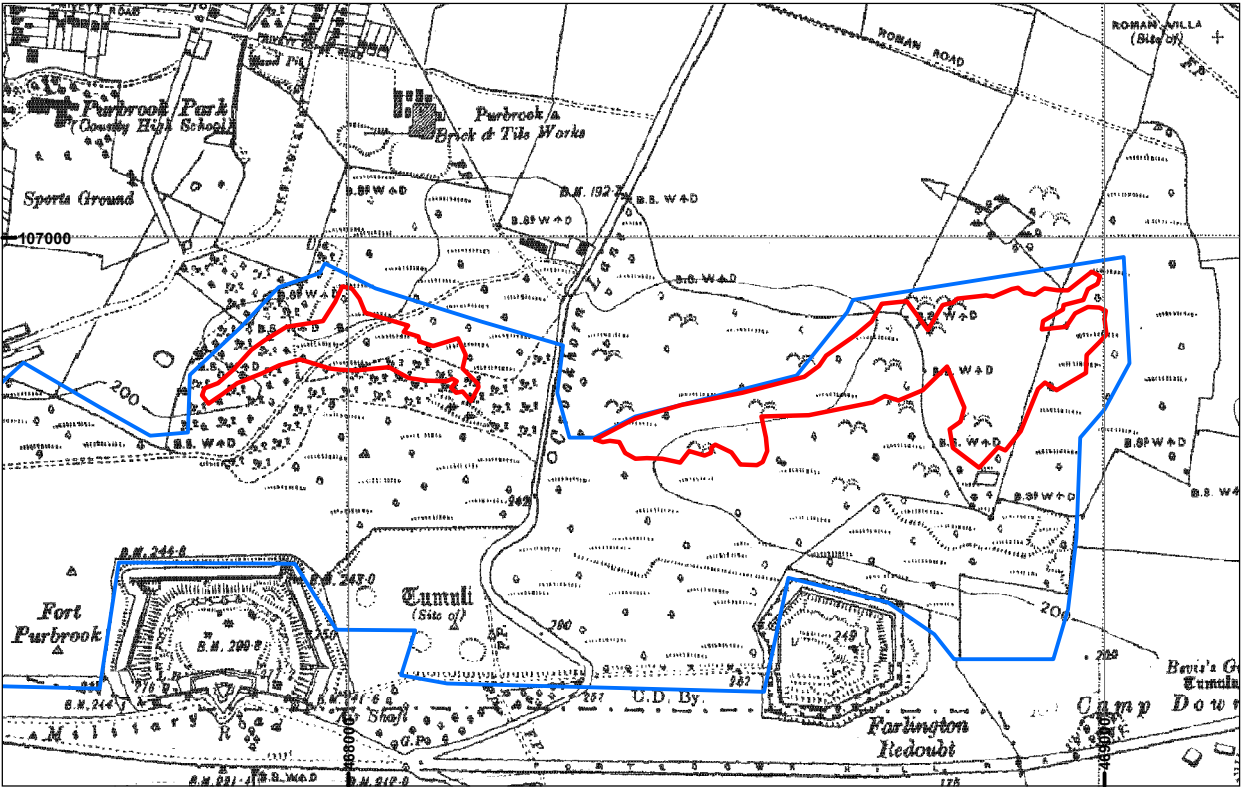
Figure 1



1870 1:10 560 map



1898 1:10 560 map



1938 1:10 560 map

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