

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**LAND AT SCRATCHFACE LANE
BEDHAMPTON
HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE**

MATTHEW SMITH BSC MIFA

DECEMBER 2009



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**LAND AT SCRATCHFACE LANE
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HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL**

SITE CENTRED AT: SU 695 097

MATTHEW SMITH BSC MIFA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land at Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton, Havant, is being considered for development and has been assessed for its archaeological potential.
- There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the study site.
- It is considered that the site has a high potential to contain archaeological remains from the Roman Period. The site is considered to have a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon/early medieval periods.
- Due to the lack of previous ground disturbance at the site, the proposed development does have the potential to have an archaeological impact.
- It is anticipated that an archaeological trial trenching exercise will be required by the Local Planning Authority's advising archaeologist to establish the presence or absence of archaeology at the site. However, it is considered that all further archaeological work can follow planning consent secured by a standard PPG16 paragraph 30 style archaeological planning condition.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Matthew Smith of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Crayfern Homes and their planning advisors Pro Vision.
- 1.2 The assessment considers land at Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton, Havant, Hampshire. The total site area is approximately 4 ha of land (also referred to as the study site) situated adjacent and to the east to the A3 motorway. The site is centred at SU 695 067 (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 Crayfern Homes are preparing a planning submission for a residential development at the site. Accordingly and in adherence to national and regional planning policy, Crayfern Homes has commissioned CgMs Consulting to establish the archaeological potential of the study site and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.4 In accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPG16) this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.5 The assessment considers the results of published and unpublished sources, evidence in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) and a map regression exercise based on maps held in the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies and the British Library. Consultations have also been undertaken with the Hampshire County Archaeologist (Hannah Fluck). These consultations have helped to identify measures which would lead to the satisfactory accommodation of any archaeological constraints and the discharge of any planning conditions which might be attached to any planning permission.
- 1.6 This assessment therefore enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the various parts of the site and to consider design, civil engineering and archaeological solutions to the potential identified.

2.0 **PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK**

2.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains. More recently, the government has published Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) "Planning and the Historic Environment" which sets out government policy in relation to historic buildings, historic parks & gardens, battlefields and the wider historic landscape.

2.1 On July 24 2009 the Departments of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) jointly published draft Planning Policy Statement 15 (PPS15) entitled "Planning for the Historic Environment". It is intended that this document will ultimately replace PPG16. The period for draft consultation for the Policy Statement has recently expired (at the end of October 2009), and whilst deliberations are being made PPG16 will still represent government policy and guidance.

2.2 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Protects Listed Buildings;
- Protects Conservation Areas;
- Protects the settings of these designations;
- Protects Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Protects Registered Battlefield sites;
- Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation of nationally important archaeological monuments;
- In appropriate circumstances requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions; and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.

2.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government, in this instance PPG16, by the South East Plan, and by development plan policy and by other material considerations.

THE SOUTH EAST PLAN: POLICY BE7

MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANS AND STRATEGIES,

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER BODIES SHOULD ADOPT POLICIES AND PROPOSALS WHICH SUPPORT THE CONSERVATION AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE CONTRIBUTION IT MAKES TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL DISTINCTIVENESS AND SENSE OF PLACE. PROPOSALS THAT MAKE SENSITIVE USE OF HISTORIC ASSETS THROUGH REGENERATION, PARTICULARLY WHERE THESE BRING REDUNDANT OR UNDER USED BUILDINGS AND AREAS INTO APPROPRIATE USE, SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

- 2.4 The Local Plan framework is provided by the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan (HBDWLP). From the 1st October 2008 the HBDWLP ceased to form the Local Plan. As the Local Plan has not yet been replaced by Local Development Framework (LDF) documents the Secretary of State agreed a request to save certain policies for continued use beyond the 30th September 2008. As a result the following Saved Policies concerning archaeology and heritage from the HBDWLP now form part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework (HBLDF):

HE11. PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE:

DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES, OR THEIR SETTINGS, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

161. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ARE VULNERABLE TO DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION, THOSE WHICH ARE PROTECTED AS SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE POLICY AND THEIR LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP.

HE12. PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE:

DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OR FEATURES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE OR THEIR SETTINGS, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGHS THE NEED TO PRESERVE THE SITE OR FEATURE.

162. THERE ARE IMPORTANT SITES WHICH ARE NOT SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS, SUCH AS THE WADEWAY WHICH CONNECTS LANGSTONE TO HAYLING ISLAND AND THE ROMAN VILLA AT WARBLINGTON. WHERE DEVELOPMENT CAN BE JUSTIFIED AND DAMAGE TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY CAN BE AVOIDED BY MODIFICATIONS TO THE LAYOUT, PRESERVATION OF THE REMAINS IN SITU, IS PREFERRED. THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE SATISFACTORY PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE INTERPRETATION OF THE REMAINS.

HE14. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

WHERE THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS NOT POSSIBLE OR FEASIBLE DEVELOPMENT SHOULD NOT BEGIN UNTIL AN AGREED PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND RECORDING HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO AN ACCEPTABLE PROFESSIONAL STANDARD AND AT THE APPLICANT'S EXPENSE.

164. WHERE THE DESTRUCTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS JUSTIFIED, DETAILED INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BEFORE THE REMAINS ARE LOST. ALTHOUGH EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IT WILL NOT BE PRACTICABLE, NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO RETAIN ALL THESE IN SITU IN DEVELOPMENT

SITES. THOROUGH RECORDING IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL AND THIS SHOULD BE BASED ON ADVICE FROM PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS. DEVELOPERS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN OBTAINING THIS ADVICE AT AN EARLY STAGE ONCE IT IS CLEAR THAT PRESERVATION IS NOT JUSTIFIED FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REASONS.

- 2.5 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site. So in accordance with central and local government policy (HE12) as set out above, this report has been prepared in order to demonstrate the study site's archaeological potential and the significance of any remains that may be present. The impact of post depositional activity will also be assessed and therefore the need or otherwise for suitable mitigation measures.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 316, Fareham) identifies that the site is underlain by the solid geology of London Clay Formation with a narrow band of Bognor Sand crossing the site at the north. No drift deposits are present at the north though the southern area is overlain by Head material comprising variable deposits of sandy silty clay, locally gravelly, including clay with flint debris.

3.1.2 No geotechnical information is current available for the site.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The study site lies north-south across an undulation in the landscape where the land generally drops north-west to south east towards Havant.

3.2.2 The site follows the general trend of the surrounding landscape with ground heights in the north-west of the site at approximately 30m AOD, dropping to around 20m AOD within the base of the central area. The ground then rises in the south to around 40m AOD where the site meets the east-west ridge of Camp Down.

4.0 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Timescales used in this report.

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 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1800
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

4.1 **Introduction**

- 4.1.1 What follows is a summary of archaeological finds and features from within a 750m radius of the study site (also referred to as the study area), as held in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR). Recent nearby archaeological investigations that may exceed the 750m radius will also be referenced to gain a fuller picture of the activity of this area in past times. The location of sites mentioned in the text and a full gazetteer of the AHBR is contained within Appendix 1 of this report. The NMR (National Monuments Record) has also been consulted for any relevant additional information.
- 4.1.2 Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are located near the study site both on the opposing side of the A3. Bevis's Grave Neolithic long barrow and an early medieval cemetery focussed around it are located within 300m to the west of the site. Littlepark Wood Roman villa is located c.300m to the north-west. Both Monuments are discussed in the text below.
- 4.1.3 Nearby to the site archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of the construction of the A3 motorway and at Camp Hill, Crookhorn, where a large evaluation (76 trenches) was undertaken on the opposing side of the motorway. Both

investigations produced low density remains from a number of varying periods and are discussed below.

4.2 **Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

4.2.1 No Palaeolithic finds are recorded within the study area.

4.2.2 A Mesolithic flint blade along with some undated flint cores and debitage was discovered during investigations at Camp Hill within 300m west of the study site (33705). A Mesolithic tranchet axe was recovered from a pipeline trench cut c. 650m to the north-west of the site (23259).

4.2.3 Mesolithic activity appears to have been taking place in the general area of the study site. Further casual finds may therefore be encountered at the study site. Based on the current evidence the archaeological potential of the study site for the Mesolithic is considered to be low.

4.3 **Neolithic**

4.3.1 The SAM of Bevis's Grave long barrow is located 300m to the west of the study site. The barrow is located on the higher ridge of Camp Down that over looks the site. The long barrow originally had a surrounding ditch and possible associated posts (23182). A stray flint find of a late Neolithic flint axe fragment was found within 200m to the west of the study site (33711) and a polished flint axe was found c.600m to the east of the study site (23356).

4.3.2 The presence of a long barrow may be suggestive of a Neolithic settlement nearby. Stray finds indicate that activity was taking place across a wider area and such finds may be present within the site. Overall the study site is considered to have a low to moderate potential for Neolithic remains.

4.4 **Bronze Age**

4.4.1 Four flint scrapers and Bronze Age pottery were found adjacent to the study site during investigations in advance of the motorway construction (23287, 23288). These represent the only evidence for this period within the study area and although further residual finds could conceivably occur on the site overall, the archaeological potential of the study site for this period is considered to be low.

4.5 **Iron Age**

- 4.5.1 A large rectangular pit was revealed during topsoil clearance on the route of the A3 200m to the north of site (23264). Iron Age pottery was found during archaeological evaluation on land on the opposite side of the A3 at Camphill (33712). Quantities of Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and ceramic beads were also found in the vicinity of cropmarks 500m to the west of the site (23282, 23283, 23284, 23285).
- 4.5.2 The available evidence suggests occupation in the near vicinity during this period. Accordingly the archaeological potential of the study for the Iron Age site is considered as low to moderate.

4.6 **Roman**

- 4.6.1 Some historical mapping places the route of the Chichester to Bitterne Roman road as just cutting through the north-east of the site adjacent to Scratchface Lane. Aerial photographs do show the projected line of the road to cross the site (Fig. 2). Consolidated metalled surfaces and side ditches measuring 12m apart have been discovered at a number of investigations associated with the road within 500m of the site (23328, 56908, and 56242).
- 4.6.2 The site of the Littlepark Wood Roman Villa is located off the roman road 300m to the north-west of the site. The corridor villa was found to comprise a number of phases identified from the orientation of foundations (23245). Associated features included a rubbish midden and a chalk floor found in the vicinity (23246). A wall thought to be Roman in date, along with a number of stakeholes was observed at South Down College to the north-west of site (38678). A 'private' road/trackway has been identified linking the villa to the Chichester/Bitterne Road to the south (38682).
- 4.6.3 A Roman building is also suspected 500m east of the site at Roman Way (23397). No actual building remains are present though a scatter of pottery and tile along with tesserae and a Greek coin have been found (23398, 23399).
- 4.6.4 A Romano-British grave was found associated with the Bevis's Grave long barrow, 300m to the west of the site (23182). Also at the barrow a Roman trackway of flint nodules was constructed along the route of the long barrow ditch. Evidence of Roman activity was discovered during the removal of topsoil north of Scratchface Lane where layers containing pottery and rubble were encountered (23260, 23261). Roman

pottery was found on land on the opposite side of the A3 from the site (33708, 33709). A Roman enclosure appearing as earthworks and associated finds are known from c. 700m west of the site (17268, 17272).

- 4.6.5 The evidence suggests a high level of activity taking place in the immediate area of the study site during the Roman period. Part of the Chichester/Bitterne Road crosses the north of the site adjacent to Scratchface Lane. The nearby high status Villa building would have been a socio-economic centre for the surrounding area. Finds and features associated with the Villa estate could be anticipated. The site is therefore considered to have a high potential for remains of the Roman period, these are likely to be of the nature of settlement, local infrastructure, agricultural activity and land division.

4.7 **Saxon/Early Medieval**

- 4.7.1 A number of Saxon graves have been cut through the Roman cobbled surface at Bevis's Grave long barrow to the west of the site. Two burials were early in the period (6th-7th century) with the others belonging to a cemetery of some 80 graves from the 8-9th century (23182).
- 4.7.2 The presence of 80 graves from a period of around 150 years suggests a possible village settlement nearby. Accordingly the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for the period.

4.8 **Medieval**

- 4.8.1 Bedhampton was first documented in 1086 as 'Betametone' (39298). The Domesday Book records the existence of a church at Bedhampton of which the exact location is not known (23368).
- 4.8.2 A hollow way was located in advance of construction of the A3 350m to the north of the site (23263). Work at the South Down College to the north-west of the site revealed a large ditch thought to form part of a medieval boundary (50022, 57402).
- 4.8.3 The general lack of medieval finds and features in the wider area may suggest the study site was located within a wholly agricultural or woodland landscape at this time. Accordingly the archaeological potential for the medieval period at the study site is considered low.

4.6 **Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 4.6.1 Chalk lined post-medieval field drains were found during excavations in advance of the A3 to the west of the study site (23289).
- 4.6.2 Early mapping shows Bedhampton as an individual hamlet located to the north-east of Havant on the edge of the Forest of Beare, within the Portsdown Hundred (Figs 3 and 4). The area of the site is not shown in any specific detail.
- 4.6.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1868 (Fig. 5) shows the site as two parcels of agricultural land divided centrally by the wooded band of Belmont Coppice. The north of the site borders on to Scratchface Lane and the south of the site may include a wooded footpath lining the eastern edge of the southern area. By 1897 (Fig. 6) the Belmont Coppice has been removed and the land it comprised incorporated in to a larger agricultural system. A pathway that lined the southern edge of the Coppice is still shown crossing the site. In the south the majority of trees that were lining the south-eastern extent have also been cleared.
- 4.6.4 Little has changed by 1932 (Fig. 7) though the Roman Road edging through the north-east of the site has been identified. The south of the site now lies across two different field enclosures and trees are again shown at the southern access. By 1952 (fig. 8) the expansion of Bedhampton is encroaching to the eastern boundaries of the site. The site however remains unchanged except for a footpath crossing the northern parcel from Scratchface Lane to a property to the west. Development reached the eastern boundary of the site by 1969 (Figs. 9 and 10). The current western boundary of site was defined by 1977 (Fig. 11) due to the construction of the A3. Between 1991 (Fig. 12) and the present the site has remained open ground now mainly used for pasture.
- 4.6.5 The site would appear to have been agricultural or woodland all through the Post-Medieval period. Accordingly the archaeological potential of the study site for this is thought to be low.

4.7 **Undated Evidence**

- 4.7.1 A number of cropmarks some forming rectilinear enclosures have been surveyed by aerial photography 700m to the west of the site at Farlington (35324).

4.8 **Negative Evidence**

- 4.8.1 A number of negative archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the study site. A watching brief was undertaken 500m to the west of the site (35425), and another at nearby Bidbury Mead Nursery (38655), both produced no features of archaeological significance.
- 4.8.2 Four archaeological observations at the South Downs College have produced negative results (54304, 56241, 56242, 56915). A watching brief at Camp Down, 150m west of the site also produced negative results (57116).

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The site (Fig. 13) is currently split into two areas north and south separated by a band of trees located along a residual field boundary south of the centre of the site. The northern area is currently pasture lined with varying sizes of bushes and trees along the western (A3) and northern (Scratchface Lane) boundaries. No structures were visible at the site. The undulating surface topography of the site suggests that the area has not been ploughed at some time or may have suffered some post-medieval disturbance (Plates 1-4).

5.1.2 The southern area of the site appeared overgrown and not used as pasture. Trees and bushes line all three sides of the area enclosing the space. No obvious earthworks or features were present in the site (Plate 5).

5.1.3 The site appears from the map regression exercise and site walkover to have undergone only minor post depositional impacts or disturbances possibly from ploughing.

5.2 Proposed Development and Predicted Archaeological Impacts

5.2.1 Current proposals are to develop the site into residential houses and a new allotment area (Fig. 14) Housing will be focussed across the north and centre of the site with the allotment area located as the site tapers to the south.

5.2.2 Archaeological impacts within the areas proposed for housing could potentially be severe if conventional construction methods are employed in the cutting of foundations and services. Any archaeological remains that may be present are unlikely to survive the development process. The conversion of the southern area in to allotments is not expected to have a significant archaeological impact.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land at Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton, Havant, has been considered for its archaeological potential with a view to future development.
- 6.2 In accordance with Local Authority policy and Government policy, as set out in PPG16 "Archaeology and Planning", a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 Current archaeological evidence indicates that the study site has a high archaeological potential to contain remains of the Roman period, the most obvious being a Roman road which crosses the study site at the north. The site is also considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for remains of the Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon/early medieval periods. The archaeological potential of the study site for all other periods of human activity are considered low.
- 6.4 Past post-depositional impacts on any archaeological remains at the study site have been shown to have been minor and archaeological remains could survive relatively intact.
- 6.5 Due to the lack of previous ground disturbance at the site and its archaeological potential, it is anticipated that the Local Planning Authority's advising archaeologist will require a programme of further archaeological mitigation measures at the site in advance of development. This is likely to involve archaeological evaluation trenching within the areas of development impact to test the archaeological potential of the site. However, it is also expected that as any potential archaeological deposits are unlikely to be of such significance to warrant preservation in situ, that any further work can be undertaken following planning consent secured by a PPG16 paragraph 30 style condition.

SOURCES CONSULTED

General

Archaeological Data Service ads.ahds.ac.uk

British Library

Hampshire Records Office and Local Studies Library

Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record (AHBR)

Hampshire County Archaeologist (Hannah Fluck)

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Hewitt I. 1999. *Historical Rural Settlement Project*. Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences.

Cartographic

1595 Norden's map of Hampshire

1751 Kitchin's map Of Hampshire

1868 Ordnance Survey

1897 Ordnance Survey

1932 Ordnance Survey

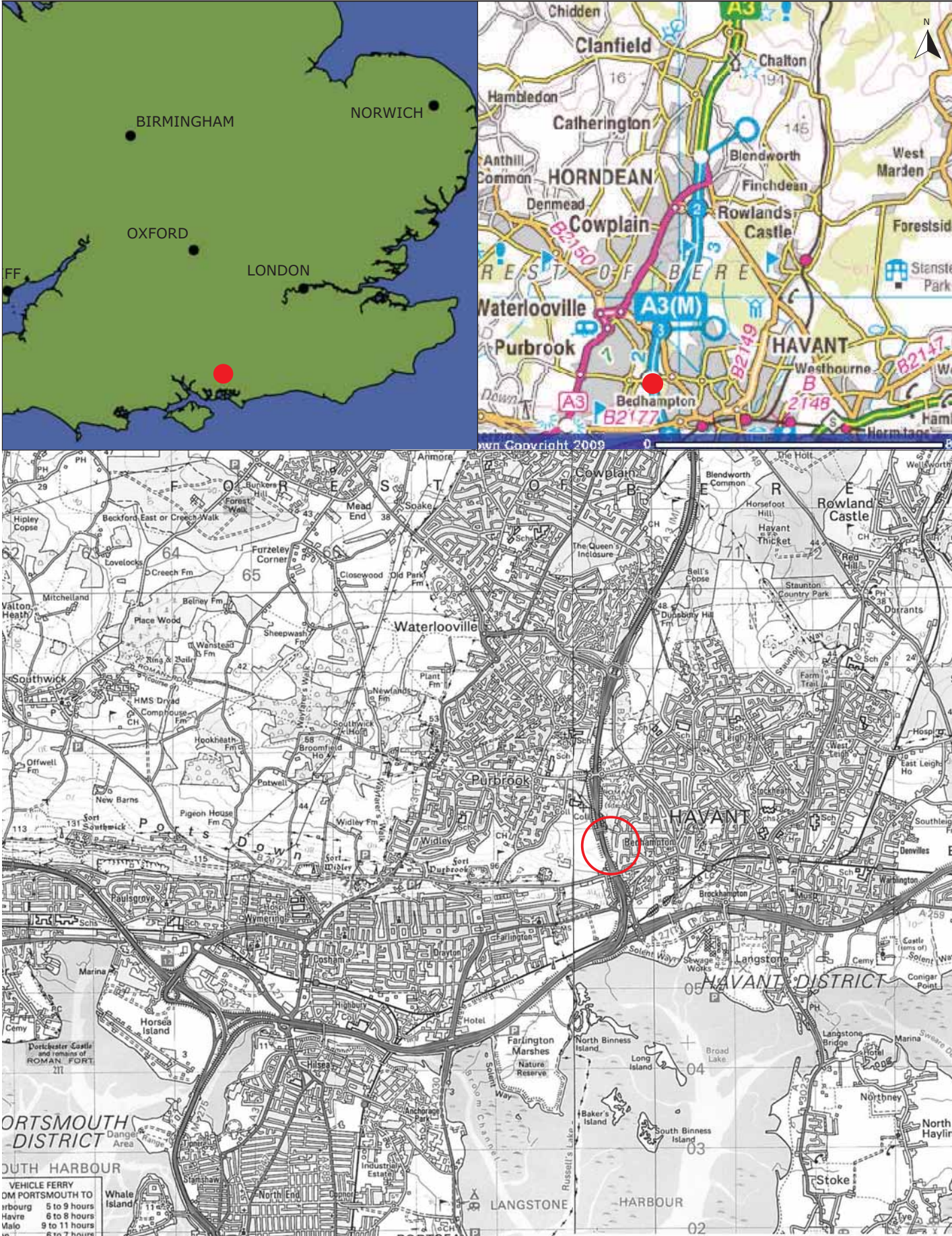
1952 Ordnance Survey

1963 Ordnance Survey

1969 Ordnance Survey

1982 Ordnance Survey

1991 Ordnance Survey



Site location	Cgms CONSULTING London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	Project title: Scratchface Lane, bedhampton	
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Figure 1: Site location



- Site Boundary
 - Route of road as shown by AHBR
 - Route of road as shown on Ordnance Survey
 - Potential Cropmark
- N

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Figure 2: Route of the Roman road



Site Boundary



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Figure 3: 1595 Norden's Map of Hampshire



Site Boundary



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Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton

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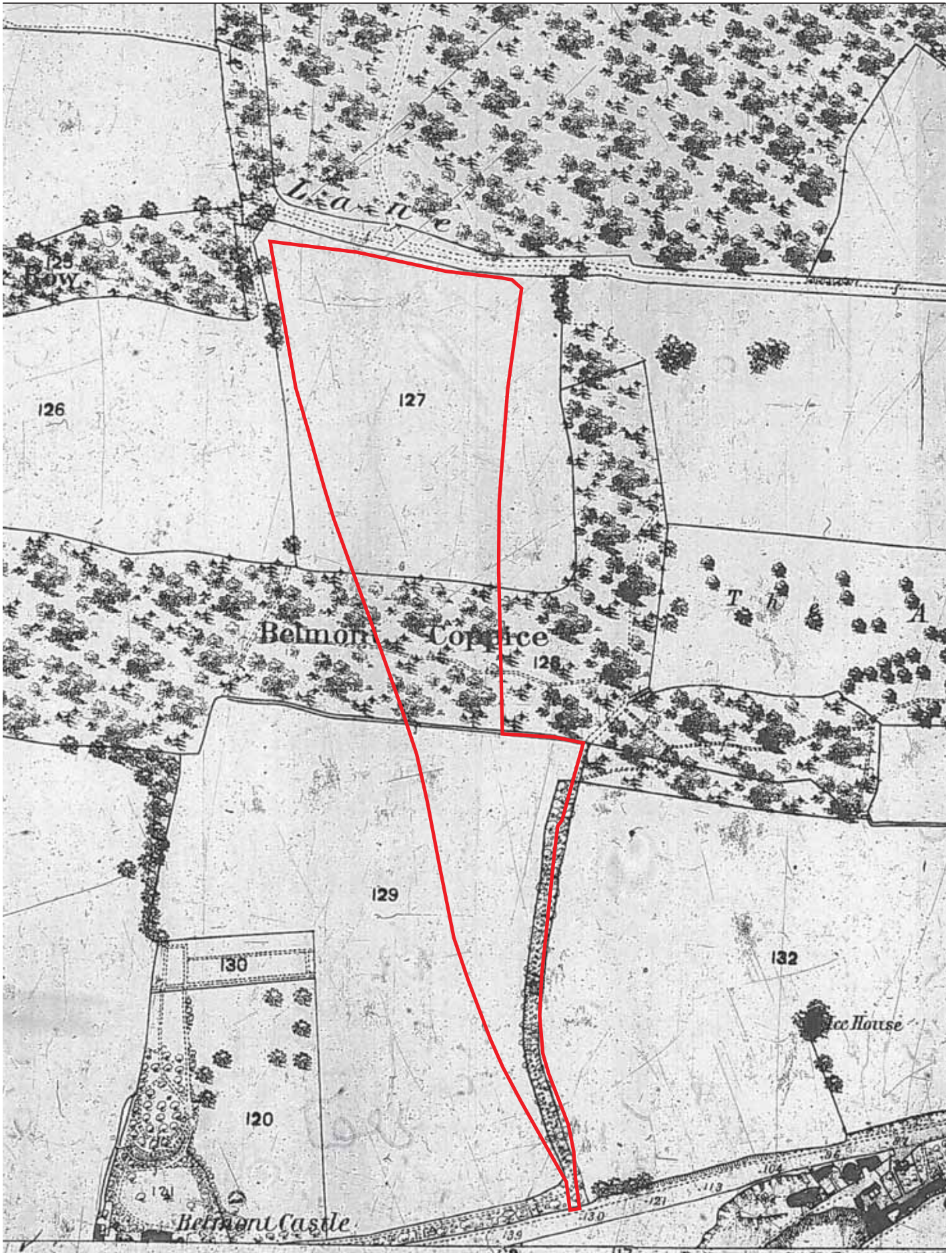
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Figure 4: Kitchin's map of Hampshire



 Site Boundary



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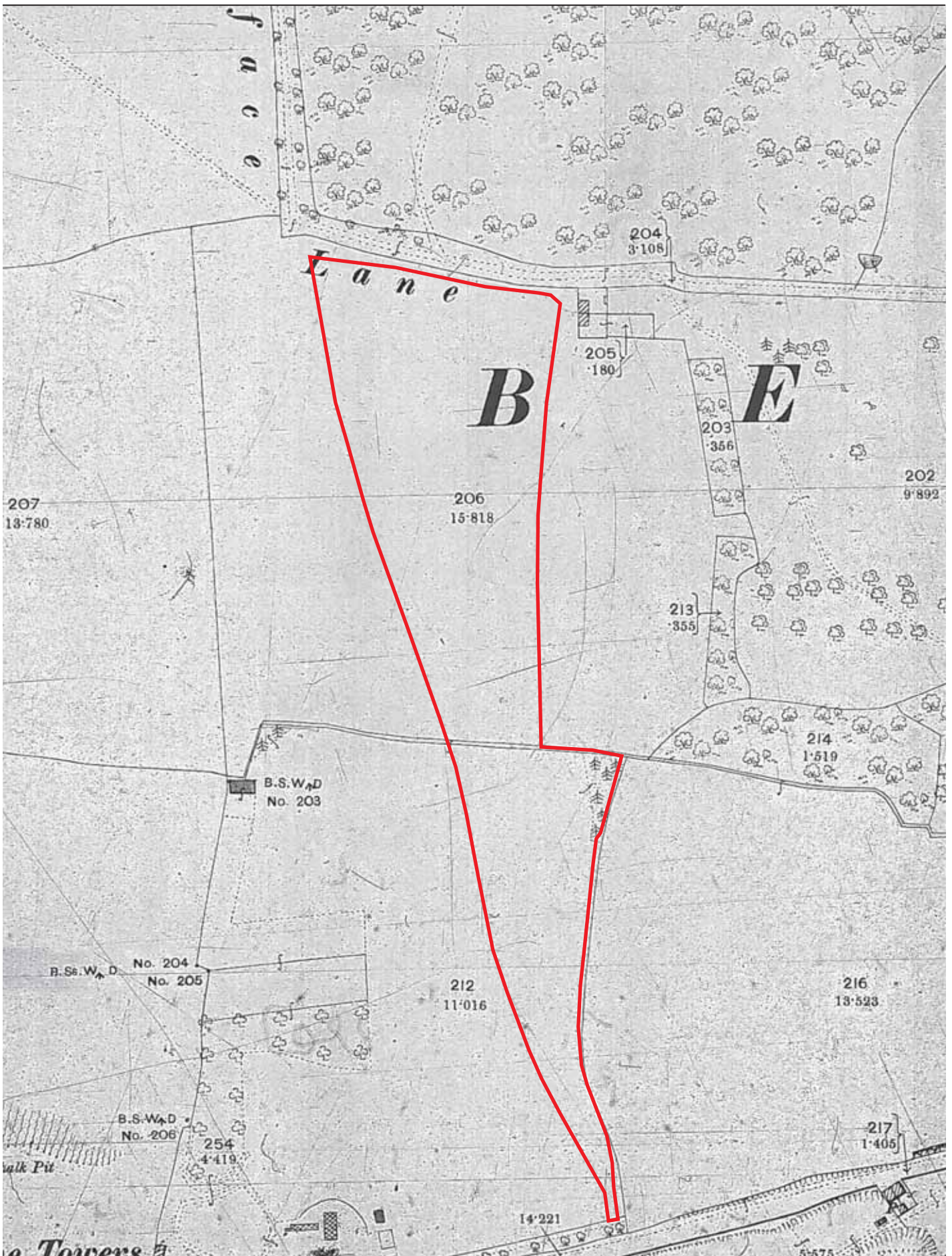
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Figure 5: 1868 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



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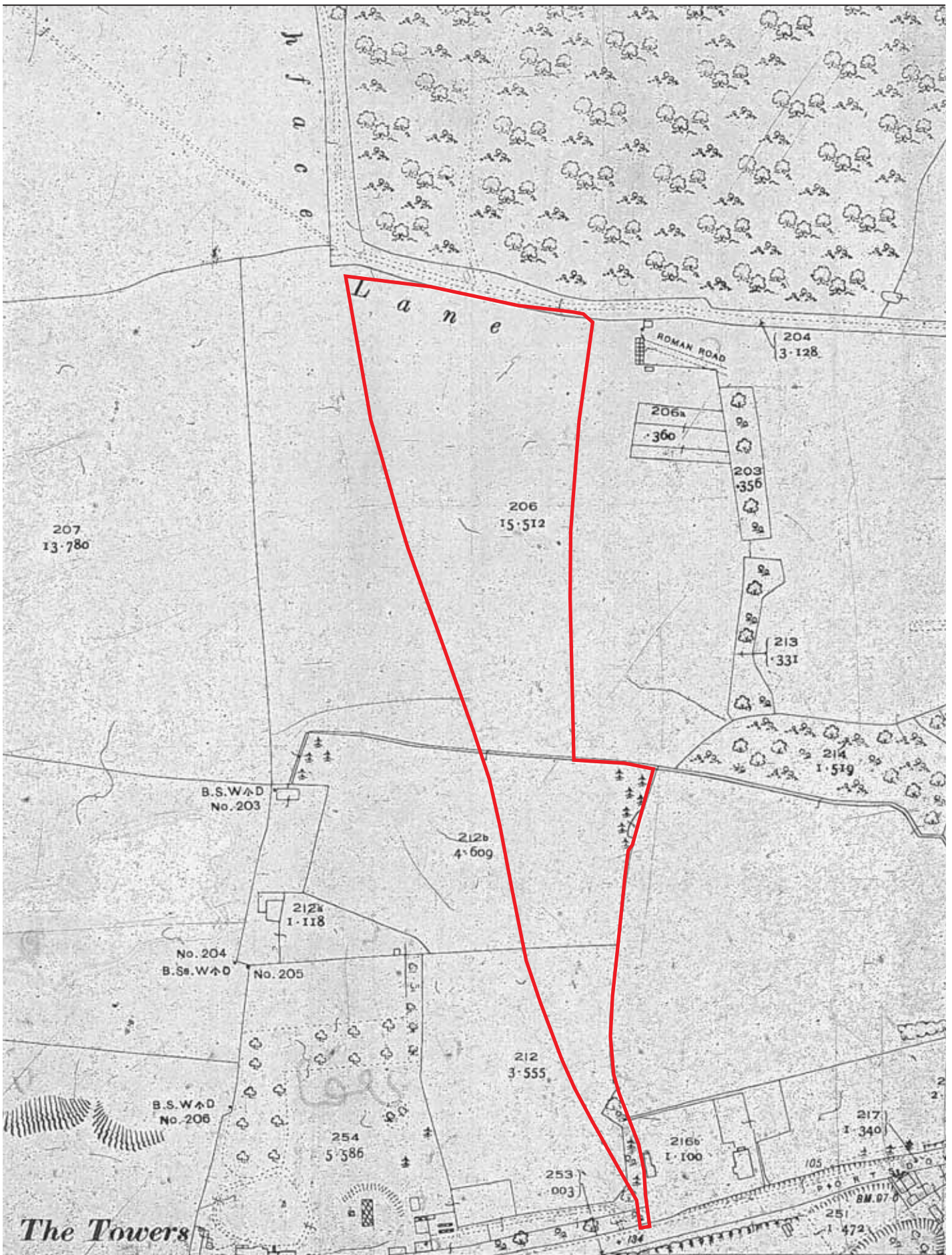
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Figure 6: 1897 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



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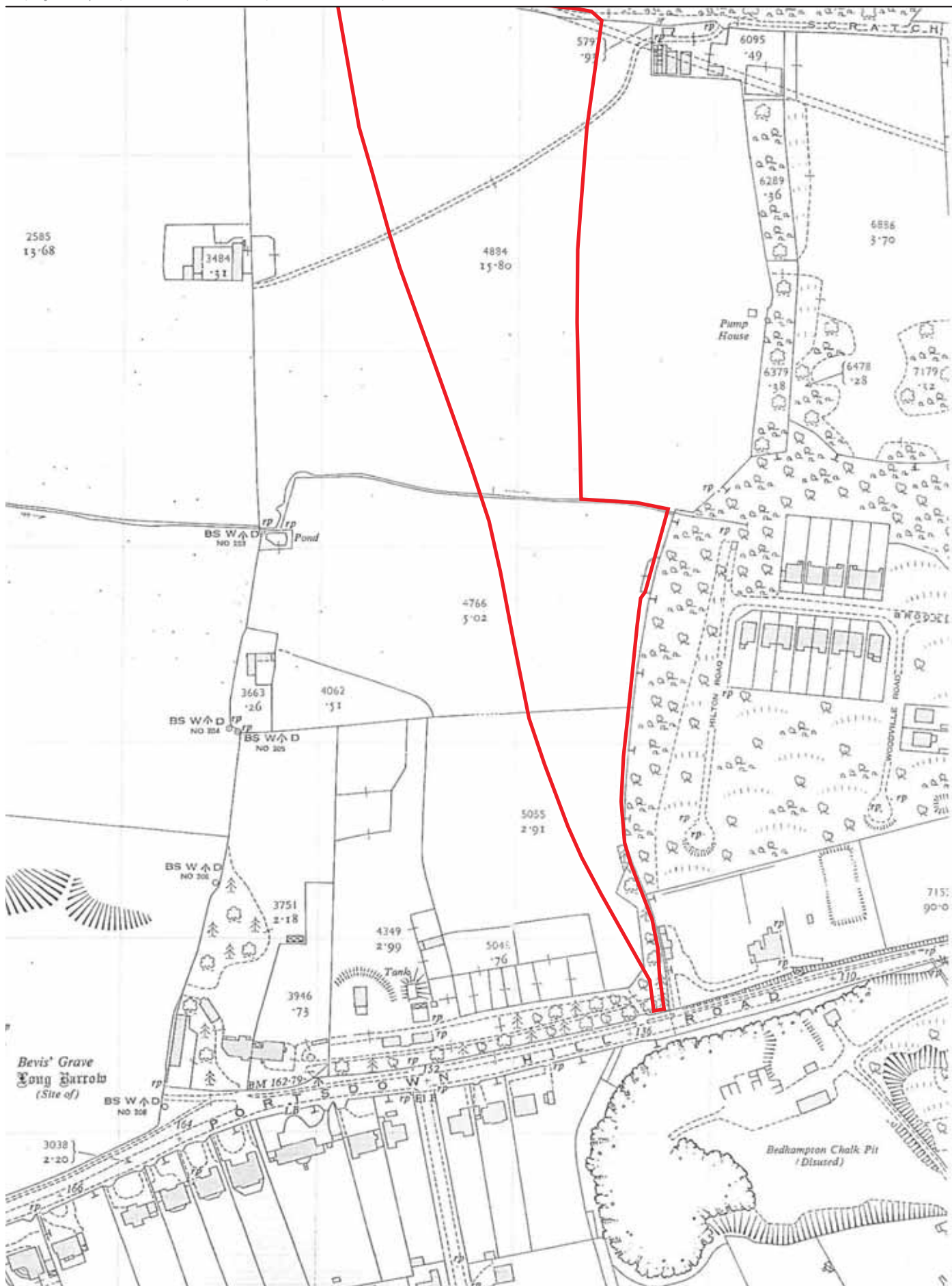
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Figure 7: 1932 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



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Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton

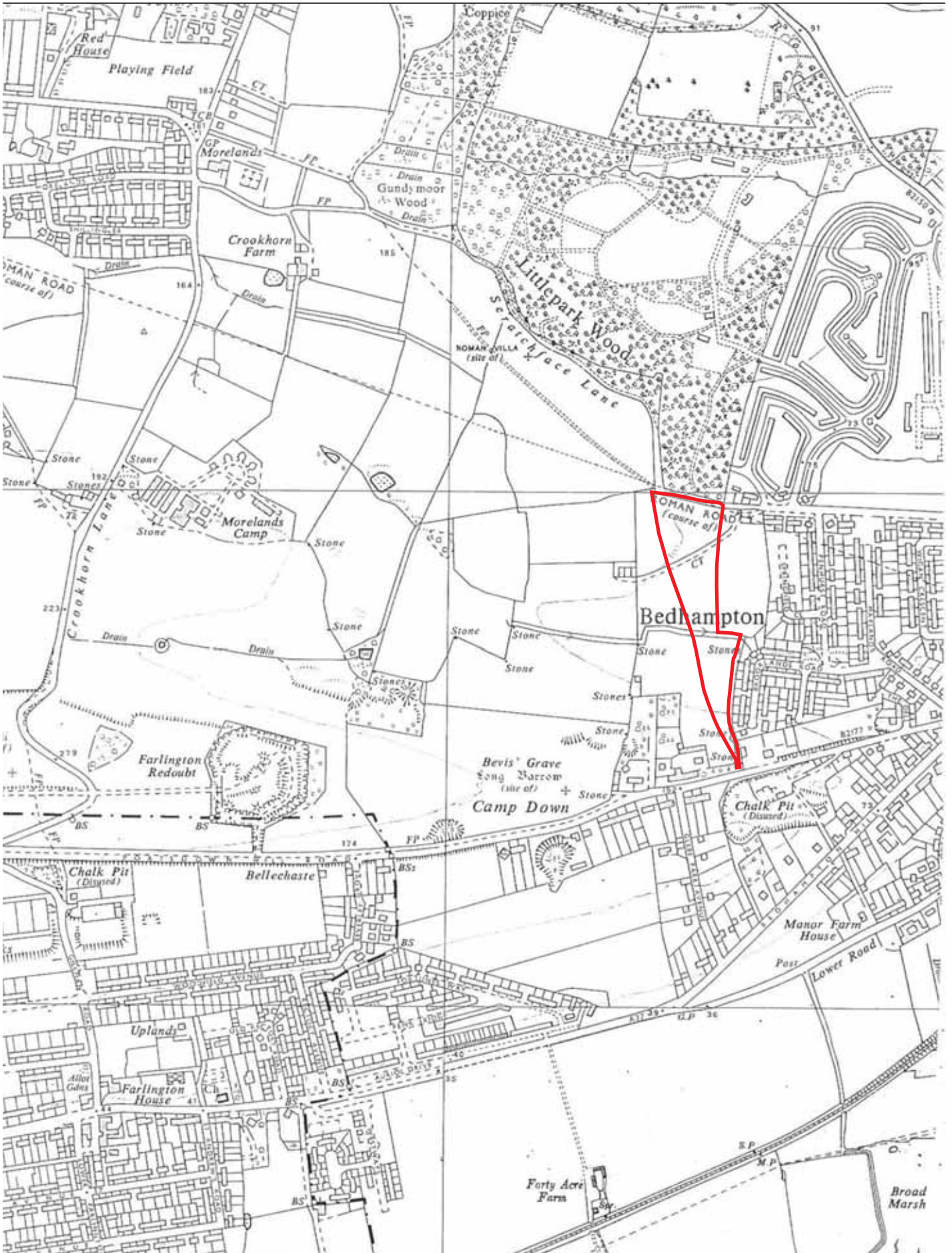
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Figure 8: 1952 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Project title:
Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton

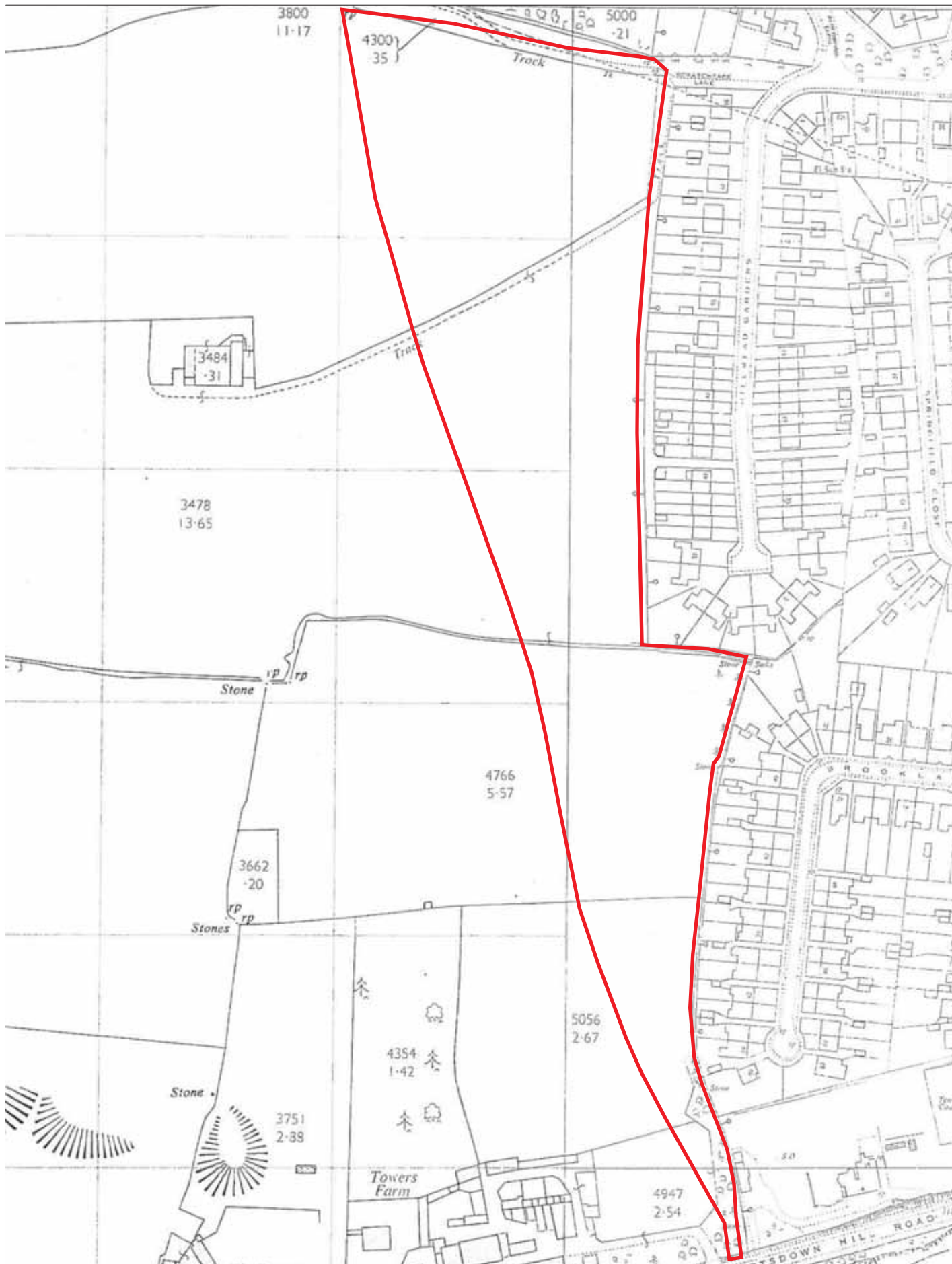
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Figure 9: 1963 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Project title:
Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton

Not to scale
Illustrative only

Date printed:
07/12/09

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Figure 10: 1969 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Project title:
Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton

Not to scale
Illustrative only

Date printed:
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Figure 11: 1982 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Project title:
Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton

Not to scale
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Date printed:
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Figure 12: 1991 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Project title:
Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton

Not to scale
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Figure 13: Site Plan





Plate 1 : Northern area of site



Plate 2 : View from Scratchface Lane



Plate 3 : Houses along eastern boundary of site

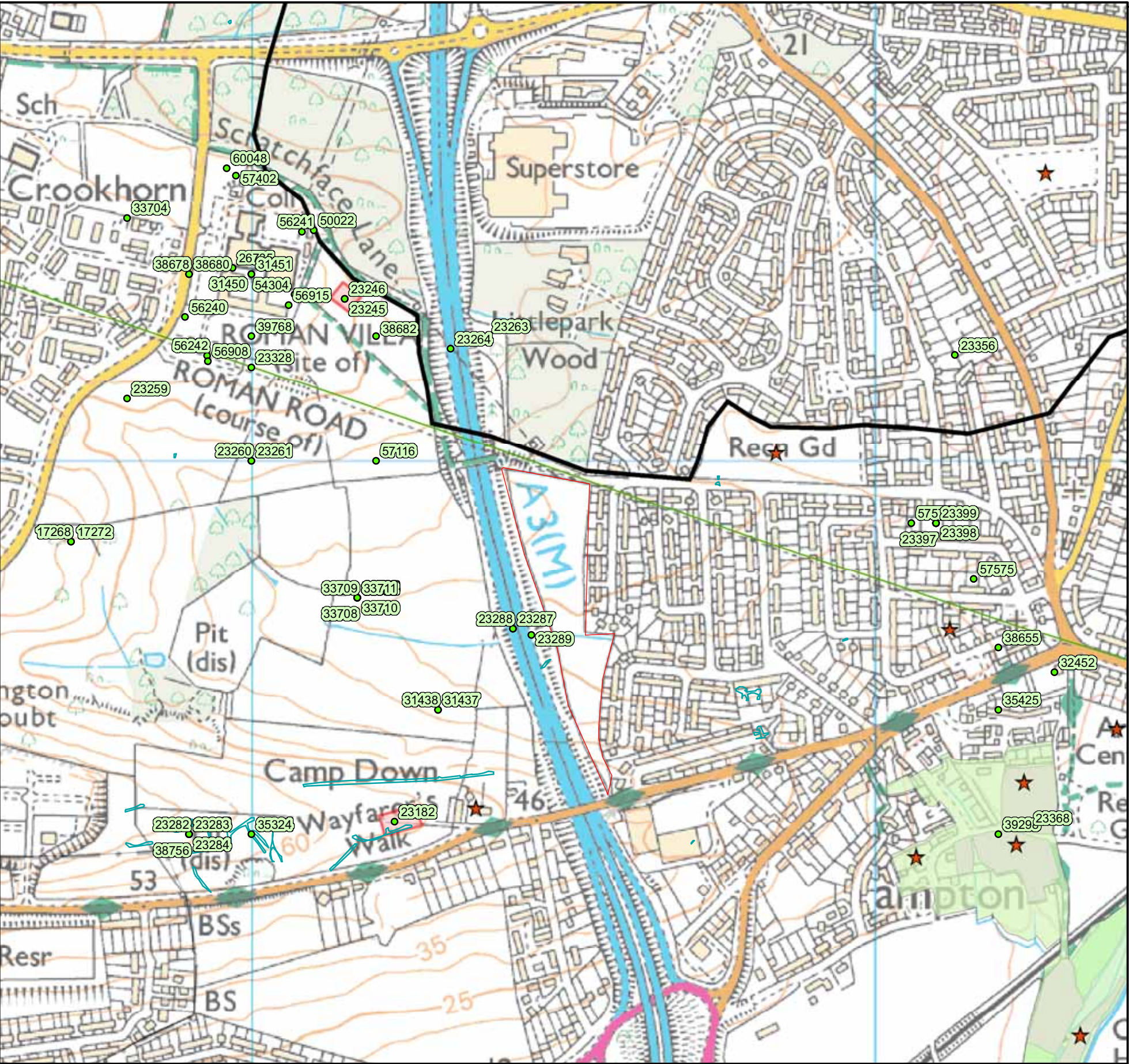


Plate 4 : Southern entrance

APPENDIX 1:

Gazetteer of Hampshire AHBR data

Land at Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton, Havant. Archaeology within 750m. 1:7000.



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Legend

- Archaeology_750m
- Scratchface Lane
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- NMP cropmark layer
- cropmarks
- New_Forest_NMP
- South_Downs_NMP_cropmarks
- Roman Roads (Routes)
- Hampshire Historic Parks and Gardens
- deer parks
- Water Meadows
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Rural Settlement**
- POTENTIAL**
- Area of Archaeological Potential
- Area of High Archaeological Potential



Monument Data:

Site UID: SU60NE 1	17268	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT SU 68710 06870	Additional Info
Held ?			N	
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned		
1) Roman pottery found at this location. Earthwork enclosure (SU60NE2) sited here also (1955). No further information. (J B 1989)				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified		
			Roman - 43 to 409	
			Modern - 1989	
Site UID: SU60NE 2	17272	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68710 06870	Additional Info
Held ?			N	
EVENT	ENCLOSURE	Unassigned		
1) Earthwork enclosure sited here. (? modern) Roman pottery (SU60NE1) from here also. (1955) 2) Earthworks show as small enclosures of recent appearance on air photograph.				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Air Photo Survey		
			Uncertain - 9999	
			Modern - 1989	
Site UID: SU60NE 9 A	23182 Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69230 06420	Additional Info
Held ?			Y	
EVENT	FEATURE	Created		
A circular feature was identified during the 1974 excavations. Its function was uncertain but it was felt to be of Romano-British date.				
EVENT	GRAVE	Unassigned		
A number of Saxon graves had been cut through cobbles of the trackway. Two burials were attributed to the pagan period, others belonged to a cemetery of some 80 graves of 8th-9th century date grouped around the end of the mound. Before 1817 three inhumations reported to have been found "within 12 inches of the surface" in the course of chalk digging.				
EVENT	GULLY	Created		
A gully, possibly of post medieval date, was uncovered during the 1975 excavations. It was found to cut through some of the Saxon graves in the area.				
EVENT	INHUMATION CEMETERY	Unassigned		
			Uncertain - 9999	
			Early Medieval - 595 to 1020	

A cemetery of about 80 graves which were grouped around the end of the mound. Radiocarbon dates on the human remains of five graves from this site: Grave 1/skeleton 90 ranged in date between AD595-665, Grave 3/skeleton 1 ranged in date between 685AD and 890, Grave 44/skeleton 41 660AD to 805, Grave 59/skeleton 57 890AD to 1020, Grave 68/skeleton 660AD to 805AD.

EVENT	LONG BARROW	Unassigned	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic - -4000 to -
-------	-------------	------------	--

2201

A barrow was shown here as a long mound lying east-west on Isaac Taylor's map of Hampshire of 1759. The mound was largely destroyed by chalk-digging in the first half of the 19th century, but was still recognisable in 1933. It has subsequently been removed by ploughing. The long barrow was recognised by air photograph and rescue excavations were carried out in the area of the south ditch by D. Rudkin 1974-6. The excavations revealed the sequence of the history of the monument. The south ditch, slightly inturned at the west end proved to be 88m long, 4m to 6m wide and 1.7m to 2.1m deep. Worked bone, animal bone and pottery was recovered from the fill. Finds of Roman and Saxon date.

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Bibliographic Reference	Modern - 1979
-------	--------------	-------------------------	---------------

RCHME long barrows survey.

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1976
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A final phase of excavtion was carried out in 1976. A further 18 bodies were uncovered, with two at the western end of the barrow aligned N-S. A cobbled Roman surface was also recorded and had been cut through by the Anglo-Saxon burials.

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1974
-------	--------------	------------	---------------

A rescue excavation was conducted at Bevis's Grave in 1974. The position of the barrow was located and a Neolithic post pit containing human bone and a circular Romano-British feature was found. In addition, 17 Anglo Saxon burials were set out around the SE edge of the barrow. All were E-W aligned and most supine. A decorated C9 strap end was found in one grave.

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1975
-------	--------------	------------	---------------

Excavations on site continued in 1975. A further 40 graves were excavated and these contained 51 skeletons, with some graves showing evidence of reuse. Most individuals were in a supine position and were accompanied by iron knives. Other finds included a fragmentary leather purse and an enamelled bronze disc from a hanging bowl escutcheon. A number of undated and post medieval post holes were also recorded, along with a gully feature.

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Radiocarbon	Modern - 2003
-------	--------------	-------------	---------------

Letter from Research Laboratory for archaeology, Oxford to Graduate School Sheffield dated 9/6/2003. Bone dated as part of the ORADS project awarded to Sheffield in May 2002.

EVENT	POST HOLE	Excavated	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic - -4000 to -
-------	-----------	-----------	--

2201

A single Neolithic post pit was recorded during the 1974 excavations. A quantity of human bone was recovered from the bottom of this feature.

EVENT	POST HOLE	Excavated			
Post Medieval - 1700 to 1800					
Several post holes were noted during the 1975 excavations. Four were undated but a number of others were felt to be of C18 date. Clearly some of these features had disturbed the Saxon graves.					
EVENT	TRACKWAY	Unassigned			
Roman - 43 to 409					
A layer of flint nodules, the interstices packed with struck flints, set on the top fill of the ditch and present in all cuttings appears to represent the metallated surface of a track aligned along the ditch of long barrow.					
STATUS	Scheduled Ancient Monument				
Site UID:	23245	Littlepark Wood Roman Villa	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU60NE 30 A				SU 69150 07260	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation			
Modern - 1926					
Excavation carried out by Mr G Smith and Lt Col. J H Cooke (a local antiquarian) between January 1st and April 24th 1926.					
EVENT	VILLA	Unassigned			
Roman - 43 to 409					
Part of the footings of a Roman Villa were discovered in 1925 by Mr. G. Smith and Mr. G. Gauntlett and subsequently excavated by the former. All recording in note form preserved in PCM and reassessed by G. Soffe in 1970s. The excavator followed wall footings, (no area excavation carried out) leaving most of the rooms undisturbed. The final plan was of a corridor villa consisting of a corridor with two rows of rooms behind it. An earlier phase of building which consisted of two short stretches of wall meeting at right angles were also found. The two phases of building were on different alignments.					
STATUS	Scheduled Ancient Monument				
Site UID:	23246	Littlepark Wood Roman Villa	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU60NE 30 B				SU 69150 07260	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	
EVENT	MIDDEN	Unassigned			
Roman - 43 to 409					
(1) A midden or refuse pit was found associated with the villa. Little indication of stratification was recorded but the notebooks indicate 6 possible layers. The two upper layers were dark containing charcoal, wall plaster and animal bones. The main concentration of datable material was in layer 3 which contained numerous coarseware sherds, samian, building material, shell					

and some animal bones. Layer 4 also contained pottery and building material and probably lay directly on a chalk floor and wall footings, although this was not clearly recorded.			
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1973
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Monitoring	Modern - 1993
A survey of Romano-British Villas in Hampshire.			
STATUS	Scheduled Ancient Monument		
Site UID:	23259	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT
SU60NE 35			SU 68800 07100
Held ?			N Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	
4001			Early Mesolithic to Late Mesolithic - -10000 to -
(1) A mesolithic tranchet axe was recovered from a pipeline trench cut through this area.			
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified	Modern - 1977
Site UID:	23260	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT
SU60NE 36 A			SU 69000 07000
Held ?			N Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	
			Roman - 43 to 409
(1) Roman pottery of Rowlands Castle type was found in a thin sandy layer of deposits revealed during topsoil removal.			
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified	Modern - 1978
Site UID:	23261	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT
SU60NE 36 B			SU 69000 07000
Held ?			N Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	
			Roman - 43 to 409
(1) Evidence of roman activity was found during topsoil removal north of Scratchface Lane but south of the small stream. A thin grey sandy layer containing tile rubble and roman pottery			
(A) was observed.			
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified	

				Modern - 1978	
Site UID:	23263		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU60NE 38				SU 69380 07200	Additional Info
Held ?				N	
EVENT	HOLLOW WAY	Unassigned			
				Medieval - 1066 to 1539	
(1) A medieval hollow way is visible running from Purbrook Heath to Stockheath Common and forming the southern boundary of the forest of Bere. At the motorway crossing point it is well preserved as 2 ditches and 3 banks.					
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Recorded Observation			
				Modern - 1974	
Site UID:	23264		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU60NE 39 A				SU 69320 07180	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation			
				Modern - 1977	
EVENT	PIT	Unassigned			
				Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42	
(1) A large rectangular pit was revealed during topsoil clearance on the route of the A3(M) motorway. The pit measured 3.5m by 1.1m and was approx 1.2m deep. It was filled with the local sandy-clay subsoil and many flint nodules (C), many of which had been burnt. The pit also had traces of charcoal and carbonised vegetation and some sherds of pottery (B).					
Site UID:	23282		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT	
SU60NE 50 A				SU 68900 06400	Additional Info
Held ?				N	
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned			
				Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42	
(1) Numerous iron age body sherds were found at this location in 1975. The sherds are now in Portsmouth City Museum Acc. No 75/22.					
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified			
				Modern - 1975	
Site UID:	23283		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT	
SU60NE 50 B				SU 68900 06400	Additional Info
Held ?				N	

EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned		
(1) Burnt flint 'pot boilers' were found in this area as well as iron age pottery (A), oyster shells (C) and 2 beads.				Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified		Modern - 1975
Site UID: 23284				
SU60NE 50 C			Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT
Held ?				SU 68900 06400 Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned		
(1) Oyster shells were found along with iron age pottery (A) and pot boilers (B) in 1975.				Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified		Modern - 1975
Site UID: 23285				
SU60NE 50 D			Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT
Held ?				SU 68900 06400 Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned		
(1) Two white, possibly ceramic beads, were found with iron age pottery (A) and burnt flint (B) in 1975. The finds are in Portsmouth City Museum.				Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified		Modern - 1975
Site UID: 23287				
SU60NE 52 A			Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT
Held ?				SU 69420 06730 Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned		
(1) Four flint scrapers and some bronze age pottery (B) were found approx 10cm into the subsoil during excavations in advance of motorway building. Extensive investigations were not possible as the site was subsequently covered in approx 1.5m of chalk hardcore. The finds are in Portsmouth City Museum Acc No. 274/1979.				Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - -2200 to - 801
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation		Modern - 1977
Site UID: 23288				
			Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT

SU60NE 52 B Held ?			SU 69420 06730 N	Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - -2200	
to - 801 (1) Three small sherds of pottery were found during excavations in advance of motorway construction in 1977. The pottery is bronze age with a fine crushed flint temper, a red exterior and a black core. It is now with Portsmouth City Museum Acc No. 274/1979.				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1977	
Site UID: 23289 SU60NE 53 Held ?			Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69450 06720 N Additional Info
EVENT	FIELD DRAIN	Unassigned	Post Medieval - 1540 to 1900	
(1) Parallel lines of chalk lumps laid into the subsoil were revealed during soil stripping for the construction of the M3. The lines are approx. 3-4m apart and run south east - north west. They are probably post medieval field drains.				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Recorded Observation	Modern - 1977	
Site UID: 23328 Roman Road, Purbrook SU60NE 63 Held ?			Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69000 07150 Y Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Air Photo Survey	Modern - 1963	
Earthwork feature observed on an AP dated 1963				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Air Photo Survey	Modern - 1974	
EVENT	ROAD	Unassigned	Roman - 43 to 409	
(1) The course of the Chichester to Bitterne Road through this area has been recorded at Drivetts Copse by resistivity and by trenching at Purbrook Heath road in 1972. Further east between Purbrook and Bedhampton air photographs indicate side ditches some 12m apart. (2) The most easterly stretch of the road on SU60NE is visible as a linear feature on APs. HCC AP ref run36e16				

Site UID: SU70NW 3 Held ?	23356		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT		Additional Info
				SU 70130 07170		
				Y		
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic - -4000 to -			
2201						
(1) A neolithic polished flint axe was found probably during the 1950s. It is now in Portsmouth City Museum Accession no. 8/59. (1962, confirmed 1969).						
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified	Modern - 1969			
Site UID: SU70NW 11 A Held ?	23368 Possible site of Saxon church		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT		Additional Info
				SU 70250 06410		
				Y		
EVENT	CHURCH	First mentioned	Medieval - 1086			
(1) The Domesday Book records the existence of a church at Bedhampton. The exact location of it is not known.						
EVENT	CHURCHYARD	Unassigned	Early Medieval to Medieval - 410 to 1539			
(2) There are traces of an older curvilinear churchyard boundary to the south where the graveyard falls away towards the roadside wall. Earthworks in the north-east corner of the graveyard suggest a similar arrangement here.						
EVENT	GRAVE	Unassigned	Medieval - 1066 to 1539			
(1) An excavation carried out in 1992 adjacent to the N side of the chancel produced evidence for several possible medieval graves.						
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Evaluation	Modern - 1992			
(1) An evaluation carried out by Southern Archaeological Services in October 1992. This was carried out in advance of the construction of a new vestry to the immediate north-east of the church.						
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Survey	Modern - 2001			
(2) Historic Rural Settlement Survey, Ian Hewitt (Bournemouth University).						
Site UID: SU70NW 31 A Held ?	23397 Site of Possible Roman Villa, Roman Way		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT		Additional Info
				SU 70100 06900		
				Y		
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Monitoring	Modern - 1993			
A survey of Romano-British Villas in Hampshire.						
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified				

				Modern - 1974	
EVENT	VILLA	Built			
				Roman - 43 to 409	
		A scatter of roman pottery and tile has been found across the garden of 52 Roman Way, Bedhampton (1974).			
Site UID:	23398		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT	
SU70NW 31 B				SU 70100 06900	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned			
				Roman - 43 to 409	
		(1) A scatter of roman tile and pottery (A) has been found across the garden of 52 Roman Way, Bedhampton. The tile included some tesserae (1974).			
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified			
				Modern - 1974	
Site UID:	23399		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT	
SU70NW 31 C				SU 70100 06900	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned			
				Roman - 43 to 409	
		(1) A single coin, possibly Greek in origin was found in the garden of 52 Roman Way, Bedhampton (1974).			
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Stray Finds - Non verified			
				Modern - 1974	
Site UID:	26735		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU60NE 64 A				SU 68970 07310	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Recorded Observation			
				Modern - 1972	
EVENT	PIT	Unassigned			
				Uncertain - 9999	
		When topsoil was stripped prior to the building of the South Downs College very little archaeological evidence was revealed. One pit was exposed but rapidly destroyed. A single piece of pottery was retrieved.			
Site UID:	31437 BELMONT PARK		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU60NE 71 B				SU 69300 06600	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	

EVENT	ICEHOUSE	Unassigned		Post Medieval - 1540 to 1900	
1) Site of Icehouse					
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Cartographic Depiction		Modern - 1994	
Site UID: SU60NE 71 C Held ?	31438 BELMONT PARK		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69300 06600 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	LODGE	Unassigned		Uncertain - 9999	
1) Site of Lodge					
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Cartographic Depiction		Modern - 1994	
Site UID: SU60NE 78 B Held ?	31450 SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69000 07300 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation		Modern - 1994	
EVENT	POST HOLE	Unassigned		Uncertain - 9999	
1) One post hole, possibly two, excavated prior to development at South Down College	No dating evidence				
Site UID: SU60NE 78 A Held ?	31451 SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69000 07300 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	HEARTH	Unassigned		Uncertain - 9999	
1) Hearth, possibly a camp fire excavated prior to development at South Down College.	No dating evidence				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation		Modern - 1994	
Site UID: SU70NW 105 Held ?	32452 BIDBURY MEAD BEDHAMPTON		Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 70290 06660 Y	Additional Info

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1994	
EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Unassigned	Uncertain - 9999	
1. No archaeology or artefacts were recovered during a watching brief prior to the development of a new band pavillion. "An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bilbury Mead, Havant"				
Site UID: SU60NE 79 Held ?	33704	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68800 07390 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1987	
EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Unassigned	Uncertain - 9999	
1) No archaeological finds or features were discovered in the sample trenches (see plan in report).				
Site UID: SU60NE 80 A Held ?	33705 CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69170 06780 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1993	
EVENT	OCCUPATION SITE	Unassigned	Early Mesolithic to Late Mesolithic - -10000 to -	
4001	1) Archaeological evaluation of the site yielded an unretouched flint blade discovered by sieving. Possiblity of a small mesolithic site utilising the fresh water source.			
Site UID: SU60NE 81 A Held ?	33708 CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT SU 69170 06780 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	Roman - 43 to 409	
1) One sherd of coarse, very sandy pottery (possibly Roman). Trench 46.				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation	Modern - 1993	
Site UID:	33709 CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT	

SU60NE 81 B Held ?				SU 69170 06780 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned			
1) Brick fragments or possibly tiles found in several of the trenches in this evaluation.				Roman - 43 to 409	
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation			
				Modern - 1993	
Site UID: 33710 SU60NE 82 A Held ?	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT SU 69170 06780 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned			
to 42					Lower Palaeolithic to Late Iron Age - -500000
1) Struck flint, cores and debitage.					
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation			
				Modern - 1993	
Site UID: 33711 SU60NE 82 B Held ?	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT SU 69170 06780 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned			
2201					Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic - -4000 to -
1) A later neolithic flint axe fragment. Trench 45.					
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation			
				Modern - 1993	
Site UID: 33712 SU60NE 83 Held ?	CAMP HILL, CROOKHORN		Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT SU 69170 06780 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned			
1) Seven (probably) late Iron Age sherds were found. They were black with much medium to large flint grit; three conjoin to form part of a simple base. Trench 43.				Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42	
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation			
				Modern - 1993	

Site UID: SU60NE 87 Held ?	35324 Rectilinear Features, Farlington	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69000 06400 N	Additional Info
EVENT	LINEAR FEATURE	Unassigned		
(1) An area of short rectilinear features visible on air photographs of unknown date or nature. AP ref: OS63/16:077				Uncertain - 9999
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Air Photo Survey		
Cropmark features observed on an AP dated 1963				Modern - 1963
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Air Photo Survey		
				Modern - 1996
EVENT	TRENCH	Created		
It has been suggested by Mr John Pile that these marks are the traces of a wartime or practice trench system.				Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 to 1945
Site UID: SU70NW 122 Held ?	35425	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 70200 06600 N	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Excavation		
				Modern - 1994
EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Unassigned		
(1) A watching brief was undertaken in this area as condition on Planning Permissions 93/50439/1-5. No indication of archaeology apart from two waste flakes.				Uncertain - 9999
Site UID: SU70NW 129 Held ?	38655 BIDBURY MEAD NURSERY	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 70200 06700 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Watching Brief		
				Modern - 1994
EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Unassigned		
1) An archaeological watching brief was carried out but no features of archaeological significance were observed.				Uncertain - 9999
Site UID: SU60NE 90 A Held ?	38678 SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68900 07300 Y	Additional Info

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Watching Brief	Modern - 1996	
EVENT	WALL	Unassigned	Roman - 43 to 409	
1) Remains of a short wall were found during a watching brief. Due to its characteristics and its association with Roman building materials (SU60NE 90B) it was thought to be Roman in date.				
Site UID: SU60NE 90 C Held ?	38680 SOUTH DOWN COLLEGE	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68900 07300 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Recorded Observation	Modern - 1996	
EVENT	STAKE HOLE	Unassigned	Roman - 43 to 409	
1) A number of stake holes which are roughly aligned with SU60NE 90A (a possible Roman wall).				
Site UID: SU60NE 91 Held ?	38682	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69200 07200 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Recorded Observation	Modern - 1998	
EVENT	TRACKWAY	Unassigned	Roman - 43 to 409	
1) A possible Roman road running roughly east-west parallel with the southern field boundary in the direction of the villa (SU60NE 30). It may be the villa service road.				
Site UID: SU60NE 97 Held ?	38756 CAMP DOWN	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68900 06400 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Bibliographic Reference	Post Medieval - 1860	
EVENT	SEMAPHORE STATION	Unassigned	Post Medieval - 1801 to 1900	
1) Site of Admiralty Semaphore on Camp Down, Portsdown.				
Site UID:	39298 Bedhampton	Havant (unparished)	NAME	

SU70NW 138 Held ?			SU 70200 06400 N	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Bibliographic Reference	Modern - 1982	
From 'The Domesday Book.'				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Placename Evidence	Modern - 1996	
Part of the RCHME Medieval settlement project.				
EVENT	SETTLEMENT	First mentioned	Medieval - 1086	
First documented in AD 1086 as BETAMETONE (Dwellers by place where beet grows). A settlement with a church, two mills and two salt houses.				
Site UID:	39768 Roman Road Route 421	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU60NE 101 Held ?			SU 69000 07200 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Recorded Observation	Modern - 1974	
Observation made by the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group.				
EVENT	ROAD	Unassigned	Roman - 43 to 409	
A pipe-trench cut through the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne (Margary 421) at Scratchface Lane, 60m north of the line indicated by the Ordnance Survey. The metalling of pebbles on a clay bed, was 11m wide, with a slight ditch on the north edge.				
Site UID:	50022	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU 69100 07370 Held ?			SU 69100 07370 Y	Additional Info
EVENT	BOUNDARY DITCH	Unassigned	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 to 1900	
A large undated ditch is thought to form part of a possible Medieval or Post-Medieval boundary ditch.				
EVENT	DITCH	Unassigned	Uncertain - 9999	
An undated ditch was identified during a watching brief, possibly a drainage ditch.				
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Watching Brief	Modern - 2001	
A watching brief by Southern Archaeological Services revealed that a large part of the site had been disturbed by levelling, but that two undated ditches had survived in the east of the site.				
Site UID:	54304 Negative evidence at South Downs College	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
SU 69069 07267 Held ?			SU 69069 07267 Y	Additional Info

EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Watching Brief			
				Modern - 2003	
(1) A watching brief by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd on 6 and 8/1/2003 observed no archaeological features and although a single fragment of Medieval pottery was found its provenance was not established. (2) A further watching brief was carried out, adjacent to the area described above, by SAS on 12/8/2003.					
Site UID:	56240	Negative Watching Brief, South Downs College	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68893 07231	Additional Info
Held ?				N	
EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Watching Brief			
				Modern - 2004	
Watching Brief by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. January 2004. Only observed disturbed ground down to a depth of at least 0.80m below ground level.					
Site UID:	56241	Negative Watching Brief, South Downs College	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 69081 07368	Additional Info
Held ?				N	
EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Watching Brief			
				Modern - 2004	
Watching Brief by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. January 2004. Only observed disturbed ground down to a depth of at least 0.70m below ground level.					
Site UID:	56242	Possible remains of Roman Road, South Downs College	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68929 07169	Additional Info
Held ?				N	
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Evaluation			
				Modern - 2004	
Evaluation carried out by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. in May 2004.					
EVENT	ROAD	Unassigned			
				Roman - 43 to 409	
Concentrations of flint pressed into the natural sands and found only along the projected line of the Roman road suggest that it had been severely truncated by modern deep ploughing.					
Site UID:	56908	Possible remains of a Roman Road, South Downs College	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT SU 68930 07160	Additional Info
Held ?				Y	
EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Watching Brief			
				Modern - 2005	
Summery Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at South Downs College, Hampshire					
EVENT	ROAD	Built			
				Roman - 43 to 409	

Southern Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a watching brief on land bought by South Downs College for use as a car park. The watching brief uncovered an area with a concentration of flints and tiles pressed into the natural sandy clay, interpreted as the remnants of a Roman Road. The Roman Road ran from Chichester to Bitterne running in one alignment to Havant, then changing course not far from the site, on to Bitterne. The course of the road was not clearly visible across the site, suggesting that Modern deep ploughing had severely truncated the road.

Site UID:	56915 South Downs College	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
			SU 69060 07250	Additional Info
Held ?			Y	

EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Watching Brief		
			Modern - 2005	

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by SAS during excavations for a Single Class Unit for Care Courses. The area lay between the eastern boundary of the site and the Nursery building. The land around the area had previously been subject to several level-reductions and the only strata observed were a topsoil overlaying natural sands of the Wittering Formation. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

Site UID:	57116 Watching brief at Campdown, Havant	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
			SU 69200 07000	Additional Info
Held ?			Y	

EVENT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Watching Brief		
			Modern - 2005	

A watching brief was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd in October 2005. No significant archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Site UID:	57402 Possible Medieval ditch, South Downs College	Havant (unparished)	MONUMENT	
			SU 68975 07458	Additional Info
Held ?			Y	

EVENT	DITCH	Created		
			Medieval - 1066 to 1539	

A single V-shaped ditch on a southeast-northwest axis was uncovered. This ditch contained five sherds of possible prehistoric pottery, but due to it's alignment with Scratchface Lane is probably Medieval in date. Possible continuation of this ditch noted by later work in nearby vicinity (see Monuid 60048).

EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Watching Brief		
			Modern - 2006	

A watching brief carried out by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd in response to redevelopment at South Downs College. A possible Medieval ditch was uncovered.

Site UID:	57574	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT	
			SU 70060 06900	Additional Info
Held ?			N	

2201	EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - -10000 to -
	Two struck flints found in the garden of No.52 Roman Way by Mr B Parkes. These consisted of a waste flake with a hinge fracture and no secondary working, and another flake with secondary working especially around a side notch. The finds were recorded with drawings by John Pile.			
	Site UID:	57575	Havant (unparished)	FINDSPOT
Held ?				SU 70160 06810 Additional Info
	EVENT	FINDSPOT	Unassigned	Early Mesolithic to Late Mesolithic - -10000 to -
4001	A Mesolithic burin (45mm long) found in the garden of No.8 Queen Anne's Drive by Dr J. Moore-Blunt in 2001. The find was recorded with drawings by John Pile.			
	Site UID:	60048	Watching brief at North West Building 2, South Downs College	MONUMENT
Held ?			Havant (unparished)	SU 68960 07470 Additional Info
	EVENT	DITCH	Excavated	Uncertain - 9999
	A single undated ditch was recorded in the NW part of the site by the watching brief. It was aligned NW-SE and was felt to be a continuation of a ditch previously recorded nearby (see Monuid 57402).			
	EVENT	MODERN EVENT	Watching Brief	Modern - 2008
	An archaeological watching brief was conducted in September 2008 during level reduction of the site and the excavation of test pits prior to the foundation groundworks for a new building. A single undated ditch was observed but no other significant deposits or finds were noted.			



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