

POTENTIAL HOUSING SITES, COLLEGE ROAD, PO7 8AA
HERITAGE STATEMENT & SETTING STUDY

ISSUE 03

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POTENTIAL HOUSING SITES, COLLEGE ROAD: HERITAGE STATEMENT & SETTING STUDY

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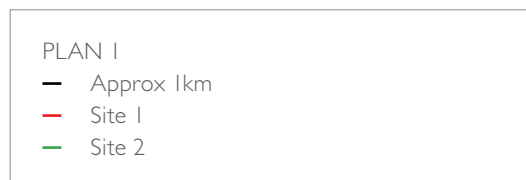
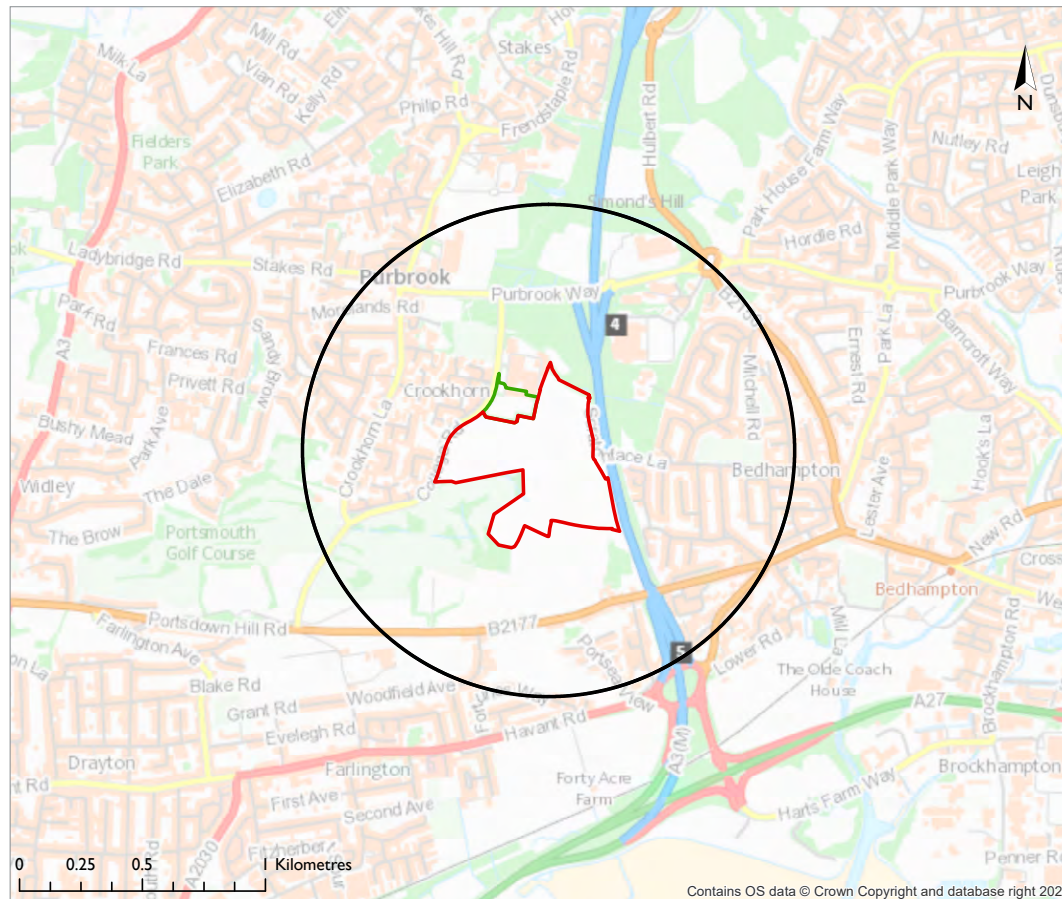
SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report has been commissioned by Havant Borough Council and prepared by Purcell. It is intended to inform the ongoing discussions and decision making in relation to potential housing sites off College Road, Purbrook. The report identifies the designated and non-designated heritage assets which would potentially be affected by the development of these sites, with a particular focus on their setting, concluding with recommendations for mitigating any identified potential harm.

This is an unbiased assessment and does not seek to endorse or object to any developer proposals for the allocated sites. The report is intended to provide a strategic framework setting out the critical principles and heritage parameters which should to inform the future development of proposals.



INTRODUCTION

1.2 SCOPE OF STUDY

The study focusses on the two identified potential housing sites with due consideration given to the historic environment within their immediate vicinity and, where relevant, more broadly based on a 1km search radius of the Hampshire Historic Environment Record. This is identified on Plan 1.

It is recognised that the two sites have already been identified as potential development sites by Havant Borough Council. Due to the complexity of the heritage context affecting Site 1, this is the main focus of the study. The study is not aligned with any specific schemes but provides a proportionate significance assessment of the identified heritage assets which have the potential to be impacted by the principle of development. This is in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and duty to preserve or enhance the historic environment as set out in law.

The following tasks have been carried out in the preparation of this study:

- A site walkover survey to identify key views, visible heritage assets and indications of below-ground archaeology.
- Mapping exercises to illustrate the geographical relationships of the identified heritage assets.
- Analysis of the historic environment record, based on a 1km search radius.
- A review of the relevant legislation and best practice guides.
- A review of existing baseline information.

1.3 EXISTING INFORMATION

The site has been the subject of previous heritage assessment as part of the following recent planning applications:

- GEN/17/00440 | Request for EIA Scoping Opinion | Campdown, College Road, Purbrook, Waterlooville (Received: April 2017. Status: Decided).
- GEN/18/00245 | Scoping Opinion for Environmental Impact Assessment relating to Campdown, College Road site | Campdown, College Road, Purbrook, Waterlooville (Received: February 2018. Status: Decided).
- APP/19/01101 | Hybrid planning application comprising; full planning application for the erection of 130 dwellings with the creation of new access onto College Road, landscape, drainage, car parking and associated works; and outline planning application for up to 650 dwellings, community and nursery facility (use class D1 and D2), retail unit (use class A1), public open space, landscaping, diversion of public right of way and associated works and infrastructure. | Land East Of, College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Waterlooville (Received: October 2019. Status: Registered).
- APP/22/00439 | Redevelopment of southern section of site to provide 102 dwellings comprising 56 No. 2, 3 & 4 bed houses and 46 No. 1 & 2 bed flats with associated parking, landscaping, waste and cycle storage. New roundabout access from College Road. | The South Downs College, College Road, Purbrook, Waterlooville, PO7 8AA (Received April 2022. Status: Registered).
- APP/22/00576 | Construction of a new college car park. | The South Downs College, College Road, Purbrook, Waterlooville, PO7 8AA (Received: June 2022. Status: Registered).

The following documents have been reviewed to establish the baseline evidence and identify gaps in knowledge:

- *Land at College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hampshire; Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* – Thames Valley Archaeological Services (September 2016).
- *Visual Receptors* – mapping, Allen Pyke (July 2018).
- *Havant and South Downs College, Waterlooville; Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* – Orion (March 2022).
- Assorted correspondence from the County Archaeologist, Havant Conservation Officer and Historic England in regard to the above planning applications.

A full list of sources consulted in the preparation of this assessment is included at the end of the report.

A site walkover survey was carried out in September 2022 during dry, sunny conditions. The photographs included in this report were taken during this visit.

SECTION 2.0

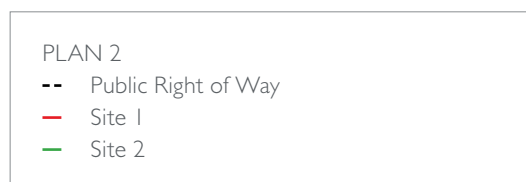
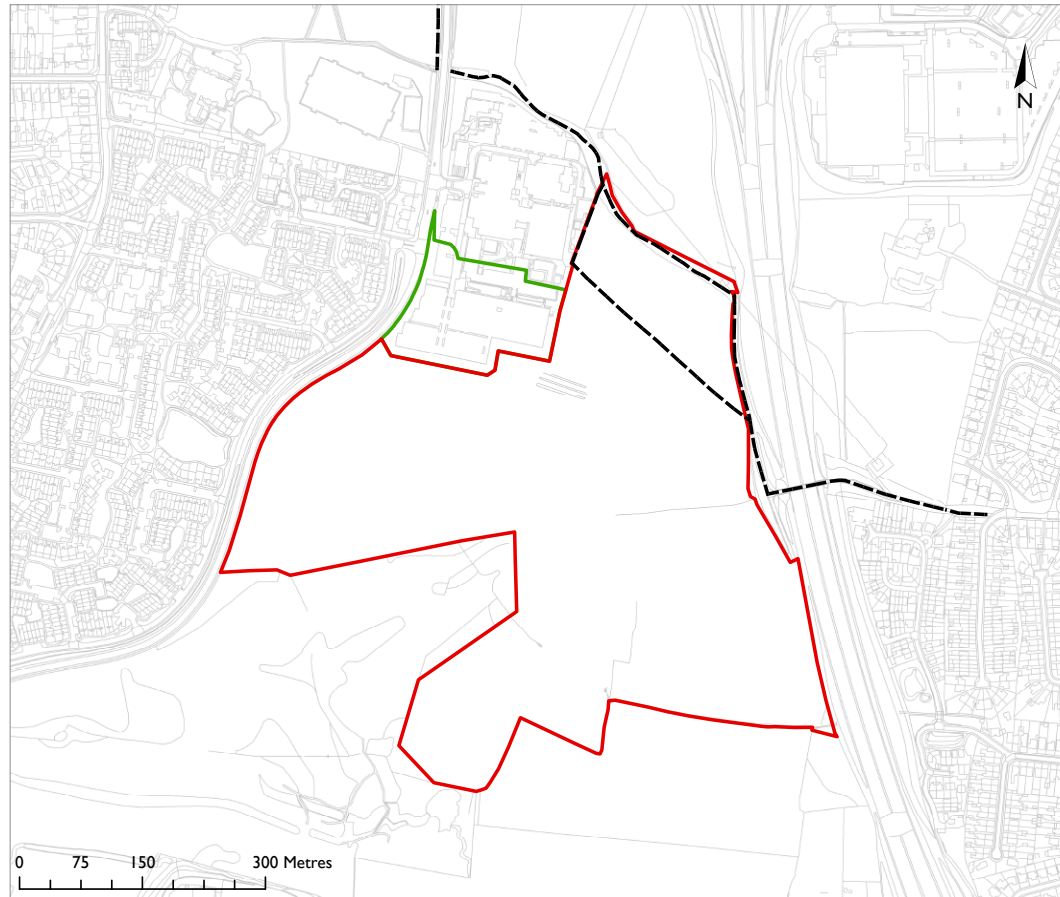
SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 SITE 1

Site 1 is located on the west side of the A3(M), with the B2177 Portsdown Hill Road to the south and College Road to the west. It comprises an open field with scrubland vegetation and an irregular boundary. Footpaths are visible where the vegetation has become compressed or stunted in growth, and traverse the landscape. Access is via a modern five-bar gate off College Road at the north-west corner of the site, via Scratchface Lane on the east side or via the footpath through Gundymoor and Littlepark Woods to the north. There is one public right of way across the site, linking the access point off Scratchface Lane to the access point at the boundary of Gundymoor Wood, via the perimeter of HSDC.

2.2 SITE 2

Site 2 comprises the south side of the HSDC campus and is predominantly hardscaped as a car park. Modern college buildings are located along the northern edge of the site. The east, south and west boundaries are defined by bushy vegetation.



SITE DESCRIPTION

2.3 GEOLOGY

The site straddles the Wittering and London Clay Formations (both clay, silt and sand). A band of the Lambeth Group geology extends across the south of the site, with the Portsdown Chalk Formation and other chalk formations immediately beyond this heading towards the coast.

2.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND VIEWS

A topographical survey of the site is publicly available within the package of documents submitted in relation to planning application ref. APP/19/01101. This has been approximately positioned over an aerial photograph of the site to demonstrate the local topography (see Plan 3). There is a prominent decline in the natural topography down to the south, affording the northern end of Site 1 long-range views southwards, with a slight incline at the southern end of the site. The topography of Site 2 is manmade and enclosed on all sides by vegetation and buildings, therefore prohibiting any significant views.

Portsdown Hill Road to the south of the site follows the course of a natural chalk ridge with extensive views southwards across Portsmouth and the Solent, and northwards as far as the South Downs.



Access point into Site 1 from Gundrymoor Wood



Looking north-eastwards from the boundary with the golf course



Looking across the site of the Scheduled Monument



Looking northwards across Site 1 from the entrance off Scratchface Lane

SITE DESCRIPTION



Looking northwards from approximately the centre of Site 1



Looking south-westwards from approximately the centre of Site 1



Looking westwards across Site 1 from the entrance off Scratchface Lane



Looking north-westwards from the boundary with the golf course



Looking towards the south-west corner of Site 1



Looking westwards towards College Road from approximately the centre of Site 1

SITE DESCRIPTION



The boundary between Site 1 and HSDC



The view into Site 1 from College Road



The view south-westwards from the north-west corner of Site 1

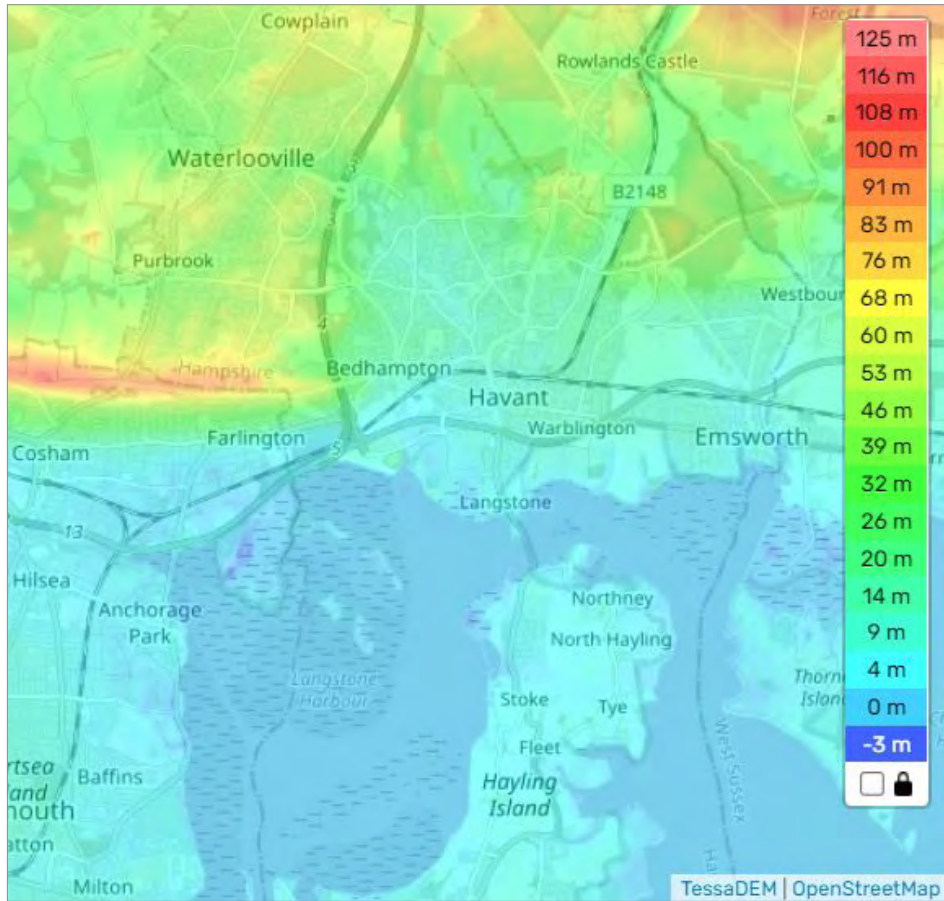


The southern portion of Site 1, as viewed from the entrance off Scratchface Lane



The view southwards from the north end of the site. This is a significant historic view of high integrity.

SITE DESCRIPTION



Wider topography (from <https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/> - OpenStreetMap and TessaDEM licensed under OdbL)

(topographical data from planning application ref. APP/19/01101)

PLAN 3

- Site 1
- Site 2

This plan is not to scale

SECTION 3.0

HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS & POLICY CONTEXT

3.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

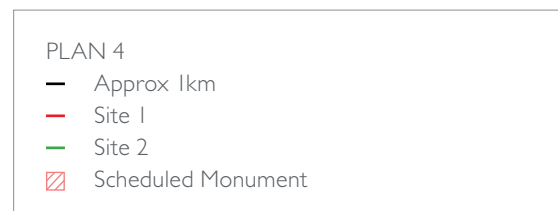
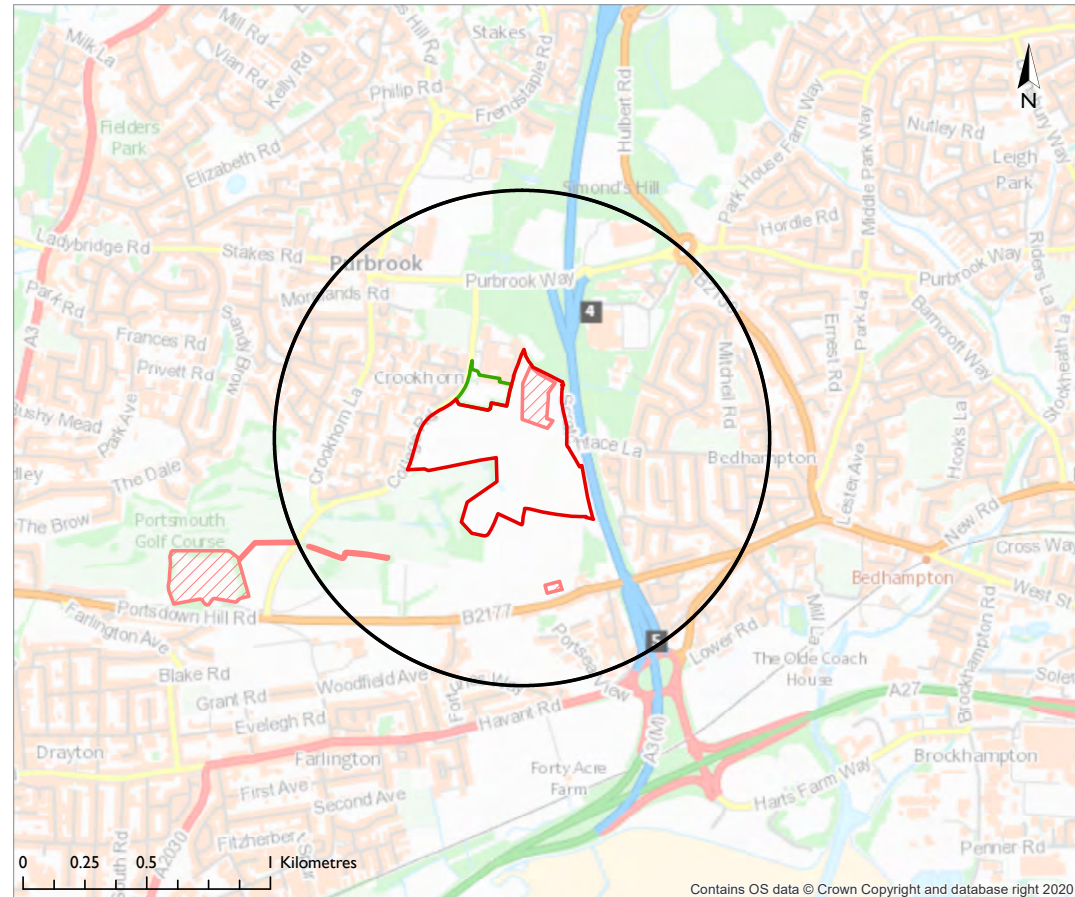
Site 1 contains the 'Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood' scheduled monument (list entry number 1001859), located at its far north end. It was designated in March 1963 and has a recently updated entry on the National Heritage List for England (reproduced in full in Appendix A).

The list entry notes that the 'scheduling boundary around the Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood, Campdown includes a 5m margin for the support and protection of the monument and incorporates land between the core features of the villa compound and a sample section of road where buried archaeological deposits associated with the site are known to be preserved. The boundary of the monument respects the limit of villa, its associated features and the road as shown in the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.'

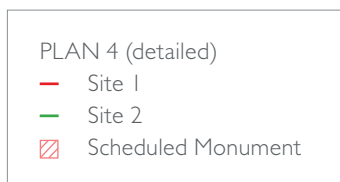
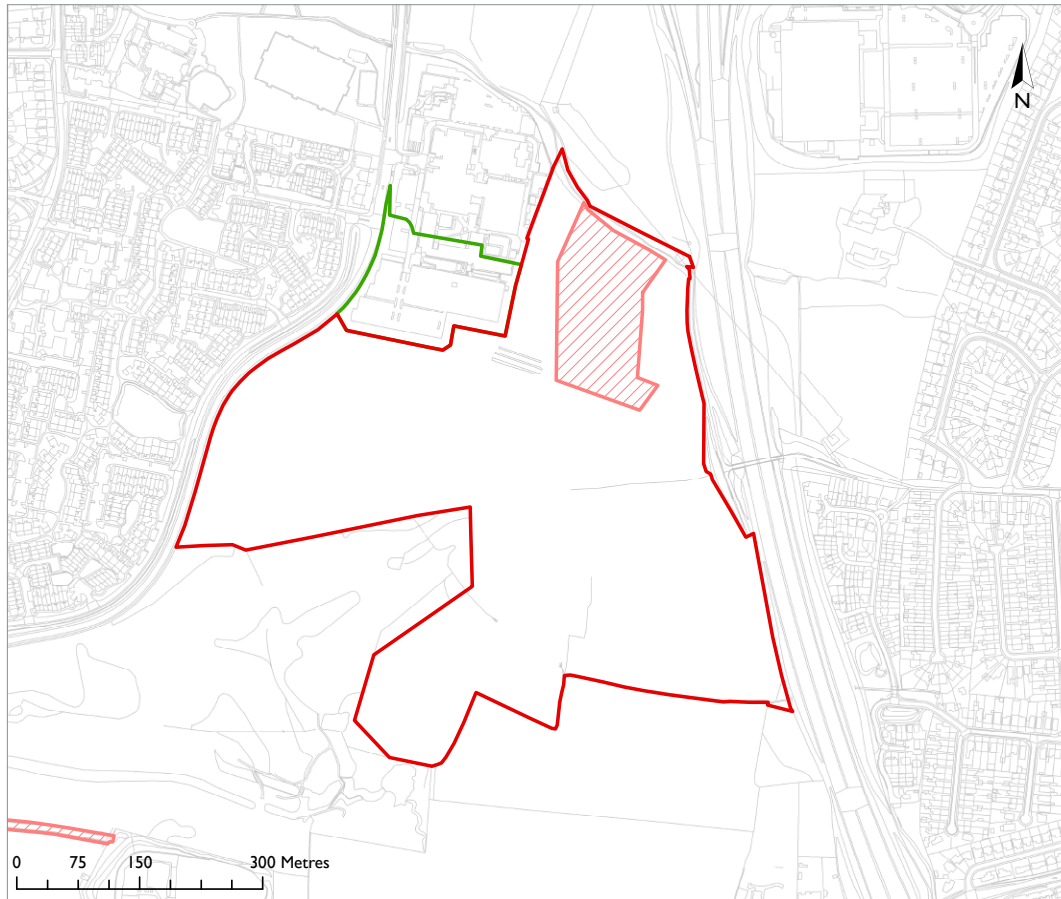
Other scheduled monuments within the wider area are:

- Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle (List Entry Number 1012831) – located approximately 300m to the south of Site 1's southern boundary.
- Fort Purbrook, including covered-way to east (List Entry Number 1001842) – the closest part being approximately 330m from the south-west corner of Site 1 and the rest extending further westwards.

Scheduling is the oldest form of heritage protection in England and monuments are designated today under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, placing a duty upon the appointed Secretary of State to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments of national importance based on their historical or archaeological interest. The Act makes it a criminal offence to carry out unauthorised works, destroy or damage a scheduled monument. Works affecting a scheduled monument must obtain scheduled monument consent (SMC) and abide by any conditions attached. Certain classes of work which have deemed consent under the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994, development in relation to a nationally significant infrastructure project and Crown development are exempt from SMC.



HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS & POLICY CONTEXT



HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS & POLICY CONTEXT

3.2 LISTED BUILDINGS

There are no listed buildings within the site boundaries or their immediate vicinity. The closest is The Towers (Grade II), approximately 300m to the south of Site 1's southernmost boundary. There is dense planting on the north side of the building which largely screens it from view when looking southwards from inside Site 1. The locations of listed buildings within 1km of the site are shown on Plan 5.

Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in recognition of their special architectural or historic interest. National and local planning policies recognise that changes to other buildings or sites within the vicinity of a heritage asset can affect the special interest of that asset.

3.3 REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

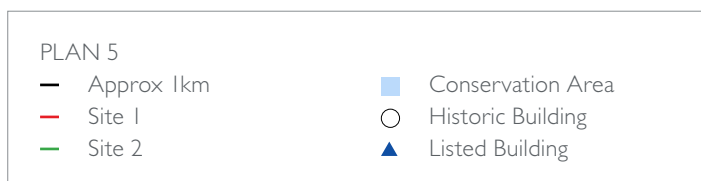
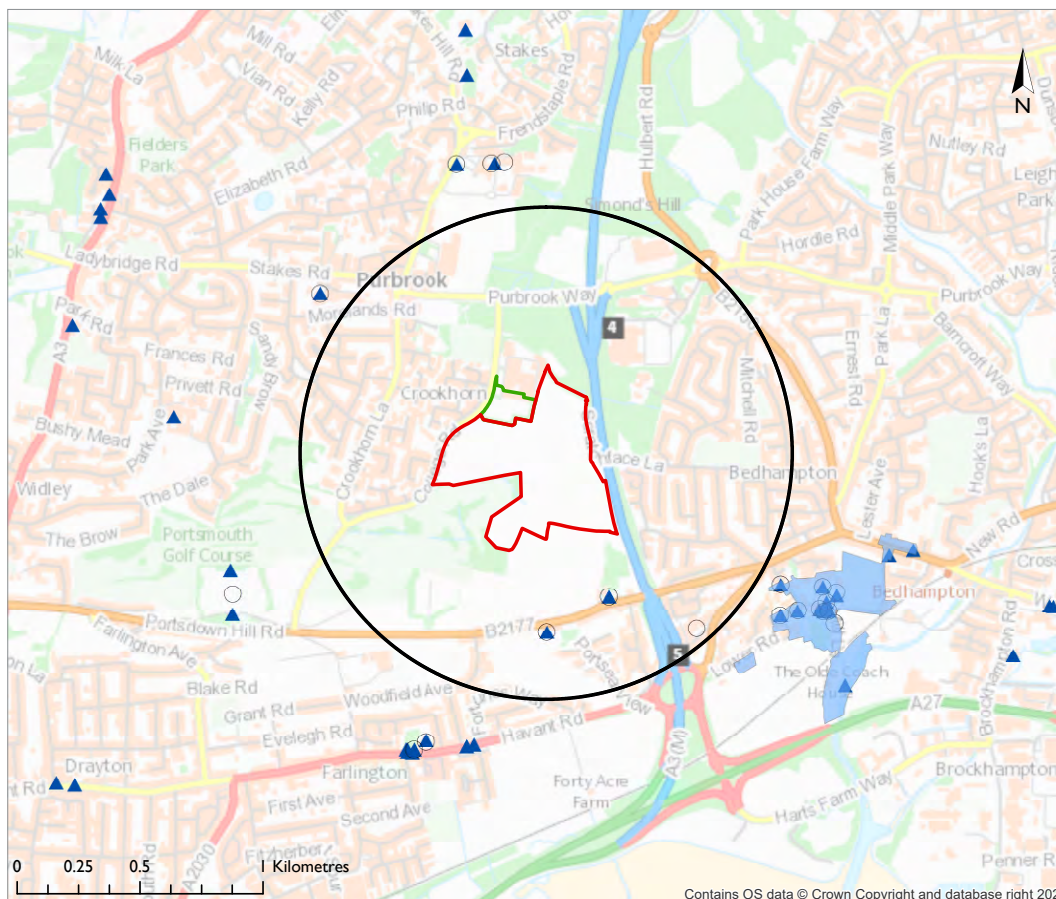
There are no registered parks or gardens (RPG) within 1km of the site.

Parks and gardens which have special historic interest are identified by Historic England and recorded within their register, as authorised by the Historic Building and Ancient Monuments Act 1953. Such landscapes are defined as designated heritage assets under the National Planning Policy Framework. Where proposals concerning an RPG are submitted for planning permission, the conservation of the RPG will be a material consideration during the decision-making process.

3.4 CONSERVATION AREAS

There are 14 conservation areas in Havant Borough. The closest is the Old Bedhampton Conservation Area, approximately 700m to the south-east of Site 1 and separated by the A3(M). This is illustrated on Plan 5.

Conservation areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which requires local authorities to designate and form policies to protect areas of special architectural and historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.



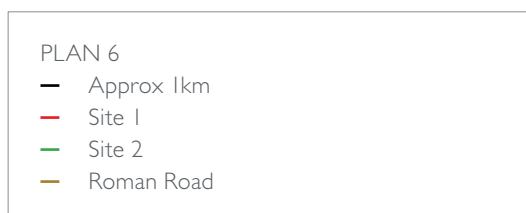
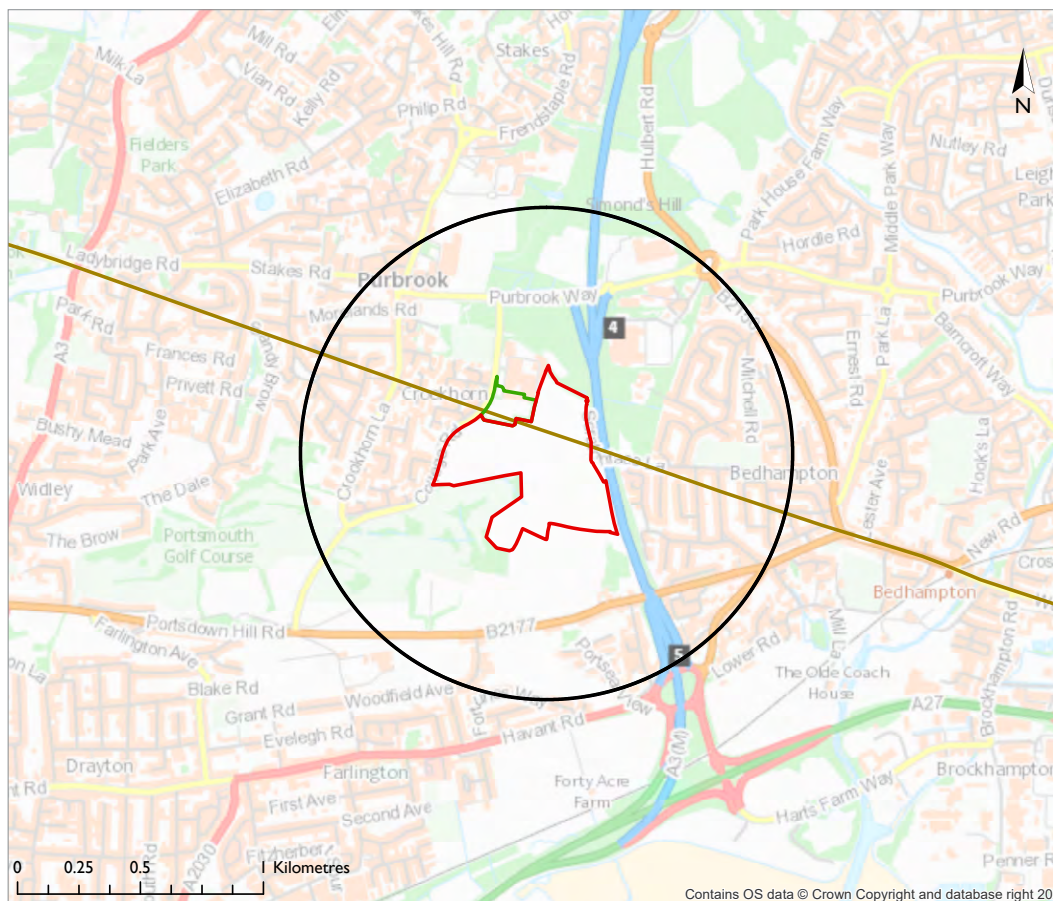
HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS & POLICY CONTEXT

3.5 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

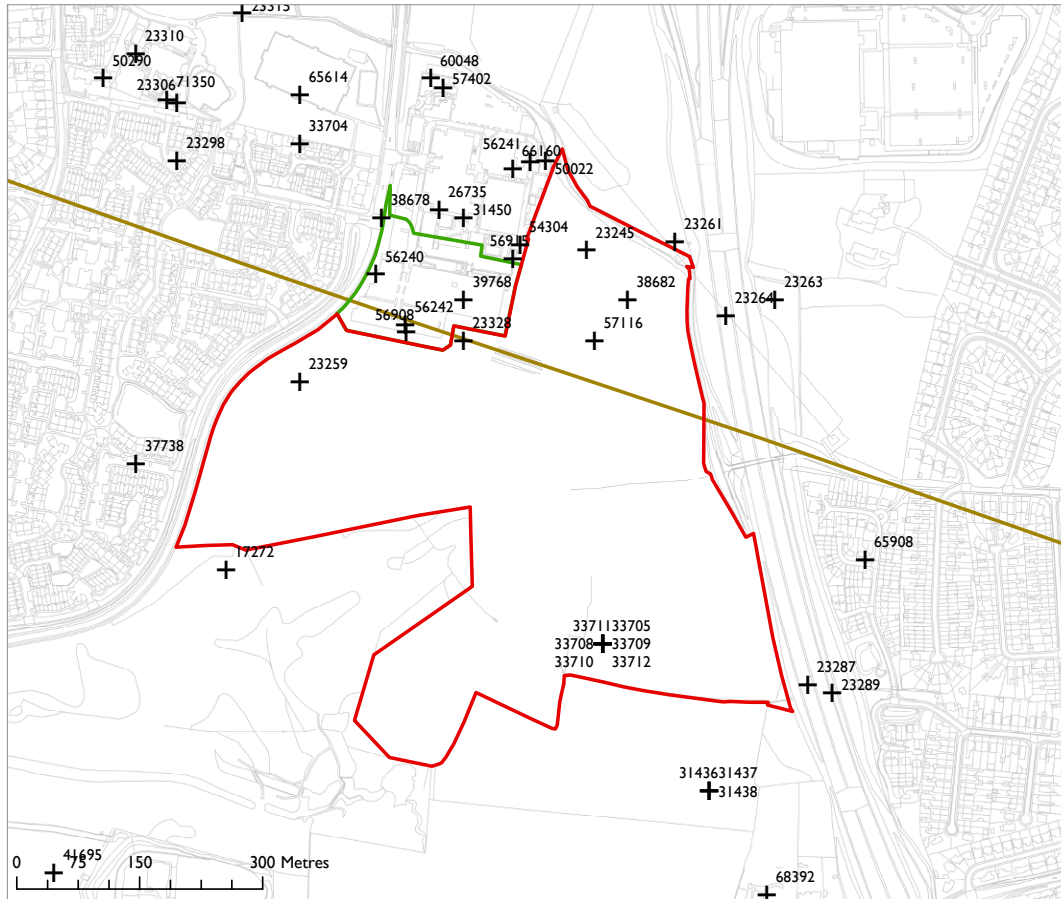
Havant Borough Council maintains a list of buildings of local interest. These are identified as historic buildings within the Historic Environment Record; however, there seems to be extensive overlap with listed buildings. Regardless, there are no such buildings within or in close proximity to either site.

A portion of the Roman road linking Chichester and Bitterne is protected under the scheduling in place at the northern end of H40. The rest of the Roman road is not designated but is clearly of great historical and archaeological importance with localised evaluation works indicating decent survival of the below-ground structure. A number of finds across the site and wider area – illustrated on Plan 6 and detailed in Appendix B – indicate a high degree of Roman activity in this location, in turn indicating that the landscape as a whole has high potential as an archaeological resource (NB: the HER data provided does not identify the site as a locally designated area of archaeological potential).

A non-designated heritage asset is a site or structure which has no statutory protection in place but has recognisable heritage value. The NPPF states that the impact on the significance of non-designated heritage assets should be taken into account when determining applications which have the potential to affect such assets.



HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS & POLICY CONTEXT



See Appendix B for details.

- PLAN 6 (detailed)
- Site 1
 - Site 2
 - Roman Road
 - + Archaeology

HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS & POLICY CONTEXT

3.6 LOCAL POLICY

Until the adoption of the forthcoming new Local Plan, the policies of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations) as adopted in July 2014 remain valid. It is recognised that the sites within the scope of this study were identified for allocation in preparation for a new Local Plan that was withdrawn in March 2022. New policies to accompany the site allocations are still pending.

As of October 2022, the protection of the historic environment is managed under Policy DM20 in the 2014 Local Plan and policy CS11 of the Core Strategy.

Policy DM20 Historic Assets

Planning permission will be granted for development that conserves and enhances the historic assets of Havant Borough. Applications that affect, or have the potential to affect, heritage assets are expected to provide a Heritage Statement that:

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

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

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.

4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and nonstatutory 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.

(points relating to natural environment omitted)

3.7 NATIONAL POLICY

Under the National Planning Policy Framework, 'local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance [...] Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation' (para. 194).

Paragraph 200 identifies scheduled monuments as heritage assets 'of the highest significance', substantial harm to or loss of which 'should be wholly by exception'. This includes as a result of development within their setting. The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.'

SECTION 4.0

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

4.1 PREHISTORIC PERIODS (1,000,000 BCE – 43 CE)

A cluster of neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BCE) and potentially Mesolithic (10,000 - 4,000 BCE) finds are documented as having been made at the south end of Site 1 (MonID 33705/33708-12), possibly in connection to a fresh water source. A neolithic long barrow – the scheduled monument known as Bevis's Grave – is also located approximately 250m from the southern boundary of the site. Iron Age roundhouses (800 BCE – 43 CE) have also been recorded approximately 130m to the east of the site, on the opposite side of the A3(M); all clearly indicating later prehistoric activity and settlement within the immediate area.

4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (43 – 410 CE)

After the Romans invaded Britain in 43 CE Hampshire's leaders quickly acquiesced and the region become an important hub of civitates (administrative hubs), settlements and ports linked via a road network. Place names such as Winchester, Silchester and Portchester are indicators of Roman activity across the county.

The spread of Roman villas across Hampshire is generally identified as marginal in character: such sites being located along the road network or on the boundary where farmland meets the natural landscape. In the south of the county, *'the villas sit on the margins of the down and forest heath belt that lies above the coastal plain.'*⁰¹ The scheduled Roman villa at the north end of Site 1 is illustrative of this, being immediately adjacent to the course of the Roman road linking the civitas of Chichester (*Noviomagus Reginorum*) to the important port at Bitterne (*Clausentum*).⁰² Physical evidence of both the road and the villa are known to survive below the ground as a result of physical and non-invasive investigation. Further to this, the HER data indicates a number of finds have been made in the wider area which date to the Roman period, including another villa

approximately 500m to the north-west and also in close proximity to the Roman road (MonID 23298). There is also record of a cremation cemetery close by (MonID 61614), indicating a notable level of settlement activity from this period.

The scheduled monument entry explains the potential link between the two villa sites: *'Romano-British villas were extensive rural estates at the focus of which were groups of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings. The term 'villa' is now commonly used to describe either the estate or the buildings themselves. [...] A villa and associated tilery were excavated at nearby Crookhorn (SU 6865 0738) between 1974 and 1975 by G. Soffe. The site comprised a long aisled barn which was probably a workshop and home for workers and, along with the tilery, has been dated to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Dicks posits that the close proximity of this site south of Littlepark Wood suggests that the owner of both resided in the latter and acted as a ballif to those occupying and operating the tilery at Crookhorn. It is possible that the poor quality of agricultural land may have encouraged the villa owner to diversify into tile production and manufacture. Indeed rural industrial sites were not uncommon as can be testified by large pottery manufacturing sites such as Alice Holt, New Forest and Rowlands Castle, and it follows that any industrial site would have held some form of hierarchical structure to the workforce. This is somewhat substantiated by the size and range of buildings and associated enclosures evident from the geophysical survey, and by the amount of fine wares recovered from the 1926 excavations when compared to those recovered at neighbouring sites, such as Crookhorn. It has also been proposed that this site's close physical relationship to the Langstone villa suggests it may have been supplying product for export and its location along the major Roman road could have been key to this.'*⁰³

4.3 MEDIEVAL PERIOD (410 – 1540 CE)

Relatively little medieval activity is recorded in the HER for the 1km search radius centred on the site. Evidence of a medieval settlement was located approximately 350m from the most north-westerly edge of Site 2's boundary.

01 The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology, <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/archaeology/TheAtlasofHampshiresArchaeology.pdf> (accessed October 2022).

02 Route 421, as identified by Ivan Margary.

03 See Appendix A for the full scheduled monument entry.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD ONWARD (1540 CE – PRESENT)

Hampshire is surveyed in increasing detail in maps from the 16th century onwards. Regarding the site and the wider area, the principal change is to the landscape and its shift in character from swathes of woodland to modern developments on all sides.

In Milne's 1791 map, the site is approximately located in the area labelled 'Crookhorn Wood'. The Forest of Bere historically stretched across South Hampshire largely uninterrupted but was progressively cleared, leaving pockets of woodland. This is evident in Greenwood's 1826 map, where cleared strips between wood areas are clearly illustrated. The site straddled a clearing and an area of woodland, seemingly with a track extending through the centre.⁰⁴

The site straddles the boundaries of the tithe maps for Farlington and Bedhampton parishes. It shows the western part of the site as woodland; the eastern part was partially cleared with several enclosures, including the enclosure at the northern end where the Roman villa is located. The same arrangement is more accurately surveyed in the 1866 Ordnance Survey: Crookhorn Wood, Privet Wood and Sheeperook Row extend into the site boundary, with Littlepark Wood and Gundymoor Wood immediately to the north. Scratchface Lane is also evident. Built development was still sparse at this time and generally concentrated to the west of the site.

By the late 19th century Crookhorn Wood had been substantially cleared and there is no evidence of woodland overlapping the site boundary in the 1895-98 Ordnance Survey. A sizeable pond is surveyed for the first time in the western portion of the site. A footpath which was indicated on the 1866 Ordnance Survey is clearly marked on the later map, as are a series of chalk pits to the south. The Roman villa is first identified on public mapping after its excavation in the 1920s.

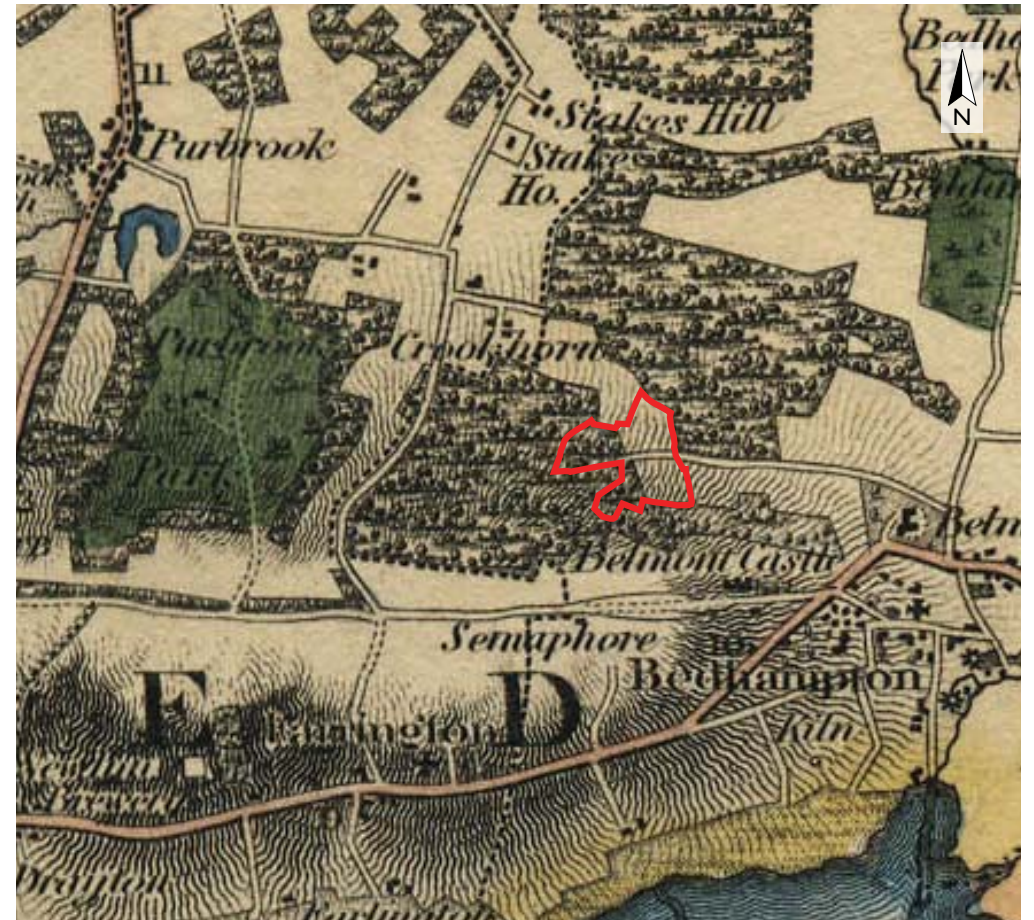
Much the same configuration is shown on historic Ordnance Surveys until the middle of the 20th century, when development starts to encroach from the west and east. The A3(M) was cut through the landscape in the 1970s, around the same time that South Downs College was established on the site of HSDC. The course of the Roman road is not noted on the Ordnance Survey until the 1963 publication.

⁰⁴ NB: This version of Greenwood's 1826 map and the site boundary has been taken from the TVAS 2016 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. The georeferencing is assumed to be as accurate as possible.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

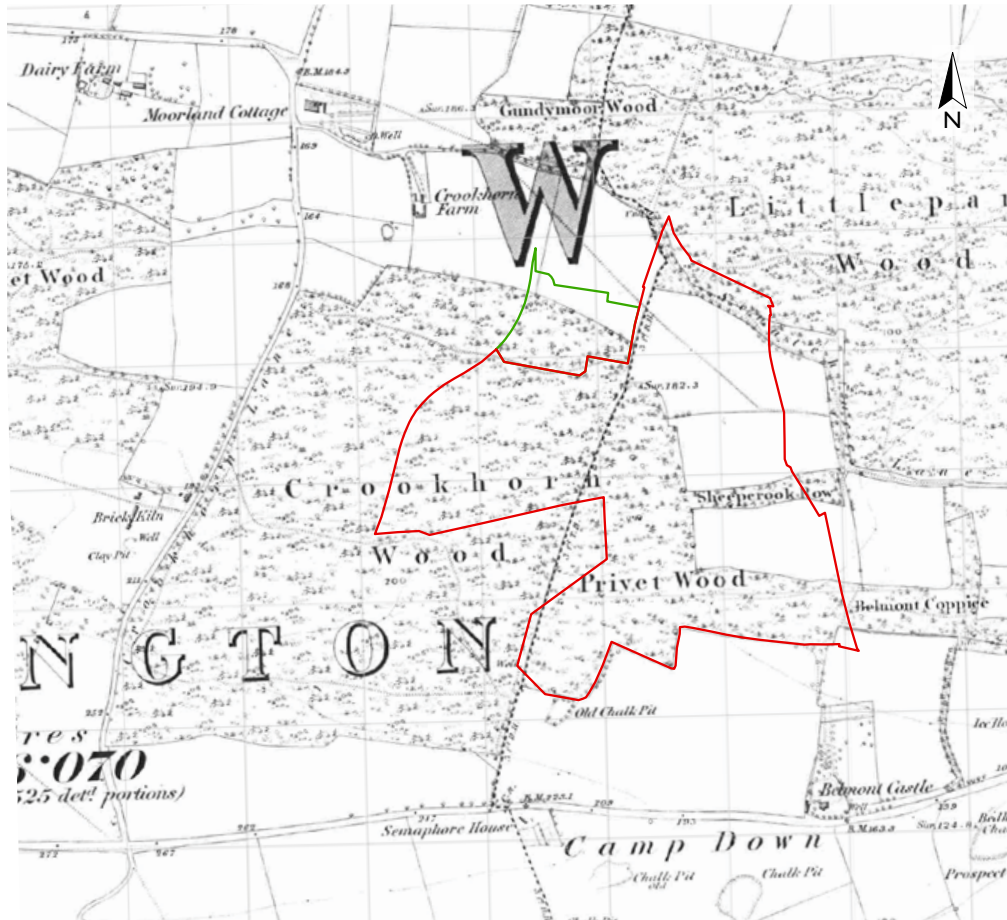


Milne, 1791

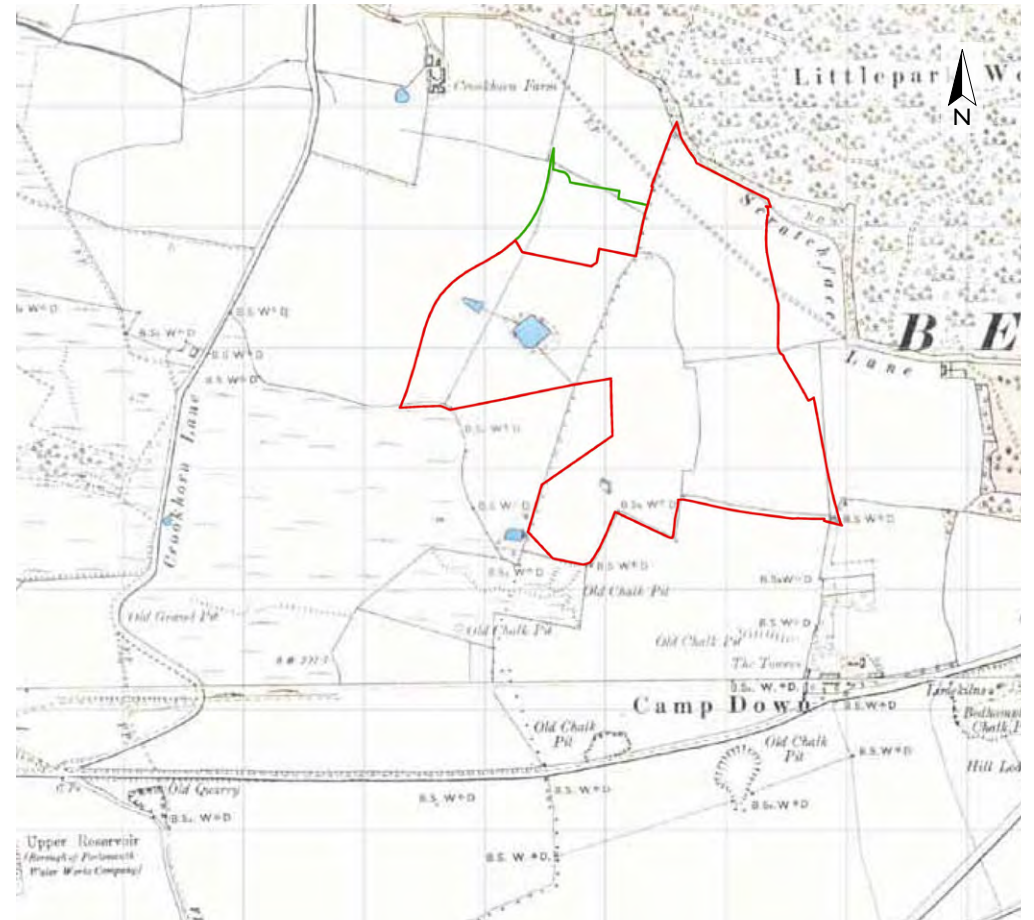


Greenwood, 1826 (From TVAS ADDBA, 2016)

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

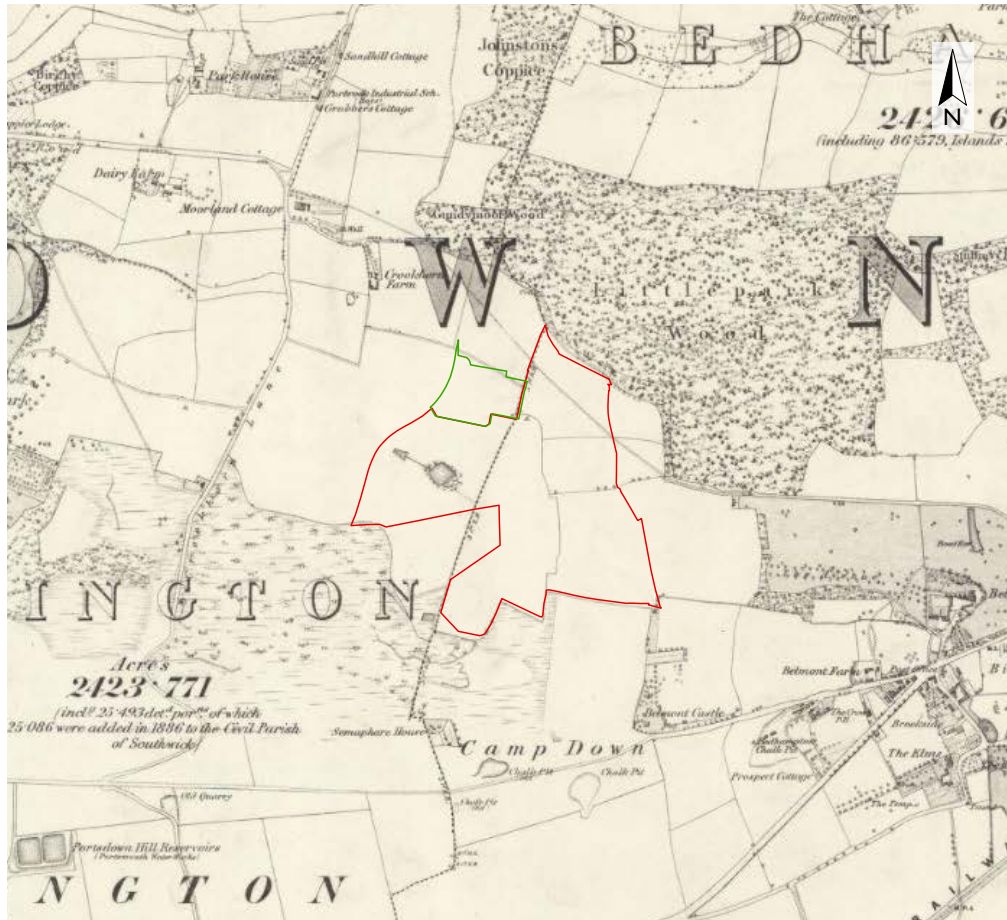


Ordnance Survey 1866

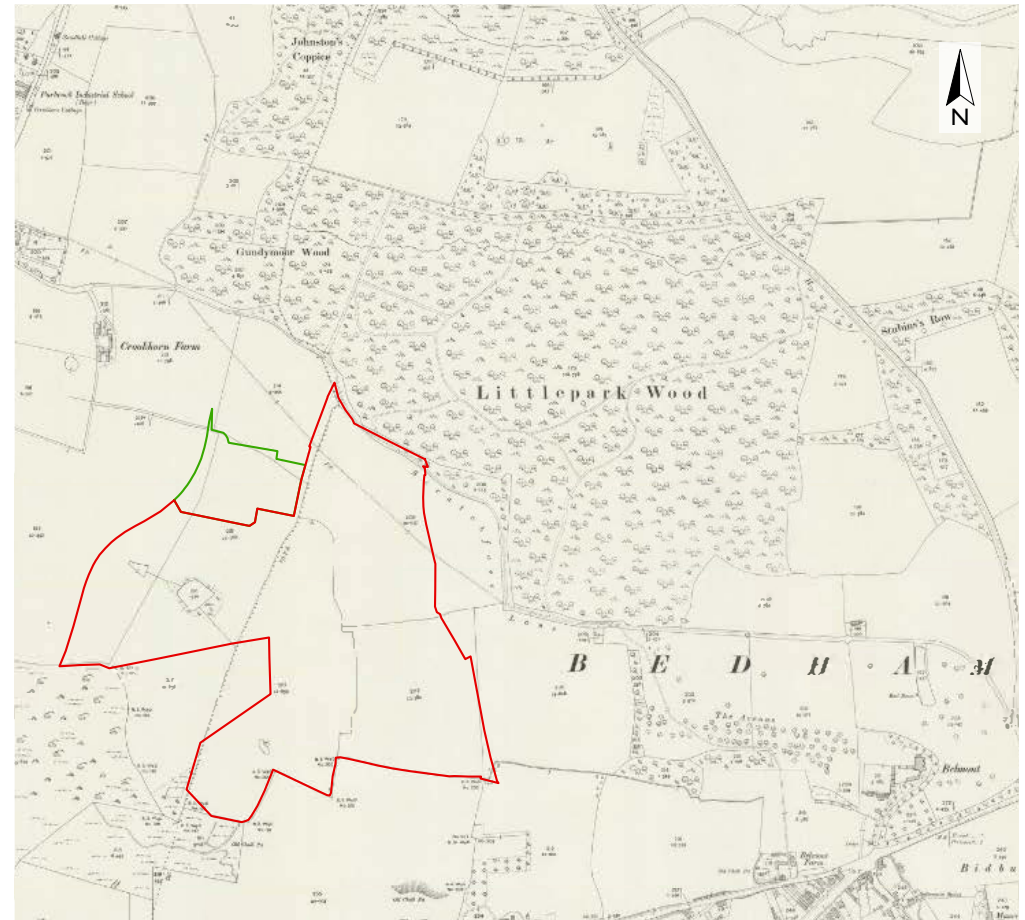


Ordnance Survey 1895-98

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

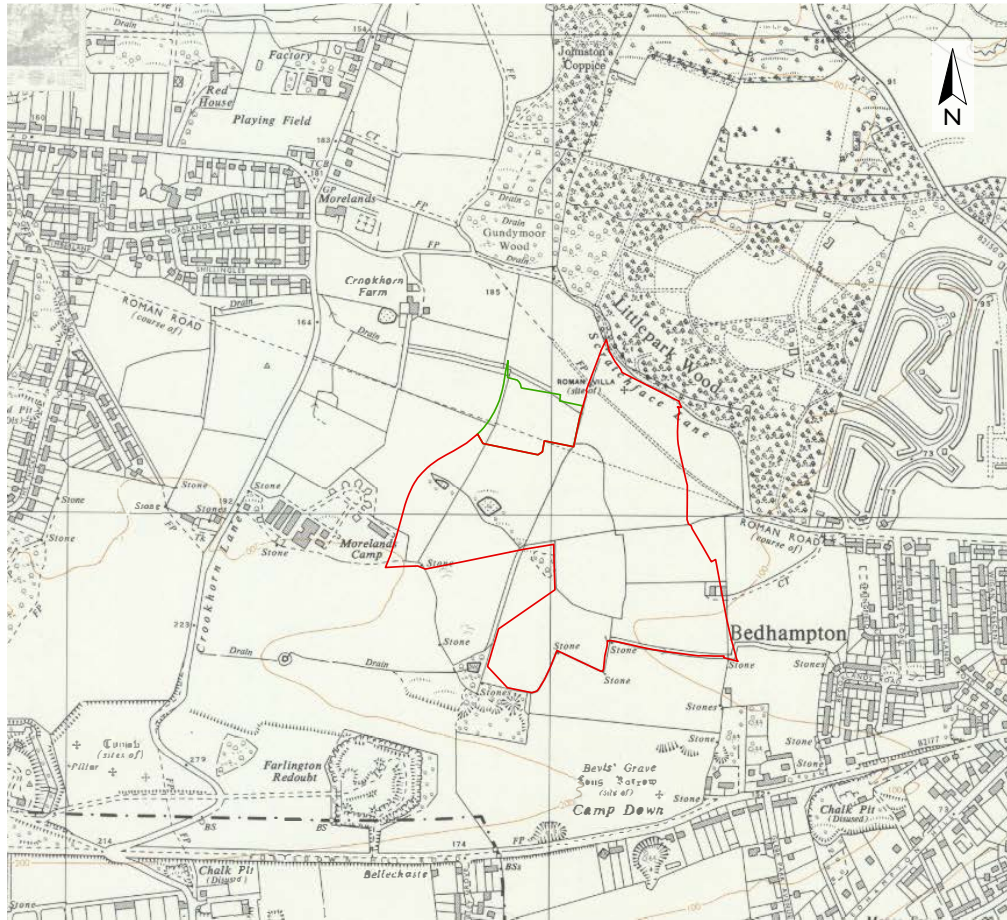


Ordnance Survey, published 1870

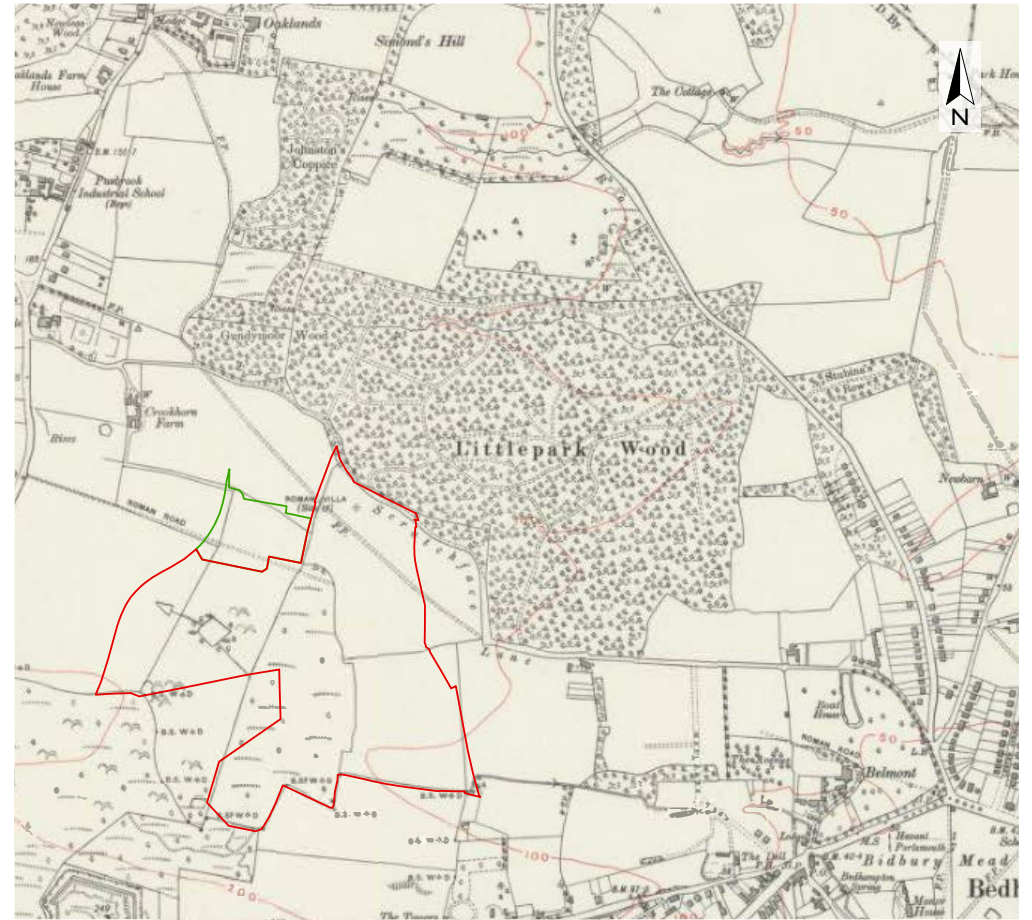


Ordnance Survey, published 1909

HISTORIC OVERVIEW



Ordnance Survey, published c1933



Ordnance Survey, published 1963

SECTION 5.0

SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY

Significance is the industry-standard term given to the total sum of the cultural and heritage values that make a place special to this and future generations. It encompasses not just the physical attributes of a site but also its setting, contents, use, history, traditions and wider context; these may be tangible or intangible (i.e. physical or thematic). It is therefore unique to each place and relative significance can vary from element to element: a building or space may be significant for one or several overarching reasons, but a specific element may be more or less significant than the whole for different reasons.

The methodology used in this assessment of significance is taken from definitions, requisites and guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Historic England Advice Note 12 ('Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets').

The NPPF defines significance as '*the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest*'. The phrase used within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is 'special interest'. These terms are used interchangeably.

Significance is derived from one or a combination of different interests (or values), including:

- Archaeological interest – either known or the potential to yield.
- Architectural/artistic interest – the design and aesthetics of a place, either consciously or fortuitously created.
- Historic interest – illustrating or associated with past lives or events.

Factors such as rarity, integrity and group value will further contribute to significance. Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced or is otherwise linked to – is also a key consideration.

Significance and the interests/values which contribute to this are measured against a sliding scale: whilst many elements will be significant, not all will be significant to the same degree. It is important to recognise these variations so that future change is determined proportionately to significance.

Level of Significance Meaning

Level of Significance	Meaning
High	Features, themes or sites which are nationally or internationally important, and which make an essential contribution to the unique character of a historic place.
Medium	Features, themes or sites which are regionally important (sometimes higher), and which make a substantial contribution to the unique character of a historic place.
Low	Features, themes or sites which are locally important (sometimes regionally important as a group) and which make a minor but still noteworthy contribution to the unique character of a historic place.
None	Features, themes or sites which are not important, and which neither contribute to, nor detract from the unique character of a historic place.
Detrimental	Features, themes or site which detract from significance and impede the ability to appreciate this.

SIGNIFICANCE

5.2 ROMAN FEATURES

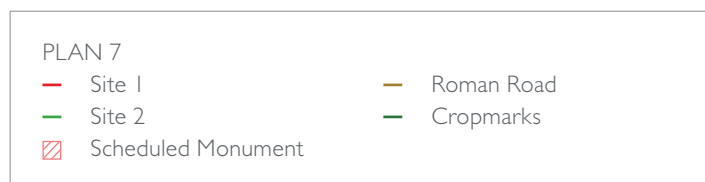
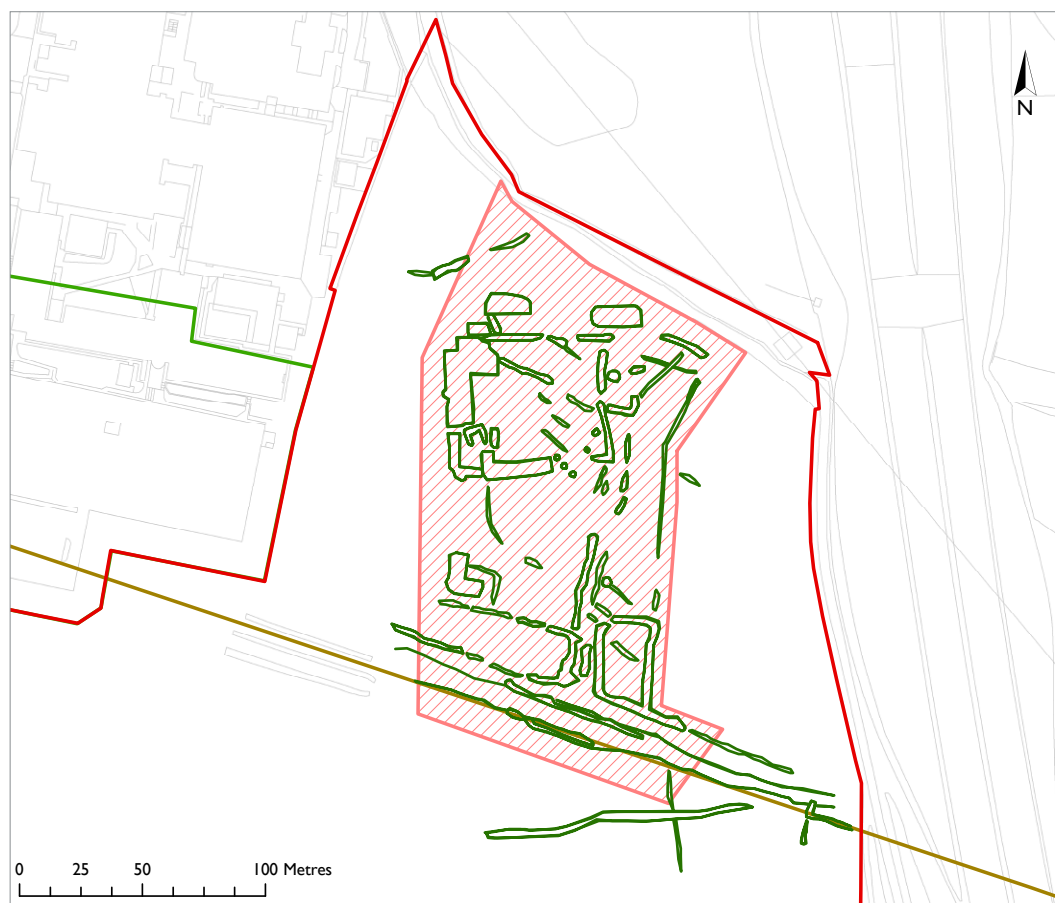
5.2.1 Roman Villa

The historical and archaeological value of the Roman villa at the north end of Site 1 is recognised in its status as a scheduled monument. Scheduling acknowledges the national importance of archaeological sites, meaning that the significance of the Roman villa is indisputably high.

To summarise the official list entry, the site is scheduled for the following reasons:

- The well-preserved state of the Roman villa complex and associated road, confirmed through evaluation works carried out in 2018.
- The potential for further information to be discovered in relation to the phasing and construction of the site, as well as the lifestyle of its occupants.
- The diversity and richness of buried deposits (as indicated by the cropmarks recorded in the HER and shown on plan 7).
- The good level of documentary research.
- The group value with unscheduled portions of the Roman road and other unscheduled villas known to have existed in the wider area.
- The potential loss of archaeological deposits and structures as a result of agricultural, landscape or construction works.

The loss of a related Roman site in relatively close proximity to the scheduled villa further heightens its significance as a surviving feature of what was a larger group of features, the integrity of which has been impacted. This includes the association with the Roman road, which would have been laid out before the villa and been a principal factor in establishing rural homesteads in this area.



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Regional study identifies that Hampshire's Roman villas are dispersed in a marginal manner: being located in relatively peripheral and isolated positions.⁰⁵ This is an indication of their role as working estates comprising buildings and associated enclosures for cultivation and husbandry. The encroachment of modern development has already diluted the isolation of the Roman villa, the site of which now reads less clearly as a remote outpost within a rural landscape.

The visual connection between the site of the Roman villa and its supporting landscape can be most clearly appreciated from the elevated plateau at the north end of the site, where the buildings were located and the views extend south/south-westwards down the declining topography. From the centre of the site looking northwards, this platform where the buildings were concentrated is not easily appreciable because of the topographical incline. However, from all vantage points across the site the key characteristic is the ruralness of the landscape; the only modern features which detract from this aesthetically are pylons and glimpses of traffic on College Road.

It is assumed that land on the south side of the Roman road would have been part of the villa estate, due to the close proximity of Littlepark/Gundymoor Woods immediately to the north which would prohibit agricultural activity. It is known from historic mapping that the western portion of the site was also wooded throughout the 19th century, although it is not clear when this planting dates from. The view directly southwards from the site of the villa is likely to be similar in character to that originally seen from the villa, including towards the barrow likewise the reverse view looking northwards from the south end of the site, the principal difference being that the structure of the villa is no longer a landmark. The composition of the view with the sloping



VIEWS

- High Integrity View
- Historic Integrity of View Unconfirmed

⁰⁵ The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology, <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/archaeology/TheAtlasofHampshiresArchaeology.pdf> (accessed October 2022).

natural landscape down to the Portsdown chalk ridge with the Solent beyond is thousands of years old, affording it both high historic interest (also stemming from the ritualistic and landscape relationships between the Roman villa site and the neolithic barrow) and aesthetic value. The integrity of the view south-westwards from the villa site and the reverse view looking north-eastwards from the western half of the site is unclear in light of historical mapping indicating woodland of an unknown date being here until the late 19th century.

5.2.2 Roman Road

The Roman road is also recognised as nationally important by virtue of the inclusion of a portion within the villa scheduling. Roman roads are particularly notable for their engineering quality and the physical endurance of their construction, which has been found to have survived well during evaluation at the site.

The distinctive configuration of the Roman road network across England and the role it played in societal, political and economic evolution during this period is highly significant. The course of the Chichester-Bitterne road can be relatively accurately projected based on physical features which have found through excavation and the characteristically straight lines in which the Romans laid their roads; however, this route had to navigate a coastal terrain with inlets and other obstacles, so does not follow a rigidly straight line.⁰⁶ The road fell out of use long before regional mapping, unlike other branches of the Roman road network such as the branch between Chichester and London which is still followed by modern highways. Historic mapping indicates that a footpath followed the course of the Roman road into the 19th century.

⁰⁶ The Roman Route to Bitterne, <https://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirstudies/digital/1960s/vol25/Johnston%26Reed.pdf> (accessed October 2022).

5.3 THE SITE AS THE SETTING OF SURROUNDING HERITAGE ASSETS

5.3.1 Bevis's Grave – Long Barrow and Early Medieval Cemetery

Long barrows are funerary monuments created by neolithic farming communities, the earliest to cultivate the landscape. All long barrows are considered to be highly significant and therefore nationally important.⁰⁷ There is a particularly dense concentration of long barrows in Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset. The list entry for Bevis's Grave acknowledges a 2m buffer around the archaeological features in the scheduling boundary; however, the setting in which the wider historical context of the long barrow can be appreciated is the natural landscape which its community would have cultivated through their early farming practices. Much of this context has been lost following 6,000 years of change, particularly post-medieval development, but the rural landscape immediately north of the barrow still provides some context that helps to appreciate its historic interest. as a funerary landscape and the influence of this early settlement on the establishment of subsequent communities within the area during later phases in history, including the Roman villa which had a clear line of sight towards the earthwork. The influence of the barrow on later settlements is evident in the presence of overlaying Saxon burials at the same site.

5.3.2 The Towers (Belmont Castle Care Home)

The Towers is a Grade II listed building dating from the early 19th century and distinctively designed in the style of a Tudor castle; it has medium significance. It is a prominent landmark within the streetscape of Portsdown Hill Road approximately 300m to the south of the site. It is recorded in early Ordnance Surveys as a high-status property called Belmont Castle on the outskirts of

⁰⁷ Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle – official list entry, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012831?section=official-list-entry> (accessed October 2022).

Bedhampton. It had a generous accompanying plot, the boundaries of which have changed slightly but not radically. The open landscape on the west and north sides of the listed building survive largely as when it was originally constructed although a band of trees providing screening across the north side of the building is evident in the later 19th century, indicating that its principal outlook has always been focussed southwards with little connection to the wider landscape other than its geographical proximity.

5.3.3 Fort Purbrook

Fort Purbrook is a scheduled monument (list entry number 1011842), the centre of which is approximately 1km from the south-westernmost corner of the site. There are no further details regarding the reason for its scheduling in the list entry; however, the fact that it is scheduled recognises its national importance and therefore high significance. The site also contains two Grade II* listed buildings (list entry numbers 1092134 and 1387127); such designation recognises '*particularly important buildings of more than special interest*'.⁰⁸ Farlington Redoubt is a non-designated feature documented in the HER as an associated feature of the fort and which survives as an earthwork (MonID 23262).

The site was built by 1870 as one of four forts utilising the naturally defensive chalk ridge along Portsdown Hill to encircle Portsmouth in response to perceptions of a French naval threat to the docks. It is especially notable for the integrity of the structure and associated spaces, including a tunnel which extends eastwards along the ridge. The fort is not visually prominent as a result of its structure being cut into the geology of the ridge as a means of fortification but was intended to act defensively in all directions. The wider landscape to the north and east fall within its field of fire, this being the distance that was within range of the fort's arsenal. This open space around

⁰⁸ Historic England, https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/#:~:text=Grade%20II*%20buildings%20are%20particularly.listing%20for%20a%20home%20owner (accessed October 2022).

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the fort emphasises its historic formidableness; however, this has become weakened as a result of the intervening planting that now screens the fort from the wider landscape.

5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

The finds made across the site and within its wider context clearly indicate high archaeological potential, particularly in relation to Roman activity at the north end of the site and potentially in relation to neolithic activity at the south end of the site (as supported by the presence of two scheduled monuments dating from these periods, respectively). Finds associated with either of these sites are likely to be of equally high significance and further enhance our understanding of the area's historic landscape, in turn contributing to the national narrative concerning neolithic and Roman Britain. The proximity of Iron Age settlement to the south-east also indicates potential for further finds from this period of activity and also emphasises the potential for prehistoric activity across the wider landscape. The general proximity to the coast and naturally defensive ridgeline of Portsdown Hill are other factors which have the potential to increase archaeological potential.

In particular, there is potential for clues below ground that could explain how the landscape associated with the Roman villa was enclosed and used, as well as whether the western area documented as being woodland in historic maps post-dated earlier agricultural use. The integrity of the Roman road is understood relatively well, but there is still potential to make further finds in relation to its use as a regional thoroughfare.

5.5 PREVIOUS IMPACTS

The development of HSDC campus in the 1970s would have necessitated extensive ground work as part of the construction of the college buildings, as well as the hard landscape of the car park area on its south side. The depths of the ground work will vary across the site but it is highly likely that the section of Roman road and other potential archaeological features have been substantially truncated as a result. Other localised impacts are the installation of fence posts and possibly also root growth, although the impact of either factor is reduced compared to the extent of 20th-century ground work carried out in Site 2. There may also be tree throws in the western half of Site 1 where historic mapping indicates woodland of an unknown date was cleared in the 19th century.

SECTION 6.0

CAPACITY FOR CHANGE & MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Different areas, spaces or features within the historic environment are able to accommodate different degrees of change.

Interventions could be practical, i.e. intended to improve the usability of the site, or enhancing, i.e. to further reveal or emphasise the significance to the site. It is generally accepted by all parties involved in the management of the historic environment that these sites survive because they have adapted to the changes made by successive generations.

However, archaeological sites – especially those which are scheduled – are considerably less adaptable to change. There is a presumption that such sites '*will be handed on to future generations in much the same state that we have found them*'.⁰⁹ Excavation is inherently destructive and dismantles the material context that has formed around archaeological sites and forms their physical protection. Because archaeological sites typically survive below ground with little or no surface evidence, maintaining the integrity of their wider setting is also an important means of preserving their significance and the ability to appreciate this without the physical resource being visible.

6.2 VULNERABILITIES

The development of the site in principle has the potential to cause the following impacts:

- Threaten the physical integrity of the scheduled Roman villa monument and section of road, ranging in scale from complete destruction to surface damage as a result of shallow ground work.
- Threaten the physical integrity of as-yet unknown below-ground archaeology from all periods, but especially features relating to Roman activity and the additional information they may be present that adds enhances the significance of the scheduled monument.
- Compromise the rural setting of the scheduled Roman villa site.
- Compromise the rural setting and funerary associations of the scheduled neolithic long barrow.
- Compromise the visual backdrop of the listed Belmont Caste Care Home.
- Compromise the integrity of the defensible clearing behind the scheduled/listed 19th-century fort.
- Detract from the aesthetic quality of the views southwards and obscure their historic interest (including the visibility between the villa and barrow).

⁰⁹ Historic England, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/> (accessed October 2022).

CAPACITY FOR CHANGE & MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

6.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following measures could be incorporated into development proposals in order to prevent harm to the identified heritage assets and their significance in the first instance, or to reduce unavoidable harm to the lowest possible level. In the case of the latter scenario, a justification of public benefit will be required, as per the NPPF.

6.3.1 Application Requirements

Information which should be provided with any application for development in order to understand heritage and archaeological impacts and mitigations:

- Proposed site sections to demonstrate the impact of new built massing on the quality of the views, especially from the north end of the site
- Accurate visual representations/verified views, particularly from key vantage points such as the northernmost plateau
- Landscape and visual impact assessment, the development of which should inform the selection of verified view points.
- The results of non-invasive geophysical survey
- Archaeological desk-based assessment
- A proposed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
- Statement of heritage significance

6.3.2 Archaeological Mitigations:

- Conduct non-invasive geophysical surveys of the entire site in order to locate areas of potential archaeological interest, as per a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be approved by the County Archaeologist. This should also seek to identify the phasing of the woodland known to be present in the western half of the site until the late 19th century as this may affect archaeological potential. For fullness, this should also include as much of Site 2 as possible, but it is acknowledged that the previous development on this site is likely to have already considerably truncated the archaeological resource in this area.
 - Thereafter, agree a revised WSI to carry out targeted archaeological evaluation to determine the nature and significance of any suspected archaeology.
 - Finally, agree a detailed WSI in response to a watching brief condition during works on site. Depending on the results of the non-invasive survey and trial excavation, this could require suitable provision for preservation by record or preservation in situ.
 - Prohibit all groundwork of any depth from taking place on the site of the scheduled Roman villa, unless in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Historic England, and to be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological practice.
- Incorporate secure by design measures to protect the scheduled monument from accidental or deliberate damage. Due consideration will also need to be given where any new planting or postholes are proposed as a means of achieving this or as part of a landscape strategy.
 - All investigations and assessment should be carried out in line with the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and best practice guidance provided by Historic England.
 - All information supplied should reference the correct boundary for the Roman villa scheduled monument (i.e. as revised in March 2019).

CAPACITY FOR CHANGE & MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

6.3.3 Mitigations in Relation to Setting Impacts:

- A Set out the masterplan so that a generous open corridor southwards is retained, both visually and in terms of a rural landscape character. This will help maintain the integrity of the historic views southwards from the villa plateau, which have been appreciable for millennia for rituals, defensive purposes and aesthetic enjoyment, and which continue to link two significant scheduled monuments.
- B Position all new built massing on Site 1 to the south of the Roman road and at a suitable distance down the incline so that the outlook from the highest level (i.e. villa plateau) has clear sight over the roofline of the new development. Due consideration will be needed to soften any hard urban edges parallel to the Roman road.
- C Maintain or increase vegetation screening between the site and the listed buildings to the south and south-west.
- D The sense of openness within the wider setting of Fort Purbrook should be maintained, potentially by means of reduced development density in the south-west corner of the site.
- E Retain the planted boundary around Site 2 so that any development here continues to be screened from the open landscape which makes an important contribution to the setting of the Roman villa and road. The massing of any new built development will also need to take into consideration the potential to impact the setting of the Roman villa and road as a result of its visibility and effect on the landscape character.



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APPENDIX A

ROMAN VILLA AND SECTION OF ROMAN ROAD SOUTH-WEST OF LITTLEPARK WOOD – OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument
List Entry Number: 1001859
Date first listed: 06-Mar-1963
Date of most recent amendment: 26-Mar-2019
Statutory Address 1: Nr South Downs College, Crookhorn, Havant, Hampshire, PO7 8AA
County: Hampshire
District: Havant (District Authority)
Parish: Non Civil Parish
National Grid Reference: SU6917907192

Summary

A Roman villa estate containing associated buildings, enclosures and track way and a portion of the Chichester (Noviomagus) to Bitterne (Clausentum) road.

Reasons for Designation

The Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood, Campdown is scheduled for the following principal reasons:

Survival:

* this is an important and well-preserved Roman villa complex and associated Roman road which, as the 2018 evaluation works have confirmed, survives in the form of substantial archaeological remains beneath the present ground surface and is largely unexcavated. A portion of the road also survives as slight earthworks and buried archaeological remains in the form of a metalled surface and associated roadside ditches.

Potential:

* previous limited archaeological investigations, the geophysical survey coupled with the recent evaluation have demonstrated the preservation of the remains which will provide further valuable information about the road and the villa's phases and methods

of construction and the lifestyles of its inhabitants. The presence of potential pre-Roman remains offers the opportunity to study the continuity of settlement in this location and enhances the significance of the monument.

Diversity:

* the site retains a diverse range of features such as the remains of the main villa building, ancillary structures, enclosures, a portion of the Chichester to Bitterne road and indications of rich buried deposits.

Documentation:

* the 2018 evaluation, the geophysical survey, previous excavation and subsequent analyses have secured a good level of archaeological documentation.

Group value:

* the road holds a group value with the unscheduled but known surviving portions of this route. The villa complex has a group value with other unscheduled villas known to exist in the area.

Vulnerability:

* as has been demonstrated with regard to the road, both on site and at the neighbouring college, deep ploughing has the potential to damage or destroy these features. Landscaping and construction activities associated with any potential redevelopment of the land would also cause serious truncation and loss to archaeological structures and deposits.

History

Romano-British villas were extensive rural estates at the focus of which were groups of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings. The term 'villa' is now commonly used to describe either the estate or the buildings themselves. The buildings usually include a well-appointed dwelling house. Most of

the houses were partly or wholly stone-built, many with a timber-framed superstructure on masonry footings. Roofs were generally tiled and the house could feature tiled or mosaic floors, underfloor heating, wall plaster, glazed windows and cellars. Many had integral or separate suites of heated baths. The house was usually accompanied by a range of buildings providing accommodation for farm labourers, workshops and storage for agricultural produce. They were arranged around or alongside a courtyard and were surrounded by a complex of paddocks, pens, yards and features such as vegetable plots, granaries, threshing floors, wells and hearths, all approached by tracks leading from the surrounding fields.

Villa buildings were constructed throughout the period of Roman occupation, from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. They are usually complex structures occupied over several hundred years and continually remodelled to fit changing circumstances. They could serve a wide variety of uses alongside agricultural activities, including administrative, recreational and craft activities, and this is reflected in the considerable diversity in their plan. Roman villas provide a valuable index of the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised, as well as indicating the sources of inspiration behind changes of taste and custom. In addition, they serve to illustrate the agrarian and economic history of the Roman province, allowing comparisons over wide areas both within and beyond Britain. As a very diverse and often long-lived type of monument, a significant proportion of the known population are identified as nationally important.

Roman roads were engineered routes designed to be used by wheeled vehicles and to facilitate rapid communication across the empire using messengers on horseback. The earliest roads were built by the army as part of the campaign of conquest between 43 and 81 AD, but the construction of later roads was mainly prompted by civil administration. The construction of Roman roads

ROMAN VILLA AND SECTION OF ROMAN ROAD SOUTH-WEST OF LITTLEPARK WOOD – OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

varied according to ground conditions, availability of materials and the level of traffic that was expected. Most (but not all) were formed from a raised earthen embankment known as an agger formed from material derived from flanking drainage ditches. The agger was then metalled, typically with a covering of larger stones with an upper layer of cobbles or gravel to create a compacted, free-draining road surface. Nationally the average width of the metalled surface was about 6.5m with a depth of 0.5m, but there is considerable variation. Some Roman roads feature kerb stones or a central rib of larger stones, some have one or more ditches or have additional side ditches, some just have a metalled surface without an agger. Roman roads frequently became the focus of settlement, industry and burials. Although their maintenance was generally neglected after the Roman withdrawal in the 5th century, their use persisted so that the courses of many are still used by the modern road network.

The site was partially excavated by George Smith and Lt Col. J H Cooke (a local antiquarian) between January 1st and April 24th 1926, after Mr Smith had discovered wall footings the previous year with Mr G. Gauntlett. Although his work was never published, his notebook recording the findings of the excavation survived. This notebook presents a day by day account of discoveries and observations during the dig (which was undertaken without any regard to stratification) and forms the basis of an assessment of the site undertaken by G Soffe in 1973. Soffe's assessment was subsequently utilised for a PhD thesis by Jonathan Dicks examining the economic and social status of Romano-British rural villas in southern England (Dicks 2011). The results of these analyses suggests two main phases of activity for the villa, with a structure of about 150-200 AD superseded and overlaid by a new building around the mid-3rd century AD, with a final demolition date of mid-to late 4th century. An associated midden pit was also excavated and the south-western part of the multi-roomed building was found to contain a hypocaust and associated furnace.

A villa and associated tilery were excavated at nearby Crookhorn (SU 6865 0738) between 1974 and 1975 by G. Soffe. The site comprised a long aisled barn which was probably a workshop and home for workers and, along with the tilery, has been dated to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Dicks posits that the close proximity of this site south of Littlepark Wood suggests that the owner of both resided in the latter and acted as a ballif to those occupying and operating the tilery at Crookhorn. It is possible that the poor quality of agricultural land may have encouraged the villa owner to diversify into tile production and manufacture. Indeed rural industrial sites were not uncommon as can be testified by large pottery manufacturing sites such as Alice Holt, New Forest and Rowlands Castle, and it follows that any industrial site would have held some form of hierarchical structure to the workforce. This is somewhat substantiated by the size and range of buildings and associated enclosures evident from the geophysical survey, and by the amount of fine wares recovered from the 1926 excavations when compared to those recovered at neighbouring sites, such as Crookhorn. It has also been proposed that this site's close physical relationship to the Langstone villa suggests it may have been supplying product for export and its location along the major Roman road could have been key to this (Dicks 2007).

A significant number of magnetic anomalies were recorded over the course of the geophysical survey undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Beaverstock 2016). The majority of these relate to the Roman villa in the northern part of the field and comprise field boundaries, buried pits, five to six buildings, enclosures of varying sizes (including a probably courtyard or service yard) and a track way that leads to the main road.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC in September to November 2018 (Mawson 2019) demonstrated the survival of the villa complex and varying elements of the Chichester to Bitterne road. It also revealed previously unknown components

to the site, such as the area of burning to the east of the service yard area, an additional building flanking the track way that leads from the main road to the yard area, further structural elements across the complex, and, potentially, an entrance gate way at the road. Several weaker anomalies were observed in the survey, apparently representing enclosures orientated at odds to the structures and enclosures of the villa compound (NW-SE) and could possibly represent the remains of earlier Iron Age/Romano-British activity, although the archaeological evaluation did not locate these. Residual pottery sherds dated to the Mid to Late Iron Age were recovered from early Roman contexts in and around the villa complex, during the 2018 evaluation. Further features and artefacts from this period have been observed at a number of locations within the vicinity of the site including several late Iron Age pottery sherds in an evaluation at Camp Hill and an evaluation and excavation in 2013-14 to the east of the site which found the remains of a small early Iron Age settlement (including two roundhouses, a number of pits, postholes, fence lines and ditches). Pits of this period were also observed during the construction of the A3(M) and South Downs College (McManus-Fry 2016) which lie immediately to the east and the west of the site.

The Roman road traverses the site in a north-west to south-east alignment and lies about 100m to the south of the main part of the villa compound. It forms part of the Chichester (Noviomagus) to Bitterne (Clausentum) road, listed as Route 421 in Margary. The route in its entirety stretched for 27½ miles and is, in part, visible as light earthworks in the fields south of Littlepark Wood. It has been suggested that this was one of the points of high ground from which the Roman surveyors laid out the road on its route from Havant to Wickham (Margary 1967). The agger is described in this area as ranging between 7.30m to 8.20m. With the main network having been constructed between 43 and 81 AD, it is likely that this represents an earlier work along with many of the south port extension routes. The make-up of the road was first observed by

ROMAN VILLA AND SECTION OF ROMAN ROAD SOUTH-WEST OF LITTLEPARK WOOD – OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group in 1974 when a pipe trench was cut through the course of the road. The metalling was comprised of pebbles on a clay bed and it was recorded as measuring 11m in width with a slight ditch along the northern edge (HANTS HER 39768). In 2004-5 a stretch of the road located to the west in the grounds of the South Downs College was observed during a watching brief and subsequent evaluation undertaken by Southern Archaeological Services (HANTS HER 56908; 56242) and comprised of concentrated flint and tile pressed into natural sandy clay with evidence of substantial truncation from modern deep ploughing activity. Within the subject site itself, a broad strip of weak positive readings were obtained by the geophysical survey undertaken by TVAS (Beaverstock 2016). This clearly shows the north-west to south-east aligned buried remains of the Roman road, a section of which appears to be bordered by stronger linear features to the north and south, indicating the presence of surviving roadside ditches. The 2018 archaeological evaluation showed that the road survives predominately well, with greater areas of truncation occurring towards the west of the site. Archaeologically the road survives as various combinations of a metalled surface with road side ditches, metalled surface with an absence of ditches or the ditches alone.

Although the site is currently utilised only for grazing purposes, it has a long history as farmland going back several generations. The original scheduling notes indicate that it had been ploughed in the past.

Details

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS The monument includes a Roman villa complex and associated section of the Chichester to Bittene Roman road (Route 421 in Margary) centred at SU 69179 07186 on land at approximately 50m AOD bounded by South Downs College to the west, Scratchface Lane to the north and the M3 to the east.

DESCRIPTION The plan of the villa compound is largely derived from the geophysical survey and supporting evidence from the 2018 archaeological evaluation, with only one of the buildings having been subject of an antiquarian excavation in 1926. From these it is possible to discern that the complex comprises at least six or possibly seven masonry structures that represent the main villa building and ancillary structures, workshops, barns and possibly even a bath house or shrine. The northernmost buildings (1) and (2) appear to lie outside the core compound and measure approximately 18.25m (east-west) by 8.35m (north-south) and 20.80m (east-west) by 8.50m (north-south). To the south-west of the former, a small apparently separate structure (3) measuring 9.30m (east-west) by 5.15m (north-south) is also perceptible. The 2018 archaeological evaluation encountered further flint wall foundations, and a surface deposit, to the east and to the south of building (1) at around 49.17m OD and 48.54m OD respectively. Within the north-western corner of the central villa enclosure lays the largest structure (4), L-shaped in plan and stretching over half the length of the western boundary. It measures a maximum of about 35.80m (north-south) and 21.70m (east-west). To the south of the central compound is a smaller L-shaped building (5) measuring 28.90m (east-west) by 11.65m (north-south) although further features identified by geophysics immediately to the north and west indicate that it may extend to the south-west corner and join with the larger structure (4).

The courtyard/service yard area itself, bounded by buildings to the east and south and linear features (comprising a mixture of walls, fence lines or enclosure ditches) to the north and west, measures approximately 50.40m (north-south) by 62.70m (east-west). There are indications of an entrance towards the centre of the eastern boundary. Evidence of burning activity within the courtyard/service yard was identified during the 2018 evaluation. This comprises of two distinct dark spreads containing ceramic building material (CBM) fragments and charcoal at around 49.80m OD. This is

in turn cut by a deposit which may have formed a clay lining. Additionally, a wall (with buttress) composed of flint drystone is located towards the south-eastern corner of the yard area at 49.81m OD. Further east, a second foundation is also present at 49.72m OD, along with a ditch and surface make up representing either the yard, a path or track way. Two further potential flint foundations are located to outside the south-eastern corner of the yard at 50.24m OD and 50.46m OD. The track way, located at the western end of the yard and represented on the geophysical survey as a pair of parallel linear features, runs almost north-south leading northwards from the road towards the villa, measuring around 120m in total. South of the enclosed yard, flanking the western side of the track way the archaeological evaluation identified a further building (6), in the form of a loose flint wall foundation composed of flint nodules set in a dark brown-grey clayey sandy silt matrix, partially robbed. The foundation, located at 51.12m OD, features a sandstone threshold positioned at a right angle. To the south of the building a series of linear features appear to form a rectangular enclosure to the west of the track way and immediately north of the road. This measures 20m east-west by 33m north-south and comprises ditches with adjacent post holes indicating a fence line. To the west of the enclosure is a small masonry structure. Like those within the yard to the north, this building (7) also appears to form an L-shape measuring 12.40m (east-west) by 16.35m (north-south). The walls, seen in the evaluation between 52.92m OD and 53.64m OD, comprised flint nodules and CBM and were flanked by a demolition layer. Another rectangular enclosure is apparent to the east of the track way. Archaeological investigations have revealed the presence of a masonry structure positioned at 50.41m OD between the two enclosures where the track way meets the Chichester to Bittene road, which may represent a formal entrance with gate house or simply a walled entrance. The eastern limit of the villa complex is delineated by a generally north-south orientated ditch, turning north-east at the northern end.

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Some 4m to the south of the villa complex, a broad strip of weak positive geophysical readings aligned west-north-west to east-south-east represents the surviving buried remains of the road. A section of this is bordered by features representing the roadside ditches, stretching for approximately 60m on the northern side and 38.15m on the south. The road survives to varying degrees along its length comprising various combinations of a metalled surface with road side ditches close to the entrance to the villa complex, the metalled surface with an absence of ditches to the east and to the west only the ditches appear to remain. The metalled surface survives between 44.37m OD and 45.39m OD towards the east and 47.90m OD and 48.91m OD closer to the entrance to the villa complex. The ditches have been observed at heights of 42.68-93m OD to the east of the entrance and 50.12-51.61m OD towards the west. The road also survives partially above ground in the form of light earthworks to the western edge of the site, where it meets the south-eastern corner of land occupied by the South Downs College. The earthworks, where perceptible, extend approximately 60m (north-west to south-east) with the agger measuring around 12-16m in width.

The excavations undertaken by Smith and Cooke appeared to relate to building (4) and revealed at least two phases of activity (Dicks 2011). The first period has been dated to about 150-200 AD, on the basis of samian pottery recovered from an associated midden. There was little evidence of the construction of this phase of the villa as its remains comprised solely of foundations of mortared flint set into chalk blocks. The second phase consisted of a series of rooms connected by a portico facing south, looking out over Langstone Harbour. The foundations comprised mortared flints with the presence of tegulae and imbrices suggesting a tiled roof adorned the building. Painted wall plaster was recovered from the excavations indicating that the walls were decorated and one room contained a tessellated floor. There was some evidence of a hypocaust to provide under floor heating. Coins of

Tetricus (271-4 AD) and Claudius II (268-70 AD) recovered from associated middens suggest a mid-third century AD construction date for the second period villa. A notable amount of the pottery recovered from the excavation comprised of fine samian wares, with a broad range of forms from simple cups to hemispherical bowls with at least two different types of mortaria. This suggests that the occupants in the early second to mid third centuries could afford imported, high status pottery. A lack of Romano-British fine wares dating from the middle fourth century could signify a decline in affluence for the occupants at this time and indicates a final demolition of mid-late fourth century. The 2018 archaeological evaluation confirmed multi-phases of activity, with a majority of the pottery recovered dating to the 3rd century AD. The volume of mosaic tesserae, floor tiles and imbrex roof tiles suggest substantial and wealthy structures were present within the complex, with some indication for the presence of a bath house.

EXTENT OF SCHEDULING The scheduling boundary around the Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood, Campdown includes a 5m margin for the support and protection of the monument and incorporates land between the core features of the villa compound and a sample section of road where buried archaeological deposits associated with the site are known to be preserved. The boundary of the monument respects the limit of villa, its associated features and the road as shown in the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

EXCLUSIONS All modern fences, fence posts and telegraph poles are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath them is included.

Sources

Books and journals

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Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
23264	Monument	Pit	Pit (800 BC-42 AD)		469320	107180
23270	Findspot	Roman Bronze Coin	(1) A roman bronze coin of Claudius was found in the spoil from a pipeline trench dug in 1965.		468380	106310
23282	Findspot	Iron Age Pottery	(1) Numerous iron age body sherds were found at this location in 1975. The sherds are now in Portsmouth City Museum Acc. No 75/22.		468900	106400
23328	Monument	Roman Road, Purbrook	Road (43 AD-409 AD)		469000	107150
31438	Monument	Belmont Park	1) Site of Lodge		469300	106600
23176	Monument	Field System	Field system (800 BC-42 AD)		468180	106250
23240	Findspot	Burnt Flint Scatter	(1) A scatter of burnt flints found during field walking. Prehistoric?		469400	108200
23245	Monument	Littlepark Wood Roman Villa	Villa (43 AD-409 AD)	Scheduled Ancient Monument	469150	107260
33708	Findspot	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	1) One sherd of coarse, very sandy pottery (possibly Roman). Trench 46.		469170	106780
33710	Findspot	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	1) Struck flint, cores and debitage.		469170	106780
33712	Findspot	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	1) Seven (probably) late Iron Age sherds were found. They were black with much medium to large flint grit; three conjoin to form part of a simple base. Trench 43.		469170	106780
38682	Monument	Roman Road Associated With A Villa	1) A possible Roman road running roughly east-west parallel with the southern field boundary in the direction of the villa (SU60NE 30). It may be the villa service road.		469200	107200
41695	Monument	Underground Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post	Underground Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post.		468500	106500

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
17272	Monument	Possible Enclosure	Possible earthwork enclosure sited here. (? modern) Roman pottery (SU60NE1) from here also. (1955) 2) Earthworks show as small enclosures of recent appearance on air photograph.		468710	106870
31436	Parks And Gardens	Belmont Park	1) Belmont Park 2) Parkland, Icehouse and an area known as 'The Avenue' (no further information)ca		469300	106600
31437	Monument	Belmont Park	Site of Icehouse		469300	106600
31450	Monument	South Down College	1) One post hole, possibly two, excavated prior to development at South Down College No dating evidence		469000	107300
65908	Monument	Land At Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton	An inconclusive magnetometer survey prior to development revealed only a modern farm track and no archaeological signatures. This was followed up by trial trenchin, and most recently, an archaeological excavation.		469490	106882
33709	Findspot	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	1) Brick fragments or possibly tiles found in several of the trenches in this evaluation.		469170	106780
33711	Findspot	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	1) A later neolithic flint axe fragment. Trench 45.		469170	106780
23182	Monument	Bevis'S Grave Long Barrow And Early Medieval Cemetery	A Neolithic long barrow lying east to west, with a Saxon graveyard around it.	Scheduled Ancient Monument	469230	106420
23259	Findspot	Tranchet Axe	(1) A mesolithic tranchet axe was recovered from a pipeline trench cut through this area.		468800	107100
23271	Monument	Iron Age Pit And Ditch	Iron age pit and ditch cut by a pipeline trench in 1969.		468300	106500
23263	Monument	Holloway	(1) A medieval hollow way is visible running from Purbrook Heath to Stockheath Common and forming the southern boundary of the forest of Bere. At the motorway crossing point it is well preserved as 2 ditches and 3 banks.		469380	107200

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
23276	Monument	Fort Purbrook, Portsdown Artillery fort (1801 AD-1900 AD)		Scheduled Ancient Monument	467838	106448
23280	Findspot	Early Bronze Age Pottery	(I) Six sherds of early-middle bronze age pottery were found during the excavation of soil to make reservoir filter beds south of Farlington Redoubt. The finds are now with Portsmouth City Museum Acc No. 993/1979.		468500	106200
23283	Findspot	Burnt Flint Pot Boilers	(I) Burnt flint 'pot boilers' were found in this area as well as iron age pottery (A), oyster shells (C) and 2 beads.		468900	106400
23284	Findspot	Iron Age Pottery And Oyster Shells	(I) Oyster shells were found along with iron age pottery (A) and pot boilers (B) in 1975.		468900	106400
23298	Monument	Site Of Romano-British Aisled Villa	Aisled building (43 AD-409 AD)		468650	107370
23289	Monument	Post Medieval Field Drains	Parallel lines of chalk lumps laid into the subsoil were revealed during soil stripping for the construction of the M3. The lines are approx. 3-4m apart and run south east - north west. They are probably post medieval field drains.		469450	106720
23306	Monument	Site Of Roman Tile Kiln, Crookhorn	A Roman tile kiln and two areas of tile wasters were excavated in 1974.		468650	107440
23323	Monument	Roman Pit	A gas pipeline trench sectioned a roman pit at this location in 1965.		468470	106310
23356	Findspot	Neolithic Polished Axe Findspot	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).		470130	107170
23368	Monument	Possible Site Of Saxon Church	Traces of a curvilinear churchyard boundary suggest that this may be the site of a possible Saxon church referred to in the Domesday Book.		470250	106410
35324	Monument	Rectilinear Features, Farlington	Area of short rectilinear features		469000	106400

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
38756	Monument	Camp Down	1) Site of Admiralty Semaphore on Camp Down, Portsdown.		468900	106400
50290	Monument	Crookhorn Surgery	A watching brief revealed no features of archaeological significance. Historical research has revealed the area was one of dispersed settlement and was heavily wooded until the 20th century.		468560	107470
50022	Monument	Ditches	A watching brief in advance of building work revealed two undated ditches, one a possible Medieval/Post Medieval boundary ditch.		469100	107370
23285	Findspot	White Ceramic Beads	(1) Two white, possibly ceramic beads, were found with iron age pottery (A) and burnt flint (B) in 1975. The finds are in Portsmouth City Museum.		468900	106400
23397	Monument	Site Of Possible Roman Villa, Roman Way	Roman pottery and tile scatter, possibly representing the site of a Roman villa.		470060	106896
23310	Monument	Medieval Settlement	(1) During the levelling of an area immediately south of Scratchface Lane a number of medieval settlement features were unearthed. This included part of a house platform with 2 flint-packed postholes on its eastern edge.		468600	107500
23315	Monument	Rescue Excavations At Crookhorn Farm School	(1) Rescue excavations at the north-east corner of the Crookhorn Farm School site produced the remains of a truncated ditch running roughly south-west. The ditch was 2.5m wide and was visible for at least 57m.		468730	107550
23257	Findspot	Palaeolithic Axe From Havant	A palaeolithic hand axe		467900	107500
23262	Monument	Site Of Farlington Redoubt	A small earthwork standing east of Fort Purbrook		468600	106400
23261	Findspot	Site Of Roman Activity	Evidence of roman activity was found during topsoil removal north of Scratchface Lane but south of the small stream. A thin grey sandy layer containing tile rubble and roman pottery (A) was observed.		469258	107270

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
23267	Monument	Prehistoric Pit	(I) A pit was sectioned by a mechanical digger during pipe-laying in 1965. It was at least 5ft (1.5m) in diameter and was backfilled shortly after digging with chalk debris and many flints. Iron age pottery sherds (B), faunal remains (C) and a flint hammer		468380	106310
23287	Findspot	Bronze Age Flint Scrapers And Pottery	Four flint scrapers and three sherds of bronze age pottery were found approx 10cm into the subsoil during excavations in advance of motorway building. The finds are in Portsmouth City Museum Acc No. 274/1979.		469420	106730
35425	Monument	Watching Brief, Bedhampton	(I) 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.		470200	106600
32452	Monument	Bidbury Mead Bedhampton	I. 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"		470290	106660
26732	Monument	Defensive Ditch Associated With Fort Purbrook	Excavations to examine a group of 3 tumuli on historic mapping found a defensive ditch associated with Fort Purbrook but no evidence of the tumuli.		468100	106500
26735	Monument	Iron Age Pit	When topsoil was stripped prior to the building of the South Downs College very little archaeological evidence was revealed. One pit was exposed but rapidly destroyed. A single piece of pottery was retrieved.		468970	107310
38655	Monument	Bidbury Mead Nursery	I) An archaeological watching brief was carried out but no features of archaeological significance were observed.		470200	106700
38678	Monument	South Down College	I) 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.		468900	107300
33704	Monument	Negative Result Evaluation	No archaeological finds or features were discovered in the sample trenches (see plan in report).		468800	107390
33705	Monument	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	I) Archaeological evaluation of the site yielded an unretouched flint blade discovered by sieving. Possibility of a small mesolithic site utilising the fresh water source.		469170	106780

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
39298	NamedPlace	Bedhampton	First documented in AD 1086 as BETAMETONE (Dwellers by place where beet grows).		470200	106400
39768	Monument	Roman Road Route 421	A pipe-trench cut through the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne (Route 421) at Scratchface Lane, 60m north of the line indicated by the Ordnance Survey.		469000	107200
37738	Monument	Ww li Aa Battery, Purbrook	AA Battery containing four 3.7"(S) guns		468600	107000
56908	Monument	Possible Remains Of A Roman Road, South Downs College	Possible remains of a Roman Road, South Downs College. The watching brief uncovered an area with a concentration of flints and tiles pressed into the natural sandy clay, interpreted as the remnants of a Roman Road. The course of the road was not clearly		468930	107160
56915	Monument	South Downs College	Negative evidence from an archaeological watching brief		469060	107250
54304	Monument	Negative Evidence At South Downs College	A watching brief was carried out in January 2003 and on 12th August 2003.		469069	107267
56240	Monument	Negative Watching Brief, South Downs College	Watching Brief only observed disturbed ground.		468893	107231
56241	Monument	Negative Watching Brief, South Downs College	Watching Brief only observed disturbed ground.		469081	107368
56242	Monument	Possible Remains Of Roman Road, South Downs College	Two trenches exposed flints pressed into the natural suggesting that the Roman Road had been severely truncated		468929	107169
57402	Monument	Possible Medieval Ditch, South Downs College	A possible Medieval ditch found during a watching brief at South Downs college. A possible continuation of this ditch was noted by a subsequent watching brief (Monuid 60048).		468975	107458
57574	Findspot	Struck Flint Findspot	Two struck flint flakes found in the garden of 52, Roman Way.		470060	106900
57575	Findspot	Mesolithic Burin Findspot	A Mesolithic burin found in the garden of 8, Queen Anne's Drive.		470160	106810

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
57116	Monument	Land At College Road, Campdown, Purbrook, Havant	A watching brief carried out at Campdown in Havant		469160	107150
52007	Parks And Gardens	Belmont House	Park to a house built c1735 on a greenfield site by the Rt Hon William Talbot. Site now developed.		470101	106716
52010	Parks And Gardens	Oaklands Rc School	The Georgian house stands facing south over a sunken garden, first identified on the tithe map of 1842, as does the boundary hedge on the southern boundary of the estate. This hedge contains several immense oak trees. Remnants of the wall surrounding the		468951	108151
52040	Parks And Gardens	Sandy Dell	Originally the site was part of the Forest of Bere. In the late C18 it was incorporated into the grounds of the 1st Purbrook Park House. It is now a small sliver of Borough owned green space amongst suburban housing with a small, partly culverted stream		467931	107404
52071	Parks And Gardens	Manor House, Bedhampton	Garden		470237	106475
52072	Parks And Gardens	The Elms	Garden		470053	106363
52073	Parks And Gardens	Belmont Castle	Three acres of gardens remain with some mature trees including yew, 9 beech trees and large pine and remains of orchard. Pavilion and gatepiers. Garden re-landscaped 10-12 years ago. Now the house is a residential home for the elderly.		469396	106379
52074	Parks And Gardens	The Rectory, Bedhampton	Garden		470270	106383
60048	Monument	Watching Brief At North West Building 2, South Downs College	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at this site in September 2008. The only feature recorded was a single undated ditch which was situated in the NW part of the site. It was felt that this ditch was the continuation of a previously recorded		468960	107470

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
60050	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation On Land Near Leigh Park, Havant	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at this site in advance of proposed hydrocarbon extraction. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were noted by this work.		469400	108100
65812	Monument	Site Of Medieval Manor Belmont	OfThe site of the Medieval manor of Belmont c14		470100	106800
66160	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation At South Downs College	The results of the watching brief identified no significant archaeological deposits.		469060	107360
65614	Monument	Roman Cremation Cemetery	During a stip map and record a cremation cemetery and a possible cenotaph were identified.		468800	107450
68392	Monument	Belmont Castle Rest Home	Summary of results taken from an archaeological evaluation Belmont Castle Rest Home		469370	106474
66780	Monument	Pit And Ditches Identified During Evaluation	An undated pit and two late post medieval/modern pits were identified during an evaluation.		469830	107830
65067	Monument	Wwii Belmont Camp li	Site of WWII Belmont Camp li		469122	106000
65701	Monument	Evaluation At Stakes Road	An evaluation was carried out at Stakes Road prior to a proposal for development, no archaeological features were recorded.		468404	107804
65065	Monument	Wwii Spigot Mortar Gun Emplacement	Site of WWII spigot mortar gun emplacement		468767	105786
65066	Monument	Wwii Spigot Mortar Gun Emplacement	Site of WWII spigot mortar gun emplacement		468879	105701
70451	Monument	Ring ditch	Ring ditch visible on AP.		470034.147	106102.137

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: ARCHAEOLOGY

Monument ID	Site Record	Site Name	Site Summary	SiteStatus	Eastings	Northings
71350	Monument	Watching brief Riverside Community School	Watching brief undertaken during groundworks.		468638	107444
71351	Monument	Land at Lower Road Havant	Evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology.		470033	106158
71352	Monument				469651.46	105906.444
72200	Monument	Langstone View Bedhampton	Evaluation by L-P Archaeology Negative evidence.		469326	106167
72274	Monument	Land south of Lower Road	Excavation by Cotswold Archaeology.		470000	106163
72319	Monument	Barrow	Barrow marked on OS map.		468027.771	106524.785
72320	Monument	Barrow	Barrow marked on OS mapping.		468100.604	106464.478
72321	Monument	Barrow	Barrow marked on OS mapping.		468167.406	106452.881

