



**AQUIND Limited**

---

## **APPENDIX 20.1**

Heritage and Archaeological Baseline



# CONTENTS

	<b>APPENDIX 20.1 HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY BASELINE</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.2	<b>SITE LOCATION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.3	<b>GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY</b>	<b>2</b>
1.4	<b>PAST INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>4</b>
1.5	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>6</b>
1.6	<b>FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>32</b>
	<b>HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT GAZETTEER</b>	<b>33</b>



## APPENDIX 20.1 HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY BASELINE

---

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1.1 This Appendix contains a detailed Heritage and Archaeology baseline for the Proposed Development (onshore section), and should be read in conjunction with PEIR Chapter 20: Heritage and Archaeology. This baseline, along with a full Historic Environment Impact Assessment will be submitted alongside the forthcoming Environmental Statement (ES) within a standalone Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA).
- 1.1.1.2 As set out in PEIR Chapter 1, the Site Boundary has been divided into 10 route Sections. All Heritage Assets within the study area have been assigned a unique Gazetteer reference (ie **A1**, **A2**, etc); the location of these assets can be seen on Figures 20.1 (a-c) and the detailed descriptions can be found in the gazetteer at the back of this Appendix. This baseline is also supported by a number of historic map figures (Figures 20.3–20.6c).
- 1.1.1.3 The route Sections have been divided into three broad groups, which equate with the northern end and the Converter Station, the main Cable Route, and the Cable Route at Eastney Landfall, for the purposes of providing a broad archaeological and historical background narrative. This includes mention of any past archaeological investigations that have been carried out. The grouping is as follows:
- **Route Section 1** – the Converter Station and Cable Route at the northern end of the Site Boundary;
  - **Route Sections 2–9** – the majority of the Cable Route; and
  - **Route Section 10** – the Cable Route at Eastney Landfall, at the southern end of the Site Boundary.
- 1.1.1.4 The Heritage and Archaeology PEIR Chapter 20 contains a more specific baseline assessment for each of the route Sections, describing the known designated and undesignated heritage assets along with the likely archaeological potential and significance. The detailed Built Heritage Baseline is included in PEIR Chapter 20, as only assets within the vicinity of Route Section 1 have been assessed for their baseline significance.

### 1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1.1 The Site Boundary lies within seven historic parishes within the historic county of Hampshire.

## 1.2.2 CABLE ROUTE SECTION 1

1.2.2.1 The northern part of the Site Boundary is located west of the village of Lovedean. The landscape is primarily a patchwork of agricultural fields and woodland with sparsely distributed houses and farmsteads.

## 1.2.3 CABLE ROUTE SECTION 2–9

1.2.3.1 The Cable Route connects to the Converter Station and runs south for 14 km, across the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill to the low-lying land of Portsea Island before it reaches its proposed landfall site at Eastney on the coast. The Cable Route crosses, and for a short section in the Portsmouth area runs adjacent to, Langstone Harbour, a large tidal bay lying between Portsmouth to the west and Hayling Island to the east. A number of tributaries and lakes run in close proximity to the Cable Route, notably Salterns Lake, and Ports Creek which runs beneath the current A2030, 200 m south of the A27 roundabout. To the north of Portsea Island, Ordnance Survey mapping of the area indicates a number of watercourses in the vicinity of the Cable Route, notably in the west of the study area between Soake and Waterlooville, and to the west of Purbrook. All watercourses in the study area drain to either the Langstone Harbour or the Portsmouth Harbour areas. The watercourses are part of the South East River Basin District.

## 1.2.4 CABLE ROUTE SECTION 10

1.2.4.1 The Landfall is sited in a low-lying, flat coastal location, bounded by the English Channel to the south and the entrance to Langstone Channel, a large estuary, on the east. The beach at the landfall generally comprises a long, wide, continuous shingle beach with associated promenade and parking and landward development including a military barracks, a caravan park and disused military ranges.

## 1.3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.3.1.1 Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival.

1.3.1.2 Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains. The Site Boundary falls within three distinct geological and topographical areas:

- South Downs White Chalk (**Cable Route Sections 1–3**);
- Central Clay (**Cable Route Sections 4 and 5**); and
- River and Marine (**Cable Route Sections 6–10**).

### 1.3.2 SOUTH DOWNS WHITE CHALK BEDROCK

1.3.2.1 **Route Sections 1–3** overly White Chalk bedrock and a relatively flat landscape at the foot of the South Downs.

1.3.2.2 According to British Geological Survey (BGS) online data, this area of the Site Boundary is, for the most part, directly underlain by White Chalk bedrock. In the south-western edge of the Site Boundary in the vicinity of Anmore and Soake, the bedrock is Lambeth Group (Clay, Silt and Sand) overlain by localised deposits of Head (clay, sand, silt and gravel) which partially follow the line of the Cable Route and the Converter Station boundary, as they branch north-west towards Denmead and north-east towards Lovedean. The corridor of Head running north from the A3 roundabout towards Lovedean, noted above, is continued in this area, following the line of the Cable Route and Converter Station boundary until Lovedean Farm.

1.3.2.3 A spot height in the south-western corner of these route sections at Soake records an elevation of 41.0 m Ordnance Datum (OD). From this location the land rises steadily to the north-east towards Mill Copse at the northern edge of the Converter Station, where the land lies at 100.0 m OD. The footprint of the building for the Converter Station lies between 70.0–80.0 m OD.

### 1.3.3 CENTRAL LONDON CLAY

1.3.3.1 **Cable Route Sections 4 and 5** overlie a bedrock that is predominantly London Clay and a south-sloping and gently undulating landscape.

1.3.3.2 For much of this area, according to BGS online data, the Site Boundary is directly underlain by a bedrock of London Clay with a corridor of Lambeth Group sands running east to west across the northern part of this section in the vicinity of Anmore and Lovedean. Localised outcrops of Wittering Formation are also present in the Purbrook area, while the ridge of higher elevation between Havant Road and Portsdown is underlain by Chalk Formations. Superficial deposits in this area are recorded as Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) and are found running as an east to west corridor along the southern rise of the ridge from Havant Road, in the vicinity of Purbrook, and following the north-eastern fork of the Cable Route from the A3 roundabout north towards Lovedean.

1.3.3.3 The elevation of the land in the south of this area rises sharply over a distance of 700 m from 10.0 m OD at Havant Road in the south, to 80.0 m OD at Portsdown in the north; a spot height 400 m to the east of the Site Boundary at Portsdown Activity Centre records an elevation of 94.0 m OD. From this level, the elevation then drops down to 40.0 m OD in the vicinity of Purbrook. From Purbrook northwards, the landscape gently undulates between 40.0 m OD and 60.0 m OD, rising to 70.0 m in the north-east of this route Section at Lovedean.

### 1.3.4 RIVER AND MARINE

1.3.4.1 **Route Sections 6–10**, covering the southern half of the Site Boundary, are predominantly low-lying and flat, but with varying geology of River Terrace Deposits and Raised Marine Deposits.

- 1.3.4.2 According to BGS data, the bedrock geology underlying this part of the Site Boundary is varied. At the southern end Wittering Formation (sand, silt and clay) underlies the Landfall Site and a section of the Cable Route until Milton. Between Milton and the Great Salterns Golf Course, the bedrock is composed of laminations of Portsmouth and Whitecliff Sand Members, London Clay, Bognor Sand and Lambeth Group which run east to west across the Cable Route. The northern half of this section is underlain by a number of Chalk Formations. The bedrock geology of this section is primarily overlain by River Terrace Deposits (Sand and Gravels), with Raised Marine Deposits and Beach and Tidal Flat Deposits in the area of Langstone Harbour.
- 1.3.4.3 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken within route sections 1 and 2 in April–May 2018; consisting of the monitoring and excavation of 20 geotechnical test pits and seven Californian Building Ratio (CBR) test pits. The stratigraphy comprised chalk bedrock, overlain by dark yellowish brown silty subsoil, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil/topsoil. The natural chalk was found at varying depths, at around 0.3–0.8mbgl, directly beneath ploughsoil/topsoil.
- 1.3.4.4 Elevations range from 1.4 m OD at the southern sea-facing boundary of the Landfall Site to 11.0–14.0 m OD, 2km to the west of the Site Boundary in the City of Portsmouth. The east of Portsea Island lies at around 1.5 m OD, along the edge of Langstone Harbour which runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the Cable Route from Milton in the south to the A27 at the north.

## 1.4 PAST INVESTIGATIONS

- 1.4.1.1 Within the archaeological assessment study area there have been a total of 28 past investigations, consisting primarily of archaeological evaluations and watching briefs. Eight of these investigations have been undertaken within the Site Boundary itself.
- 1.4.1.2 Considering the full length of the Proposed Development, this is a relatively small number of investigations. Consequently, current understanding of the nature and distribution of past activity, in particular for the prehistoric, Roman and early Saxon period, for which there is no documentary record, is very limited.

### 1.4.2 CABLE ROUTE SECTION 1

- 1.4.2.1 In the vicinity of the Converter Station, two site-based archaeological investigations have been carried out, comprising the recent archaeological monitoring of GI works in 2018 (**A1w**) which did not record any significant finds or features, along with an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation in 2014 (**A1t**).

1.4.2.2 An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was carried out on land to the west of Lovedean substation in 2014. Two areas were stripped and excavated during the digging of a water-pipe trench revealing two Bronze Age cremation pits, two truncated pits (one containing a Bronze Age urn) (**A1t**). A 4 m long linear feature was also identified which contained two flint flakes and a single ditch or pit was seen at the north of the area with Middle to Late Bronze Age, Late Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery. There are no other previous archaeological investigations recorded within 500 m of the Converter Station.

### 1.4.3 CABLE ROUTE SECTIONS 2–9

1.4.3.1 In route Section 4, at Old Park farm, an archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2005 (**A129**), of which two small areas lie within the Site Boundary. The investigation found six Romano British ditches, and undated ditches/postholes/pits. Two palaeochannels were also identified. The main phase of occupation for this site seems to have begun in the Late Iron Age and extended until just after the Roman conquest. The use of the site would appear to have ceased c AD150.

1.4.3.2 A small part of the Site Boundary has previously been covered by a wider geophysical survey, carried out in 2005 in Waterlooville (**A96**). Features identified by the survey include a pentagonal enclosure, a funnel or second enclosure, possible ridge and furrow marks, a circular enclosure and a possible boundary ditch.

1.4.3.3 An archaeological evaluation was carried out close to The George Inn, Portsdown in 1966/67 (**A1b**) revealing evidence of a small Iron Age occupation site. Two Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials and two parallel ditches were found, which potentially form the edge of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery located further to the west.

1.4.3.4 Excavations near Hoylake Road (**A1k**), near Portsdown Hill in 1963–65 revealed evidence of an Iron Age ranch boundary and stock enclosure, with two separate phases of activity identified. The later was identified by a rectangular stock enclosure bounded by a ditch. Finds included pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone.

1.4.3.5 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2009 during ground investigations works along the M275, M27 and A27 revetments (**A1s**). A total of ten test pits were dug, one of which lies within the Site Boundary in the south-east corner of the A27 roundabout. No archaeological features or finds were observed, however preserved timber recovered from an alluvial deposit indicated the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.

1.4.3.6 A geoarchaeological watching brief was carried out in 2009 on geotechnical works relating to the North Portsea Island Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Scheme (**A1f**). A subsequent archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2016 for the scheme. No material of archaeological interest was recorded during either investigation. Half of the 42 geotechnical locations recorded on the Portsmouth HER lie within the Cable Route Site Boundary.

#### 1.4.4 CABLE ROUTE SECTION 10

1.4.4.1 At the southern end of the Site Boundary, at the eastern end of the Landfall Site, two investigations have been carried out within the area of the Scheduled Monument of Fort Cumberland (**A1a**). Excavations were carried out in 1988 across earthworks on the western side of the fort revealing that much of the 18th century glacis (an earthen artificial slope) survived below ground although there had been some modern levelling disturbance. A watching brief was also carried out at the Fort in 1997 during the excavation of a service trench between casemates 13 and 36. The work confirmed the position of the rampart and ditch belonging to the first Fort Cumberland of 1747.

### 1.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 1.5.1 THE PALAEOLITHIC (800,000–10,000 BC)

1.5.1.1 The Palaeolithic saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent perhaps seasonal occupation. During the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC), after the last glacial maximum, and in particular after around 13,000 BC, further climate warming took place and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that England saw continuous occupation.

1.5.1.2 The landscape around the Langstone Harbour and Portsea Island would have been shaped during this time and changing sea levels in this area would have resulted in landscape characterised by a series of rivers running south through deep ravines into the Solent across a low-lying plain. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. The only Palaeolithic finds from the archaeological assessment study area, as noted on the HER, are a group of presumably residual flint implements (**A80**) found in Milton Cemetery in 1921, 200 m to the north-west of the Site Boundary.

#### 1.5.2 THE MESOLITHIC (10,000–4000 BC)

1.5.2.1 The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains. Known early Mesolithic activity within Hampshire is focused almost entirely in the east of the county in the Greensand landscapes and evidence for activity in the Chalk lands is sparse. By the late Mesolithic, smaller dispersed camps and activity are visible over a wider part of the Hampshire landscape and flint scatters are widespread, both on and off the chalklands.

### **Cable Route Section 1**

- 1.5.2.2 Within the archaeological assessment study area around the Converter Station evidence for Mesolithic activity is limited to a possible Thames Pick (early Mesolithic adze) found by chance in a dump of material in a garden at Saltbox Barn, Denmead (A127), 15m from the western edge of the Site Boundary, and flint flakes which were found to the east of Sawyer's Hill (A133), 290 m to the north-west of the Site Boundary.

### **Cable Route Sections 2–9**

- 1.5.2.3 The intertidal area of Langstone Harbour, adjacent to the east of the Cable Route, is known to have been a focus for activity during this period. During the late Mesolithic, rapidly changing sea levels had a significant impact not only on the whole terrestrial environment and coastal landscape, but also on the nature, presence and distribution of resources. The present coastal plain of Hampshire would have been far inland in the late Mesolithic, prior to marine regression; evidence from Langstone Harbour shows that it remained a river valley with an open, grassy hinterland and not a marine environment, only really starting to become a coastal environment in the Bronze Age (Hey and Hind 2014, 73).
- 1.5.2.4 Evidence of Mesolithic activity derives primarily from the north-western edge of Langstone Harbour near Farlington Marshes. A number of flint tools were also recovered from a small island to the west of the marshes (A27), 50 m to the east of the Site Boundary. A Mesolithic microlith was also found on the shoreline (A23), 80 m to the east of the Site Boundary. Mesolithic waste flakes have also been found on the north side of Grove Road, Drayton (A57), 390 m to the west of the Site Boundary.

### **Cable Route Section 10**

- 1.5.2.5 There are no sites or finds dating to the Mesolithic period recorded within this Section of the study area.

## **1.5.3 THE NEOLITHIC (4000–2000 BC)**

- 1.5.3.1 The Neolithic period is usually seen as the time when hunter gathering gave way to farming and settled communities, and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Pollen records indicate forest clearance over large areas of the British Isles during this period. Evidence of Neolithic activity in Hampshire is abundant, however, it is difficult to trace the transition from a mobile to a settled agricultural lifestyle using the archaeological evidence. The evidence indicates that all landscape types were utilised and exploited, including the coastal areas and Neolithic material has been found in many locations on Portsea Island and on the islands and mud flats in both Portsmouth and Chichester Harbour. These low-lying areas would also have been suitable for settlement and farming, providing dry land with close access to the intertidal resources of Langstone Harbour and ready access to the coast.

### Cable Route Section 1

- 1.5.3.2 Only one find dating to the Neolithic is recorded from within the Converter Station archaeological assessment study area: a stone axehead found by chance in Anmore (A134), 230 m to the south-east of the Site Boundary.

### Cable Route Sections 2–9

- 1.5.3.3 Within the study area, Neolithic flakes and a segment of a leaf-shaped arrowhead were recovered from a small island to the west of Farlington Marshes (A27), 60 m to the east of the Site Boundary. This is an area which has produced significant quantities of prehistoric material (see above). A flint axehead was also found immediately adjacent to the Site Boundary in a rear garden at Southdown View (A34), towards the northern end of the Cable Route.
- 1.5.3.4 A prehistoric barrow of probable Neolithic date (A74) located on Portsdown Hill, 60 m to the west of the Site Boundary, was broken into in 1816 and found to contain 12 Saxon burials (later insertions). The most substantial evidence for Neolithic activity from within the study area comes from an area of land to the west of Waterlooville (A140), the border of which lies directly adjacent, or in close proximity to, the western edge of the Site Boundary. Numerous features were revealed during geophysical surveying of the area (A96); subsequent excavation found a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pit containing flint and pottery fragments. Middle-late Neolithic pottery sherds were also recovered from the topsoil. A Neolithic double-ditched enclosure, along with burnt flint and pottery was also identified.

### Cable Route Section 10

- 1.5.3.5 No evidence of Neolithic activity is recorded within the study area of the landfall site.

## 1.5.4 THE BRONZE AGE

- 1.5.4.1 This period is characterised by technological change, when copper and then bronze eventually replaced flint and stone as the main material for everyday tools. It is seen as a period of increasing social complexity and organised landscapes, probably due to increasing pressure on available resources. Settlement on the chalk landscapes continued in the Bronze Age, and farming intensified. During this period, with rising sea levels, the wetland area of Langstone Harbour became increasingly subject to tidal inundations along the broad river valleys and saw the growth of saltmarsh environments, which may have been exploited for salt production as early as the Bronze Age, although at present the earliest evidence for this dates to the Iron Age (HCC 2010, 19). Field and linear divisions become more prominent and important and linear ditches, or ranch boundaries appear at this time. Trackways and rectilinear enclosures were also created but contemporary settlements were apparently rare and unenclosed (Hey & Hind 2014, 124). Round barrows also become much more conspicuous features on the landscape during this period, and sometimes developed into entire cemeteries (Hey & Hind 2014, 104).

### Cable Route Section 1

1.5.4.2 Within the Converter Station study area, an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation, followed by a watching brief during the digging of a water-pipe trench to the north of the stripped areas, was undertaken on land to the west of Lovedean Substation (**A1t**). The investigations found two isolated Middle Bronze Age cremation pits, each of which contained an urn dated to the Middle Bronze Age, although they were found to have been heavily truncated by ploughing. Each contained a small quantity of cremated bone. Two further truncated pits were also found, one of which contained a similar Middle Bronze Age urn but no human remains. A 4.0 m long linear feature located immediately to the south-west of the two pits was also revealed on the lower slopes of the excavation site (with two flint flakes). The cremation burials and other pits are typical features associated with Middle Bronze Age funerary activity.

1.5.4.3 During the watching brief, a single ditch or pit was also revealed at the northern end of the investigation area on the higher ground and was found to contain Middle to Late Bronze Age, Late Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery, which may be indicative of nearby prehistoric settlement activity. Finds from the area include Mesolithic flint flakes and unclassified Iron Age finds, discovered 390 m to the north-west of the Site Boundary.

### Cable Route Sections 2–9

1.5.4.4 Much of the activity dated to the Bronze Age within the Cable Route study area appears to be focused on the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill, west of Purbrook and Waterlooville. A Bronze Age boundary was identified by a line of post-holes bounded by an east-west gully (**A20**) on Portsdown Hill, 70 m north of the Cable Route Site Boundary. An oval Bronze Age barrow (Gob's barrow) located on Portsdown Hill 30 m to the north of the Site Boundary was opened in 1926 (**A10**). The western part of the barrow contained a crouched inhumation burial of a young male accompanied by a flint dagger, beaker and jet bead; the eastern part contained cremations and a flint scraper. A further possible Bronze Age bowl barrow 400 m to the east of Gob's Barrow (**A39**) and 140 m to the north of the Site Boundary is indicated on Ordnance Survey maps of 1930 and 1951.

1.5.4.5 To the north of Portsdown Hill, archaeological investigations on an area of land to the west of Waterlooville (**A140**) were carried out after initial geophysical survey (**A96**). The border of the area lies directly adjacent to the Cable Route boundary. The investigations revealed a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pit containing burnt and worked flint, and pottery fragments. Later Bronze Age activity included a ditched trackway; a gully enclosing a Middle-Bronze Age urned cremation burial was also observed. Residual Middle Bronze Age pottery was also found across the investigation area.

- 1.5.4.6 Elsewhere, Bronze Age flint remains have been found at Purbrook Park Clay Pit (**A137**), 450 m to the west of the Site Boundary (within plough soil). Towards the northern end of the Cable Route, fragments of probable Bronze Age pottery were found near Wecock Common (**A29**), 1.4km m to the east of the Site Boundary. An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was also found in the vicinity of Kingscote Road, Cowplain (**A32**), 940 m to the east of the Site Boundary.
- 1.5.4.7 In the south of the Cable Route on Portsea Island, as with the earlier prehistoric periods (see above), most evidence for Bronze Age activity in the area derives from the vicinity of Farlington Marshes. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from an area to the west of the marshes (**A22**; **A23**), 500 m and 365 m to the east of the Site Boundary, respectively. An Early Bronze Age tanged and barbed arrowhead and scrapers and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (**A27**) were also recovered from the area to the west of the marshes, 365 m to the east of the Site Boundary. 25 pieces of Bronze Age pottery (from 3 pots) were also recovered from a pit found in this area (**A25**), 310 m to the east of the Site Boundary.
- 1.5.4.8 Further to the south near Milton, a Bronze Age hoard of four palstave axes (**A95**), 285 m to the north-west of the Cable Route boundary, was found in the spoil heap during excavations for foundations at St. Mary's Hospital.

#### **Cable Route Section 10**

- 1.5.4.9 No evidence of Bronze Age activity is recorded from within the study area of the landfall site.

### **1.5.5 IRON AGE (600 BC–AD 43)**

- 1.5.5.1 During this period the climate deteriorated with colder weather and more rainfall. The period is characterised by expanding population, which necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices and the utilisation of marginal land. The intensification of farming supported the beginnings of European trade and urban populations in the Later Iron Age, for example at the Hampshire Iron Age oppidum which preceded the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester) (HCICA 2010, 26).

1.5.5.2 The greatest extent of field systems and settlement hierarchies have been found on the open downland and evidence suggests that woodland was extensively cleared in Hampshire by the Late Iron Age. Hillforts were established in lowland Britain and the chalk landscape is studded with these sites, such as Old Winchester Hill (7 km to the north of the Site Boundary), and Beacon Hill (10.5 km to the north-west of the Site Boundary). These important central defended sites indicate political and/or military control of the landscape. The non-chalk landscapes were also being permanently exploited, however, the degree of settlement and field systems in these areas is often much more limited and in places absent, indicating less intensive agricultural uses such as seasonal grazing, or small-scale production (ibid). The nature of coastal exploitation in the Iron Age is not clearly understood (HCC 2012, 24), however, in the natural bay of Langstone Harbour to the east, water levels would have been sufficient to allow saltwater ingress enabling an intertidal salt making industry to flourish; Iron Age salt production sites have been observed at the top of both Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours.

#### **Cable Route Section 1**

1.5.5.3 290 m to the east of the Proposed Converter Station (within the Site Boundary), pottery broadly dated to the later prehistoric period was recovered from a ditch or pit found during a watching brief at Lovedean Substation (**A1t**). It was suggested that the ditch/pit is presumably of late prehistoric or Romano-British date and may be evidence of nearby settlement or activity. Unclassified Iron Age finds and pottery sherds were also found to the east of Sawyer's Hill (**A133**), 285 m to the north-west of the Converter Station.

#### **Cable Route Sections 2–9**

1.5.5.4 As for the Bronze Age, much of the activity dated to the Iron Age within the Cable Route study area appears focused on the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill and the area to the north, west of Purbrook and Waterlooville. Within the middle/central part of the Site Boundary, evidence of a small Iron Age occupation site was revealed during an archaeological evaluation close to The George Inn, Portsdown (**A1b**) in 1966/67. The occupation site consisted of a hearth, storage area and a domestic or manufacturing area. Finds consisted of weaving equipment, pottery fragments (quern stone) and animal bones, most of which were recovered from features cut into the chalk. Excavations undertaken in 1963–5 near Hoylake Road, within the Cable Route Boundary revealed evidence of an Iron Age ranch boundary and stock enclosure (**A1k**). The boundary ditches of another Iron Age enclosure (**A48**) were discovered 75 m to the north of the Cable Route during the cutting of a gas pipe trench in 1969. Possible fragments of quern stone were also recovered, along with fired clay, three pig molars and pottery.

- 1.5.5.5 A further archaeological investigation, conducted in 1995 at Portsdown Hill (**A3**), 460 m north-east of the Site Boundary, found a complex of successive Iron Age fields and boundary earthworks. A few sherds of pottery and a prehistoric scraper/arrowhead were found in the plough soil by the footpath to the west of The Dell (**A49**), 140 m to the west of the Site Boundary.
- 1.5.5.6 To the north of Portsdown Hill, archaeological investigations carried out on area of land immediately adjacent to the west (and partially within) the Cable Route in Waterlooville (**A140, A96**) found extensive remains of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. The remains comprised large ditches, gullies, shallow pits and hearths along with a banjo enclosure. Prior to these investigations, there had been little or no evidence of rural settlements of this nature being present or having been identified within this part of Hampshire. At Old Park Farm, Waterlooville (**A129**), two phases of archaeological investigation were carried out over 40 ha of farmland. The north-eastern boundary of the farmland runs directly adjacent to the Site Boundary. The investigations revealed a series of cut features including ditches, however, the second phase of investigation identified that the main phase of occupation at the site appears to have begun in the Late Iron Age and extended until just after the Roman conquest. Further possible prehistoric features including pits, ditches and an area with patches of burnt flint were also observed.
- 1.5.5.7 In the southern section of the Cable Route study area on Portsea Island, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from a small island to the west of Farlington Marshes (**A27**), 60 m to the east of the Site Boundary. Iron Age pottery was also found at Ebery Grove (**A94**), 40 m to the north-west of the Cable Route Site Boundary.

#### **Cable Route Section 10**

- 1.5.5.8 No evidence of Iron Age activity is recorded from within the study area of the landfall site.

## 1.5.6 ROMAN PERIOD (AD 43–410)

- 1.5.6.1 Roman influence on the landscape of Hampshire lasted 400 years and included urbanisation, population growth, and the extension of agriculture into more marginal areas (HCICA 2010, 27). A principal site of Roman activity in the area was the late 3rd century Saxon shore fort at Portchester (Portus Adurni), 4.9 km to the west of the Site Boundary, which controlled the sheltered Portsmouth Harbour, an important communication link with the continent at this time. The great walled fortress was part of a defensive line of similar ‘Saxon shore forts’ designed to ward off foreign invaders, which stretched from the Wash to the Solent (Quail 2011, 19). Winchester (Venta Belgarum) (24 km to the north-west), Chichester (18 km to the east) and Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum) (45 km to the north) were the three main towns, but there were also a number of small market towns such as Havant (4 km to the east) and Bitterne (22km to the west). Evidence of Roman occupation along the coast is limited, however, despite the two sizeable Roman walled sites at Bitterne (Clausentum) and Portchester (Portus Adurni).
- 1.5.6.2 The Site Boundary is intersected by a known Roman road; Margary’s (1973) projected route ‘421’ (**A1h**) which passes the Cable Route and would have linked the Roman settlements at Chichester and Bitterne, two important Roman towns. The road intersects the Site Boundary just south of Purbrook and can be traced through Southbourne, Emsworth and Warblington to Havant, with the modern A27 following its approximate course.
- 1.5.6.3 Within the rural landscape, villas and farmsteads were built, and a new strategic road network laid out over the irregular pattern of earlier fields and trackways. Agricultural production was highly valued, and capable of supporting urban populations and trade with the empire. Intensive farming continued on the chalk where large field systems with embedded farms are evident. Whilst farms and estates were probably amalgamated, the evidence suggests continuity of ownership and tenure embedded in Iron Age field systems but with continued modification in the Roman period (HCICA 2010, 27).
- Cable Route Section 1**
- 1.5.6.4 Within the Converter Station archaeological assessment study area, Roman pottery was found in an enclosure ditch at Prew’s Hangar oil exploration site (**A53**), 460 m to the north of the Site Boundary. Romano-British pottery was also recovered from a ditch or pit revealed during a watching brief for the digging of a water-pipe trench to the west of Lovedean substation in 2014 (**A1t**) within the northern part of the Site. The excavation report suggests the ditch or pit, located on high ground looking south across the Site, is presumably of later prehistoric or Romano-British date and may be evidence of nearby settlement or activity.

### Cable Route Sections 2–9

- 1.5.6.5 The focus for Roman activity within the Cable Route study area appears to be to the north of the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill in the area to the west of Purbrook and Waterlooville. Archaeological investigations were carried out on an area of land to the west of Waterlooville (partially within the Cable Route Site Boundary) (**A140**) in 2007, 2008 and 2013 following geophysical surveying of the area in 2004/5 (**A96**). Extensive remains of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and activity focussed on the higher ground in this area was identified in the form of an enclosure ditch which contained Roman pottery (Samian ware) and burnt material. Investigations nearby at Old Park Farm (**A129**), adjacent to the Site Boundary, revealed a series of cut features including numerous ditches and other features of Romano-British date. One large ditch was recut at least once and contained large fragments of Romano-British pottery suggesting settlement nearby. Use of the site appears to have ceased shortly after the conquest (AD 44-60). Evidence for domestic occupation and metalworking was also observed. The investigation also produced the earliest find of okra in Britain, which suggests it was indirectly associated with coastal trade and contact.
- 1.5.6.6 Roman pottery was also found in the garden of 168 London Road, 30 m to the south-west of the Site Boundary and opposite the area of land investigated west of Waterlooville (**A96**; **A140**). Small fragments of Iron Age and Roman coarseware were also recovered from the fill of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial during an archaeological evaluation at The George Inn, Portsdown (**A1b**) within the central part of the Site Boundary. The top of a Roman pitcher was also found on the surface of one of two ditches and was possibly related to the burials. On Drayton Lane, a bronze coin of Vespasian was found in a backfilled pipe trench (**A51**), 260 m to the south of the Cable Route Boundary, while 60 m to the south of the Cable Route Boundary, a hoard of nine Roman silver coins was found during metal detecting of the area in 1976 (**A61**). A Roman coin was also found in the garden of the Rectory, Portsdown (**A55**), 90 m north of the Cable Route Site Boundary.
- 1.5.6.7 Elsewhere in the Cable Route study area, on Portsea Island, Roman pottery sherds and briquetage (pottery sherds from salt water evaporation bowls used for salt production) were recovered from the west and south of Farlington Marshes, along with other prehistoric material (**A22**; **A26**; **A27**), while the flint footings of two east–west walls of a Roman building were exposed in a trench, together with pottery and tiles of 1st to 2nd century date, in the vicinity of Gladys Avenue, Cowplain (**A31**) 2.2 km to the east of the Site Boundary in the north of the Cable Route.

### Cable Route Section 10

- 1.5.6.8 There is one find dating to the Roman period from within the Site at the Landfall Site. In 1977, a 3rd century bronze coin was found on the shore of West Winner (**A1d**) on the southern edge of the Site Boundary.

## 1.5.7 EARLY MEDIEVAL (SAXON) PERIOD (AD 410–1066)

- 1.5.7.1 Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. There is limited evidence for the early medieval period within Hampshire, however, the evidence that does survive indicates a rural agricultural society. Early Saxon cemeteries and a range of settlements have been found on the chalk hills such as at Charlton (5.4k m to the north-east), where evidence of over 60 buildings has been found. By the 5th century, settlement nucleation was taking place in the valleys, and the higher ground left for stock pasture or arable (HCICA 2010, 30). It is difficult to ascertain exactly how early Saxon agriculture and land use was organised, however, it is clear that in the chalk landscapes the modern land divisions and settlement were set in in this period; a feudal system of large manors and estates farmed in smaller units. Hampshire's recognisable boundaries were recorded in the Saxon period charters. Both the county boundary and many estate and parish divisions that are still present today emerged at the end of the Saxon period and were often the focus for the foundation of later medieval villages (HCC 2012, 36; HCICA 2010, 30).
- 1.5.7.2 A middle Saxon shift occurred between the 8th and 11th centuries, from which a much more organised society emerged with population growth, trading ports, cathedrals, urban centres and a capital city. In rural areas in southern England recognisable villages formed, with many 'planned' in nature along a main street or around a village green. Many village origins, likely to be related to the organisation and exploitation of field systems, may belong to the increasing organisation of rural life along with the formation of parishes and hundreds (an administrative and judicial unit, originally comprising a 100 families) in the 9th and 10th centuries (Hey & Hind 2014, 240). In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church. By the end of the 11th century most present day villages were in existence (HCICA 2010, 30). These were particularly formed around manor farms and village churches which started to be built from the 7th century onwards.
- Cable Route Section 1**
- 1.5.7.3 There are no known sites or finds dating to the early medieval period within the Converter Station archaeological assessment study area. The area would have been largely forest during this period, and would later become part of the Royal Forest of Bere, a hunting ground established in the Norman period.

### Cable Route sections 2–9

- 1.5.7.4 Within the Cable Route study area, early medieval activity is focussed on the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill towards the centre of the Site Boundary. An archaeological evaluation was carried out close to The George Inn, Portsdown (**A1b**) in 1966/67. Two Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials and two parallel ditches were discovered on an east–west alignment. The first grave contained the remains of an adult male accompanied by three iron knives, an iron buckle and the remains of a bronze bound wooden bucket. The burial had been contained within an arrangement of planks or a coffin. The second grave had been cut into the surface of the chalk and the head had been severed. There was no evidence of a coffin or any grave goods. Fragments of Saxon and earlier pottery were also recorded from the grave fill. Two ditches possibly related to the burials were revealed to the south and east of the graves, possibly forming a boundary to the cemetery. The Saxon cemetery (**A74**) is thought to be located near the former Naval Telegraph on Portsdown Hill although the exact site is unclear and the location added to the HER is approximate. The HER locates the cemetery 80m to the west of the Cable Route Boundary. The HER records that 12 probably Saxon burials were removed from a prehistoric barrow on Portsdown Hill in 1816 after it was broken into by labourers quarrying chalk and that the site probably consisted of a Neolithic long barrow and secondary Saxon cemetery.
- 1.5.7.5 To the north of Portsdown Hill, an archaeological evaluation was carried out at 86–92 London Road, Purbrook in 2011 (**A30**), immediately adjacent to the eastern Cable Route Site Boundary and recorded a number of features ranging in date from the Saxon period.

### Cable Route Section 10

- 1.5.7.6 There are no recorded sites or finds dating to the early medieval period within the Eastney landfall study area, nor on the section of the Cable Route on Portsea Island. Portsmouth is not recorded as a manorial estate in the Domesday Book of 1086, however as it was a favourable landing place there is likely to have been a harbour or port here and a small maritime settlement. Settlement in the area of Portsea Island likely consisted of a few sea-faring people along the coast, occasional market towns linked by a road network with scattered farmsteads beyond.

## 1.5.8 LATER MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1066–1540)

- 1.5.8.1 Following the Conquest, the Normans imposed their rule on an already settled landscape, with its patterns of villages and other settlements almost complete, and a level of farming equal to that of later centuries. According to the Domesday Survey in 1086, the majority of people in Hampshire lived along the river valleys, and agricultural wealth was similarly focused there (HCICA 2010, 31). Hampshire's landscape was heavily influenced by the extent of royal and ecclesiastical ownership and around a quarter of Hampshire's land was church-owned. There are still many chases (private land for hunting) and deer-parks which date to the medieval period, as well as a range of medieval fish ponds in former royal forest areas (Forest of Bere), which radiate out from Winchester, 24 km to the north-west (ibid).
- 1.5.8.2 The later medieval villages of Hampshire were set within the parishes that emerged at the end of the Saxon period, and are still traceable in our present landscape. The Saxon and medieval open field system which operated within the river valleys started to be enclosed through informal agreements. The strip and furlongs of the open field system were reflected in the enclosures and can be traced in places (ibid). In the chalk downland the parishes often extend up to where there are extensive areas of common pasture. In vales and valleys, large parishes typically have nucleated villages.
- Cable Route Section 1**
- 1.5.8.3 The Converter Station Site Boundary lies within the historic parishes of Hambledon in the west, and Catherington in the east. The boundary of the two parishes runs broadly north–south through the centre of the Site. The Royal Forest of Bere lies partly within the southern reaches of the two parishes, also covering much of the parishes of Southwick and Wymering through which the Cable Route runs. The Royal Forest of Bere was heavily wooded with agricultural clearings extending across south-east Hampshire from the River Test at King's Somborne in the west to the River Ems, Emsworth in the east. Like other royal forests, its main purpose was to provide hunting, but by the 17th century it had become an important timber resource and was used as a source of oak for the navy to use in shipbuilding.
- 1.5.8.4 In 1316 Hambledon was included in the East Meon Hundred which was held by the bishop of Winchester. It was formed into a separate hundred in the reign of Edward III, when it contained the tithings of Chidden, Glidden and Denmead. The village of Hambledon lies in the west of the parish, 2 km to the north-west of the Site Boundary, with its current church having developed from a small pre-Conquest nave and chancel, a good part of which still remains.

- 1.5.8.5 The submanor of Denmead in Hambledon parish was also in the hands of the Bishop of Winchester in 1316 and was leased by the bishops to various tenants during the 13th century. It was first called a manor in 1449. Denmead, which lies 650m to the west of the Site Boundary, was never a clearly defined settlement like Hambledon, but consisted of a number of scattered farms and cottages. It is generally accepted that Rookwood Farm (**A87**), 1.4 km to the west of the Site Boundary, dating from around 1200, was previously Denmead Manor Farm (VCH Hants iii). Rookwood, a Norman Hall with late medieval extensions, is a Grade II\* listed house which lies 1.4km to the east of the Site Boundary. A few sherds of later medieval pottery were found amongst a dump of artefactual material in the garden at Saltbox Barn, Denmead (**A127**) immediately adjacent to the Site Boundary near Edney's Lane.
- 1.5.8.6 Catherington is a large parish with its village, 1.5 km to the north-east of the Site Boundary, lying almost in its centre on the brow of the hill round the base of which runs the main road from Clanfield to Lovedean. It was included in the hundred of Finchdean (known as Ceptune at the time of Domesday). The parish church of St. Katherine dates to the end of the 12th century, and though it is thought to develop from an older church, gives little evidence of its predecessor's size and arrangements. The manor of Catherington is probably included under the heading of Ceptune in the Domesday Book and seems to have formed part of the great manor of Chalton until the time of Robert de Belesme at the start of the 12th century. The modern village of Anmore lies along the edge of the southern boundary of the Converter Station, along Anmore Road. In early times, the manor of Anmore formed part of the manor of Hinton Daubnay. The lands were recorded in 1381 as a mixture of arable, pasture and underwood.
- 1.5.8.7 The village of Lovedean lies at the western end of the Site Boundary. The sub-manor of Lovedean was purchased by the manor of Hinton Daubnay in the 18th century and still forms part of the estates (VCH Hants iii). The placename of Broadway Farm House, which lies in the south-east of the Site Boundary, just south of the current Lovedean Substation, is recorded in the Hampshire HER (HER ref: 39333) as being documented from 1350, where it is recorded as 'Brodweye'; similarly, Lovedean is also first documented in 1350 under the name of 'Levedent' meaning Leofa's Valley (HER ref: 39336).

1.5.8.8 A field system considered likely to be of medieval or later origin 600 m to the south east of the Converter Station Site Boundary (**A1j**) is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs in the west of the parish and was digitally plotted during the Hampshire South Downs Mapping Project. Further cropmarks recorded on the Hampshire County Council HER (**A1u**) are recorded 150 m to the south-east of the Site Boundary. These cropmarks may be evidence of further ancient field systems and boundaries. Data recorded via the National Mapping Programme (NMP) for the northern half of the Site Boundary also indicates a dense concentration of undated linear features (ditches and banks) in this area which may relate to the agricultural history of the area.

1.5.8.9 The 16th century saw the break-up of monastic lands, which had a major landscape impact as these estates were eventually sold off to private landowners. This resulted in the growth of largely privately-owned farming estates with new landowners and a tenant farming class which completed the shift from a feudal system to a privatised system (HCICA 2010, 33).

### **Cable Route Sections 2–9**

1.5.8.10 The Cable Route crosses six historic parishes in route Sections 2–9, two of which have been described above (Hambleton and Catherington). The remaining four are summarised separately below.

#### **Southwick**

1.5.8.11 The Cable Route lies on the eastern edge of the parish boundary, with Wymering to the south and Hambleton to the north. The earliest record of Southwick is in the year 1133, when Henry I founded a priory of Austin canons at Portchester. Documentary records indicate that Plant Farm, 400 m to the west of the Site Boundary, has medieval origins and may have been the location of a former Grange of Southwick Priory. A chapel served the farmstead (mentioned in a charter dated 1234 AD) and may have been located beneath or adjacent to the (now demolished) late 18th century farmhouse.

1.5.8.12 The remains of a fishpond associated with the Grange may also exist close by (HER ref: MWC4376). Several undated narrow gullies were found during excavations on land to the west of Waterlooville (A140) in the vicinity of Plant Farm and may have been part of a medieval field system. A large deep pit recorded during investigations also produced animal bone, brick, tile, iron objects and pottery dating to the later medieval period. The pit may have been a sand quarry.

#### **Farlington**

1.5.8.13 The Cable Route runs through this parish from the A27 in the south, north through Farlington and Purbrook until Waterlooville. The Cable Route mainly runs north through this parish but then forks to the north-east and north-west just below the northern boundary of the parish.

1.5.8.14 Farlington parish runs northwards from Langstone Harbour. In the south of the parish and to the east of the Site Boundary is the low-lying expanse of Farlington Marshes, from which the ground rises to Portsdown Hill and beyond. To the north is the well-wooded country of Purbrook and Waterlooville, which once formed part of the Forest of Bere. Farlington seems originally to have been a royal manor, lands in which were leased out by the king to various tenants. The church of St. Andrew, Farlington dates from the 14th century and lies c 800m to the east of the Site Boundary, along Havant Road, although Pevsner and Lloyd (1967, 467) suggest that the lofty but relatively narrow nave of the church are proportions indicative of a Saxon origin.

1.5.8.15 Within the parish, a small amount of later medieval pottery was found in the garden of 168 London Road (**A107**), 30 m to the east of the Site Boundary at the northern end of the parish, while an Anglo-Norman ditch was discovered during an archaeological evaluation at 86–92 London Road (**A30**), 580 m to the south of this and immediately adjacent to the eastern Site Boundary.

### Wymering

1.5.8.16 The Cable Route lies within one part of this parish: running north along the eastern edge until its boundary at the northern edge of Portsea Island.

1.5.8.17 At the time of the Domesday Survey, Wymering was part of the hundred of Portsdown and an ancient demesne of the crown, and land in Cosham and Portchester belonged to this manor. The modern village of Wymering lies approximately 2 km to the west of the Site Boundary on the main road between Cosham and Fareham. Its church dates to the late 12th century and it is likely that settlement was focused in this area. The hamlet of Hilsea, 1.9 km to the west of the Site Boundary seems to have no separate recorded history until the 14th century, and it is thus probable that up to this time Hilsea was also recorded in the Wymering manor.

### Portsea

1.5.8.18 The section of the Cable Route at the southern end of the scheme surrounding Eastney Landfall running north for approximately 3 km (**route Sections 8 and 9**) lies within Portsea historic parish.

1.5.8.19 During the later medieval period, parts of the Site Boundary lay within the western extent of the manor of Milton. The focus of settlement within the manor was probably strung out along Milton Road, one of the main north–south roads across Portsea island and which the Cable Route runs across for over 1km. There is no medieval church so the settlement would have been small. An archaeological watching brief at Milton Campus (**A4**) immediately adjacent to the eastern Site Boundary along Milton Road observed the footings of buildings that are likely to relate to Lower Milton Farm, a farmstead known to be part of Milton manor from a document dated to 1691.

### Cable Route Section 10

- 1.5.8.20 The Landfall Site lies within the south-east corner of the historic parish of Portsea. At the beginning of the later medieval period, this area was sparsely inhabited, and the town of Portsmouth, 2 km to the west of the Site Boundary at its closest point, did not exist until the 12th century. The town was founded by King Richard I at the edge of the natural bay in the south-west corner of Portsea Island (Hey & Hind 2014, 241). Portsmouth's status grew following a royal charter granted in 1194 allowing a market to be held, arising from Richard I's decision to create a naval and military base from which he could attack France (Stapleton & Thomas 1989, 24). The south coast of Hampshire had always been important for overseas trade, coastal trading and for cross-channel shipping routes to Normandy and beyond (Hey & Hind 2014, 252); Portsmouth became an important trading port with the continent. Langstone Harbour to the east likely continued to be used for fishing and oyster farming, as well as salting; three salterns are recorded in the Domesday Survey (Langstone Harbour Board 2018).
- 1.5.8.21 During the later medieval period, the Landfall site probably lay within the manor of Eastney. In the early 13th century, a manor and hamlet of Eastney was granted to Herbert, son of Matthew, along with a royal grant of Warblington (VCH Hants iii 192–202). The HER records the site of Eastney Farm (**A85**) 465 m to the north of the Landfall Site Boundary and 40 m to the south of the Cable Route Site Boundary, along Bransbury Road. A farm is shown on maps of this area dating back as far as c 1600. Eastney was a manor by the end of the 14th century, and it is therefore possible that a medieval farmstead had existed within this area. There is no medieval church, thus the settlement was probably fairly small in this period.

## 1.5.9 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1540–PRESENT)

### Cable Route Section 1

- 1.5.9.1 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1": mile map of 1810 (Figure 20.3) shows the Site Boundary as lying within a rural landscape within the Forest of Bere at its southern extent and isolated farmsteads scattered across the open, agricultural landscape to the north. A number of farmsteads are shown within the Site Boundary, including the Broadway Farm which lies approximately in the centre of the Converter Station. Much the same picture is given by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6": mile map of 1867–1875 (Figure 20.5), where the Site Boundary is shown to be predominantly open and rural, with a mixture of open fields, woodland, copses and commons. Numerous chalk pits are also marked on this map and are most heavily concentrated in the west of the archaeological assessment study area in the vicinity of Denmead.

1.5.9.2 In the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6" mile map of 1910–11 (not reproduced), there is little change in terms of landscape development, however, the extent of chalk quarrying in the area is clear, with old chalk pits scattered across the whole of the archaeological assessment study area. Mapping of the area throughout the 20th century indicates little change to the Site Boundary as a whole, however, the rapid expansion of the mid to late 20th century is shown to encroach into the study area, with the village of Denmead, located adjacent to the south-western boundary of the Converter Station, which was once a small isolated village, growing rapidly from the 1960s onwards until today, where it verges on the scale of a town.

1.5.9.3 The Converter Station Site itself, however, remains largely rural, with the exception of the construction of Lovedean substation located in the north east of the Site Boundary and which is first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000 map of 1980 (not reproduced). Today, the landscape of the Converter Station, with the exception of the current Lovedean substation, remains predominantly rural, with a patchwork of agricultural fields, woodland and small clusters of residential properties connected by narrow lanes.

#### **Cable Route Sections 2–9**

1.5.9.4 There is little indication on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1": mile map of 1810 (Figure 20.3) of settlement or industry within the area north of Portsea Island crossed by the Cable Route. The landscape is shown to be a mixture of woodland, heath and open land presumably used for grazing and agriculture. The extensive Forest of Bere is also indicated on this map; the forest was the last Royal Forest in Hampshire to be disbanded in 1810 (HCICA 2012, 6). On Portsdown Hill Road, a telegraph is indicated on this map. This is the site of the first Naval telegraph in Portsmouth, erected in 1795 (**A75**), which lies 190 m to the west of the Cable Route boundary. It was one of a line of shutter semaphore stations which operated between Southsea Common and London and allowed messages to be passed between the fleet at Portsmouth and the Admiralty in London.

- 1.5.9.5 By the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map of 1870–1871 (not reproduced), the Cable Route is shown to intersect the north-eastern branch of the Portsmouth line of the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, which was constructed in the mid-19th century in the area of Drayton Marshes. Adjacent to the northern edge of the railway, and to 360m to the east of the Cable Route, a reservoir, engine house and series of wells belonging to Farlington Waterworks are marked. As the Cable Route moves north to the foot of Portsdown Hill ridge, a further reservoir at Drayton, adjacent to the eastern edge of the Site Boundary, is shown. 480 m further to the east, Farlington Farm (**A88**) is also marked. The farm is known to have existed since at least the 18th century and was replaced by an engineering works in 1852. As the Cable Route moves north up the ridge, several chalk pits are shown to the west of the Site Boundary. As the Cable Route crosses the ridge and descends the slope to the north, the landscape changes from open, undeveloped fields to a mixture of fields and woodland, interspersed with cottages and farmhouses. The late 18th century landscape park at Purbrook (**A103**) lies 500 m the east of the Cable Route, and a fishpond recorded in the HER as probably associated with the park lies 120m to the east. To the north lies the village of Waterlooville, where the Cable Route forks to the form a loop around the Converter Station Site. The village of Waterlooville began in 1815 after the Royal Forest of Bere was disbanded, divided into plots and sold for building.
- 1.5.9.6 In the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6" mile map of 1910–11 (not reproduced), in the area of the Cable Route surrounding Farlington and Drayton Marshes, a racecourse is indicated, crossing the Site Boundary laterally with a Grandstand marked adjacent to the western edge of the Cable Route. Along Portsdown Hill, gravel and chalk extraction pits continue to be indicated in the vicinity of the Site Boundary. The Grade II listed Christ Church (**A111**), built in 1874, is also marked adjacent to eastern edge of the Cable Route.
- 1.5.9.7 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 6" mile map of 1931–32 (not reproduced) residential development is shown to focus on Havant Road, which runs east to west across the Cable Route in the vicinity of Portsdown Hill. Significant urban development is also shown to occur either side of the Cable Route along London Road, heading north towards Waterlooville. This development again focuses largely on the roadside and the area beyond remains largely rural and open.

- 1.5.9.8 The Scheduled Monument of Fort Purbrook (**A63**), located 270 m to the east of the Cable Route boundary on Portsdown Hill, is also indicated for the first time on Ordnance Survey maps of the area from the early 20th century. The fort formed part of a ring of forts known as ‘Palmerston’s Follies’ which were built c 1860 to protect Portsmouth, its dockyard and harbour from French invasion. Five of the six forts positioned along the ridge of Portsdown Hill survive; additional forts were also located in Gosport and the Solent. The Scheduled Monument of Hilsea Lines (**A59**), 280 m to the west of the Cable Route boundary and just south of the A27, a system of ramparts, bastions, casements and ditches built across the north of Portsea Island in 1858 on the site of earlier defensive works, are also indicated.
- 1.5.9.9 The mid-20th century brought great devastation to the area during the two World Wars. Further remains of the Second World War defence systems are also extant in the study area focused on the north of Portsea Island and Portsdown Hill. These include a bombing decoy shelter (**A21**) 460 m to the east at Farlington Marshes; anti-tank cubes near Tangier Road, and Farlington (**A65**; **A66**); three pillboxes, an interdiction battery and a London Air Raid Shelter in the vicinity of Portsdown Hill (**A67**; **A68**; **A69**; **A70**; **A71**).
- 1.5.9.10 The mid to late 20th century saw the rapid expansion of Havant, Purbrook and Waterlooville, and mass housing developments. Large areas of woodland were cleared for development, leaving ‘island’ fragments such as Queen’s Enclosure, 600 m to the east of the Cable Route at Waterlooville (HCICA 2012, 7). The beginning of such development is clearly shown in the Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000 map of 1962–63 (not reproduced) where the urban settlement of Drayton is much expanded, with development bounded by the railway line to the south. To the north, settlement previously focussed along the roadside has expanded, particularly to the east of the Cable Route in the vicinity of Purbrook and the majority of the study area from Drayton, north to Waterlooville is urbanised. The construction of the A27, which crosses the Cable Route route laterally to the north of Portsea Island and Farlington Marshes, is indicated on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map of 1973. Continued urban development is apparent in later maps of the area as a whole, particularly in the region of Waterlooville which has expanded significantly to the north-west along Hambledon Road towards Soake, and north-east along London Road towards Lovedean (along which the two branches of the Cable Route loop run).

- 1.5.9.11 Baffins Farm (**A86**), a further post-medieval farmstead, is also indicated on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1": mile map of 1810 (Figure 20.3), 400 m to the north-west of the Cable Route boundary. A farm is known to have existed at Baffins from at least 1737. Salterns can also be seen running along the western edge of Langstone Harbour; salt extraction was a well-established industry in Portsmouth at this time. The fringes of Langstone Harbour are known to have been used for salt production since the prehistoric period. The process involved filling shallow pans with seawater in a field adjoining the sea to create brine. The brine would then be heated in a boiler house to create salt crystals (Brown 1983).
- 1.5.9.12 The Cable Route continues south through Milton, along Milton Road. Unlike other parts of Portsmouth, which rapidly urbanised in line with the expansion of the dockyard, Milton appears to have retained its rural character and the settlement appears largely confined to the roadside, either side of the Cable Route, with the surrounding area largely open, undeveloped land. As the Cable Route continues north, running broadly parallel to Langstone Harbour, the landscape remains rural and open, with a number of lakes and ponds shown to the west of the Site Boundary, on the edge of the intertidal mudflats of Langstone Harbour (marked as 'salterns'). As the Cable Route heads further north, towards the northern end of Portsea Island, there is little evidence of settlement or industry in this area. Farlington and Drayton Marshes are clearly labelled on this map indicating that much of the area was low-lying marshland at this time.
- 1.5.9.13 In the 18th century, Portsea Island was still largely comprised agricultural or common land. Holley's map of Milton, dated to 1750 (not reproduced) is useful in showing the principal roads and the surrounding tidal creeks at this time. A cluster of buildings can be seen between Milton Road and Locksway Road, immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Cable Route. The Portsmouth HER suggests this was the site of Lower Milton Farm, a post-medieval farmstead. An archaeological watching brief carried out at Milton Campus in 2004 (**A4**) revealed evidence of the demolition layer of an 18th or early 19th century building likely to relate to the farm.
- 1.5.9.14 The route of the Cable Route continues south and passes through Eastney Farm (**A85**). From here, the Cable Route continues through an area of open land to Eastney Lane where it heads north and is crossed by the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal (A1c), which runs laterally through the Cable Route Site Boundary at the junction of Milton Road and Goldsmith Avenue, and is marked as 'The Old Canal'. The canal opened in 1823 and was built to allow better trading connections into Portsmouth and was entered from Langstone Harbour via a sea lock at Milton. The sea lock and basin to the south-east of the Site Boundary are the only surviving remnants of the Canal, which was designed as a stopping place for barges waiting for the incoming tide before continuing through Langstone and Chichester Harbours (PCC Conservation Area Appraisal, 18). The canal was ultimately unsuccessful and fell into disuse between the 1830s–1840s and was filled in by the 19th century.

### Cable Route Section 10

- 1.5.9.15 By 1665, overcrowding within the walled town of Portsmouth, 2.2 km to the west of the Site Boundary led to inevitable expansion out of the dockyard onto Portsea Island and the island's population increased significantly. King Charles I's warfare against the Netherlands in the second half of the 17th century and the post-1668 French struggle made Portsmouth an operational base, provisioning and maintaining the naval fleets (Webb, Quail & Riley 1997, 21). Following the renewed ship building in the dockyard with the launch of the Portsmouth (1650), a new double dry dock was ordered to be constructed in 1658, which increased business for the town. The majority of development was focused 2.2 km to the west of the Site Boundary around Portsmouth Harbour, with the surrounding areas of Portsea, through which the Site runs, remaining open fields. The settlement of Milton, adjacent to the eastern edge of the Cable Route, for example, appears to have retained its rural character throughout much of this period. An early map of 1665 by De la Fabvolliere (not reproduced) shows the area to the east of Milton as 'Milton Common Pasture', indicating it was undeveloped at this time.
- 1.5.9.16 A small indistinct linear feature also marked on La Fabvolliere's map might indicate the remains of a later medieval or Tudor haven. In this area, the HER records a timber structure consisting of 64 timbers in the form of an inverted 'horse shoe' shape enclosing a shingle bank on the southern side of Eastney Lake (**A37**), 250 m to the north of the Site Boundary. Alternatively, this area may have been used to dig clay to make the bricks for the building of the late 18th century Fort Cumberland (**A1a**, see below).
- 1.5.9.17 At the beginning of the 19th century, the Landfall Site and section of the Cable Route on Portsea Island remained a largely open, undeveloped landscape, as indicated by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1": mile map of 1810 (Figure 20.3). A small roadside settlement at Milton is indicated, as is Eastney Farm (**A85**) which lies 40 m to the south of the Cable Route boundary and 465 m north of the Landfall Site. Eastney Farm is known to have existed from at least 1600; the HER suggests that an earlier manor had existed in Eastney by the end of the 14th century, however this is likely to have been small in scale. Apportionment for the parish of Portsea records the farm as a homestead with garden, marsh and pond. By 1932 the area had been developed for housing.

- 1.5.9.18 The south-east corner of the Landfall Site Boundary is included within the scheduled monument area of Fort Cumberland (**A1a**). The large angled bastioned fort was built in the mid 18th century and was designed to control the entrance to Langstone Harbour and to improve the defences of Portsmouth Dockyard. Prior to the construction of the fort, an earthwork battery was built on Eastney Point (by 1716) to defend access to Langstone Harbour. Work began on the first Fort Cumberland in 1747 and this first fort was star shaped. The second Fort Cumberland, completed in 1812, was pentagonal in shape with projecting defensive earthworks and was built mainly of brick and Portland limestone, with the Guardhouse and Storehouse being retained from the first fort. In 1858 Fort Cumberland was transferred from the War Department to the Board of Admiralty and in 1859 the fort became the temporary headquarters of the Royal Marine Artillery. The 1861 Royal Commission assessing barracks and accommodation lead to the construction of further buildings around the fort and to the modification of other buildings. During the twentieth century the fort was home to the Royal Marine Artillery Howitzer and Anti-Aircraft Brigade. In 1964 the fort became a scheduled monument and was vacated by the Royal Marines in 1975. It is now home to the English Heritage's Centre for Archaeology. The interior contains a number of free-standing buildings, including officers' quarters, a hospital, stores and workshops, the majority dating from the use of the fort in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 1.5.9.19 There have been three past investigations on the fort (**A1a; A5**), two of which have been carried out within the Landfall Site Boundary. Within the Site Boundary, excavations across earthworks on the western side of the fort recorded below ground evidence of the glacis (artificial slope). Further evidence of the ramparts and ditches belonging to the first fort Cumberland of 1747 was revealed during a watching brief between casemates 36 and 13. A further watching brief outside the Site Boundary at the eastern edge of the fort (**A5**) revealed probable evidence of the glacis, which was found to be cut by an infilled ditch dating to the 18th century or later.
- 1.5.9.20 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" mile map of 1866 (Figure 20.4) shows the Landfall Site Boundary and surrounding area as mainly undeveloped open land. A triangular area broadly located in the centre of the Site Boundary, bounded by the coast on the south, is shown as containing a gravel pit, with a coastguard station and practicing battery marked in the northern corner. To the north-east of the coastguard station on the edge of Eastney Lake is marked a tidal lagoon known as 'Glory Hole'.

- 1.5.9.21 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" mile map of 1897–98, covering the area of the Landfall Site in the south, indicates military developments in the triangular parcel of land previously occupied by the gravel pit and coastguard station, with targets and a rifle range running north-east. The coastguard station has now moved south to the shoreline. Immediately to the north-west of the Landfall Site Boundary the extensive complex of Eastney Barracks (**A99**) is now shown. Eastney Barracks, designed by William Scamp (assistant director, Admiralty Works Department), was built as headquarters for the Royal Marine Artillery, who moved in from Fort Cumberland (**A1a**) in 1867. Many of the remaining buildings are Grade II listed, while the two forts (Eastney Fort East and Eastney Fort West), and the perimeter defences are Scheduled Monuments. An archaeological assessment of the western fort was undertaken in 1994. The natural and mid-19th century stratification was found to be largely consistent and intact, with some degree of modern disturbance, however, no archaeological finds or features were recorded. Most of the complex was converted to housing in the mid-1990s and is now known as Marine Gate. The Royal Marines Museum, established in 1958, is located in the former officers' mess at the barracks.
- 1.5.9.22 The Eastney Sewage Pumping Station (**A108**), which lies immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Cable Route along Bransbury Road, is also indicated on this map. The pump house, boiler house and chimney of the former Portsmouth Corporation Pumping Station were built in 1887. The site is now an industrial museum and is a Scheduled Monument. The museum, engine house and gas engine house are all Grade II listed. At the northern end of Milton, to the east of the Cable Route in the vicinity of Warren Lane, a sand pit, gravel pit and kilns are indicated, while further to the north, to the west of the Cable Route, a brick, tile and pottery works is indicated in the vicinity of Great Salterns. These were to provide local brick for an expanding Portsmouth.
- 1.5.9.23 Little change to the Site Boundary is apparent by the time of the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6" mile map of 1910–11 (not reproduced) aside from residential development which has occurred either side of the Cable Route to the south of the canal (**A1c**), 900 m to the north of the Landfall Site. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 6" mile map of 1931–32, the urbanisation in the area to the north of the Landfall Site noted above has begun to spread further south, bordering the Cable Route on its western side from south of the canal to the northern edge of Eastney Barracks (**A99**). The barracks are also shown to have been extended to the east, with a swimming baths shown within the western end of the Landfall Site. The urban development noted above is also indicated to have continued north into Milton, however, beyond this area, the landscape remains largely unchanged and undeveloped.

1.5.9.24 The mid-20th century brought great devastation to the area during the two World Wars. As a naval dockyard during the Second World War, Portsmouth was a key target. The city suffered 67 air raids from 1940–44, destroying nearly 10% of housing and killing 930 civilians (Easthope 1944, 5), although the focus was the centre of Portsmouth. Coastal defences can be seen in the area, at Eastney Beach within the Landfall Site Boundary, where anti-tank cubes (**A1g**), and a pillbox (**A1d**) still remain. Further groups of anti-tank blocks also remain c 400 m to the east of the Landfall Site, on the edge of Langstone Harbour (**A41**; **A42**). The HER also records a machine gun emplacement (**A40**) adjacent to the north-western edge of the Landfall Site Boundary. To the north, an anti-aircraft battery (**A43**) is located 140 m to the west of the Cable Route Site Boundary, along Burfields Road, while 360 m south of the A27 roundabout, within the Cable Route Site Boundary, lies a Pickett-Hamilton Fort ‘disappearing’ pillbox (**A1s**), a Scheduled Monument. Pillboxes of this type were specially designed for the defence of the airfields. Three were built to defend Portsmouth airport and this is the only one still in its original location. A second (**A50**), now demolished, was located 690 m further south, immediately adjacent to the western edge of the Cable Route boundary along Anchorage Road.

1.5.9.25 By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map of 1962–63 (not reproduced), residential development has encroached further south towards the northern edge of the Landfall Site and lines the Cable Route consistently from its junction with the Landfall Site in the south to Baffins, 2 km north. In the north of Portsea Island, to the west of Farlington Marshes and the Cable Route, Portsmouth City Airport is indicated. In the south, at the Landfall Site, the Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000 map of 2000 (not reproduced) indicates a Caravan Park within the Site Boundary, with residential development immediately to the north.

## 1.6 FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

1.6.1.1 Given the scale of the Site Boundary and the varying landscape which it crosses, archaeological survival across the Site Boundary is anticipated to be variable. Archaeological survival is predicted to be highest in the northern part of the Site Boundary in the vicinity of the Converter Station and northern extent of the Cable Route, which is a predominantly rural and undeveloped landscape, although extensive historic quarrying in the area will have had significant localised impacts.

1.6.1.2 Where the Cable Route is located on existing roads, archaeological survival is anticipated to be low or possibly moderate. At the Landfall Site, archaeological survival is expected to be low to moderate, due to developments on the Site from the late 19th century onwards.

1.6.1.3 The main past impact on archaeological survival within the Site Boundary as a whole are modern building developments, modern ploughing, historic quarrying, road construction and associated services, electricity pylons, vegetation root disturbance, and coastal erosion.

### Cable Route Section 1

- 1.6.1.4 The existing substation at Lovedean, which lies at the northern end of the Site Boundary was built in the late 20th century and represents a major change to the rural, undeveloped landscape of the surrounding area. The foundations used for the buildings present on the Site are unknown, however, if piled foundations have been used, any archaeological remains within the footprint of each pile will have been removed. Other kinds of foundations (e.g. standard pad or strip) would likely have extended to a depth of 1.0–1.5 m bgl and have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains within their footprint. It is assumed that the large expanse of hardstanding that covers much of the Site would have entailed fairly superficial ground disturbance and thus has had a limited impact on any underlying archaeological remains. Trenches for drains, services and electrical cables associated with the Converter Station are likely to extend to depths of 1.0–1.5mbgl and have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 1.6.1.5 The Site Boundary in this Section is located on almost entirely agricultural land. A number of the fields have been ploughed in modern times. The impact of this ploughing will depend on its nature, where deep ploughing has been used, this can cause considerable disturbance to any archaeological remains do a depth of around 0.3 m (0.4 m for root crops such as potatoes), since they will be found close to the surface in rural areas such as the Site. This was evidenced during the recent excavation of land adjacent to the current Lovedean substation (**A1t**) where Middle Bronze Age funerary activity was recorded, however, the level of preservation was generally poor due to truncation by ploughing. The bases of deep cut features can survive the reworking of the topsoil by ploughing however.
- 1.6.1.6 Historic chalk pits are shown scattered across the Site Boundary and archaeological assessment study area, as shown on Ordnance Survey historical mapping. This and any other past quarrying activity within the Site Boundary will have removed entirely any earlier archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 1.6.1.7 Several electricity pylons and posts run broadly south-west to north-east across the Site Boundary. The construction of the foundations for these are likely to have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains locally within their footprint.
- 1.6.1.8 Fences, gates, stiles and hedgerows demarcating property and field boundaries are found on the land within the Site Boundary. The Site also contains three areas of Ancient Woodland. Whilst archaeological features can survive within woodland and hedgerows, there may have been localised truncation from root action. The digging of trenches and holes for fence and gate posts will also have had a similar impact. Ground intrusion could potentially have severely truncated or completely removed any remains within their footprint to a depth of 1.0-1.5 mbgl at these locations.

### **Cable Route Sections 2–9**

- 1.6.1.9 Trenches for drains and services associated with the roads and pavements are likely to extend to depths of 1.0–1.5 mbgl and have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 1.6.1.10 The construction of the existing road surfaces and pavement is likely to have involved excavation to a depth of 0.5 m. This may have truncated or removed any shallow archaeological remains.

### **Cable Route Section 10**

- 1.6.1.11 The development of military constructions at the Landfall Site Boundary are shown on the Ordnance Survey 6: mile mapping of the site (1931–32; 1938–42). This includes levelling for rifle ranges. The levelling for the rifle ranges is likely to have truncated, and potentially removed entirely any archaeological remains.
- 1.6.1.12 A number of buildings have been built on the Site Boundary since the late 19th century, including a coastguard station and other unnamed buildings to the south-west of Eastney Fort. Foundations for the buildings would have truncated or removed entirely any archaeological remains to the full depth of the works.
- 1.6.1.13 Any areas of concrete hardstanding associated with building development would have entailed ground disturbance to the depth of the works and thus has a limited impact on any underlying archaeological remains.
- 1.6.1.14 The construction of the existing road surfaces and pavement is likely to have involved excavation to a depth of 0.5 m. This may have truncated or removed any shallow archaeological remains.
- 1.6.1.15 A gravel pit is marked adjacent to the centre of the Landfall Site Boundary on the Ordnance Survey 6: mile map of 1870–71. This and any other past quarrying activity within the will have removed entirely any earlier archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 1.6.1.16 The southern end of the Landfall Site Boundary lies on Eastney beach, comprising intertidal mud and sand and a sand/shingle beach. An erosional landscape is presumed given the presence of concrete erosion protection on the beach. Coastal erosion may have compromised the survival of any archaeological deposits present on the shoreline. If the construction of the concrete erosion protection required below ground disturbance, this will also have compromised archaeological survival within its footprint, however, the nature and extent of the protection measures taken is, at present, unknown.

## REFERENCES

---

Hampshire County Council, 2010. Hampshire County Intergrated Character Assessment. s.l.:s.n.

Hampshire County Council, 2012. Hampshire Archaeological Strategy. s.l.:s.n.

Hampshire County Intergrated Character Assessment, 2010. An Overview of the Hampshire Landscape. s.l.:s.n.

Hey, G & Hind, J, 2014. Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas. Oxford: s.n.

Langstone Harbour Board, 2018. Langstone Harbour Board - History of the Harbour. [Online]

Available at: <http://www.langstoneharbour.org.uk/about-history.php>

[Accessed 26th March 2018].

Page, W., 1908. A History of the County of Hampshire. Victoria County History.

Pevsner, N & Lloyd, D, 1967. Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (Buildings of London). London: s.n.

Stapleton B & Thomas J, 1989. The Portsmouth Region. s.l.:Alan Sutton.

Webb J, Qual S, Riley R, 1997. The Spirit of Portsmouth, A History. Sussex: s.n.

## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT GAZETTEER

---

The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has an assessment (**A**) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features map (Figure 20.1a, b and c).

The HER data contained within this gazetteer is the copyright of the HER. Historic England statutory designations data © Historic England 2018. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018.

### Abbreviations:

ABP – Associated British Ports

ASE – Archaeology South-East

CA – Cotswold Archaeology

DAS – Development Archaeology Services

EHCAS – English Heritage Central Archaeology Service

HCC – Hampshire County Council

HE – Historic England

HER - Historic Environment Record

MOLA – Museum of London Archaeology

NHL - National Heritage List

NRHE - National Record for the Historic Environment

OS – Ordnance Survey

PC – Portsmouth Corporation

PCA – Pre-construct Archaeology

PCC – Portsmouth City Council

PCSS – Proposed Converter Station Site

PMS – Portsmouth Museum Service

PSG – Pillbox Study Group

SCCAU – Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit

TVAS – Thames Valley Archaeological Services

WA – Wessex Archaeology



Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHL ref. / site code
1a	<p>Fort Cumberland, Eastney, Portsmouth</p> <p>Scheduled Monument. The fort building is Grade II* listed and was originally built in 1746 as a 5 angled star fort with a hospital, ancillary buildings and guard house by the Duke of Cumberland, it was rebuilt in its a bastioned pentagonal form in 1794. The former guard house, hospital and ancillary buildings and former officer quarters are all Grade II listed. The former officer's quarters were built c. 1865 and are now in use as offices. The fort was vacated by the military in 1973 and is now owned by Historic England and is their Centre for Archaeology.</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out by the EHCAS in 1997 during the excavation of a service trench between casemates 36 and 13 at Fort Cumberland. The work confirmed the position of the line of the rampart and ditch belonging to the first Fort Cumberland of 1747. The line of the rampart was visible as a dark clay loam soil. Although the trench passed close to the western end of an earlier Guardhouse, no further evidence of this structure was found.</p> <p>Excavations were carried out by PMS across earthworks on the western side of Fort</p>	Post-medieval	<p>EPM19</p> <p>MPM1227</p> <p>LE 1015700</p> <p>EPM139</p> <p>EPM19</p> <p>EPM42</p> <p>MPM500</p> <p>MPM501</p> <p>MPM502</p> <p>MPM45</p> <p>MPM403</p> <p>MPM1227</p> <p>LB 1104273</p> <p>LB 1104274</p> <p>LB 1104275</p> <p>LB 1104276</p>

	<p>Cumberland in 1988. Four trial trenches were excavated between the apex of the ravelin glacis and the remains of the glacis on the northwest bastion. The work revealed that the glacis (artificial slope) had largely survived below ground, although there had been some modern military disturbance due to levelling etc. The core of the glacis structure was a clean white shingle, which had been laid straight on to the natural beach level of sand and shingle. The whole of the glacis core was overlaid by a 0.5m deep deposit of gravel, soil and turf. Modern levelling for rifle ranges etc. had removed the edges of the glacis in some parts, but the white shingle was still visible at a lower level. The best example of this was seen to the west of the north-west bastion, where most of the upper slope material had been removed, possibly in the late 19th century.</p>		
<p><b>1b</b></p>	<p>The George Inn, Portsdown</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out close to the George Inn in 1966/67 by the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. Evidence of a small Iron Age occupation site consisting of a hearth, storage area and living or manufacturing area was revealed. Stake and post holes suggested the presence of at least one domestic structure. Finds consisted of weaving equipment, pottery, fragments of quern stone and animal</p>	<p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)</p>	<p>EPM203</p> <p>MPM126</p> <p>MPM1698</p>

	<p>bones, most of which were recovered from features cut into the chalk.</p> <p>Two Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials and two parallel ditches were also discovered on an east-west alignment. The first grave (Grave 1, west of site) contained the remains of a male around 25 years old accompanied by three iron knives placed over the left hand. Other grave goods comprised a small iron buckle, and the remains of a bronze bound wooden bucket. The burial had been contained in an arrangement of planks/coffin. The second grave (Grave 2, east of site) had been cut about into the surface of the chalk. The head had been severed from the neck and placed on top of the shoulders. Unlike Grave 1, there was no evidence of a coffin having been used, and there were no grave goods. A fragment of Saxon chaff tempered pottery and small fragments of Iron Age and Roman coarse ware were recovered from the grave fill.</p> <p>Two ditches, possibly related to the burials/cemetery, were also revealed to the south and east of the graves. The first of these (ditch 1) was observed running west to east for 130m from the eastern verge of the old Drayton Lane (now the eastern side of the present A3). This ditch was 0.5m deep at its western end. At its eastern end it began to turn north round the slope of Portsdown Hill and fade. The top of a Roman pitcher was</p>		
--	---	--	--

	<p>found on the surface of this section of the ditch. Fragments of Saxon cooking pot and a bronze stud were recovered from the top layer of the ditches' fill. These items would have been thrown/placed in the ditch when it was no longer in use. A second ditch (ditch 2) ran parallel to ditch 1, 5.0m to the north. This ditch was 43.0m long and was 0.9m deep. The two ditches were thought to be contemporary with one another, but their function is not clear. It is possible that they formed a boundary to a probable Saxon cemetery (A74) starting further to the west and including the two burials above.</p>		
<p><b>1c</b></p>	<p>Portsmouth Canal</p> <p>Site of the Portsea section of the former Portsmouth and Arundel Canal. The canal opened in 1823, and was entered from Langstone Harbour via a sea lock at Milton. It extended to the western end of the present day Arundel Street, where there were two basins. The canal fell into disuse during the 1830s/1840s and the basins were infilled by 1838. A section of the canal was reused for part of the new railway line between Fratton and Portsmouth &amp; Southsea stations which opened in 1847. The remaining sections of canal had been infilled by the late 19th century.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>MPM1347</p>

<b>1d</b>	<p>Roman coin, Eastney</p> <p>A bronze Antoninianus of Victorinus, AD 268–270 was found on the shore west of West Winner in 1977.</p>	<p>Roman</p>	<p>MPM4</p>
<b>1e</b>	<p>Handaxe, Eastney Beach, Portsmouth</p> <p>A dark grey/black prehistoric flint handaxe was found on Eastney Beach in 2013 in an intertidal zone near West Winner shingle spit.</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p>	<p>EPM224</p>
<b>1f</b>	<p>North Portsea Island Coastal Flood And Erosion Risk Management Scheme</p> <p>A geoarchaeological watching brief was carried out by WA in 2014 on geotechnical work relating to Phase 1 of the North Portsea Island Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Scheme (CFERMS). The work comprised the monitoring and assessment of six boreholes, six window samples and 14 trial pits. No material of potential archaeological interest was recorded within any of the core logs taken on site. No obvious soil horizons, such as peat deposits, were recorded.</p> <p>A subsequent archaeological watching brief was carried out by PCA in 2016 during groundworks for geotechnical work associated with scheme. A total of 18 window samples, 17 boreholes and 18 hand-dug trial pits were monitored on three separate frontages. Frontage 1 followed the east frontage of</p>	<p>Post-medieval Modern</p>	<p>EPM220 EPM224</p>

	<p>Tipner Lake from Tipner to the M27/A3 junction. Frontage 2, Ports Creek, ran from the M27/A3 junction to the railway line. Frontage 3 ran from Anchorage Park to Milton Common. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified or recorded during the watching brief. The deposits that were revealed appear to represent a fairly consistent sequence of foreshore deposits or made ground overlying natural deposits of clay and/or chalk. None of the 19th and 20th century material recovered during the watching brief was of archaeological significance, and as such was not retained.</p>		
<b>1g</b>	<p>World War II Beach Defences, Eastney</p> <p>Grade II listed World War II anti-tank obstacles on Eastney beach. These defences were constructed in 1940 and consist of a series of over 280 concrete cubes, each measuring approximately 1m square.</p>	Modern	<p>MPM55</p> <p>NHL1393720</p>
<b>1h</b>	<p>Roman Road from Chichester to Bitterne</p> <p>Margary's (1973) projected route '421', the Roman road which linked the Roman settlements at Chichester and Bitterne. The road intersects the site just south of Purbrook and can be traced through Southbourne, Emsworth and Warblington to Havant, with the modern A27 following its approximate course.</p>	Roman	<p>HCC 12</p> <p>Margary 421</p>

<p><b>1i</b></p>	<p>Ludmore Cottages No. 1 and 2</p> <p>Grade II listed building converted into two cottages. The building dates from the late 17th and late 18th century. Two storeys and attic.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>13529 13530 LB 1094567</p>
<p><b>1j</b></p>	<p>Field System</p> <p>A field system considered likely to be of medieval or later origin is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It was digitally plotted during the Hampshire South Downs Mapping Project.</p>	<p>? Later medieval</p>	<p>62783</p>
<p><b>1k</b></p>	<p>Iron Age Enclosure, Portsdown Hill I, Portsmouth</p> <p>Excavations near Hoylake Road, Portsdown Hill, in 1963-65 revealed evidence of an Iron Age ranch boundary and stock enclosure at a site known as Portsdown I. The ranch boundary represented the earliest phase of the site. This consisted of a gully running east-west along the ridge of Portsdown Hill, bounded by post holes thought to represent fences/a stockade. An 'entrance' part way along the gully may have been secured by a gate. This boundary may have been used to divide arable land from that used for grazing livestock. During a second phase of activity on the site, a sub-rectangular stock enclosure bounded by a ditch was butted onto the earlier</p>	<p>Iron Age</p>	<p>EPM20 MPM115 23171</p>

	ranch boundary. Finds consisted of pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone.		
<b>1l</b>	Denmead Farm Pits Pit of unknown date. No further information on the HER.	Undated	MWC1826
<b>1m</b>	Crossways Cottage, Edney Lane The house was probably erected in the mid or late 16th century. It is a 1.5 storey timber framed construction with painted brick infill. An extension was added in the west, probably in the 17th century.	Post-medieval	MWC1810
<b>1n</b>	Kings Cottage, Anmore Road 2 storey timber-framed cottage dating to the 16th/17th century with a half-hipped thatched roof. Flint wall was added in the 18th century.	Post-medieval	MWC1812
<b>1o</b>	Homestead, Anmore Road 2 storey timber-framed cottage with hipped tiled roof dating to the 17th century. With modern additions.	Post-medieval	MWC1813
<b>1p</b>	Barn, Shafters Farm, Anmore Road Grade II listed barn, probably dating to the 17th century. The farmhouse is also recorded on the HER, however is not statutorily listed.	17th century	NHL1420924 MWC1809

<b>1q</b>	<p>Romano-British Pottery from South of Farlington Marshes</p> <p>Four abraded sherds of 1st/2nd century Roman pottery were found c. 1965 on a mudbank. Fragments of briquetage, Mesolithic and post-Mesolithic flints were also recovered.</p>	<p>Late prehistoric Mesolithic Roman</p>	<p>MPM1040 MPM1041 MPM1042 MPM1043</p>
<b>1r</b>	<p>Site of Purbrook Turnpike</p> <p>Site of toll house and gate for the turnpike at Purbrook, as depicted on the Wymering Tithe map of 1839. The cottage and gate had been demolished by 1898.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>MPM1875</p>
<b>1s</b>	<p>M275, M27 and A27 Portsmouth Revetments, Portsmouth</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by ASE in 2009 during ground investigation works. A total of ten test pits were excavated in the intertidal zone at the 'toe' of the revetments. The pits were excavated at low tide after the channel surface was exposed. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded during the works. The preserved timber recovered from an alluvial deposit shows that there is the potential for the preservation of organic remains.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>EPM178</p>
<b>1t</b>	<p>Land to the west of Lovedean substation, Lovedean</p>	<p>Bronze Age Late Prehistoric</p>	<p>SUB14</p>

	<p>An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation, followed by a watching brief during the digging of a water-pipe trench to the north of the stripped areas, was undertaken in 2014 by CA. Two areas were stripped and excavated. Within area 1, two isolated Middle Bronze Age cremation pits with cremated remains which had been heavily truncated by later ploughing were revealed. In area 2, two further truncated pits, one of which contained a similar Middle Bronze Age urn but no human remains, were discovered. The second pit produced no finds. A 4m long linear feature located immediately to the south-west of the two pits was also revealed and contained two flint flakes; its function is uncertain. During the watching brief, a single ditch or pit was revealed at the northern end of the site and was found to contain Middle to Late Bronze Age, Late Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery.</p>	Roman	
<b>1u</b>	<p>Hampshire County Council Cropmark Data</p> <p>Undated archaeological cropmarks mapped by HC. The cropmarks possibly represented ancient field systems and boundaries relating to the agricultural history of the area.</p>	undated	HCC HER shapefile
<b>1v</b>	Aerial Photo of Denmead and Anmore	Undated	AP 022

	<p>Aerial photo of Denmead and Anmore taken 12th April 1963. Two curvilinear features are visible in the fields to the north of Anmore. The features possibly correspond to a trackway or field boundary observed on the Hambledon Tithe Map of 1838–39.</p>		
<b>1w</b>	<p>Aquind Interconnector, Lovedean</p> <p>AOC Archaeological watching brief during Geotechnical trial pits in 2018. The work consisted of monitoring the excavation of 20 geotechnical test pits, and seven California Building (CBR) test pits. The stratigraphy comprised chalk bedrock, overlain by dark yellowish brown silty subsoil with flint nodules, in turn overlain by dark brown ploughsoil in cultivated fields and topsoil in the remainder.</p> <p>The only archaeological remains identified during the works was a single shallow linear feature aligned eastwest, which is an undated field boundary. This was located within Test Pit 01 which was excavated 300m west of Broadway Lane at NGR SU 67475 13080.</p>	-	AY651
<b>2</b>	<p>The Old Thatched Cottage</p> <p>Grade II listed cottage, probably of 16th century date, modified in the later 16th or 17th century.</p>	Later 16th century	LB 1425203

<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>Portsdown Hill II, Gillman Road, Portsmouth  An archaeological investigation was carried out by the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society in 1965 after several Iron Age features were exposed in section during the widening of Gilman Road. A complex of successive Iron Age fields and associated boundary earthworks were observed. Early ploughing was visible as scarps in the natural chalk representing six field boundaries. Only two of the earliest field levels had survived, the other four having been dispersed by later ploughing. A number of features associated with the field boundaries comprised a sequence of overlapping lynchets, a boundary bank and two ditches. A scatter of sherds of Iron Age pottery was associated with these features. Samples of land mollusca suggested the site had been rested and allowed to become overgrown on several occasions between periods of ploughing, eventually being converted to open pasture.</p>	<p>Iron Age</p>	<p>EPM21  MPM116</p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Milton Campus  An archaeological watching brief was carried out by L–P Archaeology in 2004. The demolition of a series of buildings dating to the 1930s and 1960s was monitored, and a photographic record of some of these buildings was kept. Archaeological monitoring</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>EPM36  MPM1799</p>

	<p>was also carried out during the removal of foundations and footings, and on intrusive groundworks. No deposits of archaeological significance were noted during any of the development work. Late post-medieval pottery was recovered from trenches for drainage dug on the road to the east of the site next to the walled garden. A large number of unfrosted bricks were observed in the make-up under the slab of the foundations to the gatehouse building when it was removed. This suggested a building of 18th or early-19th century date was demolished prior to the construction of the gatehouse building and likely relates to the post-medieval Lower Milton Farm that is marked on contemporary maps of the area.</p>		
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>New Radar Mast, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney  A watching brief commissioned by ABP at the Southern Water Compound, Fort Cumberland was carried out in 2006 during the installation of a marine radar mast with equipment cabinet and high security fencing.</p> <p>Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 revealed the earliest deposit which consisted of sharp sand, containing rare fragments of bricks, a complete brick (18th century or earlier) and a piece of animal bone. The deposit was thought to be part of the glacia of Fort Cumberland (A1a), and was cut by an</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>EPM42  MPM403</p>

	<p>infilled ditch dating to the 18th century or later. The ditch was sealed by a yellow brown sand, overlain by what was thought to be a buried topsoil. Terram sheeting had been laid over the topsoil and a modern underground concrete structure in the late 20th or early 21st century. This was covered by modern made ground, overlain by topsoil.</p> <p>The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was a light yellowish brown sand with rare fragments of ceramic building material. This ground, probably redeposited sands and gravels from the shore, was covered with Terram sheeting. The sheeting was covered with a deposit of brownish grey sand with abundant rubble fragments, which was in turn covered with topsoil.</p>		
6	<p>Soake House, Soake Road</p> <p>2 storey painted brick house with hipped slate roof dating to the 18th century.</p>	Post-medieval	EWC1816 MWC1816
7	<p>Travellers Joy Public House, Milton Road, Milton, Portsmouth</p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken in 2006 by SCCAU. Observations were made on a total of 30 foundation trenches for a residential development on the site.</p> <p>The groundworks exposed natural deposits, uncertain post-medieval layers, early modern</p>	Post-medieval Modern	EPM58 MPM1021

	<p>layers, and modern contexts. Natural deposits were 0.4m below the surface, above which were two uncertain post-medieval layers with fragments of brick. Modern features comprised two soakaways, and a brick surface and a foundation trench for a garage. Medieval Milton was not identified at the site due to modern disturbance.</p>		
8	<p>Gold Driving Range, Burrfields Road, Portsmouth</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by SCCAU in 2008 during the installation of a new fence along the edge of the site. A total of 15 post-holes excavated by auger were observed on the west side of the driving range. It was decided to end the watching brief before the work had been completed as it was evident that the works would only disturb a 20th century rubbish dump. The only deposits and finds encountered on the site were modern. It is possible that archaeologically significant deposits survive below the modern deposits, which were at least 1.0m thick.</p>	Modern	EPM101
9	<p>Site of the Proposed 'Gaols' Building at Portsmouth College, Tangier Road, Portsmouth</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out by SCCAU in 2009. Four trenches were excavated to the top of the natural soil at</p>	Modern	EPM102 MPM1108

	<p>each corner of the proposed building. The eastern trenches immediately filled with ground water, but it was possible to ascertain during initial excavation that no significant features were present. The earliest remains revealed by the excavation were associated with the disposal of municipal rubbish, possibly in the 1930s in connection with the laying out of the area as a recreation ground.</p>		
<b>10</b>	<p>Winton House, Portsdown Hill Road, Portsmouth</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by SCCAU on groundworks associated with the construction of an annexe in 2011. A total of eight foundation trenches were excavated. The only archaeological feature observed was a pit sealed beneath the subsoil in the north west of the site. This contained two fragments of burnt flint, possibly indicating a prehistoric date. A soil sample was also taken from the fill and also contained some very small fragments of burnt flint, shell, marcasite fragments and very small intrusive fragments of coal and twigs. The more recent material in the sample had probably been introduced by root and worm action. The upper fill was sealed by the subsoil and did not contain any finds.</p>	? Prehistoric	<p>EPM119</p> <p>MPM1187</p>
<b>11</b>	Bransbury Park, Milton, Portsmouth	Post-medieval	EPM120

	<p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by SCCAU on groundworks for a new single storey building in 2011. A total of five trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were observed during the works. Large quantities of 19th–20th century china, glass, stoneware bottles, bricks and tiles appeared to suggest the area had been used for the disposal of rubbish during the Edwardian period. A layer relating to the silting up of a creek shown on early maps also contained fragments of 19th–20th century glass, china and clay pipe. This layer was directly below the rubbish tip, and the finds had probably intruded from the layer of refuse above.</p>		MPM1188
12	<p>East Shore School, Eastern Road, Portsmouth</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out by SCCAU in 2007. The evaluation was undertaken in order to assess any archaeological remains prior to new residential construction on the site. Three trenches were excavated to the top of natural deposits in the south-west part of the site, where groundworks for the new buildings were likely to extend into the old ground surface. No trenches were excavated in the northern part of the site as boreholes in this area had shown that the old ground surface was between 1.3m and 2m below the current surface, and</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern</p>	<p>EPM121</p> <p>MPM1189</p> <p>MPM1190</p> <p>MPM1191</p>

	<p>therefore would not be affected by the groundworks. The evaluation revealed a scatter of prehistoric evidence, together with evidence for the use of the area as fields during the post-medieval and early modern periods, before it was developed in the 20th century. Unstratified and residual finds included burnt flints, a flint flake, and a sherd of 16th/17th century Normandy stoneware. Other ceramics comprised 18th–20th pottery, tobacco pipes and building material.</p>		
<b>13</b>	<p>Firgrove, Anmore Road</p> <p>2 storey house with tiled gabled roof and knapped flint walls with brick quoins. Attached outbuilding with a tiled roof; originally a coach house.</p>	Post-medieval	<p>MWC1807</p> <p>EWC1807</p>
<b>14</b>	<p>Soake Farm, Soake Road</p> <p>2 storey brick farmhouse with hipped tiled roof dating to the 18th century, with 19th century additions.</p>	Post-medieval	<p>EWC1814</p> <p>MWC1814</p>
<b>15</b>	<p>Pickett-Hamilton Fort, Hilsea, Portsmouth</p> <p>Pickett-Hamilton Fort, 'disappearing pill-box' was built c. 1940–41, specially designed for the defence of airfields during the Second World War. Three Pickett-Hamilton Forts were built to defend Portsmouth airfield. This is the only one still in its original location. An excavation of the interior of the fort and a</p>	Modern	LE 1001790

	<p>survey of the site was carried out by the PSG between 1979 and 1981 before PCC sealed the hatches in order to preserve it. The work took place prior to the monument being scheduled. The excavation indicated that the fort was of a rare type, operated by a counterweight block rather than a hydraulic pump.</p>		
<p><b>16</b></p>	<p>Flood Alleviation Scheme Copnor, Portsmouth</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by ASE in 2013 during groundworks related to the Portsmouth Flood Alleviation Scheme. The works were undertaken at Copnor Road, Quartremaine Road, Great Salterns Lake, Great Salterns Golf Course and Tangier Road. The alignment of new pipes was largely located within the roads, but trenches also crossed open areas, including the playing fields east of Copnor Road and the golf course to the north of Tangier Road and Burrfields Road. The monitoring was concentrated on the 'undisturbed' areas of Copnor Road to the north, and the area near Great Salterns Lake to the south, where historic saltworking is known to have taken place. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief. Evidence of early 20th century refuse tips was found in the area of works near Great Salterns Lake, Burrfields Road,</p>	<p>Prehistoric Modern</p>	<p>EPM179</p>

	and Tangier Road. The only finds consisted of three worked flints recovered from spoil to the north of the sports centre off Copnor Road.		
<b>17</b>	<p>Milton Common Coastal Defence Scheme</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by MOLA in 2016 during coastal defence work. Archaeological monitoring consisted of observations carried out in a trench along the sea wall, a soil strip to the west of the sea wall and the demolition of a pier. Although monitored, groundworks inland to the west of the sea wall did not expose the base of the topsoil in this area. The earliest deposit encountered on the site was natural clay at approximately 1.0m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.</p>	-	EPM213
<b>18</b>	<p>Lamp Columns on Promenade, South side of Eastney Esplanade</p> <p>14 Grade II listed early 20th century cast iron lamp columns are positioned at 70m to 90m intervals along the south side of Eastney Esplanade. Probably cast by Drew-Bear, Ransome and Perks, Engineers, London.</p>	Modern	NHL1104268
<b>19</b>	Fort Cumberland Road, Sewage Pumping Station	Prehistoric Modern	EPM224 MPM1707

	<p>Sewage pumping station built in 1942 to be used in case of emergency. The site is now grassed over and used as a park.</p>		
20	<p>Bronze Age Ranch Boundary, Portsdown Hill</p> <p>A line of post holes bounded east-west gully and a number of stake-holes were found within the area. Post-holes to either side of the gully were spaced at irregular intervals between 2.4m and 5.5m apart. In the intervening spaces irregular clusters of shallow stake holes were found. 8 of the square post-holes excavated showed impressions of rounded stakes against their sides. It seems that the post-holes to either side of the gully may represent the remains of substantial fences. The wide spacing of the posts possibly meant that the verticals must have been joined by horizontal bars. This arrangement was possibly supplemented by smaller stakes presumably supporting brushwood fencing.</p> <p>The site was discovered from air photograph and was subsequently excavated. The ranch boundary butted onto an Iron Age enclosure. The east-west gully was partially cut away by the later enclosure. It was traced by excavation for 59m and from the air photograph for a further 36m. The gully was</p>	<p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Iron Age</p>	17276

	flat bottomed and between 0.8m and 0.9m wide and 0.2m and 0.6m in depth.		
<b>21</b>	<p>Bombing Decoy Control Shelter, Farlington Marshes</p> <p>The control shelter once formed part of the Second World War bombing decoy system in Langstone Harbour. The shelter still survives, although it is in a poor condition.</p>	Modern	MPM1032
<b>22</b>	<p>Findspot, West of Farlington Marshes</p> <p>Roman pottery sherds, Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint were recovered from the general area to the west of North Binness Island in 1968.</p>	Prehistoric Bronze Age Roman	MPM1036 MPM1061 MPM1062
<b>23</b>	<p>Prehistoric Finds, Farlington Marshes</p> <p>A Bronze Age borer, scrapers, 60 flint flakes, and pottery was found in 1958 on the shore east of the Eastern Road on Farlington Marshes. A Mesolithic microlith was also found on the shore as a separate event. The site has now been eroded away by the sea.</p>	Bronze Age Mesolithic	MPM1037 MPM1050
<b>24</b>	<p>Flints from South of Farlington Marshes</p> <p>Burnt flints, struck flakes and one post-Mesolithic scraper were found in c. 1965. The burnt flints are recorded as being recovered from a hearth.</p>	Prehistoric Late prehistoric	MPM1038

<p><b>25</b></p>	<p>Pit Containing Pottery from Farlington Marshes</p> <p>25 pieces of Deverel-Rimbury pottery belonging to 3 pots were recovered from a pit exposed at Farlington Marshes. The circumstances and date of discovery are unknown.</p>	<p>Bronze Age</p>	<p>MPM1039</p>
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p>The Lower Gardens, World's End</p> <p>Grade II listed 16th or 17th century timber-framed house, partly rebuilt c 1800 ad extended and altered in the 19th century. The building in now in a dilapidated condition.</p>	<p>16th century</p>	<p>NHL1167436</p>
<p><b>27</b></p>	<p>Finds from a small island west of Farlington Marshes</p> <p>Numerous finds have been recovered from this area of Farlington Marshes; these include:</p> <p>A Mesolithic core, blades, flakes and other flint tools. The Mesolithic blades include a microlith, saw, pick and other flakes;</p> <p>Post-Mesolithic flint material including 96 scrapers, 2 borers, 1 core, 1 polished axe flake, an awl and many waste flakes;</p> <p>Neolithic flakes and a segment of a leaf-shaped arrowhead;</p> <p>Early Bronze Age tanged and barbed arrowhead and scrapers;</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Mesolithic</p> <p>Neolithic</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p>	<p>MPM1044</p> <p>MPM1046</p> <p>MPM1047</p> <p>MPM1055</p> <p>MPM1056</p> <p>MPM1057</p> <p>MPM1058</p> <p>MPM1059</p>

	<p>Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery sherds;</p> <p>A total of 37 abraded 1st/2nd century Roman pottery sherds of flint gritted red-orange and black fabric;</p> <p>A total of 17 fragments of briquetage (Neolithic–Roman);</p> <p>Other unspecified prehistoric material and burnt flint was also recovered.</p>		
<b>28</b>	<p>Fir Coppice Lodge, Purbrook Park</p> <p>The site of Fircoppice Lodge which is marked on the first, second, third and fourth edition Ordnance Survey 25" mile maps.</p>	Post-medieval	31440
<b>29</b>	<p>Bronze Age Pottery Findspot, Eagle Avenue, Wecock</p> <p>Fragments of flaky white pottery identified as probably Bronze Age were found in 1971.</p>	? Bronze Age	26503
<b>30</b>	<p>86–92 London Road, Purbrook</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the site in 2011. A number of features ranging in date from the Saxon to the modern period were recovered; the most significant of which was an Anglo-Norman ditch.</p>	Early medieval to Modern	63546
<b>31</b>	<p>Footings of a Roman Building, Gladys Avenue, Cowplain</p>	Roman	26471

	In 1971, the flint footings of two east–west walls were exposed in a builder's trench together with pottery and tiles of 1st–2nd century date in the vicinity of Gladys Avenue.		
<b>32</b>	Early Bronze Age Arrowhead, Kingscote Road, Cowplain  An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in the vicinity of 4 Kingscote Road, Cowplain in 1977.	Early Bronze Age	26488
<b>33</b>	Rectangular Enclosure by Old Lodge  A possibly sub-rectangular enclosure visible on aerial photographs from 1963. The cropmarks possibly relate to woodland features in the surrounding area.	Undated	35532
<b>34</b>	Neolithic Findspot, Southdown View  A Neolithic axe head of white patinated flint was found in the rear garden of 7, Southdown view in 1977.	Neolithic	26444
<b>35</b>	Flintscraper Findspot, Widley  A flint side scraper was found in a garden in 1979. It is either Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.	Neolithic/Bronze Age	23286
<b>36</b>	Church of St. James, Milton	Post-medieval	MPM1097 LB 1412162

	<p>Grade II listed Anglican Church designed by John Scott, built and consecrated in 1913, replacing an earlier church built on the site in 1841. The building is in the Gothic style, with a flint and stone exterior and brick and timber interior. A stained-glass window, the 'Jesse Tree', designed by Sir Ninian Comper, was added at the east end in the 1930s. The only remnant of the earlier church is part of the south wall, which now forms the wall between the Vicarage and churchyard.</p>		
<p><b>37</b></p>	<p>Timber Structure, Eastney Lake, Portsmouth</p> <p>Timber structure consisting of 64 timbers whose base level heights range from 0.6m OD to 1.1m OD. The structure forms an inverted 'horse shoe' shape, enclosing a shingle bank on the southern side of Eastney Lake. The original structure would have been much larger, extending southwards beneath the present day Lumsden Road housing estate. Its full extent is shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. The enclosed area is probably no deeper than 0.5m–1.0m OD. The site may have been used to dig clay to make the bricks for the building of Fort Cumberland in 1788. Alternatively, the presence of a small indistinct linear feature marked on a 17th century map by La Fabvolliere, might suggest the structure represents the remains of a medieval or Tudor haven.</p>	<p>Later medieval/ post-medieval</p>	<p>MPM1119</p>

<p><b>38</b></p>	<p>Gob's Barrow, Portsdown Hill, Portsmouth</p> <p>An oval barrow was opened in 1926. The western part of the barrow contained a crouched inhumation burial grave of a young male accompanied by a flint dagger, fragments of a richly ornamented beaker and a small jet bead. The eastern part contained cremations and a flint scraper. The barrow was situated 100m east of the George Inn (A1b) on a site later occupied by Winton House (A10). The barrow was destroyed.</p>	<p>Bronze Age</p>	<p>MPM111</p>
<p><b>39</b></p>	<p>Possible Bowl Barrow</p> <p>A tumulus is marked at this location on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps of 1930 and 1951. L V Grinsell lists it as a doubtful bowl barrow in a tree ring. There are several irregular earthworks within the trees, possibly spoil from field clearances.</p>	<p>?Bronze Age</p>	<p>26730</p>
<p><b>40</b></p>	<p>Machine gun emplacement, Eastney, Portsmouth</p> <p>Machine gun position overlooking a potential landing beach.</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1144</p>
<p><b>41</b></p>	<p>Anti-tank blocks, Eastney, Portsmouth</p> <p>87 anti-tank blocks.</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1145</p>
<p><b>42</b></p>	<p>Anti-tank blocks, Eastney, Portsmouth</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1146</p>

	24 anti-tank blocks.		
<b>43</b>	<p>Anti-aircraft battery, Burrfields Road</p> <p>Site of a Second World War AA battery containing four 3.7" static guns, each mounted on one of a variety of holdfasts (a steel 'box' embedded in concrete). The battery is more likely to have been set in a concrete-built, rather than an earthwork, emplacement. Remains of a command post may also survive.</p>	Modern	MPM1151
<b>44</b>	<p>Prince Regent Shipwreck</p> <p>British sloop (sailing boat with single mast) which struck the Horse and Dean sand on the 18th December 1853 during a force 10 gale. The location of this entry given in the HER is approximate.</p>	Post-medieval	MPM1152
<b>45</b>	<p>Good Intent, Shipwreck</p> <p>English vessel, 'Good Intent', bilged and then stranded near Fort Cumberland in 1811. The location of this entry given in the HER is approximate.</p>	Post-medieval	MPM1153
<b>46</b>	<p>Peter and Ann, Shipwreck</p> <p>Cargo ship, Peter and Ann, grounded near Eastney Fort in 1763. The location of this entry given in the HER is approximate.</p>	Post-medieval	MPM1154

<p><b>47</b></p>	<p>Mary Farleigh, Shipwreck</p> <p>English schooner stranded near Fort Cumberland in 1902. The location of this entry given in the HER is approximate.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>MPM1155</p>
<p><b>48</b></p>	<p>Iron Age Enclosure, Portsdown Hill, Portsmouth</p> <p>The boundary ditches of an Iron Age enclosure were discovered during the cutting of a trench for a gas pipe-line in 1969. Possible fragments of quern, fragments of red fired clay, pottery sherds (including one possibly Roman rim sherd of smooth buff courseware) and three pig molars were also recovered.</p>	<p>Iron Age ?Roman</p>	<p>MPM117</p>
<p><b>49</b></p>	<p>The Dell, Portsdown, Portsmouth</p> <p>A few sherds of weathered Iron Age flint tempered coarseware pottery and a prehistoric scraper/arrowhead were found in the plough soil by the footpath west of The Dell, near Fort Widley in 1967.</p>	<p>Prehistoric Iron Age</p>	<p>MPM118 MWC4359 MWC4360</p>
<p><b>50</b></p>	<p>Site of Pickett Hamilton Fort (demolished)</p> <p>A Pickett-Hamilton Fort (retractable pillbox) was built c.1940–41 to defend Portsmouth Airport. It was demolished during development work in 1982. There were originally three forts positioned at the north-east, south-west, and south-east corners of the airport site. The fort</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1205</p>

	to the south-west was moved from its original location to its present position outside the D-Day Museum, Southsea, in 1984. The fort to the north-east is the only one that remains in its original position, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (A1s).		
<b>51</b>	Roman coin, Drayton Lane Bronze Dupondius of Vespasian with Securitas on reverse? Lugdunum. IMO CAESAR VESPAIAN AUG COS III SECURITAS AUGUSTI. The coin was found in a gas pipe trench after it had been backfilled in 1970.	Roman	MPM124
<b>52</b>	Site of Park Wood House Park Wood House was built for Dr Beddow c 1910 in approximately the centre of his landholding at Park Wood. It was enlarged in 1930. The house was Arts and Crafts style with internal wood panelling. It was burnt down in the mid-1990s and a new house was built on the site.	Modern	51290
<b>53</b>	Roman Pottery, Prew's Hangar, Horndean Roman pottery was found in an enclosure ditch at Prew's Hangar oil exploration site, Horndean. Recorded via Pastscape website.	Roman	864012
<b>54</b>	The Old Rectory	Post-medieval	6919

	Grade II listed vicarage of mid-18th century origin, enlarged in the early and late 19th century.		LB 1092124
<b>55</b>	Roman Coin, east of Gobs Barrow A Roman coin was found in the Rectory garden soil, 50 yards east of Gob's Barrow.	Roman	MPM135
<b>56</b>	Purbrook First School Grade II listed church school built in 1851.	Post-medieval	6916 LB 1091606
<b>57</b>	Mesolithic flints, Grove Road, Drayton Mesolithic waste flakes found the on north side of Grove Road, Drayton in 1974.	Mesolithic	MPM137
<b>58</b>	Milton Park Public Park with tennis courts, bowling green and playground. The park occupies the site of the former Milton Farm, Middle Farm and Milton Congregational Chapel. The land was bought by PC in 1911. A thatched barn built between 1800 and 1850, probably once part of Middle Farm, still stands in the park and has been converted for use as a theatre.	Post-medieval Modern	MPM1381 MPM1715
<b>59</b>	Hilsea Lines Scheduled Monument. System of ramparts, bastions, casements and ditches, built across	Post medieval	LE 1001861 238698

	the north of Portsea island. Built in 1858 on the site of earlier defensive works.		
<b>60</b>	<p>Church of St. John</p> <p>Grade II listed parish church by J P Harrison. A vernacular 'Early English' style building. The hall close to the church dates to the late 19th century and is unlisted but recorded in the HER.</p>	Post-medieval	<p>6917</p> <p>14067</p> <p>LB 1154969</p>
<b>61</b>	<p>Roman Coin Hoard, Portsdown Hill, Drayton Lane</p> <p>Hoard of 9 Roman silver coins found during metal detecting in 1976. The coins were declared treasure trove, and were subsequently purchased by Portsmouth Museum. The coins were identified as: 2 coins of Valerianus (254–260 AD); 3 coins of Gallienus (254–268 AD); 3 coins of Postumus (259–267 AD). The ninth coin was unidentifiable.</p>	Roman	MPM151
<b>62</b>	<p>Purbeck House, 33 London Road</p> <p>Grade II listed brick house (now flats and offices) dating to the early 19th century.</p>	Post-medieval	<p>6920</p> <p>LB 1154983</p>
<b>63</b>	<p>Fort Purbrook and the Covered Way to the East, Portsdown Hill</p> <p>Scheduled Monument. Two Grade II* listed forts. The covered way to the east is also</p>	Post-medieval	<p>MPM154</p> <p>MPM683</p> <p>23276</p>

	<p>Scheduled. Fort Purbrook formed part of a ring of forts known as 'Palmerston's follies' which were built c. 1860 to protect Portsmouth, its dockyard and Harbour, from a French invasion. Five of the six forts positioned along the ridge of Portsdown Hill survive; Fareham, Nelson, Southwick, Widley and Purbrook. Additional forts, most of which survive, were located in Gosport and the Solent.</p>		<p>6948 LB 1092134 LB1387127 LE 1001842</p>
64	<p>Timbers, Ports creek</p> <p>Two parallel lines of timbers were seen protruding from mud in Ports creek. Due to the angle and shape of the timbers it is possible they may represent the remains of a vessel. They are located in the deepest part of the channel. As the timbers appear to be very square, they may be more recent in date.</p>	Undated	MPM1608
65	<p>Former anti-tank cubes, north of Tangier Road</p> <p>Site of 54 anti-tank cubes running in a north-south line. Constructed in 1940-41. Two grid references are listed on the Defence of Britain project archives, and these are recorded as two points on the HER.</p>	Modern	MPM1619
66	<p>Former anti-tank cubes, Farlington</p> <p>Site of 25 anti-tank cubes located south of the railway line at Farlington. Constructed in 1940-41.</p>	Modern	MPM1620

<p><b>67</b></p>	<p>Former Pillbox, north of railway, Farlington Hexagonal reinforced concrete pillbox north of the railway line at Farlington. Constructed in 1940-41.</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1629</p>
<p><b>68</b></p>	<p>Former pillbox, Portsdown Hill Site of former WWII concrete pillbox constructed in 1940–41, located to the south of the viewpoint on the southern side of Portsdown Hill road. A second pillbox site is located approximately 100m to the east (A69).</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1630</p>
<p><b>69</b></p>	<p>Former pillbox, south of Portsdown Hill Road Site of former WWII concrete pillbox constructed in 1940–41, located to the south of Portsdown Hill Road, and approximately 100m to the east of another pillbox site (A68).</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1632</p>
<p><b>70</b></p>	<p>Interdiction Battery, Portsdown Hill The remains of an interdiction battery consisting of two concrete plinths for direction and range finding equipment and two guns housed in casements.</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1645</p>
<p><b>71</b></p>	<p>London Road Air Raid Shelter WWII air raid shelter cut into Portsdown Hill. The entrance to the shelter has been sealed and is not accessible.</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1647</p>

72	<p>Former Searchlight Battery, Milton Common</p> <p>Former WWII searchlight battery located on the edge of Milton Common. Exact location unknown.</p>	Modern	MPM1648
73	<p>Former GPO PR1 Protected Repeater Station, Portsdown Hill</p> <p>Protected Repeater Station built on Portsdown Hill in 1953 to maintain essential war time communications in the event of a nuclear war.</p>	Modern	MPM1649
74	<p>Burials near former Naval Telegraph, Portsdown Hill</p> <p>Twelve skeletons, probably Saxon were removed from a prehistoric barrow on Portsdown Hill in 1816. The burials were discovered when the barrow was broken into by labourers quarrying chalk. The site probably consisted of a Neolithic long barrow and secondary Saxon cemetery. Two Saxon inhumation burials revealed during excavations at the George Inn site in 1966 may have belonged to the same cemetery (A1b). An approximate location has been added to the HER, as the exact site is unclear. A barrow marked on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map is within the general area of the Naval Telegraph and chalk pits, but it is not possible to determine whether this is the same barrow referred to by contemporary accounts.</p>	<p>?Neolithic</p> <p>Early Medieval</p>	<p>MPM1694</p> <p>MPM1695</p>

	It is likely that the barrow broken into by workmen in 1816 was destroyed.		
<b>75</b>	<p>Site of Naval Telegraph Semaphore Station, Portsdown Hill</p> <p>Site of the first Naval telegraph in Portsmouth, erected on Portsdown Hill in 1795. One of a line of shutter semaphore stations which operated between Southsea common and London, allowing messages to be passed between the fleet at Portsmouth and the Admiralty in London.</p>	Post-medieval	MPM1700
<b>76</b>	<p>Park Wood, Waterlooville</p> <p>Park Wood was created by Dr Beddow who purchased land over a period of years (1910-1921); the majority of the park still exists today. A walled garden was built between 1910 and 1921. A summerhouse was built within the walled garden; only the base is now visible. The foundations for a lean-to greenhouse survive next to the walled garden. A well was built next to the entrance to the walled garden and still survives.</p>	Modern	51291
<b>77</b>	<p>Wecock Common</p> <p>Prior to 1816 the area was part of the Forest of Bere. It was used for coppicing hazel, which was protected from cattle by earth boundary banks; these survive and may pre-date the trees growing on them (?300–500 years).</p>	Post-medieval	52313

	Surrounding the coppice was the grazing area of the Common. Wecock Common is documented from the 16th century and was enclosed c 1816. It is now a public open space surrounded by a housing development.		
<b>78</b>	Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Eastney Roman Catholic Church opened in 1956. Originally a Chapel of Ease to St Swithun's, Waverley Road.	Modern	MPM1720
<b>79</b>	Portsdown (Christ Church) Military Cemetery Military cemetery behind Christ Church, Portsdown. The cemetery contains the graves of 167 servicemen who lost their lives during the WWI and WWII. It is maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. A war memorial (the Cross of Sacrifice) commemorates those who gave their lives and is recorded in the HER.	Modern	MPM1723 MPM1735
<b>80</b>	Palaeolithic flints, Milton cemetery Palaeolithic flint implements were found in Milton Cemetery in 1921.	Palaeolithic	MPM173
<b>81</b>	Hinton Daubnay A pre-1810 park. One time property and residence of the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon, and it is said that the marriage of the Duke of York (later James II) and Anne Hyde took	Post-medieval	51792

	place here although other authorities give Worcester House as the scene of the event.		
<b>82</b>	<p>Sundial, Crinoline Gardens</p> <p>Stone sundial originally placed to mark the site of the Crinoline Church, which stood approximately 30m north-east of the monument's present location.</p>	Modern	MPM1738
<b>83</b>	<p>25– 27 London Road</p> <p>Grade II listed brick house (now an office) dating to the early 19th century.</p>	Post-medieval	6918 14959 LB 1340207
<b>84</b>	<p>Pyle's Farmhouse, Kidmore Lane</p> <p>Grade II listed house dating mainly to the mid-18th century.</p>	Post medieval	LB 1350644
<b>85</b>	<p>Site of Eastney Farm</p> <p>A farm is shown in this area of Portsea Island on maps dating back as far as c. 1600. Eastney was a manor of Portsea Island by the end of the 14th century, and therefore it is possible that a medieval farmstead had existed within this area. A large part of the farm was sold to the government in 1845, but the homestead is shown on Ordnance Survey maps up until 1910. By 1932 the area had been developed for housing.</p>	Post-medieval	MPM1797
<b>86</b>	Site of Baffins Farm	Post-medieval	MPM1805

	Former farmstead near the south-east corner of Baffins pond. A farm existed at Baffins from at least 1737 until the mid-1930s when the farmstead was demolished. The farmhouse was situated within the area now occupied by tennis courts.		
<b>87</b>	Rookwood, Denmead Grade II* listed house. A Norman hall, with late medieval and 16th century timber framed extensions, a 19th century wing and some minor 20th century additions.	Later medieval Post-medieval Modern	LB 1350642
<b>88</b>	Site of Farlington Farm Site of Farlington Farm, also known as Upper Farlington Farm. The farm was in existence since at least the 18th century and was replaced by an engineering works by 1952.	Post-medieval	MPM1839
<b>89</b>	Pithill Cottage, Denmead Grade II listed timber frame cottage dating to the 17th century with 18th century extensions.	Post-medieval	LB 1157551
<b>90</b>	Chimney, Sewage Works Fort Cumberland Brick chimney used to ventilate sewage holding tanks at Fort Cumberland. The holding tanks were built in 1887 and 1904. The sewage was pumped into the tanks via incoming intercepting sewers and was then	Post-medieval Modern	MPM1851

	emptied into the entrance to Langstone harbour.		
<b>91</b>	Barn at Lovedean Farm Unlisted barn recorded on the HER, converted to domestic use.	Undated ?Post-medieval	50534
<b>92</b>	Site of former homestead, Drayton Former homestead marked on the 1838 tithe apportionment for Farlington. The site was redeveloped post-1952.	Post-medieval	MPM1869
<b>93</b>	Bleak Cottage, White Horse Lane Grade II listed timber framed cottage dating to the 16th century with 20th century renovations.	Later medieval/post-medieval	MWC1819 LB 105567
<b>94</b>	Iron Age pottery, Ebery Grove, Baffins One rim and one body sherd of Iron Age coarseware pottery, consisting of a dark brown fabric with a black surface and some grit inclusions was found at Ebery Grove. The rim was straight and possibly from a flared bowl.	Iron Age	MPM188
<b>95</b>	Bronze Age hoard, St. Mary's Hospital, Milton Road A hoard of four palstaves was found in the spoil heap during excavation of foundations for the maternity Wing of St. Mary's Hospital around 1966.	Bronze Age	MPM191

<p><b>96</b></p>	<p>Geophysical Survey, Waterlooville</p> <p>A geophysical survey carried out in 2005 by GSB Prospection Ltd. A previous survey was also conducted in the area by GSB in 2004. A series of features were identified by the survey. These include a pentagonal enclosure, a funnel or second enclosure, possible ridge and furrow marks, a circular enclosure and a possible boundary ditch. The higher ground around Plant Farm had the greatest archaeological potential – a rectangular enclosure to the south west of the farm, potential charcoal burning to the north-west, and to the east of this a former field system, was located. About 400m to the south of the farm, two enclosures bounded by a ditch to the south suggest further occupation. A field to the south of Cutlers Farm contained strong magnetic anomalies, but the reasons for this were unclear. To the southeast of Newlands Farm a sub-circular enclosure was noted.</p>	<p>Undated</p>	<p>57131 EWC12055</p>
------------------	--	----------------	---------------------------

<p><b>97</b></p>	<p>World War II Pillbox at Eastney Beach, Portsmouth</p> <p>The Grade II listed pillbox is set on a mound above a low concrete wall, overlooking the tank traps on the beach to the south and was presumably built in conjunction with the anti-tank concrete cubes (A1g) which were laid out on the beach in 1940, as part of the anti-invasion defences of Portsmouth. The pillbox is a rare, non-standard design probably designed and manned by the Royal Marines and was sited to cover part of the beach between the 18th and 19th century coastal defences of Fort Cumberland to the east, and the 19th century Eastney Fort East to the west. The pillbox was built within the grounds of the Royal Marine swimming pool, on the site of an earlier beachfront structure shown on the 1933 Ordnance Survey map. It groups with the Grade II listed anti-tank blocks which it overlooks, with the scheduled and listed 19th century Eastney batteries to the west, and the 18th century Fort Cumberland to the east.</p>	<p>Roman</p>	<p>MPM1031 LB 1414216</p>
<p><b>98</b></p>	<p>Keydell House</p> <p>A post-1810 park. Most of the park has been developed as housing estates.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>52009</p>
<p><b>99</b></p>	<p>Eastney Barracks, Eastney</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>EPM51 MPM50</p>

	<p>Remaining sections of the once vast Royal Marines complex of mid–19th century date. Most of the complex was converted to housing in the mid-1990s and is now known as Marine Gate. The Officers Mess was converted to become the Royal Marines Museum.</p> <p>One past investigation has been undertaken on the complex at Eastney Fort West. An archaeological assessment was undertaken in 1994 by Portsmouth Museum Service. Five trenches were cut through the parade area at the rear of the fort, avoiding disruption of the original 19th century embankments and ramps. A narrow spread of compacted chalk underlay the topsoil, presumably forming a levelling material, which it seemed had originally been covered by a layer of gravel which formed the surface of the parade area into the 20th century. This layer had been destroyed by the later topsoil. The natural brick-earth was beneath the chalk layer, and overlay a deep deposit of plateau gravel. The natural and mid–19th century stratification was found to be largely consistent and intact, with some degree of displacement of levels by activities such as refuse disposal in recent years. No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from these trenches.</p> <p>The Fort East; Fort West; Lunsden Memorial; former Clock Tower and Offices; former</p>		<p>MPM480</p> <p>MPM481</p> <p>MPM482</p> <p>MPM483</p> <p>MPM484</p> <p>MPM485</p> <p>MPM486</p> <p>MPM51</p> <p>MPM53</p> <p>MPM479</p> <p>MPM1131</p> <p>LB 1387041</p> <p>LB 1387042</p> <p>LB 1387046</p> <p>LB 1387048</p> <p>LB 1387085</p> <p>LB 1387086</p> <p>LB 1387087</p> <p>LB 1387088</p> <p>LB 1387089</p> <p>LB 1387090</p> <p>LE 1001830</p>
--	--	--	--

	<p>Eastney House; former Guardroom; Bamford House; the K6 Telephone Kiosk; Main Gate and Perimeter Walls and the Royal Marines Museum are all Grade II Listed. The forts and perimeter defences of the barracks are Scheduled Monuments.</p> <p>Former Clock Tower and Offices built between 1862 and 1871. Probably designed by William Scamp. It was converted to flats in 1995;</p> <p>Former Eastney House, linking archway and railings. Teapot Row Former officers' quarters to the Royal Marine Barracks. Built 1864–1866. Converted to flats in 1995;</p> <p>Former guardroom to the Royal Marine barracks at Eastney. Built c. 1864. Designed by William Scamp. Converted into flats in 1997. Also includes the Gatehouse, 'Royal Gate';</p> <p>Former Long Barracks and Screen Walls to east and west, Marine Gate Terrace of former Royal Marine barrack blocks at Eastney Barracks. Built 1863–65. Designed by William Scamp. Converted into houses in 1995.</p> <p>Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by one of various contractors. Cast-iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated George VI crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.</p>		
--	---	--	--

	<p>Main gate and defensible perimeter walls to the Royal Marine Eastney Barracks. Built 1862–7. Designed by William Scamp. Converted 1995.</p> <p>The Royal Marines Museum Former officer's quarters and mess to the Royal Marine Eastney Barracks. Built c1865. Designed by William Scamp. Converted into a museum in the 1980s.</p> <p>Eastney Fort East Fort built between 1862 and 67, with later military installations. A mid-19th century rebuild of an early-19th century work, forming part of the Eastney Barracks complex until the early 1990s.</p> <p>Eastney Barracks, Lunsden Memorial Memorial commemorating Brigadier General FW Lunsden, VC, d.1918. The memorial was previously sited at the west end of the parade ground.</p> <p>Loopholes Wall Loopholes in wall of Royal Marines Barracks built in 1940–41.</p>		
<b>100</b>	<p>Great Saltern's House and attached walls</p> <p>Grade II listed house built c.1820, currently in use as a 'Harvester' restaurant.</p>	Post-medieval	MPM489 LB 1387100
<b>101</b>	<p>Farmhouse at Little Denmead</p> <p>Grade II listed substantially intact vernacular farmhouse dating to the 17th or 18th century</p>	Post-medieval	MWC7001 MWC7002

	with original internal features. The adjacent 18th century barn is also Grade II listed and groups with the farmhouse and relates to the period when the farmhouse was refurbished.		LB 1390660
<b>102</b>	Barn Cottage (formerly Nyanza) Grade II listed 3-bay timber framed cottage dating to the 16th century, with early 19th century cladding and a late 20th century west extension.	Later medieval/post-medieval	EWC4530 MWC1822 LB 1179984
<b>103</b>	Purbrook Park School Late 18th century landscape park. The park was first shown on the 1791 Milne map as being enclosed, with a park, lake and avenue. It was around 80 acres. A stream, that gives the village its name, runs through the park. It is now a school.	Post-medieval	52011
<b>104</b>	Hart Plain House Hart Plain House was completed by 1817 after land had been purchased by William Friend from the Enclosure Commissioners in 1814. The house was surrounded by fields and approached by a small parkland. Park Wood (A76) formed part of the property and was the productive area, with walled garden.	Post-medieval	52015
<b>105</b>	Fishpond	Post-medieval	56944 31441

	Fishpond recorded on the 1st edition OS map. Probably associated with Purbrook Park.		
<b>106</b>	<p>Field System</p> <p>The fragmentary remains of a field system of uncertain origins are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.</p>	Undated	62782
<b>107</b>	<p>Finds of Roman and Medieval Pottery, 168 London Road, Purbrook</p> <p>Roman and later medieval pottery, and post-medieval brick were found in the garden of 168 London Road, Purbrook.</p>	<p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	63683
<b>108</b>	<p>Eastney Sewage Pumping Station</p> <p>Scheduled Monument. Pump house, boiler house and chimney to the former Portsmouth Corporation Sewage Pumping Station at Eastney built in 1887. The pump house contains a pair of Boulton Watt beam engines and pumps. The site is now an industrial museum. All of these buildings were part of the former Portsmouth Corporation Pumping Station and are Grade II listed.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM556</p> <p>MPM557</p> <p>MPM558</p> <p>LB 1104341</p> <p>LB 1104341</p> <p>LB 1104347</p> <p>LE 1001791</p>
<b>109</b>	<p>Denmead Farmhouse, Barn and Granary Edney's Lane</p> <p>Grade II listed brick farmhouse dating to the 18th century with a mid-19th century rear extension and Victorian porch. Inside the</p>	Post-medieval	<p>MWC1824</p> <p>MWC1823</p> <p>LB 1095566</p> <p>LB 1350643</p>

	house is a well with a late 19th century pumping machine. The granary 20m west of the farmhouse is also Grade II listed and dates to the early 19th century. The timber framed barn is also Grade II listed and dates to the 18th century.		
<b>110</b>	George Inn, London Road Grade II listed late 18th/early 19th century building with mid-20th century alterations. Formerly known as Milestone Cottage, it is now a public house.	Post-medieval	MPM626 LB 1333449
<b>111</b>	Christ Church, London Road Grade II listed Neo-Norman style church built in 1874, designed by J Colson.	Post-medieval	MPM632 LB 1333460
<b>112</b>	Woodcroft Farmhouse and Barn The unlisted farmhouse and barn 15m north-west of the farmhouse were formerly part of the Hinton Daubnay Estate. The farmhouse dates to c 1830 and the barn to c 1845.	Post-medieval	42575 42574
<b>113</b>	Cottage, Denmead Farm, Denmead Lane Post-medieval rectangular building with half-hipped tiled roof; originally a malt house.	Post-medieval	EWC1825 MWC1825
<b>114</b>	Milton First and Middle Schools	Modern	MPM954

	Prominent school buildings by A. E. Cogswell built in 1905. Now Milton Park Infant and Junior Schools.		
<b>115</b>	Hipley Farm, Hipley Post-medieval brick house with half gabled tiled roof.	Post-medieval	EWC1805 MWC1805
<b>116</b>	Granary, Merretts Farm Post-medieval granary building.	Post-medieval	EWC1821 MWC1821
<b>117</b>	Scotland, Broadhalfpenny Down, Hambledon Grade II listed timber-framed house dating to the early 16th century with late 18th century recladding and a 20th century rear wing.	Later medieval Post-medieval Modern	LB 1095552
<b>118</b>	Rose Cottage Grade II listed house dating to the 18th century. 1 storey and attic.	Post-medieval	6921 LB 1091607
<b>119</b>	Stable at Lovedean Farm Unlisted stable converted to domestic use.	Post-medieval	50533
<b>120</b>	Stoneacre, Whitehorse Lane Grade II listed hall house dating to c 1450. 3-bay hall house with an inserted 17th century chimney and floor, refronted in the late 17th century with 20th century alterations. The left-hand bay may be part of an earlier building.	Later medieval	EWC4534 MWC1820 LB1350301

<b>121</b>	Church of All Saints Grade II listed Parish church built in 1880 by C. R. Pink and S. Fowler, with minor 20th century extensions on the north side.	Post-medieval Modern	LB 1095560
<b>122</b>	Fairholme Cottage, Denmead Grade II listed timber-framed cottage dating to the 17th century with early 19th and later 20th century cladding and minor extensions.	Post-medieval Modern	LB 1095562
<b>123</b>	Hartsfield and Gate Piers, Denmead Grade II listed house dating to c 1700. The front dates to the mid-18th century and the service wings to the late 19th century.	Post-medieval	LB 1095564
<b>124</b>	224 and 226 Lovedean Two Grade II listed cottages dating from the 17th century, with early 19th and 20th century extensions. Two storeys.	Post-medieval Modern	1930 13537 LB 1351110
<b>125</b>	Granary 5 metres west of Rookwood Grade II listed timber framed granary with a thatched roof dating to the 17th century.	Post-medieval	LB 1095565
<b>126</b>	Lone Barn Farm, Horndean Grade II listed timber framed barn dating to the early 18th century.	Post-medieval	LB 1351136

<p><b>127</b></p>	<p>Mesolithic to Post-Medieval Finds from Saltbox Barn, Denmead</p> <p>Chance find of a layer or 'dump' of artefactual material by the owner of the property whilst digging in the garden. Finds included a possible Thames Pick and much 18th-19th century pottery, brick tile, animal bone, small amounts of clay pipe and glass fragments together with a few sherds of medieval pottery. The finds were recovered between 2000 and 2003.</p>	<p>Mesolithic Later medieval Post-medieval</p>	<p>EWC5754 MWC5751</p>
<p><b>128</b></p>	<p>Land at Mill House, 17 Mill Road, Denmead</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation carried out by TVAS in 2006 on land scheduled for residential development. A small section of wall was uncovered, relating to the nearby 19th century mill. No further finds or features discovered.</p> <p>Subsequent trial trenching and stripping revealed circular brick foundations and the flint core of a windmill. A portion of wall, constructed of brick and mortar, was also uncovered. Another wall of brick and flint was uncovered. The walls are thought to represent part of a structure.</p> <p>Mill House itself dates from 1819 and is recorded in the HER, although it is not statutorily listed.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>EWC11906 EWC11912 EWC1808 MWC1806</p>
<p><b>129</b></p>	<p>Old Park Farm, Waterlooville</p>	<p>Undated</p>	<p>EWC12043</p>

	<p>Archaeological evaluation carried out by WA in 2005 over 40 hectares of farmland. 46 trenches were excavated (0.7% sample of the site). The archaeological features comprised 6 Romano-British ditches, 2 modern ditches, 2 undated ditches, 2 undated postholes, 3 undated shallow pits, an area with patches of burnt flint, and 2 palaeochannels.</p> <p>The Romano-British ditches were located on the slightly higher ground in the north-western part of the site. One large ditch aligned WSW-ENE was recut at least once, and contained large fragments of Romano-British pottery, suggesting potential settlement nearby. Two further ditches, set at right angles to each other, were similar in character. A number of other similar ditches, some containing Romano-British pottery, were found in the area.</p> <p>A subsequent excavation was carried out by SCCAU in 2008. A complex of ditches and other features were revealed, dating to the Romano-British period. The main phase of occupation for this site seems to have begun in the Late Iron Age and extended until just after the conquest. The use of the site would appear to have ceased c AD150.</p>	<p>?Prehistoric Iron Age Roman Modern</p>	<p>MWC7624 66801</p>
<p><b>130</b></p>	<p>Milestone B2150</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>MWC1811</p>

	Milestone with carved inscription located on the south side of Hambledon Road near the junction with Soake Road on the grass verge.		
<b>131</b>	Building, Soake Farm, Soake Road Thatched building dating to the 18th/19th century with walls of wide, thick oak boards. Used as a cow house.	Post-medieval	EWC1818 MWC1818
<b>132</b>	Roman Dell Footpath No.23 Footpath No.23 from Denmead Lane to Harrogate Lane.	Post-medieval	MWC1828
<b>133</b>	Findspot East of Sawyer's Hill Finds from the area include burnt flint and Mesolithic flakes, quern stone fragments and unclassified Iron Age finds and pottery sherds.	Mesolithic Iron Age	MWC1829 MWC1830
<b>134</b>	Findspot, Anmore Findspot of a Neolithic stone axehead.	Neolithic	MWC1831
<b>135</b>	Chapel Site near Mill Traditional site of the chapel dependent on Hambledon Church. A number of graves have been found near mill.	Post-medieval	MWC1835
<b>136</b>	Denmead Windmill, Denmead Lane	Later medieval	MWC1833

	Site of a pre-1600 windmill, burnt down in 1895. The windmill was situated at the highest point in the parish. The base still remains.		
<b>137</b>	<p>Purbrook Park Clay Pit</p> <p>Findspot of later medieval grey/red brick fabric and burnt flint. A scatter of 13th–14th century pottery and many broken tile fragments was found in a ploughed field containing a disused clay-pit. Burnt flints and soil discolouration additionally suggest the possibility of kilns. Two Bronze Age cores, four scrapers and many utilized flakes were also recovered from ploughsoil at the site.</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Later medieval</p>	<p>MWC4366</p> <p>MWC4367</p> <p>MWC4368</p> <p>MWC4369</p>
<b>138</b>	<p>Land to the rear of 37 Gladys Avenue, Cowplain</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by DAS in 2006. No significant in situ archaeology attributed to the Roman or Medieval periods was recorded.</p>	None	57541
<b>139</b>	<p>Waterlooville Recreation Ground</p> <p>The Waterlooville Recreation Ground is on the site of a Forest of Bere Enclosure Award to the Bishop of Winchester in 1814. It was extra parochial, its north boundary having been the parish boundary between Catherington and extra parochial land. About 1925, the Waterlooville District Recreation Committee</p>	Post-medieval	52080

	gave as a gift to the local council 11.25 acres of ground as a response to the demand for a recreation ground as a result of the population increase. This was opened in 1927. It is now surrounded by residential properties.		
140	<p>Land to the west of Waterlooville, Hampshire</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by WA in 2007 over an area of c 76 hectares in the vicinity of Plant Farm in advance of development of the site. During Phase 1, 380 trenches divided into seven areas (A to G) were investigated. A number of areas were targeted on anomalies identified by previous geophysical surveying of the land (see A96). Areas A, B, E and F were mostly devoid of archaeological features although there was a scattering of archaeological features including small ditches, pits, hearths and post holes but none produced any dating evidence. Evidence of post-medieval drainage ditches and former field boundaries were recorded. Six zones of high archaeological potential were identified in zones C, D and G and was followed by a programme of targeted excavation in 2008.</p> <p>During the evaluation, two trenches produced evidence of settlement activity; a possible enclosure ditch containing Late Iron Age/Roman pottery and a ditch containing large quantities of burnt flint. To the north, evidence of a substantial Late Iron</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Mesolithic</p> <p>Neolithic</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>62648</p> <p>67120</p> <p>MWC7632</p> <p>MWC7634</p> <p>MWC7635</p> <p>MWC7638</p> <p>MXC7637</p> <p>EWC12057</p> <p>EWC12056</p>

	<p>Age/Roman enclosure ditch, possibly enclosing a settlement. Other ditches, hearths and pits contained fired clay, burnt flint, charcoal and Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. Fragments of a loom weight and possible kiln furniture are possible indications of onsite pottery and textile manufacture. A large deep pit in area D also produced animal bone, brick, tile, iron objects and pottery dating to the later medieval period. The pit may have been a sand quarry.</p> <p>The subsequent Phase 1 excavation produced unexpected Early Mesolithic activity, comprising two principal foci of flint debris, one within a shallow group of hollows and the other recovered as residual material from Romano-British features. Later Bronze Age activity on the site included a ditched trackway, the suggestion of other land divisions and a gully enclosing a Middle-Bronze Age urned cremation burial. Residual pottery dating to this period was also recovered.</p> <p>Extensive Romano-British activity was uncovered in the form of a rural hinterland settlement that is characterised by a series of enclosures. This settlement had been extended and modified over time and was set within an interconnected and evolving landscape of fields and tracks. The settlement is associated with goods assemblages of</p>		
--	--	--	--

	<p>charred and waterlogged plant remains and pollen that provides evidence for contemporary agriculture and landuse. There is also evidence for domestic occupation and metalworking. The site has also produced the earliest find of okra in Britain, which suggests the site was indirectly associated with coastal trade and contact.</p> <p>A second archaeological evaluation was carried out by WA in 2008 as part of Phase 2 of development at the site. Four distinct but adjacent areas were investigated over an area of 21.5 hectares (Areas J–M).</p> <p>Area J contained evidence of Romano-British and Medieval activity. Two post-holes within a sub-circular enclosure were identified. The enclosure ditch contained deliberately deposited domestic debris (including Roman Samian) and burnt material. Several undated narrow gullies were also found and may have been part of a Medieval field system</p> <p>Area K contained evidence of prehistoric and medieval activity. A number of Middle-Late Neolithic pottery sherds were retrieved from the topsoil in this area.</p> <p>Area L contained a late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit. The pit contained burnt flint fragments, worked flint pieces and fragments of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age coarse grog-tempered pottery.</p>		
--	--	--	--

	<p>Remains of a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement and activity were also located during the 2008 evaluation. The remains comprised a possible truncated structure with a gully on its eastern side. A possible pit was also recorded. All recorded features had a charcoal rich fill, and some contained Middle/Late Iron Age pottery, as well as small fragments of animal bone. Residual Middle Bronze Age pottery was also identified. A field boundary ditch to the north was also observed.</p> <p>A Neolithic double ditched enclosure was also identified during a subsequent excavation at the site by WA in 2013; artefacts included burnt flint and pottery on Neolithic and Bronze Age date.</p>		
<p><b>141</b></p>	<p>Hinton Manor House</p> <p>Grade II listed early 17th century house. Has late 19th and 20th century alterations. Thick walls of chalkstone faced with flint, brick plinth band, quoins, drip moulds above windows, and chamfered window surrounds: stone mullioned windows in each gable. Tile roof; massive Victorian Tudor stack. A Jacobean E-plan house, retaining its solid structure, but with later features. Symmetrical west front, with gable to the centre and gabled wings extending forward, two storeys and attic, 1.2</p>	<p>Early 17th century</p>	<p>NHL1179041</p>

	<p>above 3.1 windows. Wood mullioned casements. Victorian brick gabled porch, with battered sides, arch with stone key and some voussoirs, plain doorframe and 20th century boarded door. The south elevation has two storeys two windows, with ground-floor tile-roofed bays, one splayed and the other rectangular.</p>		
--	---	--	--