

Subject:

P/18/1118/OA: Land at Newgate Lane (North) Fareham

From: Historic Environment [<mailto:historic.environment@hants.gov.uk>]

Sent: 03 October 2018 12:10

To: Chambers, Jean <JChambers@Fareham.Gov.UK>

Subject: P/18/1118/OA: Land at Newgate Lane (North) Fareham

Dear Ms Chambers,

P/18/1118/OA: Land at Newgate Lane (North) Fareham: Outline Planning Permission for the demolition of existing buildings and development of up to 75 dwellings, open space, vehicular access point from Newgate Lane and associated and ancillary infrastructure, with all matters except access to be reserved

Thank you for your consultation. I would draw your attention to the files entitled *07254782_8 BRS.4989 Heritage NORTH Sep 18_Part1*, *PP-07254782_8 BRS.4989 Heritage NORTH Sep 18_Part2*, *PP-07254782_8 BRS.4989 Heritage NORTH Sep 18_Part3* and *PP-07254782_8 BRS.4989 Heritage NORTH Sep 18_Part4* that are included among the documentation attached to the above application on your website. These files constitute a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) that assesses the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The DBA concludes, among other things, that:

'While a number undated gullies of probable agricultural origin were recorded c. 90m to c. 220m south of the Site (along a single sherd of prehistoric pottery and a small amount of flint recorded) during trial trenching associated with the Newgate Lane Relief Road, this does not in itself suggest that prehistoric activity was focused with the Site itself.

There is sparse evidence for Roman-period activity within the 1km study area and there is no evidence to suggest that such activity was focused within the Site.

The Site formed part of the hinterland of the settlement of Ellingham and the outlying hamlet of Stubbington in the early medieval and medieval periods. It is likely that Peel Common, which extended through the western part of the Site, was established in the medieval period. There is no current evidence for medieval settlement associated with the former common, and there is no current evidence to suggest that medieval activity (beyond agricultural use) has taken place within the Site.'

While I would concur with these conclusions I should also point out that an archaeological evaluation is currently being undertaken along the route of the proposed Stubbing by-pass, directly to the west of the site. This evaluation has recorded scattered evidence of Romano-British and post-medieval field systems, suggesting that the area has more archaeological potential than the impression given by the earlier investigations at Newgate Lane quoted by the DBA.

I note that the DBA makes no recommendations for further work in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. I feel that it is important that this potential is explored prior to the commencement of any construction works. Therefore while there is no indication that archaeology presents an overriding concern I would advise that the assessment, recording and reporting of any archaeological deposits affected by construction be secured through the attachment of suitable conditions to any planning consent that might be granted. For instance:

1) That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority. The assessment should take the form of trial trenches located across the site to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered within the site are recognised, characterised and recorded.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets.

2) That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations.

3) Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the local planning authority setting out and securing appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available.

If you have any further queries regarding this application, then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Neil J. Adam BA ACIfA
Senior Archaeologist

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