ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:

ROMSEY AVENUE, PORTCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

Planning Reference: Pre-application
NGR: SU 6008 0556
AAL Site Code: PORA16

Report prepared for Foreman Homes

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
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Element:	**Name:**	**Date:**
Report prepared by:	Catriona Cooper BA (Hons) MSc PhD and Jesse Johnson BSc (Hons) MSc	21/12/2016
Illustrations prepared by:	Catriona Cooper BA (Hons) MSc PhD and Jesse Johnson BSc (Hons) MSc	21/12/2016
Report edited by:	Chris Clay BA MA (Hons)	22/12/2016
Report reviewed by:	Natasha Powers BSc MSc MCIfA MCMI	23/12/2016
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Cover image: General view of site, looking southwest

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Foreman Homes to prepare a desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological potential of land off Romsey Avenue, Portchester, Hampshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a residential development.

- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), historic maps, online resources, and a site visit.

- There is significant evidence of prehistoric activity within and just beyond the study area stretching from the Lower Palaeolithic through to the Iron Age. The lack of development on the site and its geological context indicates a high potential for archaeological activity from these periods, particularly the Lower Palaeolithic.

- Roman activity does not initially appear to be particularly substantial but consists of a potentially early sunken-floored building, usually associated with Saxon settlements, with a Roman road recorded to the east of the site. These find spots are however at some distance from the site, suggesting a limited archaeological potential for the Roman period.

- The evidence for early-medieval activity is much more limited, although there is continued occupation of a site to the northwest in use since the Iron Age. This site was abandoned very early in the Anglo-Saxon period and is some distance from the site suggesting a negligible potential for early medieval activity.

- Medieval activity is also scarce within the development site, which is likely to have been situated between two known areas of occupation at Portchester and Fareham. Archaeological potential dating from the medieval period is therefore considered to be negligible and the site appears to have continued to be in a largely agricultural zone during the post-medieval period, again suggesting a negligible archaeological potential.

- There is significant development in the surrounding landscape as a result of residential development and defensive features constructed during the Second World War. None of these features are recorded within the development site, but post-war mapping shows some buildings towards the northern end of the site which may have been associated with military activity. A series of inspection chambers noted on site appear to be of a later 20th century date.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Foreman Homes to prepare a desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological potential of land off Romsey Avenue, Portchester, Hampshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a residential development.

1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*' (CIfA 2014), and the Historic England documents '*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning*' (Historic England 2015a) and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015b).

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site is located in Portchester, in the administrative district of Fareham Borough Council. It is situated 6km northwest of Portsmouth and 3.5km east of Fareham, is approximately 12.6ha and presently comprises open agricultural land. The site is centred at NGR SU 6008 0556 and is 5m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, with superficial river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay, dating from the Quaternary Period recorded (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for a residential development. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 27th March 2012 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 58 and 61 of 'Section 7. Requiring good design', and Paragraphs 126–141 of 'Section 12. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. Paragraph 128 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

Local Planning Policy

3.3 The Fareham Borough Local Plan was adopted on 4th August 2011 (Fareham Borough Council 2011). In accordance with NPPF paragraph 216, the policies contained within the emerging plan will be used alongside current development plans in determining the outcome of planning applications.

3.4 The Fareham Local Plan (Fareham Borough Council 2016) consists of the Core Strategy adopted 4th August 2011, Development Sites and Policies adopted 8th June 2015. The relevant policy concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets is CS6: The Development Strategy,

'…In identifying land for development, the priority will be for the reuse of previously developed land, within the defined urban settlement boundaries including their review through the Site Allocations and Development Management DPD, taking into consideration biodiversity/potential community value, the character, accessibility, infrastructure and services of the settlements and impacts on both the historic and natural environment. Opportunities will be taken to achieve environmental enhancement where possible…'

4.0 Methodology

Data Collection

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site.

- Hampshire Record Office – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.

- Allen Archaeology's own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.

- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the HAHBR search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.

- A site visit was carried out on Wednesday 7th December 2016 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or

damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit 'Site' number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the English Heritage Periods List (formerly the RCHME Archaeological Periods List). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 In general, the nature of evidence for the Palaeolithic is much more limited than other periods, and is represented by the natural sediments that survive from the Pleistocene and the archaeological and environmental evidence that they contain. These sediments have only been preserved under specific conditions related to the geology and topography of the landscape, and the continued development and reuse of land. The river terrace system associated with the Solent is known to contain sediments where Lower/Middle Palaeolithic artefacts have been retrieved more frequently and at greater quantities than within similar sediments across Britain (Wenban-Smith *et al*. 2014); and this is the geological context of the development site.

5.2 Within the study area two raised beaches (Sites 1 and 2), and associated Palaeolithic deposits, have been known since the 19th century, and can be traced for 2km. These are likely to represent the same earlier shoreline of a beach, running east - west *c.*500m north of the development site, which would suggest the site was primarily under tidal waters during the time these beaches were extant.

5.3 The HAHBR has records of two Lower Palaeolithic handaxes (Sites 3 and 4), retrieved to the south of the development site. These single finds are common within the Solent-Thames region, and others are known to have been recovered from the wider area (Copeland, P, *pers. comm*.). Less common for the Palaeolithic period is the presence of a scatter of debitage; waste flint from the knapping process, in this case recorded *c.*360m to the west of the development site (Site 5). This scatter implies that the flint is *in situ* and therefore suggests activity in the area, rather than surface finds transported to their findspot by other factors, and as such indicates the presence of dry land in the vicinity of the site suitbale for exploitation in the Palaeolithic.

5.4 Just beyond the extent of the study area (1km to the northeast) the prolific Lower/Middle Palaeolithic site of Red Barns revealed over 8,000 well-preserved artefacts, alongside *c.*20,000 natural flint nodules and thermally fractured flint pieces, during investigations in advance of residential development. Further excavations in close proximity to this area in the late 1990s and early 2000s, as part of the Solent-Thames Research Framework, had varied results and highlighted the difficulty in predicting locations of *in situ* sediments (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2014).

5.5 Later prehistory is also well represented in the study area. A number of Mesolithic worked flints, including a tranchet axe, are stored at Portsmouth Museum and are catalogued as coming from Cams Bay, Wicor Shore, to the west of the site (Site 6). Fieldwalking has also revealed a significant surface scatter of Mesolithic/Neolithic flint debitage to the west of the site, across seven core zones, suggesting sustained or repeated episodes of exploitation of this area (Site 7). A further Neolithic flint scatter is also recorded to the west of the site (Site 8).

5.6 Slightly further to the west in an area known as Cams Hill, excavation revealed evidence of a large Iron Age settlement (Site 9) with some earlier Bronze Age/Neolithic activity (Site 10) that continues in use into the Roman and Saxon periods (Site 11 and 12). The Iron Age settlement is particularly significant not only for the prolonged occupation but because the site falls within a complex system of landscape change across the region, with the initial restructuring and later abandonment of hillforts, and a movement towards defended settlements and complex ditched enclosures. The field system created here reflects a significant part of this landscape change, which remained generally unchanged throughout the next four centuries (Eddisford 2009).

5.7 There is further evidence of Iron Age occupation to the southeast and northeast. To the southeast of the development site at Wicor Farm, flint pot boilers have been excavated with some possible Iron Age pottery found at the same location (Site 13). A single gold stater coin was also found to the northeast on an allotment garden (Site 14).

5.8 Roman activity within the study area is very limited. Portus Adurni, a Roman fortress built in the 3rd century AD and occupied in varying capacities until adaptation into the extant Portchester Castle, lies a further 1.5km east of the study area. Today the main access route to the castle intersects the northern extent of the study area, however, a Roman Road (Site 15) appears to have originally ran further to the east, connecting Portchester to Wickham, presumably crossing this Roman road running between Bitterne and Chichester (Margary 1955).

5.9 The only site of Roman occupation in the area is at the multi-period site at Cams Hill (Site 11). The Iron Age field systems initially continued in use during the Roman period, largely evidenced through secondary fill deposits. However, the site underwent substantial changes from the mid 3rd century AD onwards with the earlier field systems apparently falling out of use and the features recorded during excavation suggesting a wider range of activities being undertaken on the site that coincided with a greater demand for goods and services. One of the most interesting features is a particularly early sunken floored building, normally associated with Saxon contexts, excavated with *in situ* 3rd century AD pottery (Eddisford 2009).

5.10 There are several more sunken floored buildings, or *Grubenhauser*, recorded at the same site (Site 12), which have been less securely dated and therefore have been attributed to continued occupation into the early medieval period (Eddisford 2009). There is further evidence of occupation of this date also apparent, however, the site appears to have been abandoned early in the Saxon period (*ibid*.).

5.11 The proposed development site lies well beyond the historic settlement cores of both Portchester and Fareham. Portchester means a Roman site at the port/harbour, deriving from *port*; a haven/harbour and *ceaster*; a city/old fortification usually of Roman origin (Watts 2004). The Roman fort in Portchester continued in use throughout the medieval period and a new castle was built within the Roman walls in 12th century.

5.12 Fareham derives from *fearn*; a fern, ferns or a ferny place, and either *hām*; a village, community, manor or estate, or *hamm*; land hemmed in by water or marsh. Therefore the name means either a ferny homestead/village or ferny hemmed in land (Watts 2004).

5.13 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Portchester had a medium sized population of 20 households; six villagers, ten smallholders and four slaves, with land for five ploughlands, three lord's plough teams and 1.5 men's plough teams. Fareham was a very large settlement of 90 households; 54 villagers, 26 smallholders and ten slaves, with land for 20 ploughlands, six lord's plough teams and 19.5 men's plough teams (Williams and Martin 2002).

5.14 Evidence of medieval activity within the study area itself is fairly limited; consisting of three pottery scatters to the west of the site (Sites 16–18). There is also documentary evidence of a farmstead to the south, Wicor Farm (Site 19), close to the river. This suggests that the development site was likely in agricultural use, well beyond the settled core of the town.

5.15 Early cartographic data indicates that the site was in agricultural use throughout the 19th and 20th centuries (Figure 5–Figure 10), and there is very limited evidence of any activity throughout the post-medieval period.

5.16 Two sites of unidentified wrecked vessels (Sites 20 and 21) have been recorded along the river leading to Fareham, although these may be slightly earlier or later, requiring a full investigation. The A27, leading to the centre of Portchester from Fareham, has a toll house (Site 22) identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, suggesting that this route had been adopted as the primary route to the settlement at Portchester at this time. A raised mooring point on the river, known as Wicor Hard (Site 23) and an associated rifle range (Site 24) to the south of the development site indicate that the navigation of the river was also an important means of communication for the military.

5.17 The Second World War had a huge impact on Portsmouth Harbour, but few of these changes are documented in the cartographic data as they are linked to the military use of the area and as such are rarely represented in the mapping due to security. Portsmouth Harbour and the Hampshire coast have been fortified against invasion since the 13th century, however, following the threat of invasion during World War Two numerous defences were built up along the coast including military buildings (Sites 25–28), anti-aircraft obstacles (Site 29), anti-landing obstacles (Sites 30–33) searchlight batteries (Site 34) and barrage balloons (Sites 35–37).

5.18 The Germans targeted a number of industrial and military targets around the coast; Portsmouth and Southampton suffered particularly badly. Numerous air raid shelters were built across the county in response to the attention paid to the coastal towns, and within the study area the sites of 18 air raid shelters have been identified (Sites 38–56). Furthermore one bomb crater (Site 57) has also been identified from a survey of aerial photographs of the area.

5.19 One of the marshalling areas for the D-Day landings was around Portsmouth Harbour; with vehicles, tanks and troops embarking from locations surrounding the area including Gosport. Evidence for the temporary accommodation of troops in the area is limited but has started to be recorded, and there is a strong possibility the area surrounding the development site was in use. A camp for workers involved with the construction of the Mulberry Harbour in preparation for D-Day was located to the north of the development site. After the landings it became a prisoner of war camp (Site 58).

5.20 On the development site a modern ditch has been recorded (Site 59), and the cartographic data suggests this could be the dog-legged field boundary which becomes a byway depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map and later Ordnance Survey editions (Figure 5–Figure 7)

5.21 The 1955–73 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10) records the presence of a series of buildings towards the centre of the development site which were not present on the 1938-42 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 9). They are no longer present however, and could have been a farmstead or military buildings constructed during the Second World War.

5.22 A Bone Works is recorded on the southeastern edge of the study area (Site 60). It had been built by 1909 and is located in the vicinity of a windmill which was replaced by a later factory.

5.23 There are two sites in the study area recorded in the HAHBR as undated. A series of unstratified finds, including prehistoric flint, a Roman mortaria sherd and other materials from varying periods, were found during excavations at Cams School, *c.*1km to the west of the development site (Site 61). Additionally, four shallow ditches were uncovered *c.*750m west of the development site (Site 62), although no supporting dating evidence was produced.

6.0 Site Visit

6.1 The site was visited by Jesse Johnson of AAL on Wednesday 7th December 2016. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are included below and their locations indicated on Figure 2.

6.2 The proposed development area consists of a large, roughly rectangular and flat, open field measuring 12.6ha, which is currently in use as cultivated agricultural land (Plate 1). The main gated access is at the northern site border, reached via a road extending south from Romsey Avenue (Plate 2).

Plate 1: General view of cultivated land, looking southeast

Plate 2: Gated access reached via road extending south from Romsey Avenue, looking south

6.3 There are several small areas of raised concrete hardstanding with modern inspection chamber covers and red-brick shafts in varying conditions of survival, concentrated in the southwest and west of the site (Plate 3 and Plate 4). One of these bore an EN124 kitemark, which first came into use in 1994, as well as the name of the manufacturer, Brickhouse, a company that ceased trading in 1999, therefore suggesting a date at the very end of the 20th century for the insertion of these drains.

Plate 3: General view of manhole cover along southern border, looking southwest

Plate 4: General view of manhole cover in southwestern site corner, looking southeast

6.4 In the northeast corner of the development there is a large circular depression, with a gradual decreasing gradient from southwest to northeast (Plate 5).

Plate 5: Circular depression at northeast corner of site, looking north

6.5 The site is bordered by residential housing to the north (Plate 6), open fields to the west, a primary school to the east, and football grounds to the south. Hedgerows and trees line the eastern, western and southern borders.

Plate 6: Residential housing along northern border of site, looking northwest

7.0 Constraints

7.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields in the study area. As such, the proposed development will not affect any designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the site.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 There is very significant evidence for prehistoric activity stretching from the Lower Palaeolithic through to the Iron Age. The Solent River region is known as a prolific area for Palaeolithic artefacts and the Pleistocene deposits which contain these artefacts. The development site appears largely undisturbed beyond the depth of ploughing, and its geological context, on the edge of the river terrace systems, indicates there is a high potential for activity from the Palaeolithic period in particular. Later prehistoric activity is also well represented through both scattered finds, and excavated evidence. The Iron Age activity is particularly significant as it can shed light on important landscape changes throughout this period.

8.2 Roman activity within the study area at first appears very limited, however, the nature of the evidence is of particular importance. The rare discovery of an early sunken-floored building to the northwest of the site opens up a number of questions about how the late Roman site was shaped by the Germanic influence of Saxon occupation in the surrounding areas through the transfer of technologies, and at what date this could potentially have occurred. However, this activity is at sufficient distance from the site to suggest a limited archaeological potential for the proposed development area.

8.3 There is evidence of early-medieval activity within the study area, but it is much more limited than the earlier periods. While the settlement site to the northwest occupied in the Iron Age and Roman period, continues in use into the early-medieval period, it is abandoned very early in the Anglo-Saxon period, indicating a negligible potential for archaeological activity from this era within the proposed development site.

8.4 Medieval activity is also scarce, limited to documentary evidence and a few pottery scatters. The rarity of evidence in a wider area of known occupation suggests that the development site falls in an agricultural zone between the two settlements at Portchester and Fareham. Therefore the archaeological potential is negligible.

8.5 There is also a lack of development in the post-medieval era within the study area, with four of the five sites recorded in the HAHBR associated with transport links through the area rather than any direct indication of occupation or activity. The cartographic data further indicates a lack of occupation on the site and therefore there is a negligible potential for archaeological activity dating to the post-medieval period.

8.6 The modern era sees significant activity in the study area. The interwar years saw the expansion of housing between Fareham and Portchester, to the north of the development site. The Second World War saw the provision of protection for the residents of this housing; numerous air raid shelters were built and the area was fortified. These features are all located at a distance from the development site, presumably because it was an agricultural area at the time. The HCC cropmark data supplied from HAHBR indicated a number of points of interest. These were however identified as inspection chamber covers during the site visit, dated by research to the end of the 20th century, possibly indicating an earlier planned development that started but did not come into fruition (see section 6 above).

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Foreman Homes for this commission.

10.0 References

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Cartographic Sources

1839 Portchester Tithe Map (Hampshire Records Office)

1879 Ordnance Survey Map (Hampshire Records Office)

1898 Ordnance Survey Map (Hampshire Records Office)

1930 Ordnance Survey Map (Hampshire Records Office)

1938–42 Ordnance Survey Map (Hampshire Records Office)

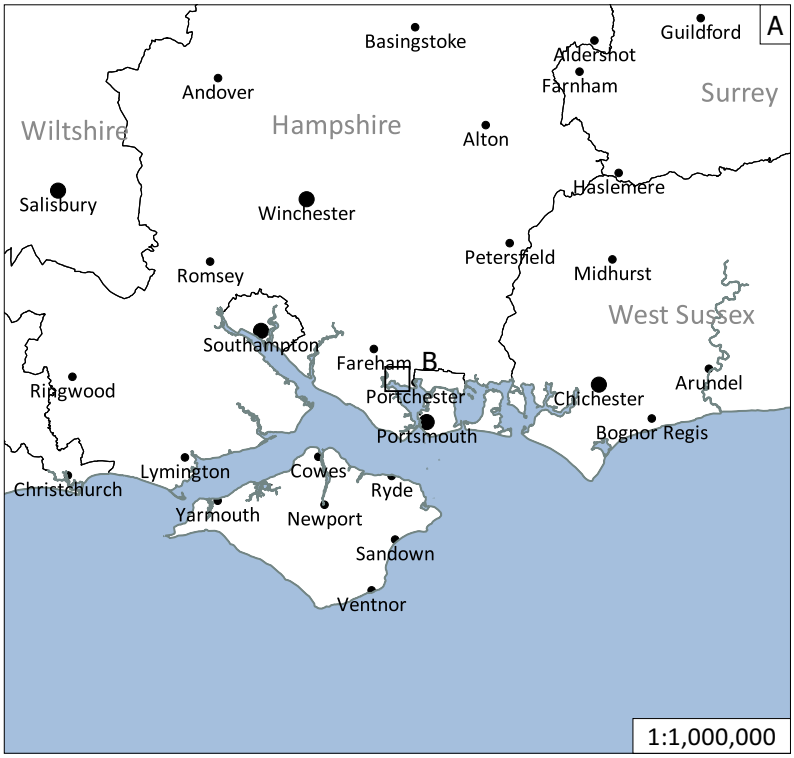
1955–73 Ordnance Survey Map (www.promaps.co.uk)

Appendix 1: List of HAHBR Entries within a 1km search area

Site No.	HER No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	17832	459700	106450	Raised beach deposits first recorded in 1872, the same type of feature has been found to the east	Prehistoric
2	24538	460200	106200	Raised beach deposits. Seem to represent a shoreline that can be traced for at least 2km	Prehistoric
3	20112	459300	105400	Acheulean handaxe, ochre patinated	Prehistoric
4	31430	460000	105000	Lower Palaeolithic handaxe	Prehistoric
5	31022	459720	105540	Surface scatter of Palaeolithic debitage	Prehistoric
6	20106	459500	105500	Worked flints including tranchet axes, blades, flakes and microliths. Probably of Mesolithic date	Prehistoric
7	30885	459730	105560	Surface scatter of Mesolithic/ Neolithic flint debitage. Seven core areas suggesting long/multiple occupation periods	Prehistoric
8	20107	459600	105500	A scatter of Neolithic flints including a rough out axe	Prehistoric
9	55402	459493	105952	Iron Age settlement site with evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area. Settlement includes enclosures, structures and finds.	Prehistoric
10	35857	459310	105500	A small pit containing unworked burnt flint and late Bronze Age pottery	Prehistoric
11	55402	459493	105952	The Iron Age settlement maintained and occupied into the Roman period. A very early Grubenhaus was identified on the site with in situ remains from the 4th century and other structures.	Roman
12	55402	459493	105952	Several Grubenhauser and further evidence of occupation also apparent.	Early medieval
13	19327 19328	460250	104870	Flint pot boilers found to the south of Wicor Farm, possible Iron Age pottery also found at the same location	Prehistoric
14	24425	460790	105960	Iron Age coin: Gold Quarter.	Prehistoric
15		460787	106102	Roman Road	Roman
16	30883	459620	105590	Surface scatter of medieval pottery	Medieval
17	30884	459730	105420	Surface scatter of medieval pottery	Medieval
18	30888	459800	105500	Surface scatter of medieval pottery	Medieval
19	39239	460140	105110	Wicor Farm, first documented in AD 1400	Medieval
20	64837	460268	104803	Site of unidentified wreck	Post-medieval
21	64842	460261	104827	Site of unidentified wreck	Post-medieval
22	59072	459477	106089	Site of Toll House and Toll Gate noted on the 1st edition OS mapping	Post-medieval
23	65185	459764	104933	Wicor Hard, Wicor Lake	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
24	65135	459749	105087	Site of Rifle range, Wicor Marsh	Post-medieval
25	64876	460198	105127	Site of Military Buildings	Modern
26	64877	460075	105162	Site of Military Buildings	Modern
27	64878	459994	105162	Site of Military Buildings	Modern
28	64832	460944	105691	Site of WWII military buildings	Modern
29	64862	460387	105523	Site of a WWII anti-aircraft obstacles	Modern
30	64863	460519	105342	Site of a WWII anti landing obstacles	Modern
31	64864	460636	105346	Site of a WWII anti landing obstacles	Modern
32	64865	460582	105360	Site of a WWII anti landing obstacles	Modern
33	64866	460519	105368	Site of a WWII anti landing obstacles	Modern
34	41694	460100	105000	Searchlight Battery small ring-ditch with trenches for shelter	Modern
35	64861	460577	105756	Site of a barrage balloon site	Modern
36	64869	460297	105041	Barrage Balloon Site	Modern
37	64870	459515	105643	Barrage Balloon Site	Modern
38	64780	461014	105685	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
39	64781	460875	105502	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
40	64783	460788	105302	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
41	64784	460866	105254	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
42	64785	460969	105220	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
43	64786	461008	105199	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
44	64787	460893	105170	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
45	64788	460937	105128	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
46	64793	459558	105932	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
47	64794	459563	105879	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
48	64795	459557	105798	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
49	64796	459528	105709	Site of WWII surface air raid shelter	Modern
50	64831	460911	105212	Site of WWII air raid shelter and emergency water supply	Modern
51	64858	460758	105732	Site of air raid shelter	Modern
52	64859	460798	105767	Site of air raid shelter	Modern
53	64860	460810	105783	Site of air raid shelter	Modern
54	64867	460745	104910	Site of a WWII air raid shelters	Modern
55	64868	460355	105233	Site of a WWII slit air raid shelters	Modern
56	64874	460391	105050	Site of air raid shelters	Modern
57	64833	461013	105747	Site of WWII Bomb Craters	Modern

Site No.	HER No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
58	62981	459850	106160	East Cams Camp, site of a prisoner of war camp from WWII, originally a German Working Camp	Modern
59	64886	460109	105546	Site of Modern Ditch	Modern
60	65132	460671	104822	Site of Wicor bone works, Portchester	Modern
61	50016	459244	105946	Unstratified finds; burnt flint, core, mortarium, nail, pottery, roof tile, flint scraper and tile	Undated
62	35859	459310	105500	Four shallow ditches	Undated



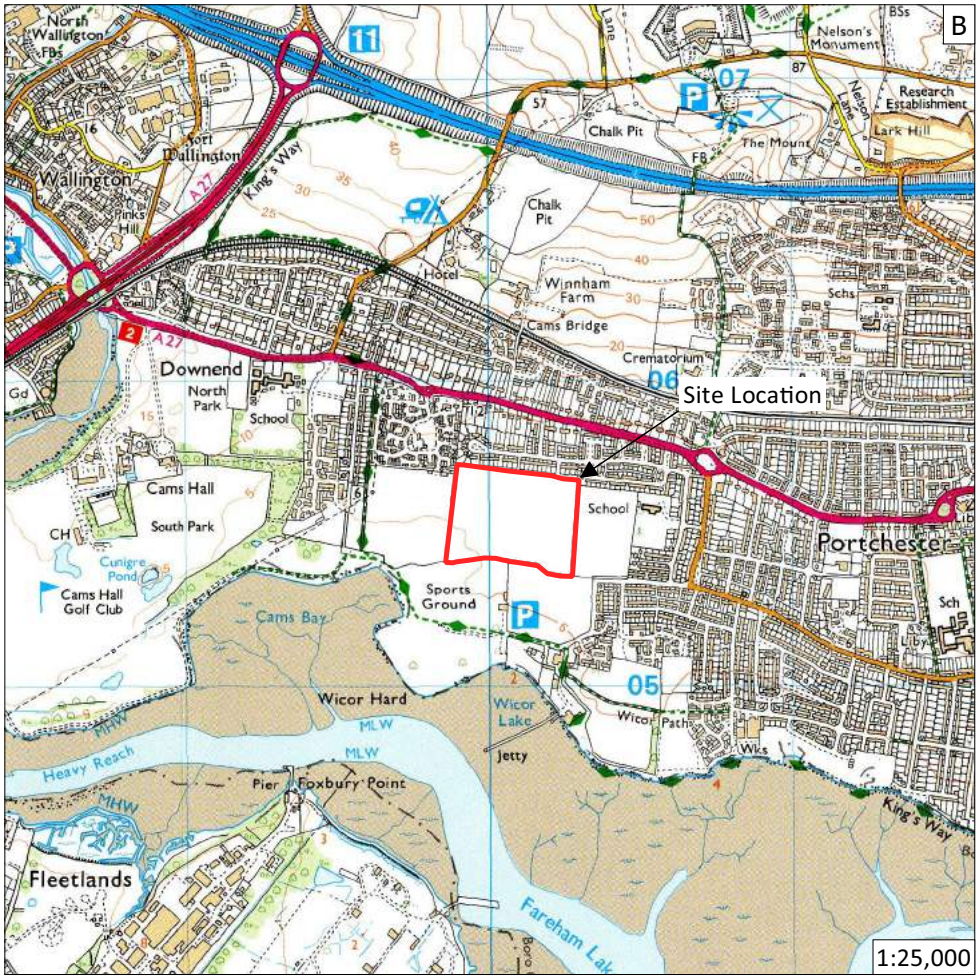


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	PORA 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	C Cooper
Date	06/12/2016

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Figure 2: Position and direction of site visit photographs with site outlined in red

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Site Code	PORA 16
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	09/12/16

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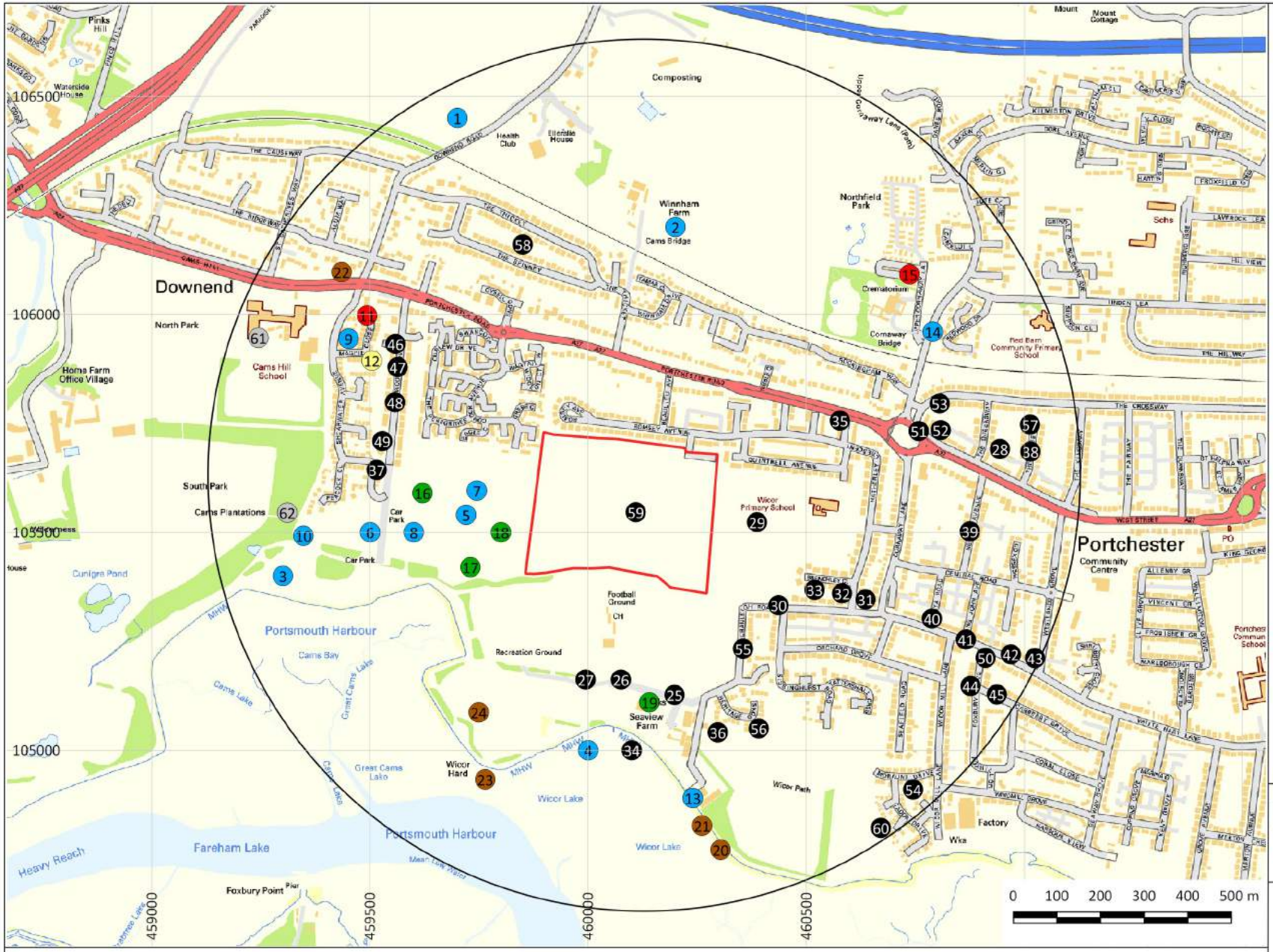

Site Code	PORA16
Scale	1:13000 @ A4
Drawn By	C Cooper
Date	05/12/16

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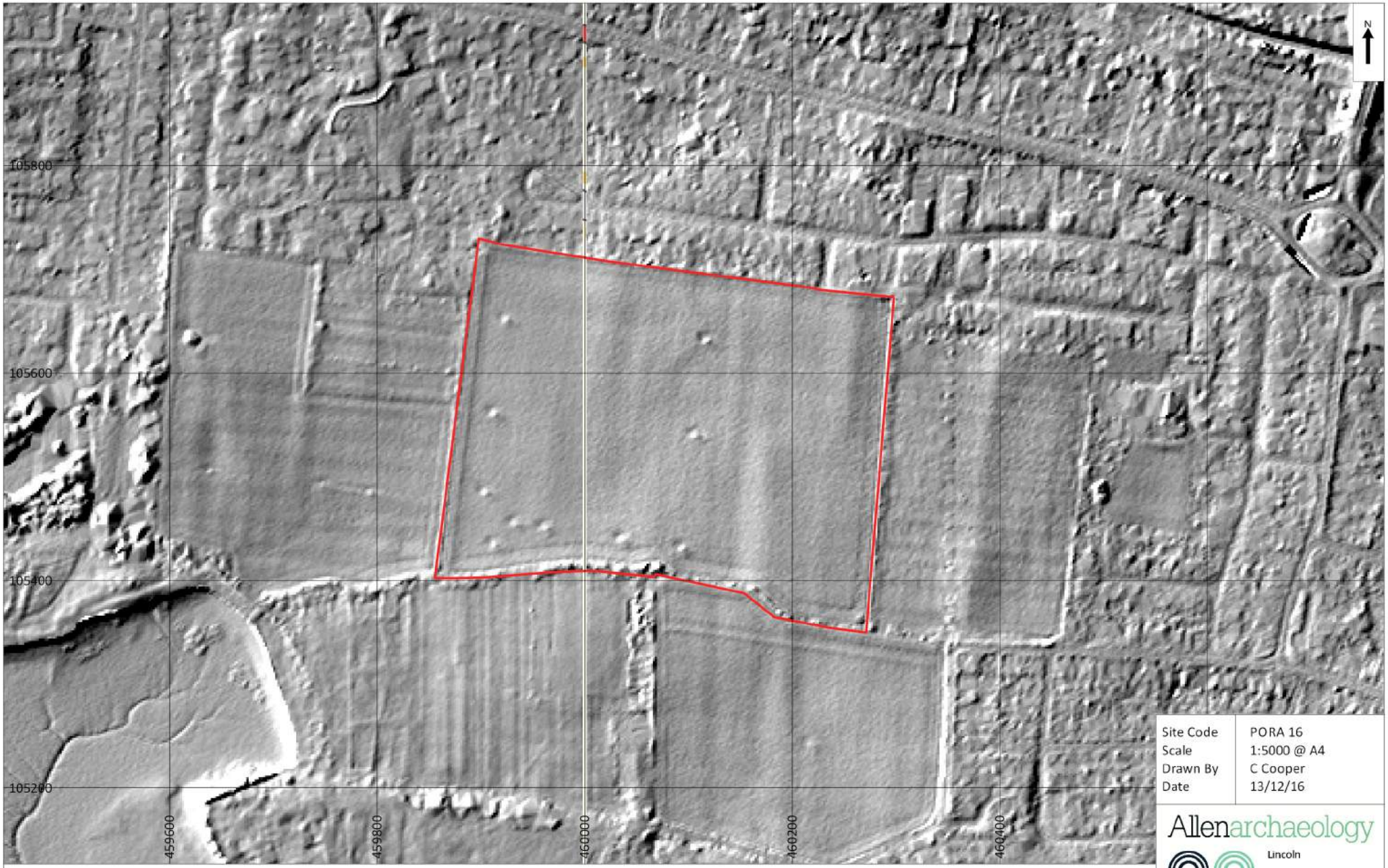
Figure 3: Location of Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building entries within a 1km study area



Site Code	PORA 16
Scale	1:5000 @ A4
Drawn By	C Cooper
Date	13/12/16

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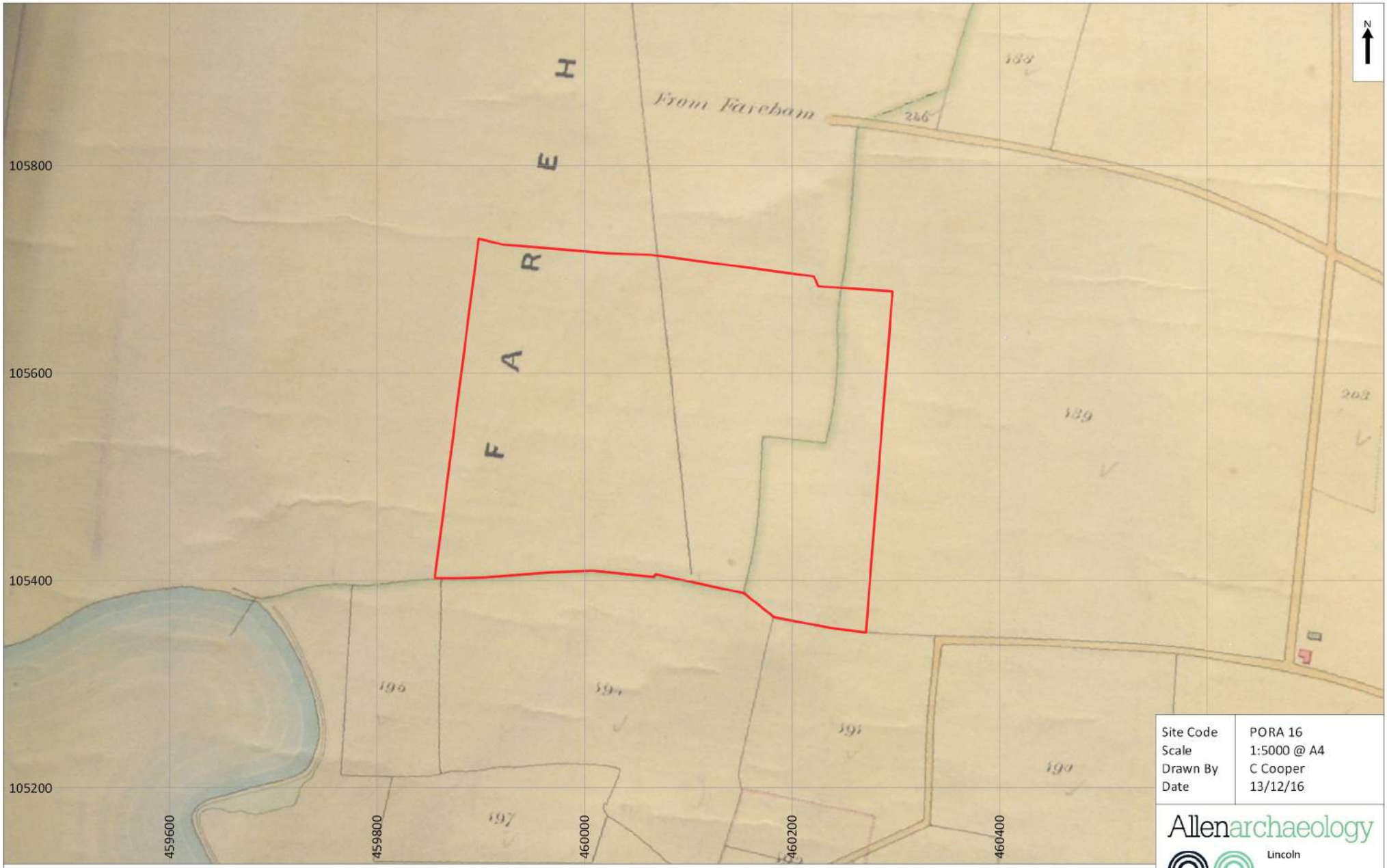
0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Figure 4: LiDAR hillshade with site outlined in red



Site Code	PORA 16
Scale	1:5000 @ A4
Drawn By	C Cooper
Date	13/12/16

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0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Figure 5: Extract of 1839 Portchester Tithe Map with site outlined in red

Figure 6: Extract of 1879 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red

0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Site Code	PORA 16
Scale	1:5000 @ A4
Drawn By	C Cooper
Date	13/12/16

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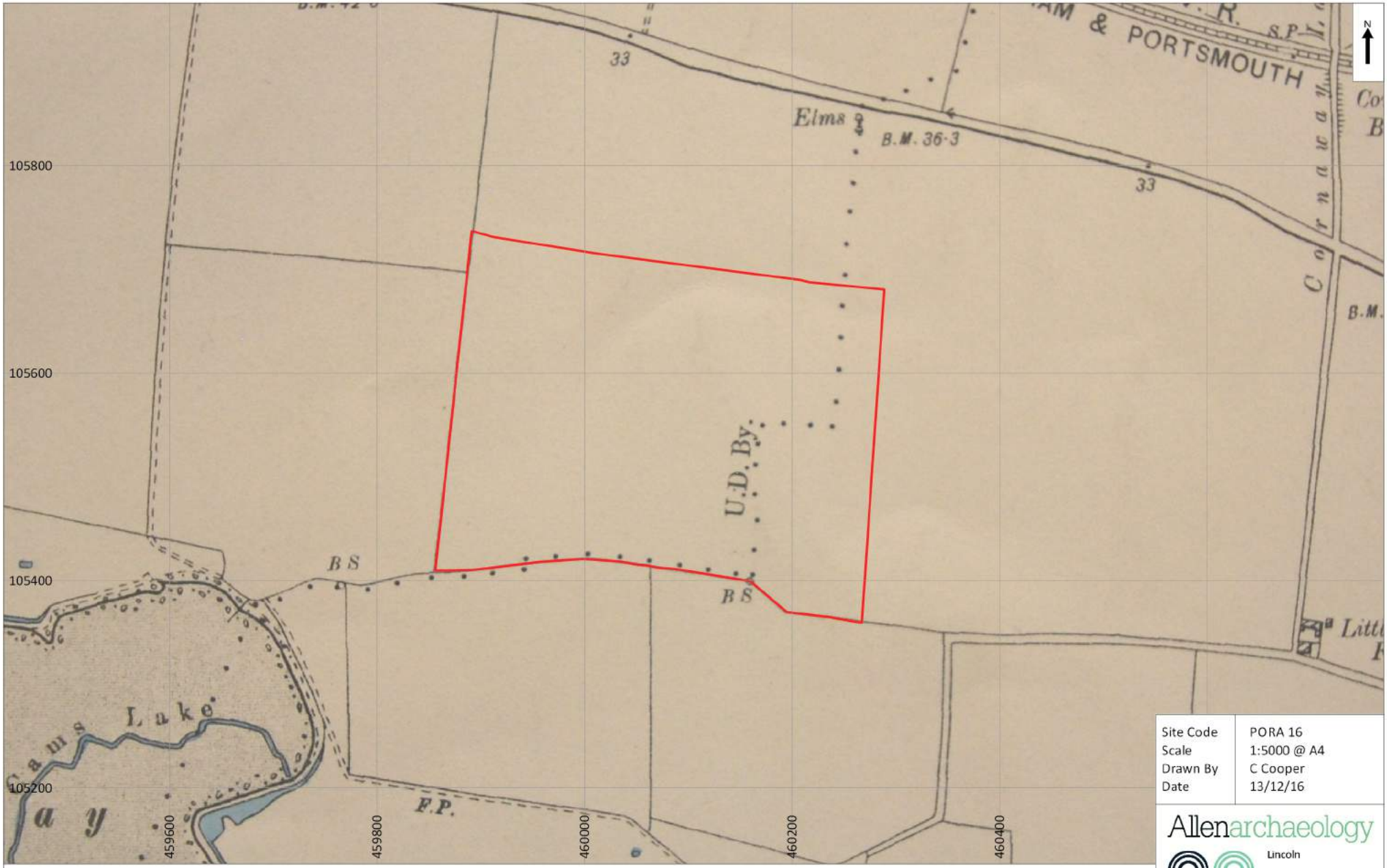

Site Code	PORA 16
Scale	1:5000 @ A4
Drawn By	C Cooper
Date	13/12/16

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0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Figure 7: Extract of 1898 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red

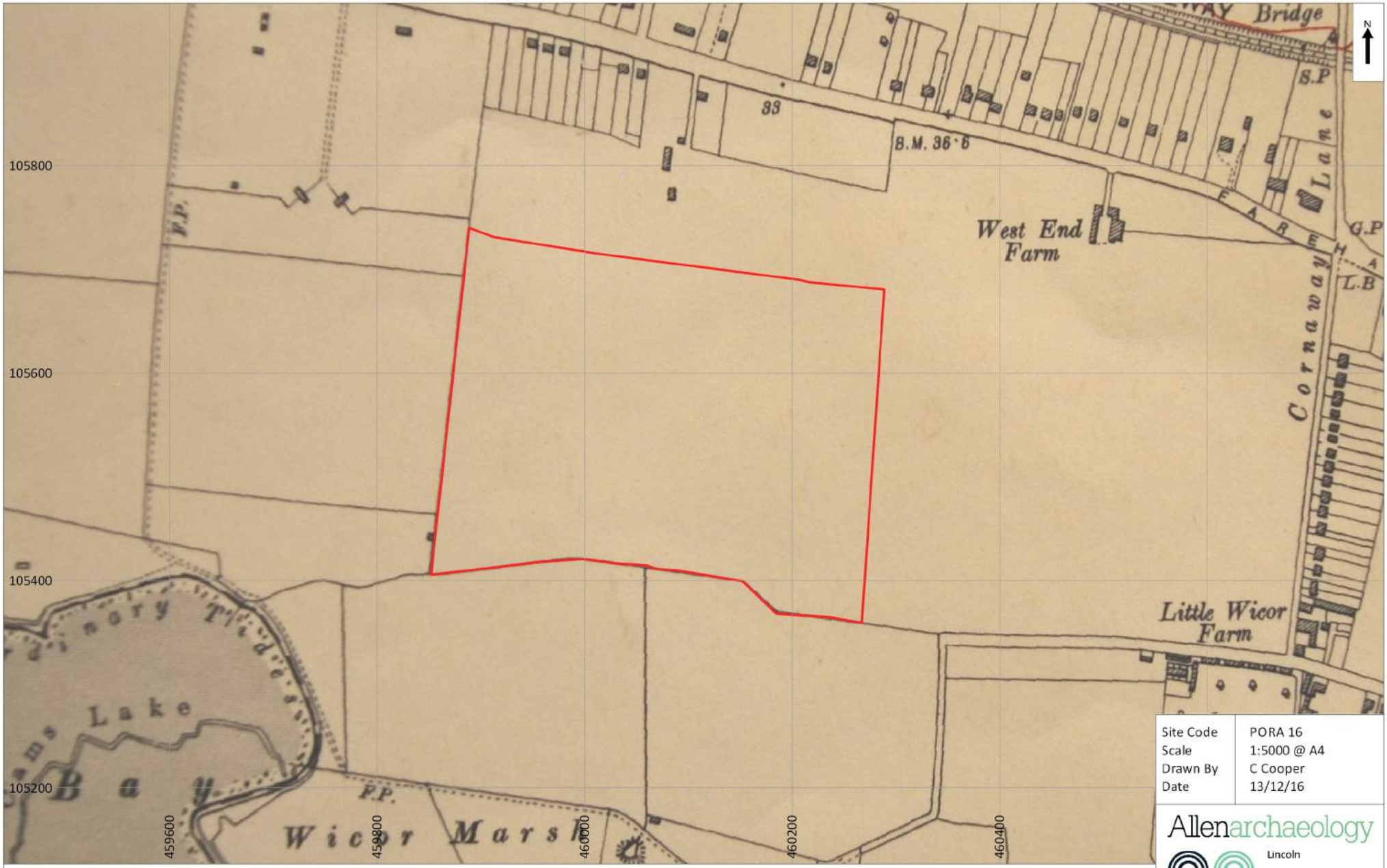

Figure 8: Extract of 1930 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red

0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Site Code	PORA 16
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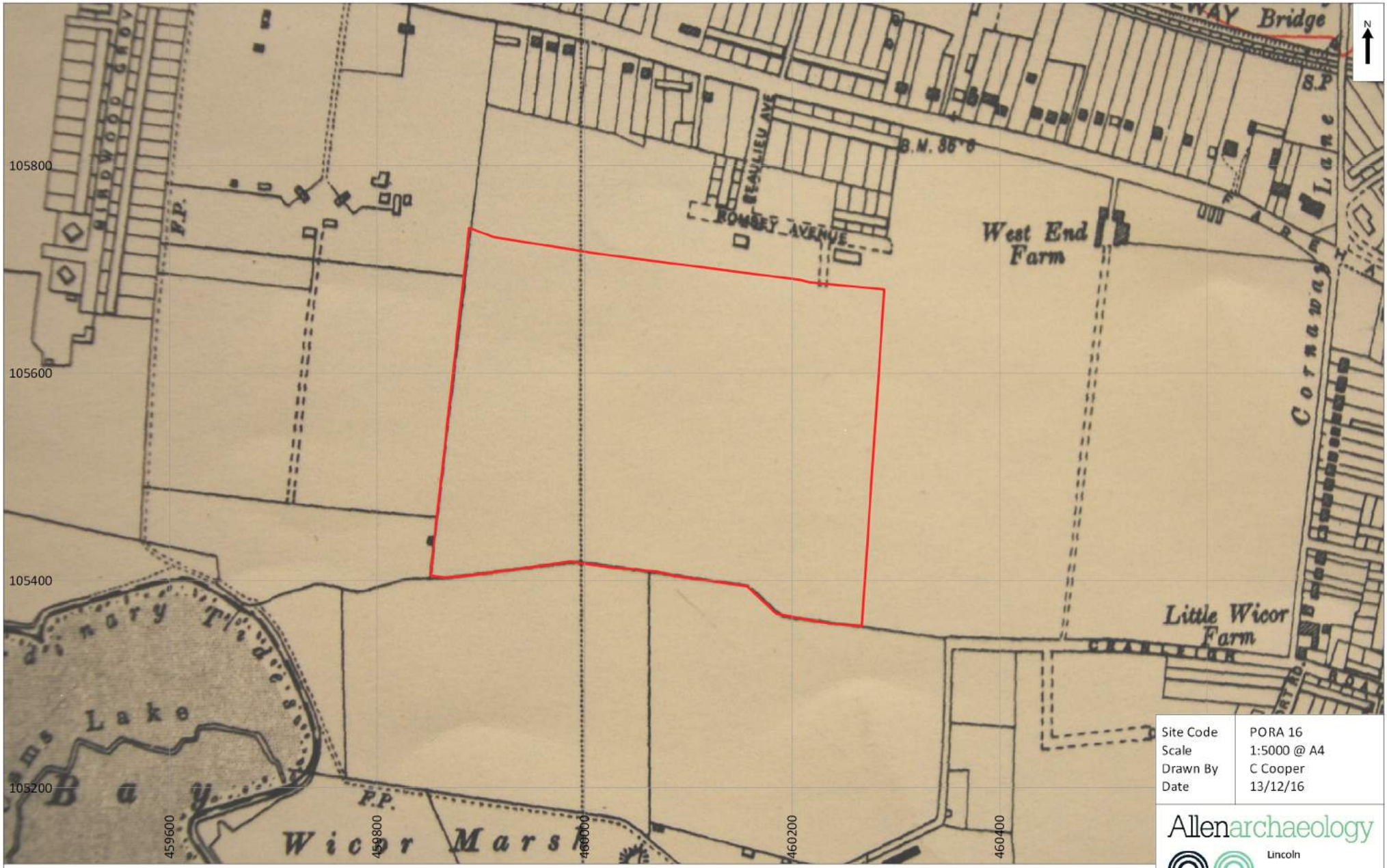

Site Code	PORA 16
Scale	1:5000 @ A4
Drawn By	C Cooper
Date	13/12/16

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Figure 9: Extract of 1938-42 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red

Site Code	PORA 16
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Date	13/12/16

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Figure 10: 1955-73 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red

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Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln
Whisby Lodge
Hillcroft Business Park
Whisby Road
Lincoln
LN6 3QL

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 685356
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk