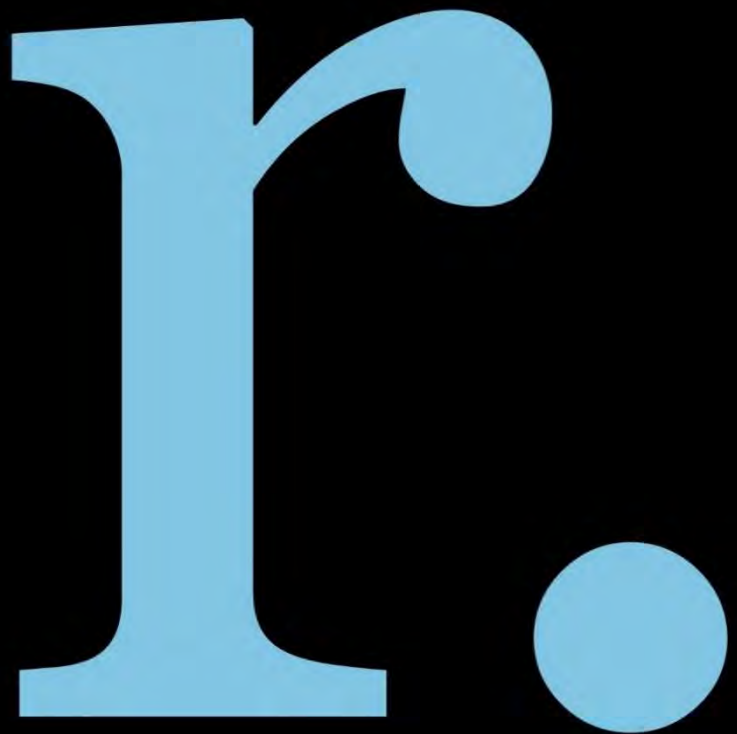


reside.

Land south of Funtley Road, Funtley

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Quality Management

Version	Status	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
Version 1	Final	James Archer	Suzanne Gailey	Suzanne Gailey	30/09/2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley, Hampshire has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- There are no designated archaeological assets on the study site, nor does the study site lie within an Archaeological Alert Area as defined by Hampshire County Council.
- Based on the available information, the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for Prehistoric evidence, and a good potential for evidence relating to the former brickworks.
- Therefore, the proposed development has the potential to impact upon archaeological remains of no more than a local significance.
- Consequently, it is likely that further archaeological mitigation measures will be required by the local authority's archaeological advisor. These measures can follow planning permission secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This updated below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by James Archer of RPS Heritage on behalf of Reside Developments Ltd. A previous desk based assessment was undertaken by RPS (formerly CgMs) in October 2017 and that assessment has been updated for a new planning application.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also referred to as the study site, is Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley, Hampshire. The site is c.16.18ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference SU 55919 08163 (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 Reside Developments Ltd has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.4 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an updated examination of evidence on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Winchester HER, considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. A site visit was previously undertaken in October 2017.
- 1.6 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in June 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.2 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.3 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes a contribution towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.5 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.6 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.7 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- 2.8 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.9 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

- 2.10 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.
- 2.11 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.12 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Fareham Borough

- 2.13 The site is located within the administrative area of the Fareham Borough, which adopted its Core Strategy in 2011. That document contains the following relevant policy:

CS6

The Development Strategy Development will be focussed in:

Fareham (Policy CS7), the Western Wards & Whiteley (Policy CS9), Portchester, Stubbington & Hill Head and Titchfield (Policy CS11);

Land at the Strategic Development Locations to the North of Fareham (Policy CS13) and Fareham Town Centre; (Policy CS8);

Land at the Strategic Development Allocations at the former Coldeast Hospital (Policy CS10) and Daedalus Airfield (Policy CS12).

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

settlement and impacts on both the historic and natural environment. Opportunities will be taken to achieve environmental enhancement where possible...

- 2.14 Fareham adopted its Development Sites and Policies document in June 2015 which contains the following policy relevant to heritage within the District:

POLICY DSP5: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

DESIGNATED AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS ARE AN IRREPLACEABLE RESOURCE THAT WILL BE CONSERVED IN A MANNER APPROPRIATE TO THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, TO BE ENJOYED FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THIS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS. THE WIDER SOCIAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF THEIR CONSERVATION WILL ALSO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DECISION MAKING.

DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING ALL HERITAGE ASSETS SHOULD HAVE REGARD TO RELEVANT GUIDANCE, INCLUDING (BUT NOT LIMITED TO) THE DESIGN SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT.

PROPOSALS THAT PROVIDE VIABLE FUTURE USES FOR HERITAGE ASSETS, THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH THEIR CONSERVATION, WILL BE SUPPORTED.

IN CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF PROPOSALS THAT AFFECT THE BOROUGH'S DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS, THE COUNCIL WILL GIVE GREAT WEIGHT TO THEIR CONSERVATION (INCLUDING THOSE THAT ARE MOST AT RISK THROUGH NEGLECT, DECAY, OR OTHER THREATS). HARM OR LOSS WILL REQUIRE CLEAR AND CONVINCING JUSTIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL GUIDANCE. SUBSTANTIAL HARM OR LOSS TO A HERITAGE ASSET WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

LISTED BUILDINGS WILL BE CONSERVED BY:

- A) SUPPORTING PROPOSALS THAT SUSTAIN AND WHERE APPROPRIATE ENHANCE THEIR HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE;**
- B) REFUSING TO PERMIT DEMOLITION, CHANGES OF USE, OR PROPOSED ADDITIONS AND/OR ALTERATIONS THAT WOULD UNACCEPTABLY HARM THE BUILDING, ITS SETTING OR ANY FEATURES OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST WHICH IT POSSESS;**
- C) ENSURING THAT DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT HARM, AND IF DESIRABLE, ENHANCES THEIR SETTINGS.**

DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING A CONSERVATION AREA WILL BE PERMITTED WHERE IT PRESERVES OR ENHANCES ITS CHARACTER, SETTING AND APPEARANCE, AND

- A) TAKES ACCOUNT OF THE RELEVANT CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY;**
- B) DOES NOT INVOLVE THE LOSS OF IMPORTANT FEATURES OF AN INDIVIDUAL BUILDING THAT CONTRIBUTE TO CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA AND/OR ITS SETTING;**
- C) ITS FORM, BULK, SCALE, HEIGHT, MASSING, ALIGNMENT, PROPORTION, MATERIAL, BUILDING FORM AND USE ARE APPROPRIATE, INCLUDING HAVING REGARD TO THE SURROUNDING BUILDINGS, SPACES AND VIEWS; AND**
- D) IT DOES NOT INVOLVE THE DEMOLITION OR PARTIAL DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE THAT POSITIVELY CONTRIBUTES TO THE AREA, WITHOUT CLEAR AND CONVINCING JUSTIFICATION.**

THE COUNCIL WILL CONSERVE SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES THAT ARE DEMONSTRABLY OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE, BY SUPPORTING PROPOSALS THAT SUSTAIN AND WHERE APPROPRIATE ENHANCE THEIR HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE. PROPOSALS THAT UNACCEPTABLY HARM THEIR HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE, INCLUDING THEIR SETTING, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS INCLUDING LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS, HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, AND SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WILL BE PROTECTED FROM DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD UNACCEPTABLY HARM THEIR ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST, AND/OR SETTING TAKING ACCOUNT OF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

- 2.15 Fareham Borough is currently producing a draft new Local Plan to 2036, which was available for public consultation January to March 2020. The most recent draft plan contains the following relevant draft policy:

Policy D3: Historic Environment

All development must conserve, preserve or enhance the quality of the Borough's heritage assets, including archaeological sites, in a manner appropriate to their significance.

Development proposals which would affect designated or non-designated heritage assets, including where these are located within or adjacent to a Conservation Area, will be permitted where:

a) They are accompanied by a Heritage Statement, which provides sufficient detail and is proportionate to the proposal and demonstrates:

1. A thorough understanding of the heritage asset affects and its setting, the distinctive local character; and

2. How the proposal impacts on the asset's significance; and

3. In order of preference how any harm to the asset will be avoided, minimised or mitigated; and

4. Details are provided on the scale, materials, adaptability, use, enclosure, relationships with adjacent assets, definition of spaces and streets, alignments, active frontages and setting; and

5. It does not lead to substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset.

b) They ensure that extensions and/or alterations respect the historic form, setting, fabric and any other aspects that contribute to the significance of the heritage asset; and

c) They conserve or enhance the use of appropriate materials, design and detailing; and

d) They retain the significance and character of historic buildings when considering alternative uses and make sensitive use of redundant historic assets.

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.16 In terms of relevant designated archaeological assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, the site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.

- 2.17 The Funtley Iron Works Scheduled Monument (DLO: 1001818) lies c.600m west of the study site. The nearest Listed Building to the study site is the Church of St Francis c.350m to the east. There is no intervisibility between the study site and these designated heritage assets and consequently they will not be considered further in this assessment.

- 2.18 The study site does not lie within an Archaeological Alert Area, as defined by Hampshire County Council.
- 2.19 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures. This report does not address Built Heritage issues.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the northern part of the study site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2020) as Lambeth Group (Clay, Silt and Sand), whilst the solid geology of the southern part of the study site is generally London Clay (Clay, Silt & Sand). A thin area of Bognor Sand Member (Sand) solid geology runs east-west through the centre of the southern half of the study site.
- 3.2 Superficial River Terrace Deposits (Gravel, Sand & Silt) are recorded across the far south western area of the study site, whilst the far north west corner comprises Head Deposits (Clay, Silt, Sand & Gravel).
- 3.3 No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available.

Topography

- 3.4 The south western area of the study site comprises an area of high ground at c.55m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The land slopes down from this area to the east and north, fairly steeply at first before becoming more gradual towards the northern boundary. The south eastern boundary of the study site is located at c.37m AOD, whilst the north east corner is located at c.26m AOD and the north west corner at c.22m AOD.
- 3.5 The River Meon lies c.500m west of the study site at its closest point.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age (including Chalcolithic)	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Fig. 2), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Winchester HER, together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Prehistoric

- 4.4 No evidence of Palaeolithic activity has been recorded within a 1km radius of the study site.
- 4.5 Worked lithics including blade waste, flakes and cores were found during road widening works and have been identified as evidence of a possible Mesolithic occupation site on the banks of the River Meon c.550m north west of the study site (HER Ref: 20086, SU 55280 08750, <https://pastscape.org.uk>).
- 4.6 No evidence for the Neolithic period is recorded in the study area.
- 4.7 Archaeological investigations undertaken c.550m north of the study site recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity. A large oval pit containing Mid-Bronze Age pottery as a deliberate deposition

was identified along with a series of linear ditches possibly representing field systems. Field walking identified a concentration of worked and burnt flint indicating evidence of small scale industrial or domestic activity (HER Ref: 65076, SU 56326 08775).

- 4.8 A single isolated Early Iron Age gold stater was found along the footpath between Funtley and Knowle c.650m north east of the study site (HER ref: 20069, SU 56600 08500). In the same field, linear cropmarks representing possible enclosures or field systems have been identified on the HER (see Fig. 2).
- 4.9 The site lies in a landscape that has been characterised as 'Coastal Plain Open' on the Hampshire Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/hampshire-integrated-character-assessment.htm>). This identifies the landscape zone as having a particular potential for Early Prehistoric (Mesolithic and Neolithic) evidence.
- 4.10 Based on the available evidence the archaeological potential of the site for Prehistoric settlement evidence is considered to be low to moderate.

Roman

- 4.11 No evidence of Roman activity has been identified within a 1km radius of the study site. The course of the Roman road between Chichester and Southampton is located c.3.5km north of the study site (Margary 1955).
- 4.12 Consequently, based on the paucity of evidence locally the study site is considered to have a low potential for Roman settlement evidence.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.13 No evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is recorded by the HER within the study area. Funtley, meaning clearing or wood with a spring (Mills 1991), was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as comprising a quite large population of 22 households, 3 acres of meadow and 1 mill (HER Ref: 28521, SU 56300 08200; Domesday Online 2020).
- 4.14 The possible site of a Medieval watermill and pond was located on the eastern bank of the River Meon c.500m north west of the study site (HER Refs: 30890, SU 55300 08700; 26034, SU 55250 08600).
- 4.15 Traces of the ditch and bank embankment that would have formed the boundary of Fareham Park were identified c.500m west of the study site, which documentary sources show existed from at least AD1279 onwards (HER Ref: 20081, SU 55086 08001).
- 4.16 Later cartographic evidence confirms the core of any early settlement at Funtley concentrated on the River Meon c.500m west of the study site. Consequently, it is likely that the site lay outside of the historic core of settlement and comprised agricultural land or woodland during these periods. HLC data suggests that the site comprised assart fields, indicating that it was an area of former woodland converted to arable use, possibly during the Medieval period.
- 4.17 Therefore, the archaeological potential of the study site for Anglo Saxon/Medieval settlement evidence is considered to be low although evidence of agricultural activity and isolated finds could conceivably be present.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.18 Funtley Ironworks was in existence from the early 17th century, and 18th century experiments by Henry Cort in puddling and rolling at the ironworks revolutionised the production of wrought iron and

made it an important industrial site. Funtley Ironworks was closed in the 1850s and largely destroyed by fire in the late 19th century. The remains of the ironworks are preserved as a Scheduled Monument and lie c.600m west of the study site (HER Refs: MWC5291 SU 5499 0819; 22675 SU 54980 08200). The millpond and leat serving the iron works were located to the north (HER Refs: 35310, SU 55050 08330; 30895 SU 55270 08560).

- 4.19 During the 18th century the study site comprised agricultural land away from the settlement at Funtley and the associated iron works and mill (Figs. 3-4).
- 4.20 By the early 19th century the railway line from Eastleigh to Fareham was laid out to form the eastern boundary of the study site. The site comprised open land and woodland by this date (Fig. 5), and a number of farm buildings are shown to the south.
- 4.21 The Fareham Tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 6) depicts a similar situation, and the associated Tithe Award describes the study site parcels as follows:
- 1172 – Home Field (Pasture)
 - 1173 – Little Coppice (Wood)
 - 1174 – The Droveway (Droveway)
 - 1175 – Hilly Field (Pasture)
 - 1176 – Hedge Row (Pasture)
 - 1178 – The Five Acres (Pasture)
 - 1179 – The Seven Acres (Pasture)
 - 1180 – Grubbed Row (Pasture)
 - 1181 – Great Coppice (Wood)
 - 1182 – Coppice Close (Arable)
 - 1183 – Honey Lane Field (Arable)
 - 1811 – Part of May’s Coppice (Wood)
 - 1812 – Part of the Five Acres (Pasture)
 - 1813 – Burnt House Piece (Pasture)
 - 1814 – Part of the Hilly Field (Pasture)
 - 1815 – Part of the Great Coppice (Wood)
- 4.22 Only minor internal field boundary changes are shown to the study site in 1870 (Fig. 7) and 1898 (Fig. 8). The ‘Beamond Brick Works’ were constructed on the site by the 1930s within Great Beamond Coppice. The 1931 Ordnance Survey shows a number of kilns in the north of the site by this date. An extraction pit was located in the south of Great Beamond Coppice and a single gauge railway line led from the quarry pit to the kilns (Fig. 9). The remainder of the site comprised Little Beamond Coppice and agricultural land. By the 1940s quarrying had extended northwards (Fig. 10).
- 4.23 By the late 1960s the brickworks were closed, the extraction pits backfilled and all but one of the kilns removed. Little Beamond Coppice had been partially cleared by this date and a football ground laid out in the north-west of the study site (Fig. 11).
- 4.24 By the late 1990s the southern part of Great Beamond Coppice had been cleared and the remaining kiln had been demolished. Stables were built on the site of the former brickworks, whilst agricultural buildings were constructed to the south of the coppice (Fig. 12). The M27 bound the site to the south by this date.

- 4.25 The only changes to the study site to the present day relate to addition of field boundaries and the addition of the horse training arena in the northern area and the removal of football pitches (Fig. 13).
- 4.26 The archaeological potential for settlement evidence dating to the Post Medieval period is considered to be low, whilst the archaeological potential for the Modern period is considered to be good for evidence for the 20th century brickworks, in particular remains associated with the former kilns.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.27 Available HLC data generally records the study site within an area of assart fields, suggesting that the site formerly comprised woodland which was converted to arable use in the Medieval or Post Medieval period (Fig. 2b).

Negative Evidence

- 4.28 The archaeological investigations at land north of Funtley Road immediately north of the study site identified no evidence for archaeological remains (HER Ref: 71329, SU 455822 08435).

Assessment of Significance

- 4.29 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations.
- 4.30 There are no designated archaeological assets on the study site, nor does the study site lie within an Archaeological Alert Area as defined by Hampshire County Council.
- 4.31 Based on the available information, the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for Prehistoric evidence. Evidence for the 20th century brickworks may be present, in particular below ground remains associated with the former kilns.
- 4.32 Any archaeological evidence is likely to be of local archaeological significance when considered alongside the Secretary of State’s non-statutory criteria for designation of Scheduled Monuments (DCMS, October 2013).
- 4.33 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Prehistoric	Low to moderate potential for settlement evidence, Low (Local) Significance;
Roman	Low potential for evidence of occupation activity and settlement, Low (Local) Significance;
Anglo-Saxon & Medieval	Low potential for evidence of occupation activity and settlement (evidence of land division and agricultural activity could conceivably be present), Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Modern	Good potential for evidence of the 20 th century brickworks (in particular remains associated with former kilns), Low (Local) Significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 A site visit was previously undertaken in October 2017. The site is currently in use as horse paddocks, with a number of farm buildings and yard areas throughout the site, along with a horse training arena in the central area. The north eastern area of the study site generally comprises an area of woodland (Figs. 1 and 12, and Plates 1-32).
- 5.2 Quarrying in part of the site will have removed any archaeological potential. Soil stripping, terracing and the cutting of footings and services associated with the existing development, roads, horse training paddock etc will have had a negative below ground impact.
- 5.3 Past agricultural/horticultural use of the study site prior to development can be considered likely to have had a moderate, widespread archaeological impact.

Proposed Development

- 5.4 Development proposals comprise an outline application to provide up to 125 one, two, three and four-bedroom dwellings including 6 Self/Custom build plots, Community Building or Local Shop (Use Class E & F.2) with associated infrastructure, new community park, landscaping and access.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.5 The proposed development will not impact any designated archaeological assets.
- 5.6 Based on the study site's modest archaeological potential the proposed development has the potential to impact upon archaeological remains of no more than a local significance.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley, Hampshire has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential. Therefore, in accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the below ground archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.2 There are no designated archaeological assets on the study site, nor does the study site lie within an Archaeological Alert Area as defined by Hampshire County Council.
- 6.3 Based on the available information, the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for Prehistoric evidence. Evidence for the 20th century brickworks may be present, in particular for below ground remains relating to the kilns.
- 6.4 Therefore, the proposed development has the potential to impact upon archaeological remains of no more than a local significance.
- 6.5 Consequently, it is likely that further archaeological mitigation measures will be required by the local authority's archaeological advisor. These measures can follow planning permission secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library
Hampshire Historic Environment Record
Hampshire Record Office
The National Archive
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Internet

Bombsight – <http://bombsight.org/#17/51.49200/-0.03924>
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December 2017 unpublished document

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Margary I. D. *Roman Roads of Britain* 1955

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Wymer *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain 2 volumes* 1999

Cartographic

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire

1791 Milne Map of Hampshire

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1826 Greenwood Map of Hampshire

1840 Fareham Tithe Map

1870 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1898 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1910 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1931 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1942 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1968 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1978 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)

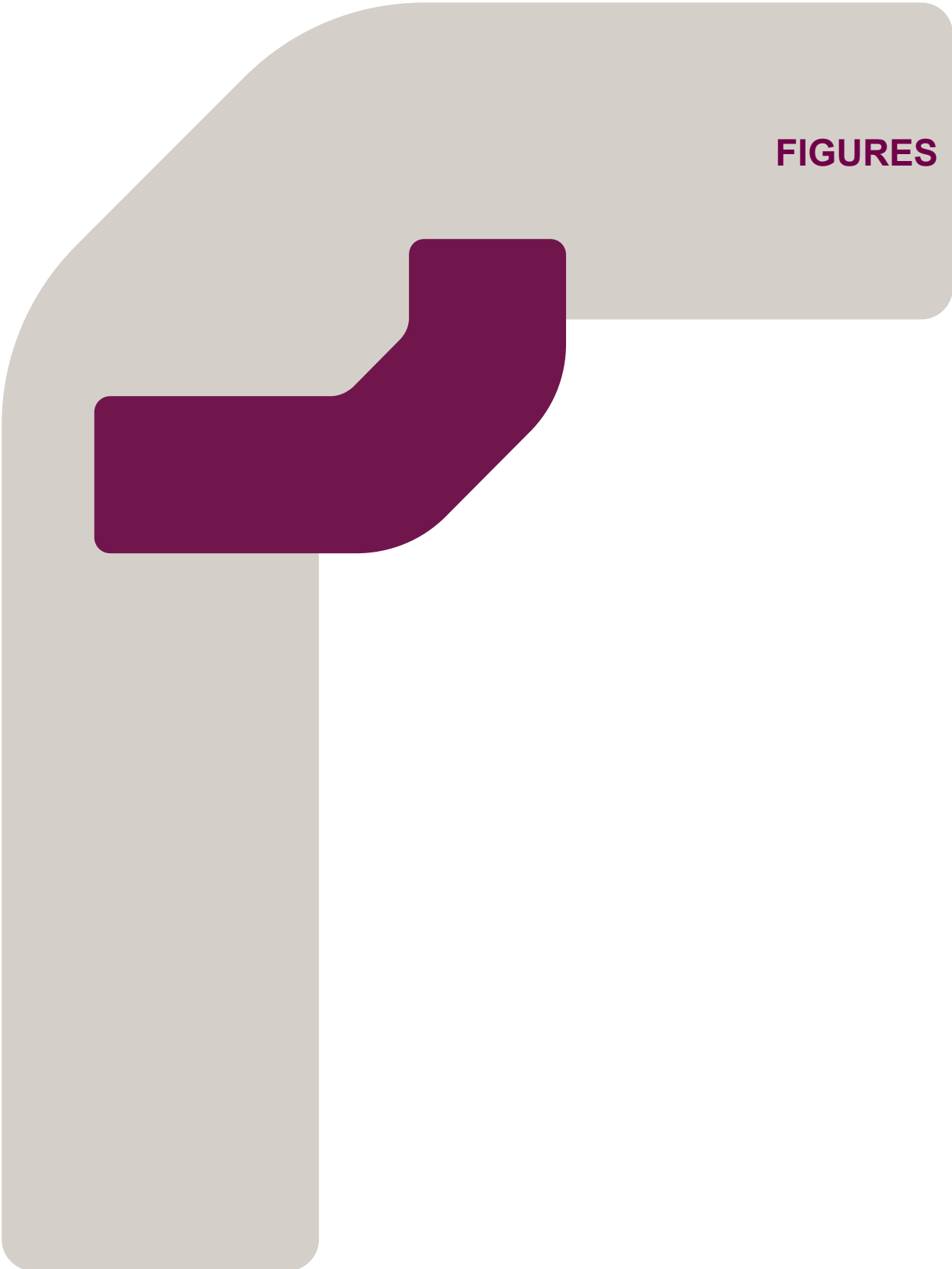
1999 Google Earth Image

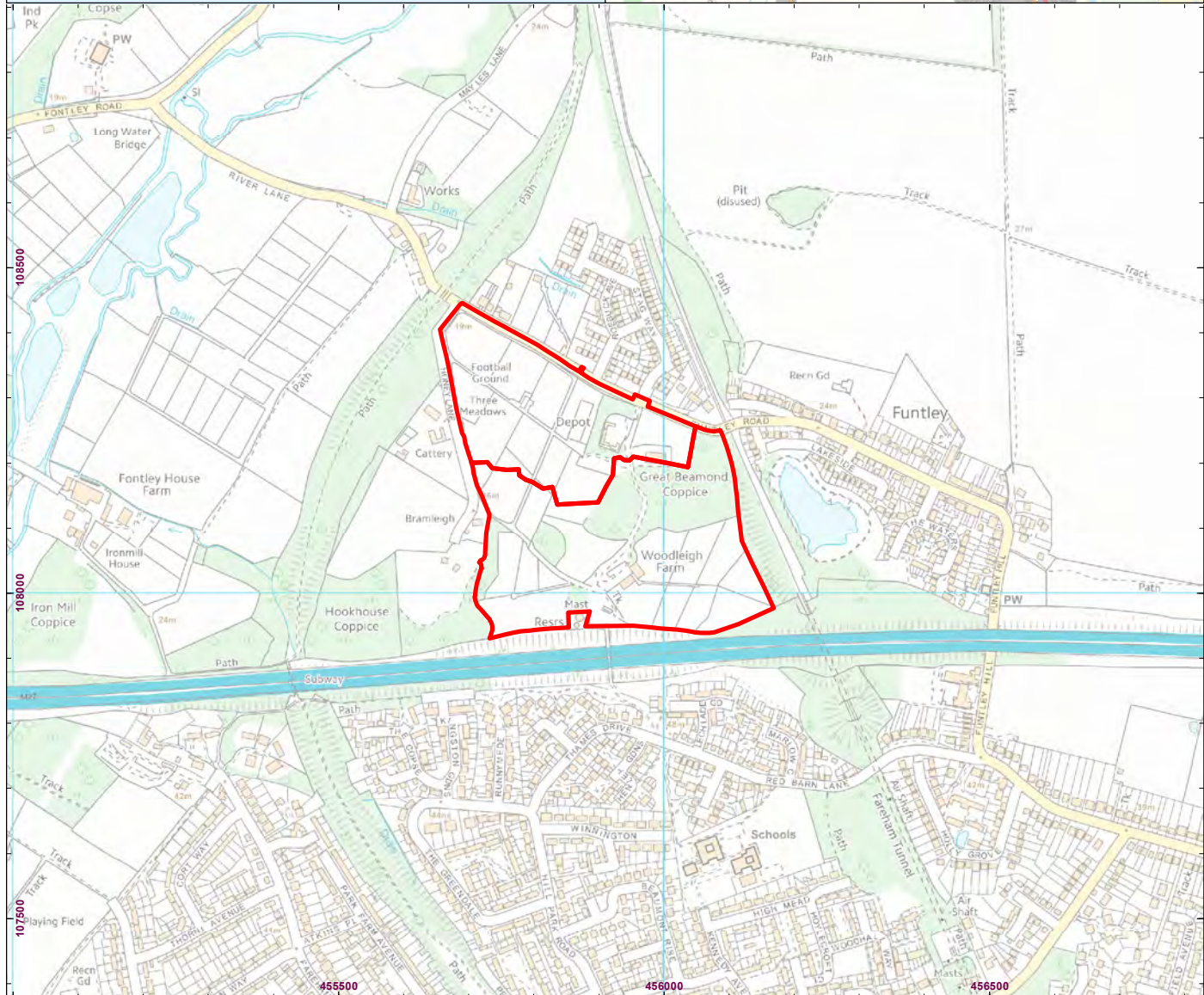
2005 Google Earth Image

2007 Google Earth Image

2015 Google Earth Image

FIGURES





 Site Boundary

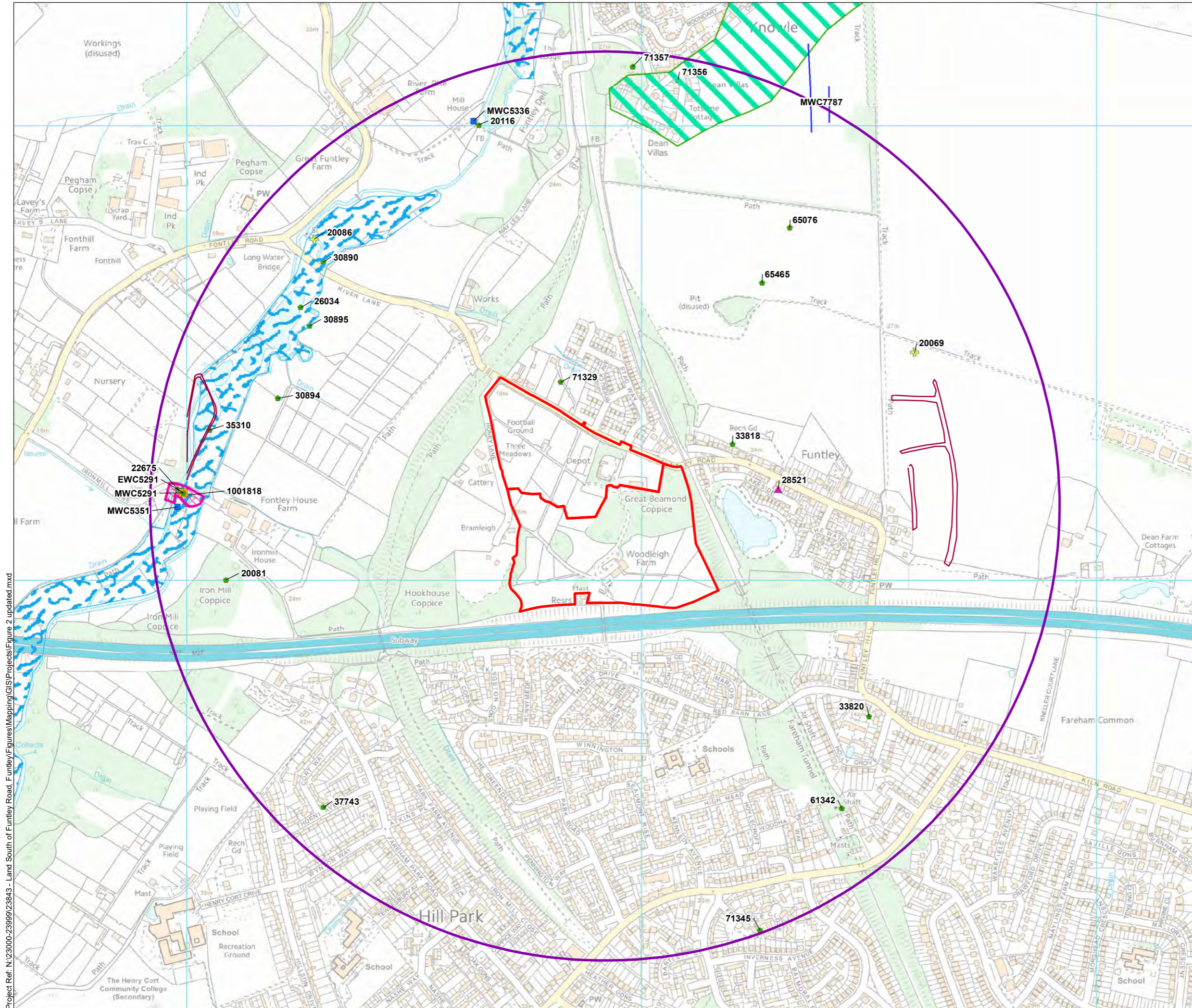


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Figure 1

Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1km
- Designated Heritage Assets:**
- Scheduled Monuments
- Non-designated Heritage Assets:**
- HER Records Point**
- Monument
- + Findspot
- ▲ Named Place
- Buildings
- HER Records Line**
- Monuments
- Cropmarks
- Historic Watermeadows
- Palaeolithic Predictive Model - River Terrace 6
- Previous Archaeological Work:**
- HER Events Points

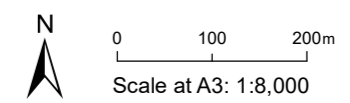
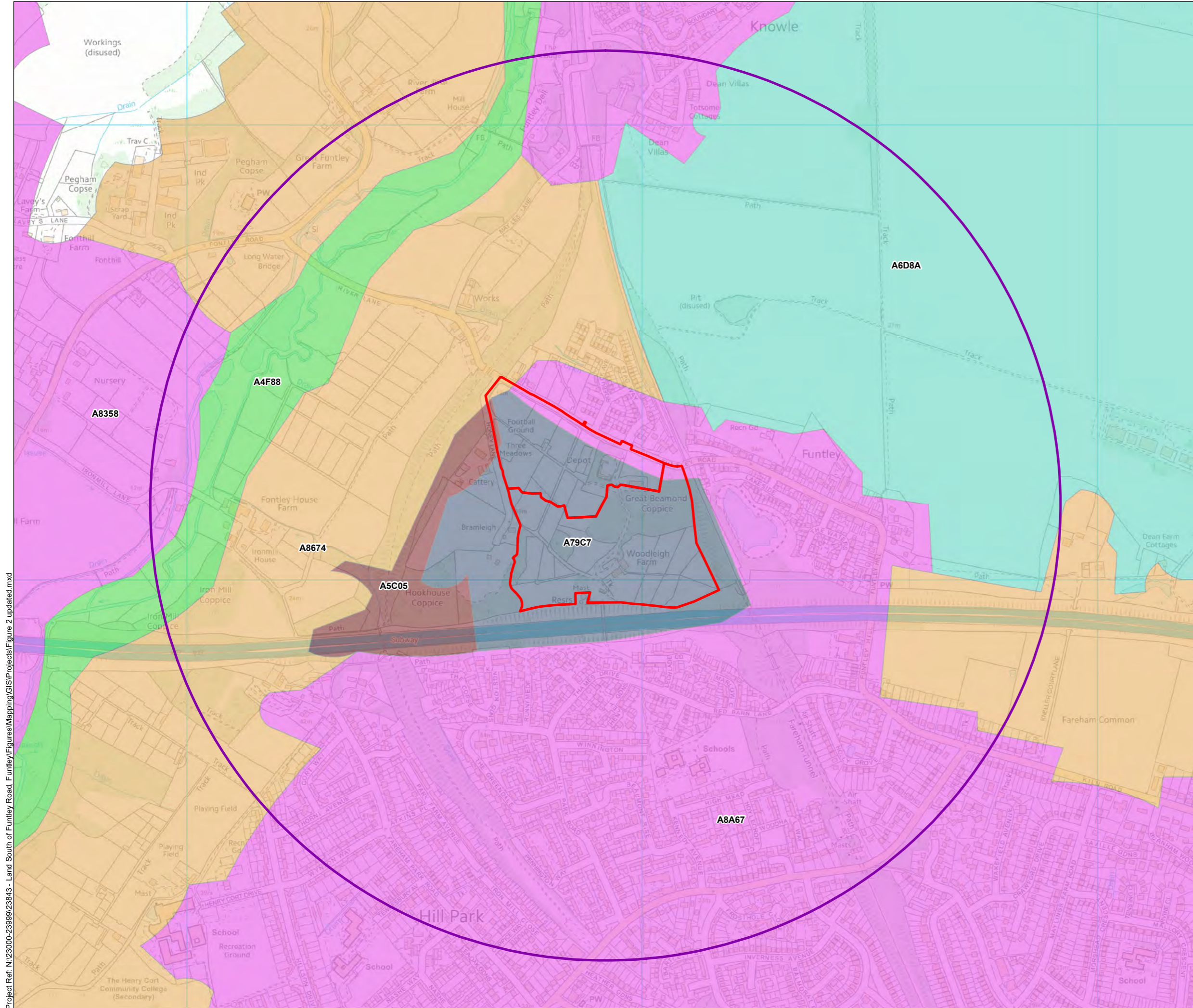


Figure 2a
 HER Data Plot (Data from Hampshire HER & Winchester District HER)

Project Ref: N123000-23999/23843 - Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley\GIS\Projects\Figure 2 updated.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1km

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Assarts
- Parliamentary fields
- Plantations
- Recent Settlement
- Small parliamentary
- Valley floor

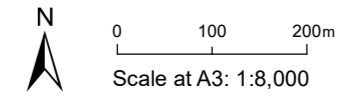


Figure 2b

Historic Landscape Characterisation Plot (Data from Hampshire HER & Winchester District HER)

Project Ref: N:\23000-23999\23843 - Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 2 updated.mxd



Approximate site location

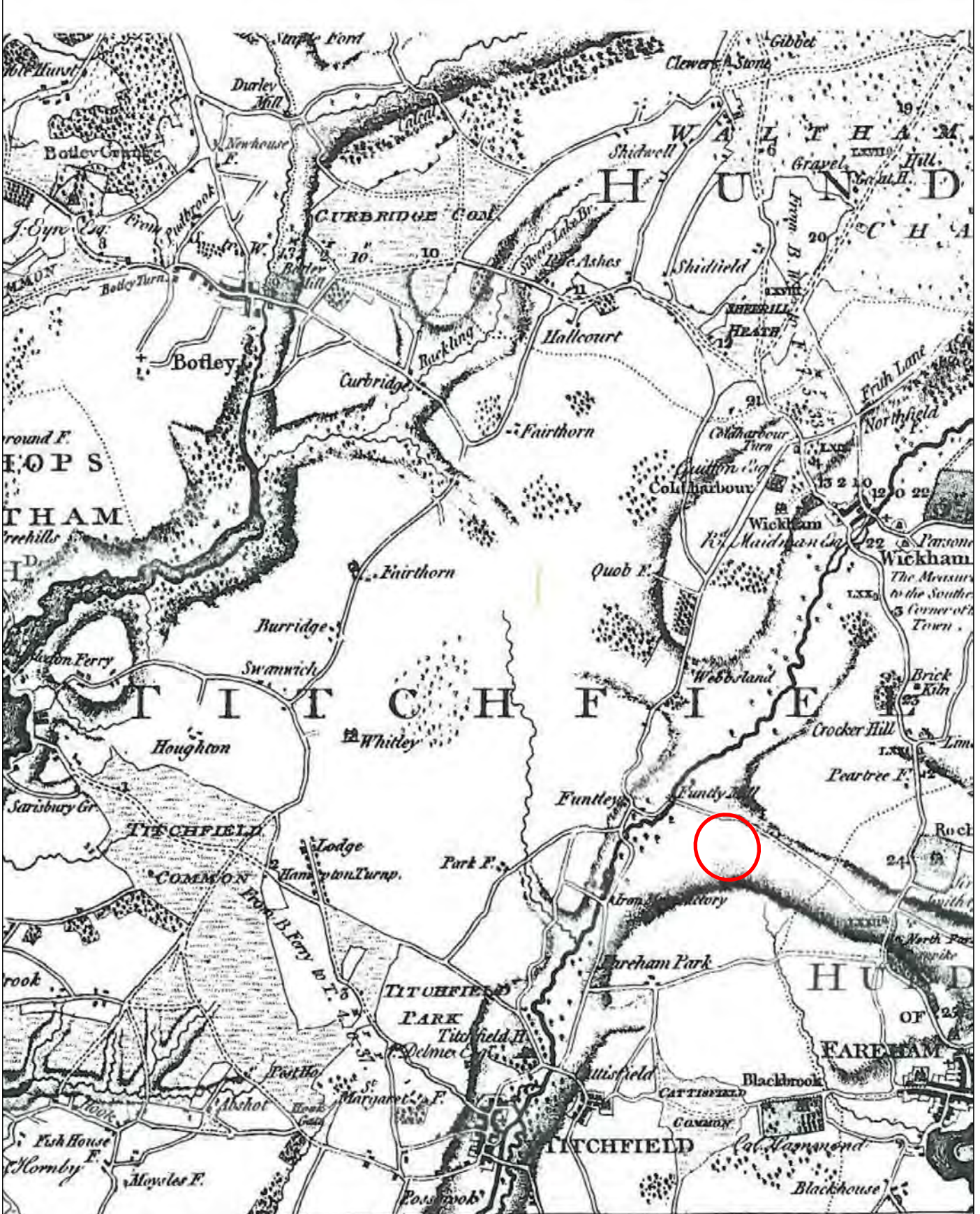


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire



Approximate site location




Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1791 Milne Map of Hampshire



 Approximate site location

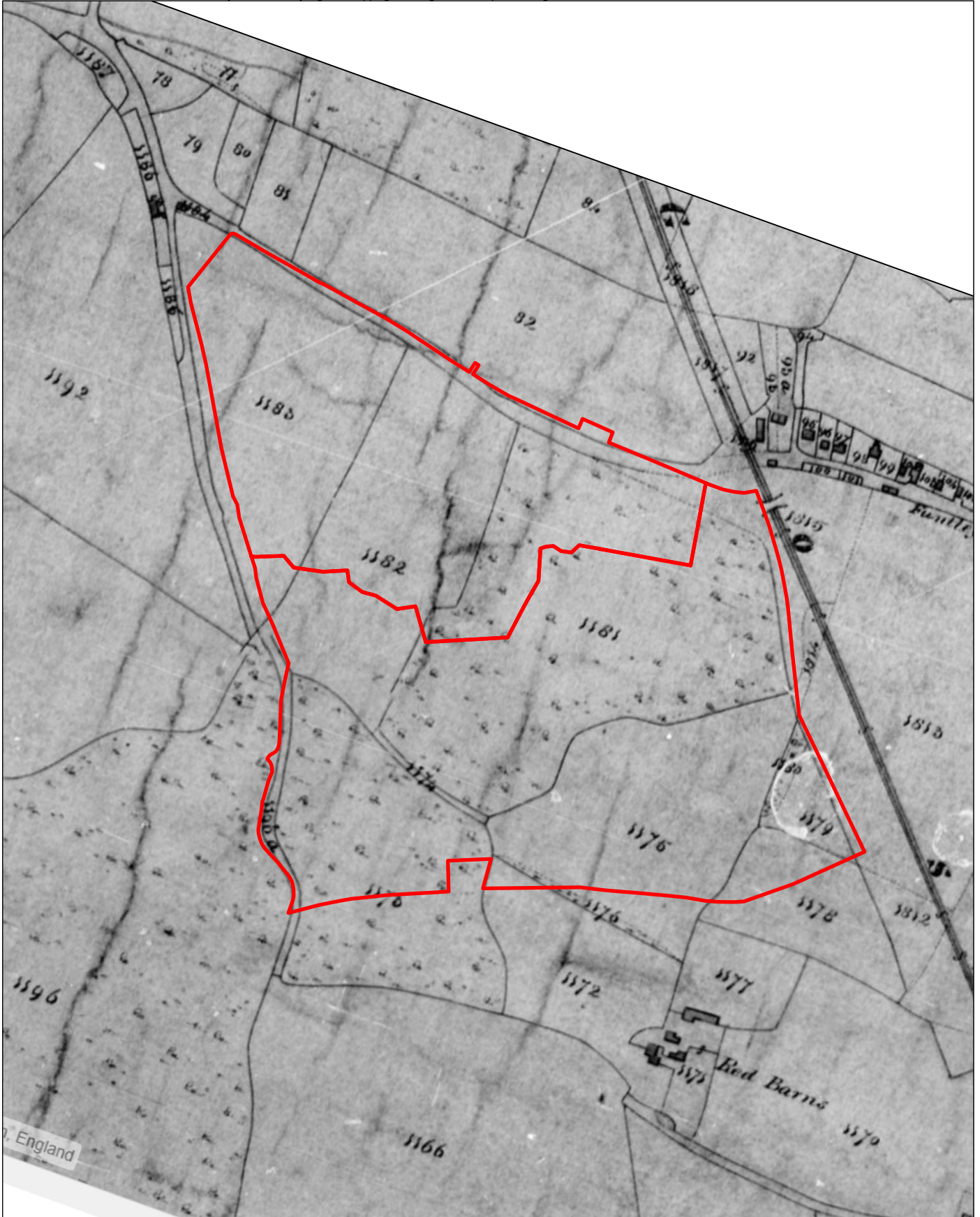


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1826 Greenwood Map of
Hampshire



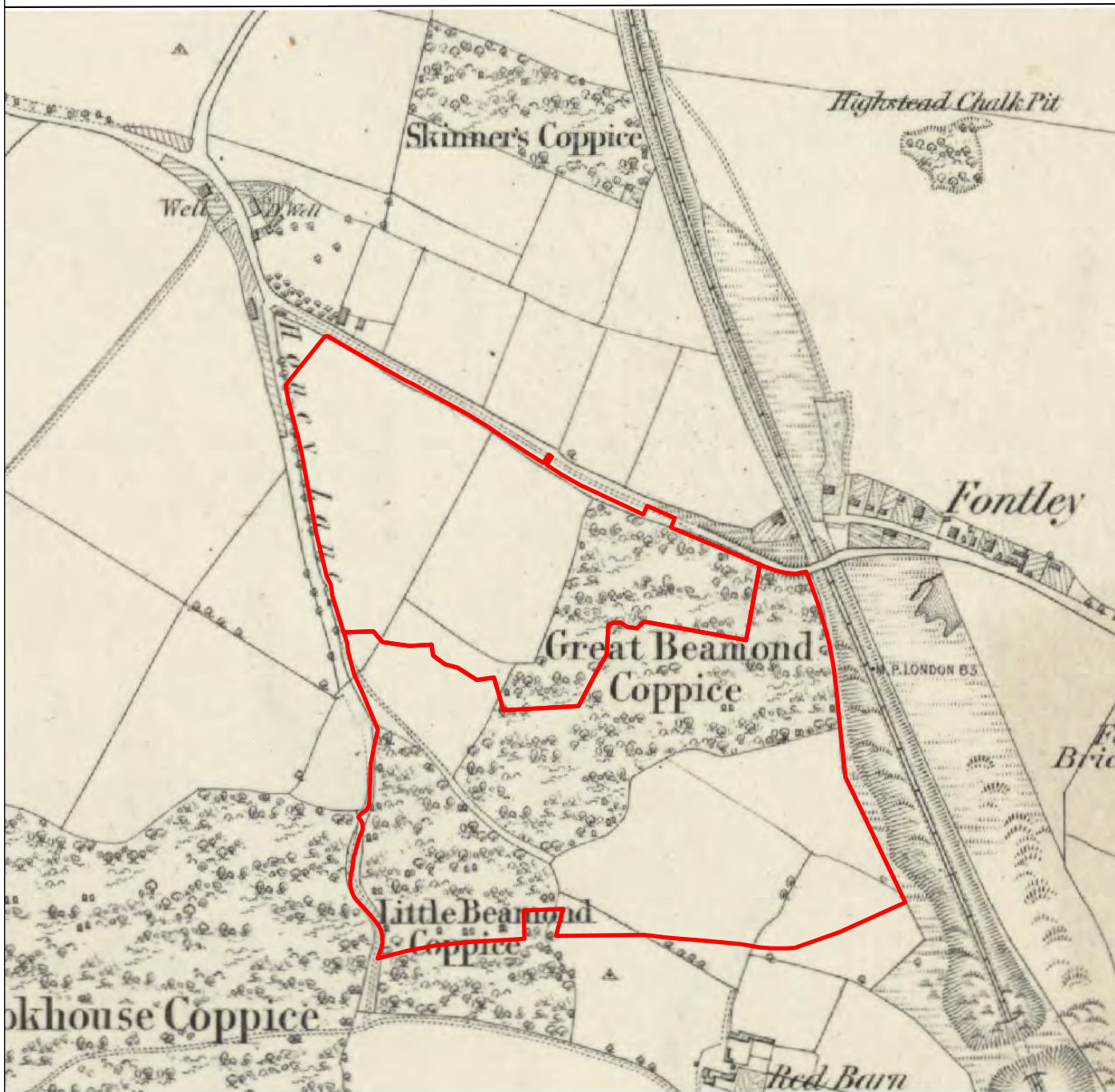
 Site Boundary



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Figure 6
1840 Fareham Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

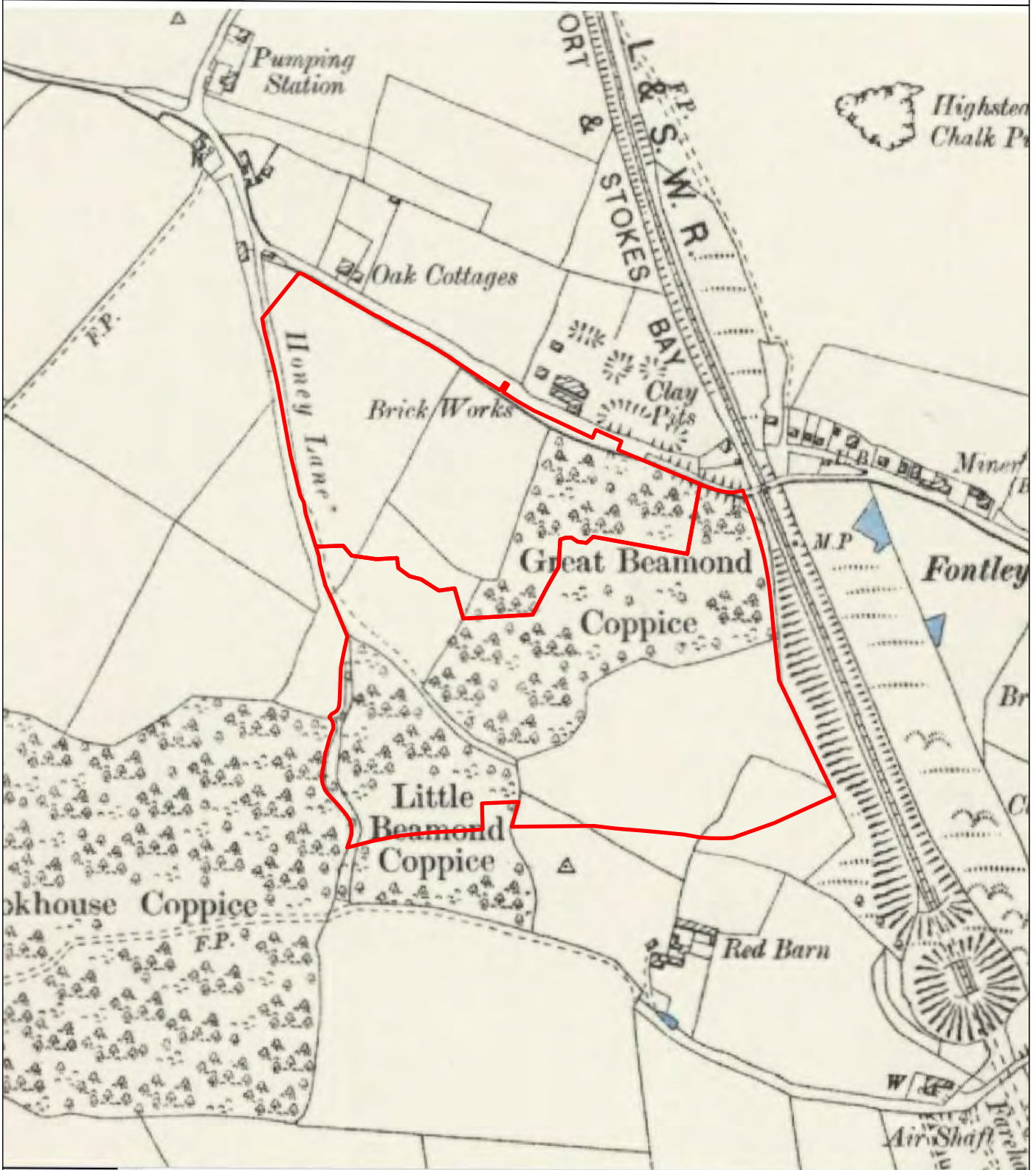


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Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 7

1870 Ordnance Survey Map
1:10,560



 Site Boundary

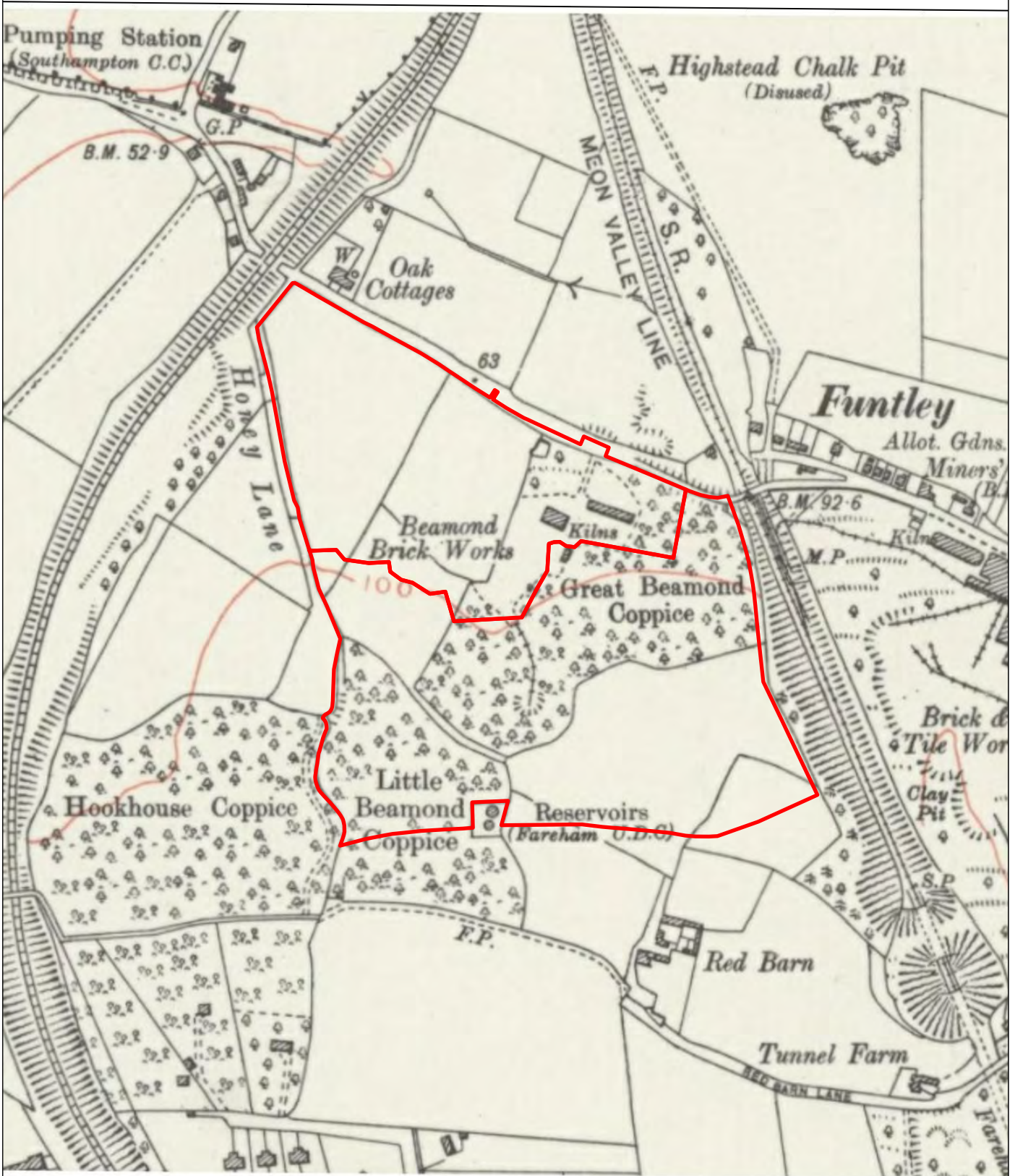


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Figure 8

1898 Ordnance Survey Map
1:10,560



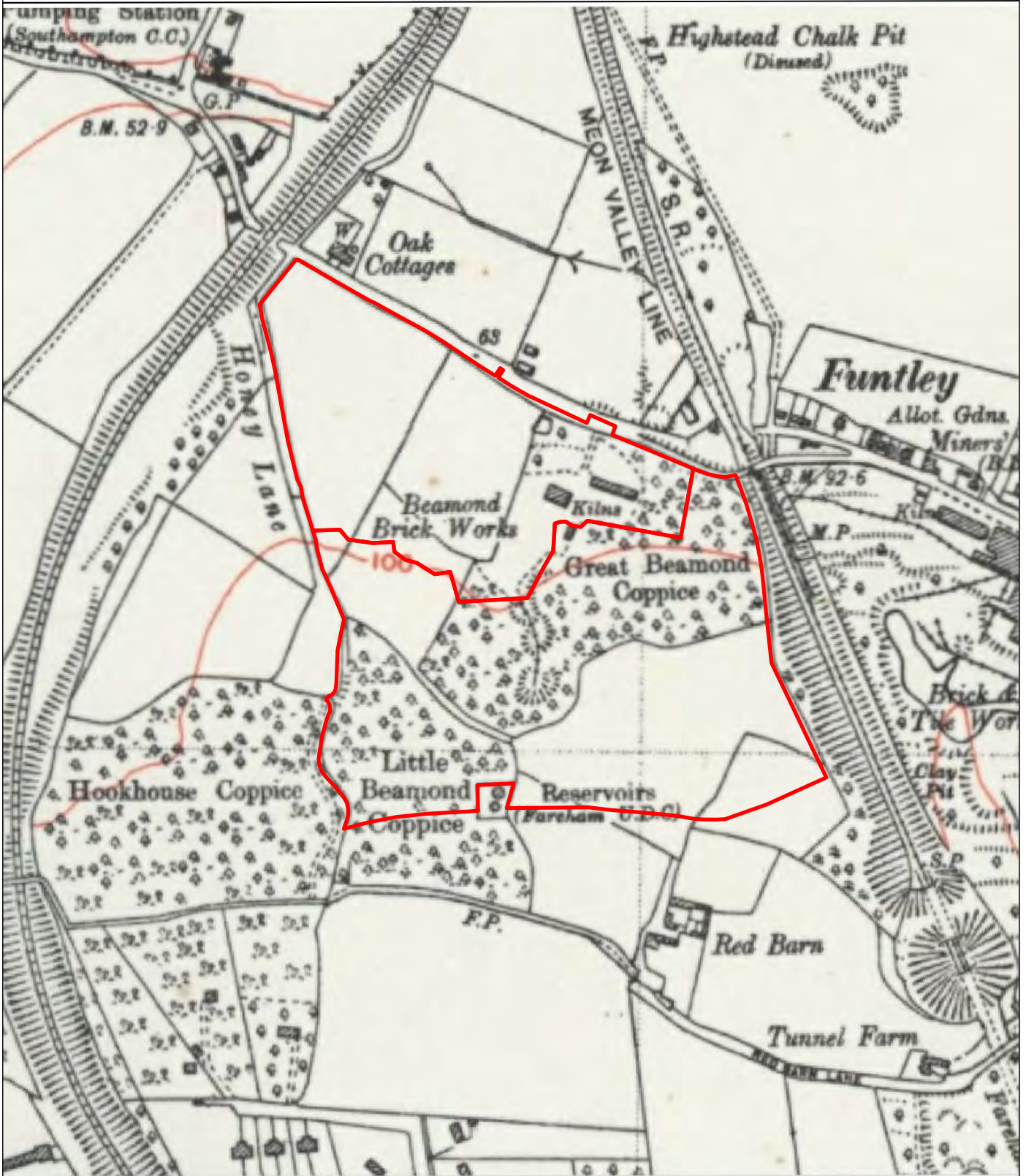
 Site Boundary



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 9
1931 Ordnance Survey Map
1:10,560



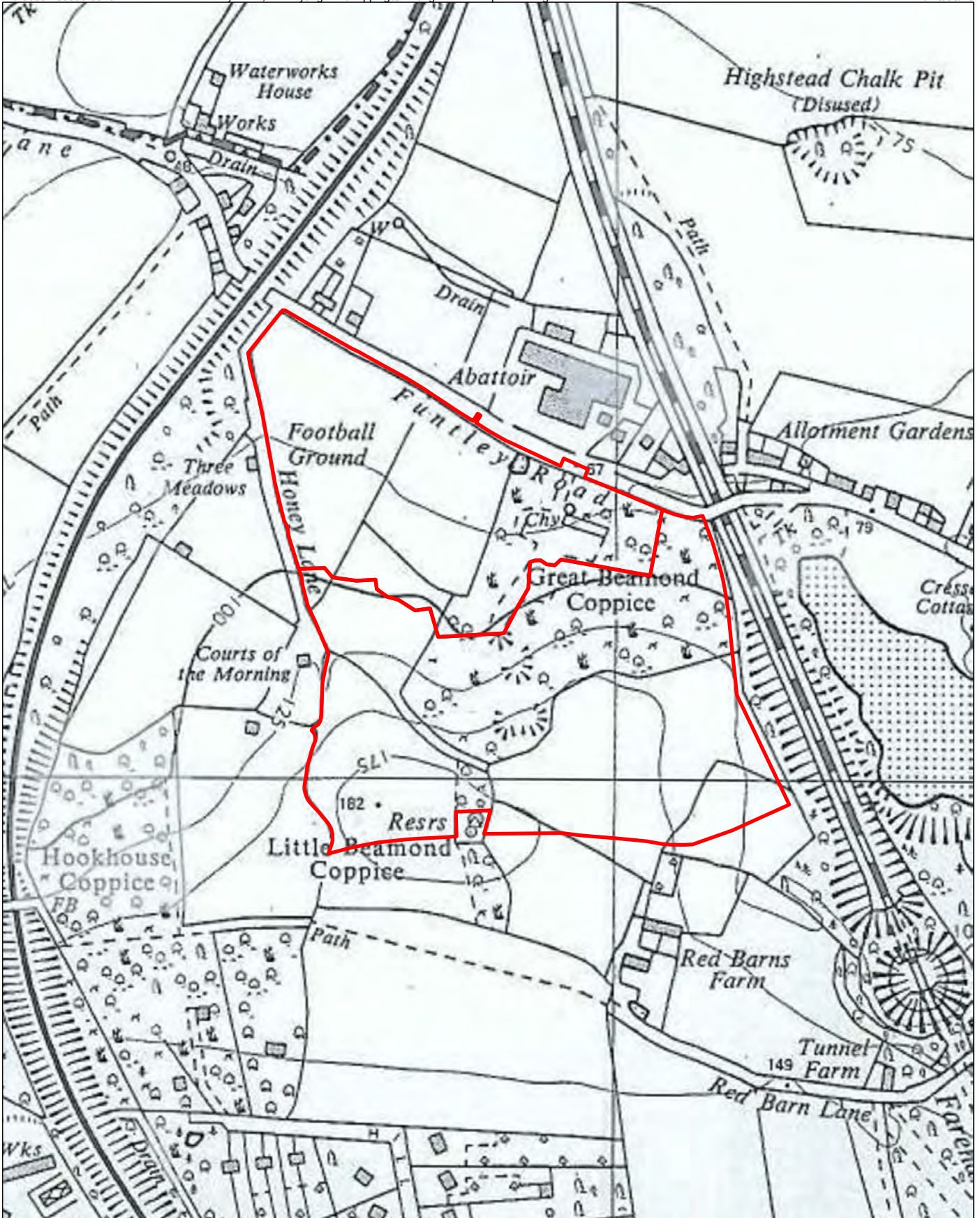
 Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 10
1942 Ordnance Survey Map
1:10,560



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 11

1968 Ordnance Survey Map
1:10,560



 Site Boundary

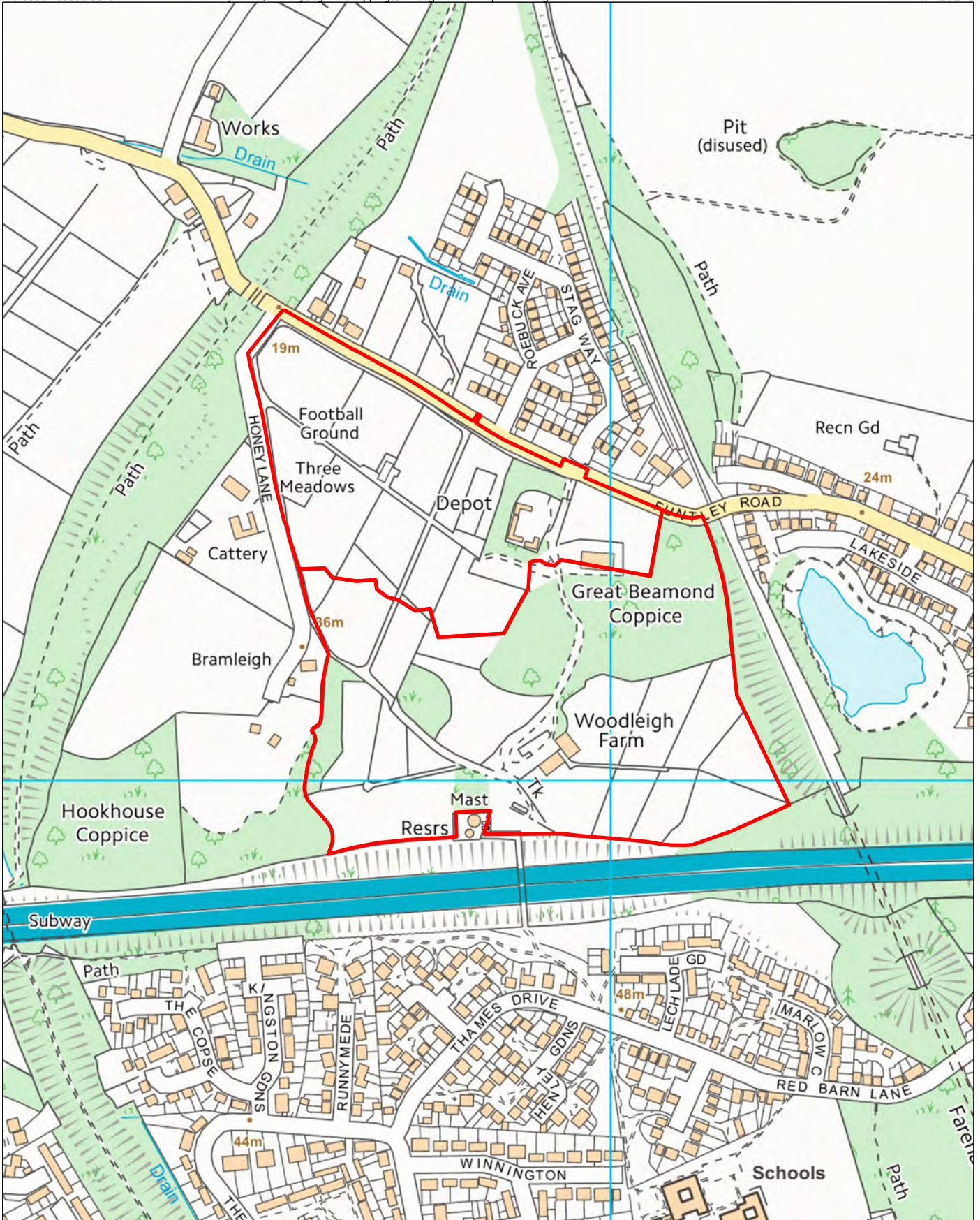


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Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 12

1999 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary

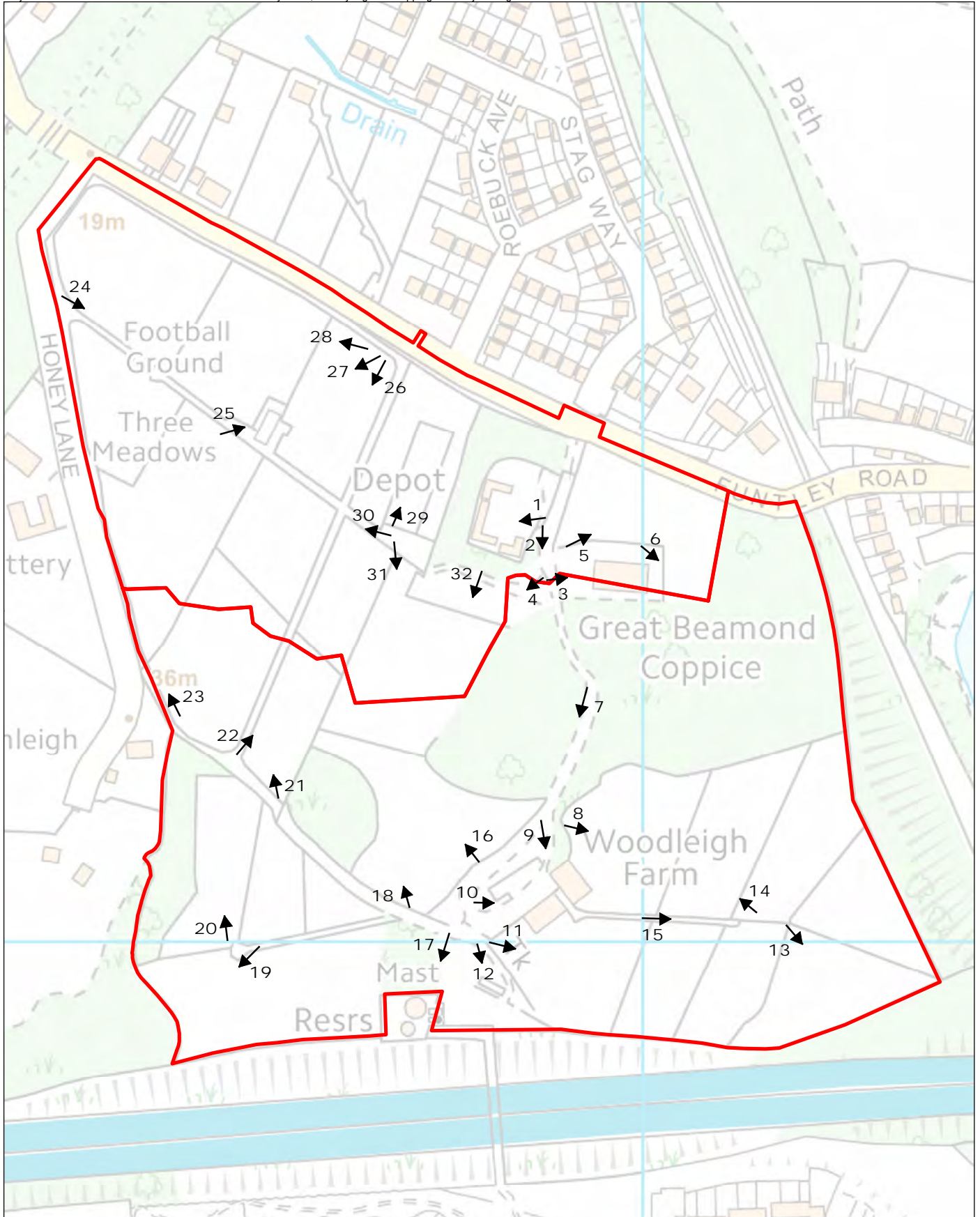


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 13

Site as Existing



 Site Boundary



0 30 60 90m
Scale at A4: 1:3,000



Figure 14
Plates Index



PLATES



Plate 1: View of stable building in north central area of study site, facing west



Plate 2: View of access road in north central area of study site, facing south



Plate 3: View of agricultural building in north central area of study site, facing east



Plate 4: V



Plate 5: V



Plate 6: View of Great Beamond Coppice, facing south east



Plate 7: View of access road within Great Beamond Coppice showing topography, facing south



Plate 8: V



Plate 9: View of Woodleigh Farm agricultural buildings in south central area of study site, facing south



Plate 10: View of Woodleigh Farm agricultural buildings in south central area of study site, facing east



Plate 11: V



Plate 12: View of stable buildings in south central area of study site, facing south



Plate 13: View of stable buildings in south central area of study site, facing south



Plate 14: V



Plate 15: V



Plate 16: View from south eastern high point at Woodleigh Farm, facing north west across the study site



Plate 17: View of reservoir at southern boundary of study site, facing south



Plate 18: View from south eastern high point at Woodleigh Farm, facing north west across the study site



Plate 19: V



Plate 20: V



Plate 21: V



Plate 22: V



Plate 23: V



Plate 24: V



Plate 25: V



Plate 26: V



Plate 27: V



Plate 28: V



Plate 29: View of horse training arena in north west area of study site, facing north



Plate 30: V



Plate 31: V



Plate 32: V

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