



**AQUIND Limited**

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# **AQUIND INTERCONNECTOR**

## **Environmental Statement Addendum - Appendix 17 – Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment Figures and Appendices**

The Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Regulation 5(2)(a)

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

Document Ref: 7.8.1.17

PINS Ref.: EN020022

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# **AQUIND INTERCONNECTOR**

Environmental Statement Addendum  
Appendix 17 – Historic Environment Desk  
Based Assessment Figures and Appendices

**PINS REF.: EN020022**

**DOCUMENT: 7.8.1.17**

**DATE: 6 OCTOBER 2020**

WSP

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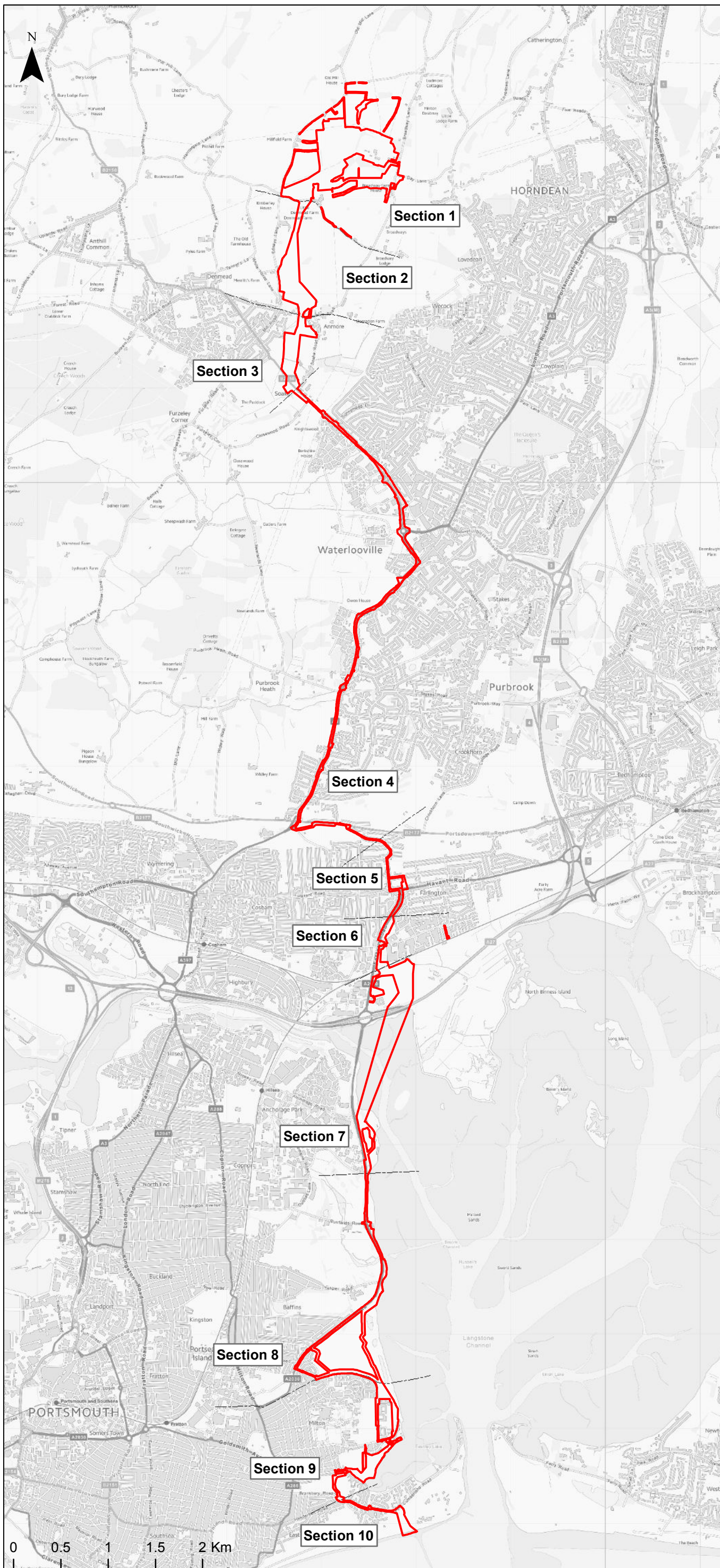
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## DOCUMENT

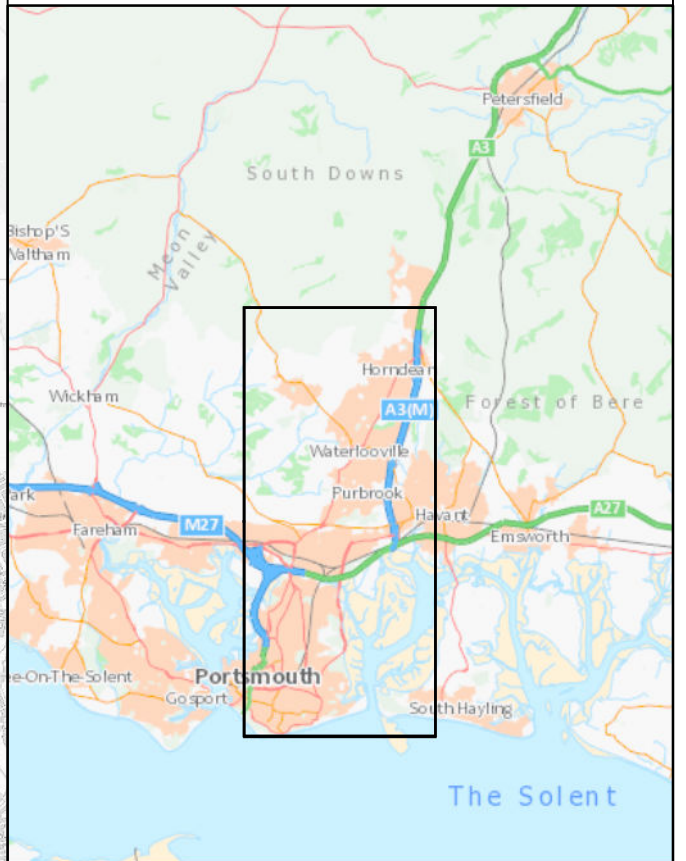
<b>Document</b>	<b>7.8.1.17 Environmental Statement Addendum – Appendix 17 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment Figures and Appendices</b>
<b>Revision</b>	001
<b>Document Owner</b>	WSP UK Limited
<b>Prepared By</b>	J. Smith
<b>Date</b>	17 September 2020
<b>Approved By</b>	J. Chandler
<b>Date</b>	17 September 2020





**KEY**

- Order Limits (red line boundary)
- Route Section Divide



Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

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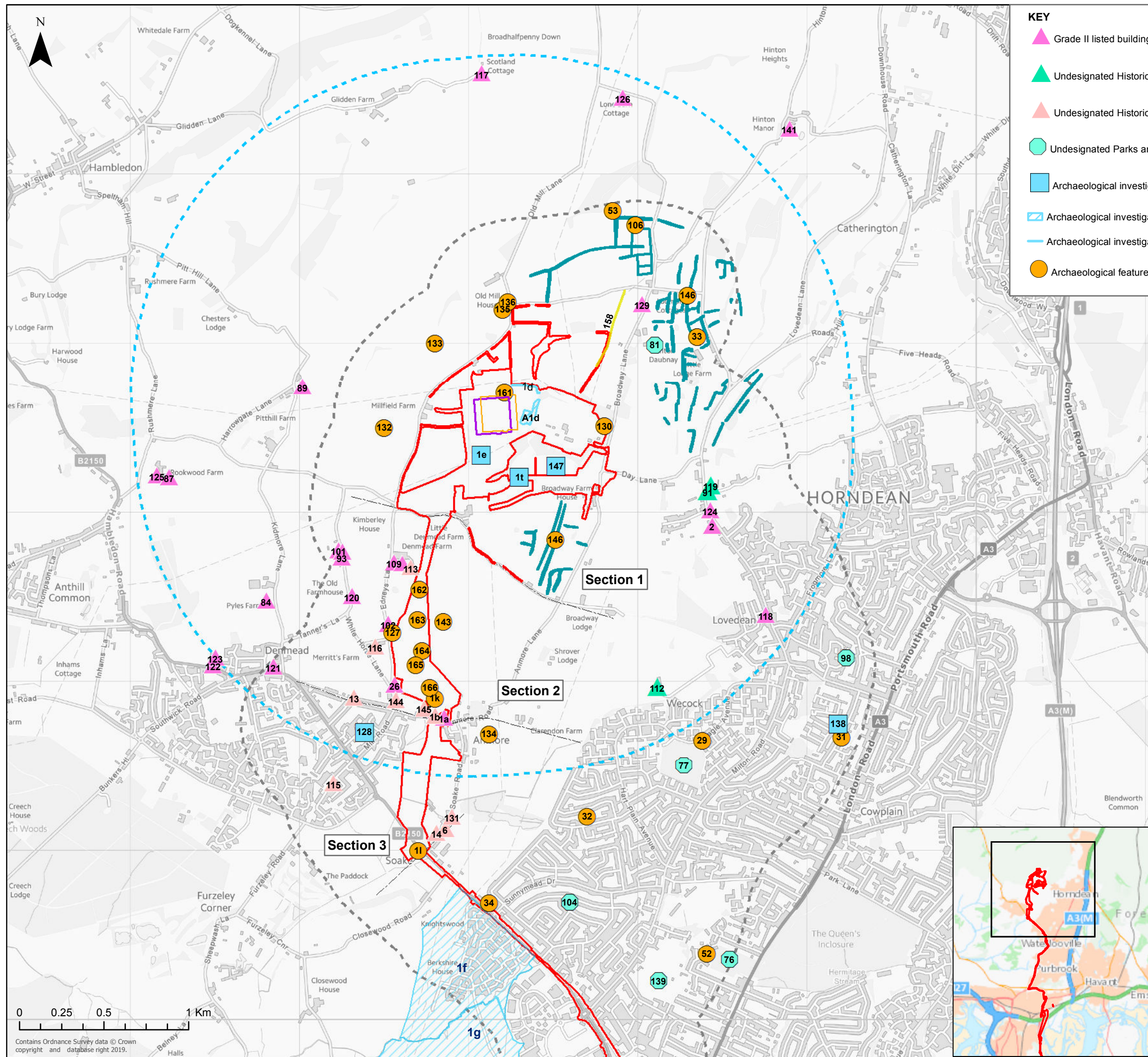
TITLE:  
**Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 1  
Site Location**

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PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
DRAWING NO: <b>Figure 1</b>		DATE: 24/09/2019

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**KEY**

	Grade II listed building		Archaeological feature/findspot (area)
	Undesignated Historic Building (Hampshire HER)		Archaeological feature/findspot (line)
	Undesignated Historic Building (Winchester HER)		Mapped croppmarks (HER)
	Undesignated Parks and Garden (Hampshire HER)		Possible Historic Hedgerow
	Archaeological investigation (centre point)		Proposed Microsited Converter Station (ii)
	Archaeological investigation (area)		Proposed Converter Station (i)
	Archaeological investigation (line)		Order Limits (site boundary)
	Archaeological feature/findspot (centre point)		setting study area (2 km)
			HER study area (500 m)
			Route Section
			Conservation Areas and Archaeological alert areas not shown

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

01	24/09/2019	JS	FIRST DRAFT	JP	JC
REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

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PROJECT: **AQUIND Interconnector**

TITLE: **Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 2a  
Historic Environment Features Map  
(Sections 1-4)**

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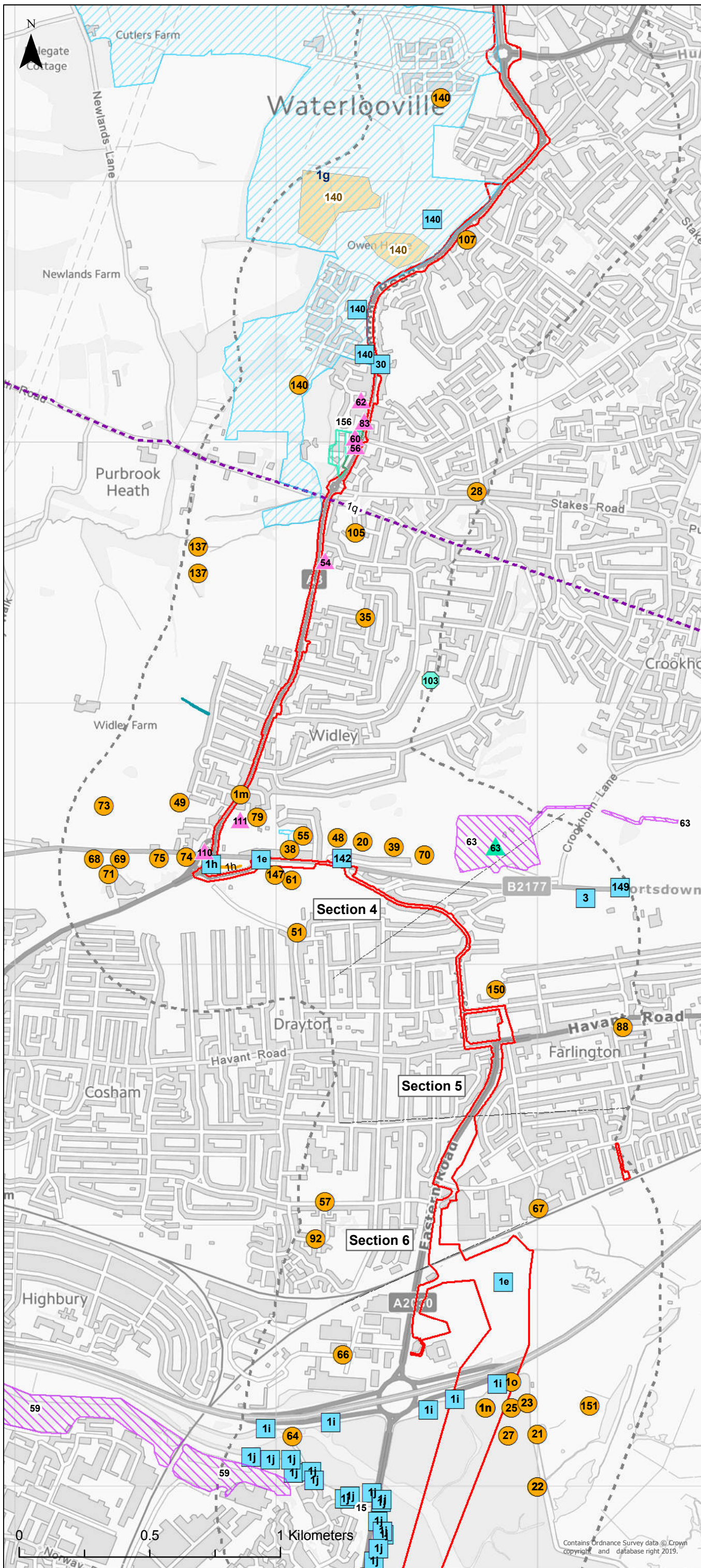
PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS	DATE: 24/09/2019
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DRAWING NO: <b>Figure 2a</b>	REV.NO. <b>01</b>
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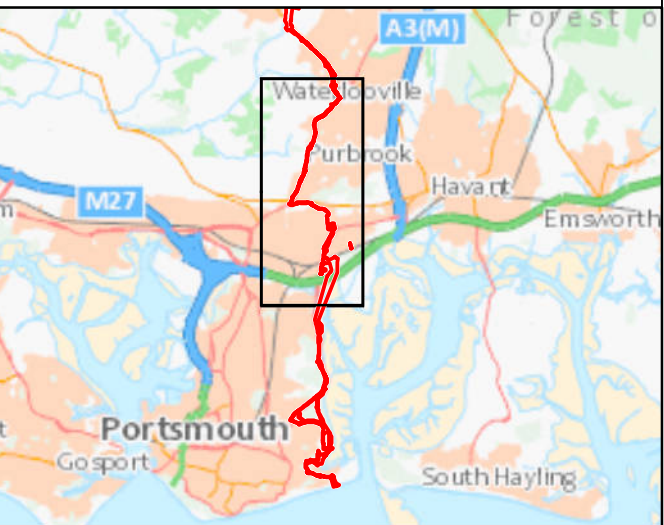




**KEY**

- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade II listed buildings
- Conservation Area
- Undesignated Historic Building (Hampshire HER)
- Undesignated Parks and Garden (Hampshire HER)
- Archaeological investigation (centre point)
- Archaeological investigation (area)
- Archaeological investigation (line)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (centre point)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (area)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (line)
- Projected Roman Road (HER)
- HER Mapped cropmarks (HCC)
- Order Limits (site boundary)
- HER study area (500 m)
- Route Section

Archaeological Alert Areas not shown



Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

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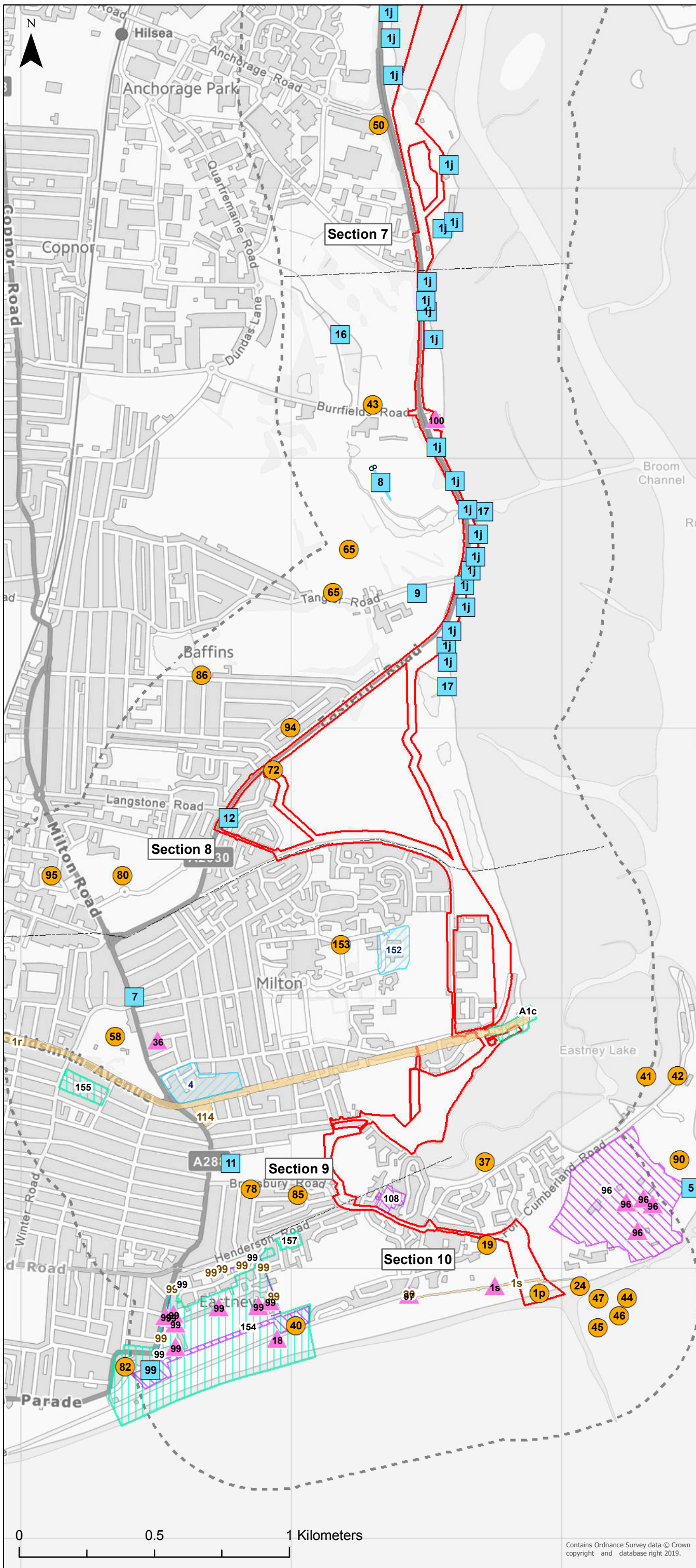
PROJECT:  
**AQUIND Interconnector**

TITLE:  
**Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 2b  
Historic Environment Features Map**













SCALE AT A1 1:15,000	CHECKED: JP	APPROVED: JC
PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
DRAWING NO: <b>Figure 2b</b>		DATE: 02/10/2019

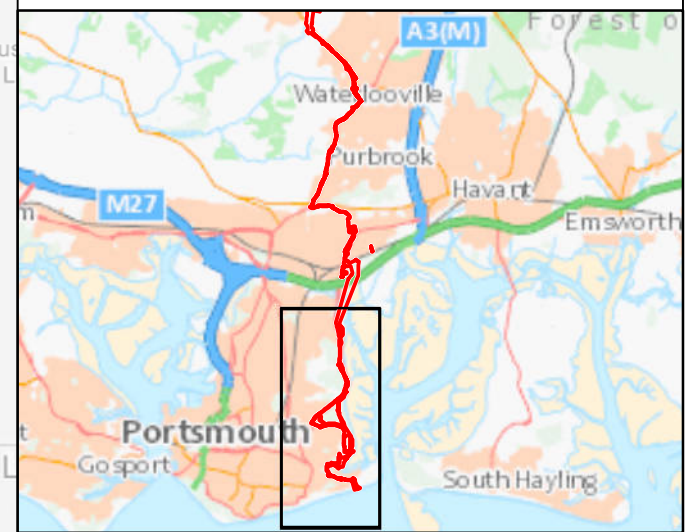
REV.NO. <b>01</b>
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**KEY**

-  Scheduled Monuments
  -  Grade II listed buildings
  -  Conservation Area
  -  Archaeological investigation (centre point)
  -  Archaeological investigation (line)
  -  Archaeological investigation (area)
  -  Archaeological feature/findspot (centre point)
  -  Archaeological feature/findspot (line)
  -  Archaeological feature/findspot (area)
  -  Order Limits (site boundary)
  -  HER study area (500 m)
  -  Route Section
- Archaeological Alert Areas not shown



Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

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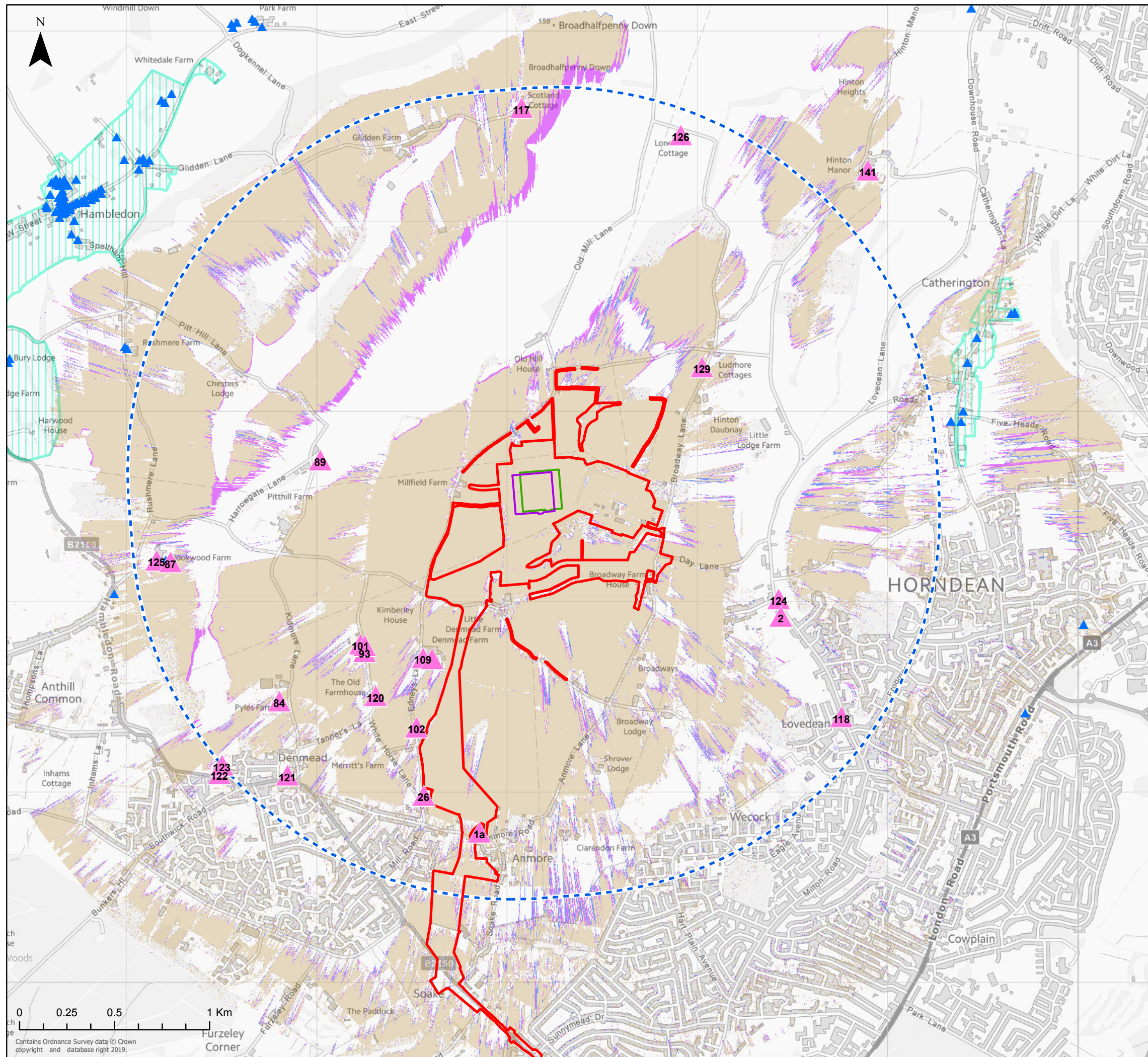
TITLE:  
**Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 2c  
Historic Environment Features Map**

SCALE AT A1 1:14,500	CHECKED: JP	APPROVED: JC
PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
DRAWING NO: <b>Figure 2c</b>		DATE: 02/10/2019

REV.NO. <b>01</b>
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**KEY**

- ▲ Grade II listed buildings
- ▲ Listed building outside of setting study area
- Conservation Areas
- Proposed Converter Station (i)
- Proposed Converter Station (ii)
- Order Limits
- setting study area (2 km)

**Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

- Option B(i) Visible
- Option B(ii) Visible
- Option B(i) and B(ii) Visible

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP
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PROJECT:

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TITLE:

Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 3  
Baseline Zone of Theoretical Visibility showing  
Listed buildings considered for settings assessment

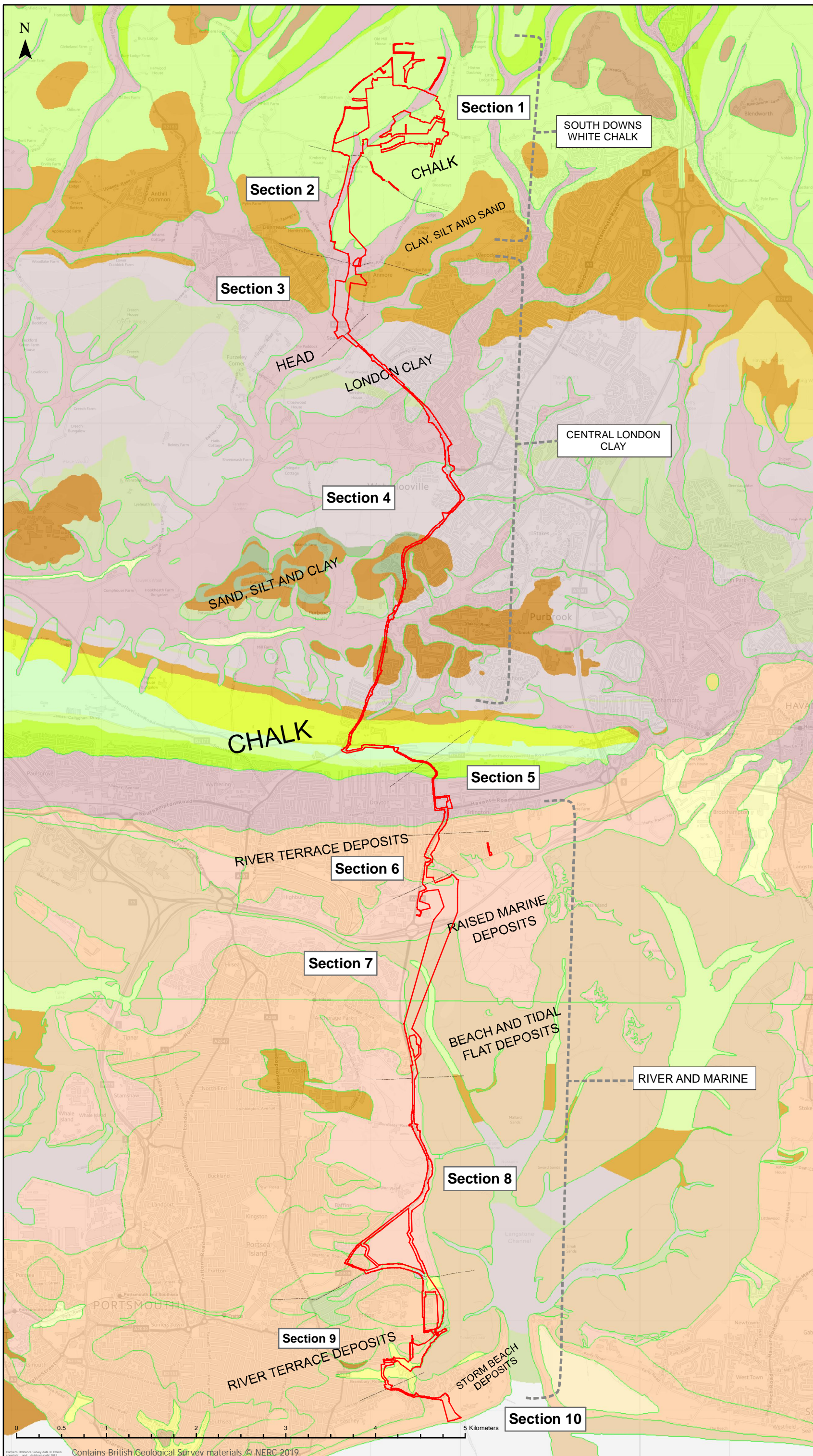
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PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
	DATE: 23/09/2019	

DRAWING NO: **Figure 3** REV.NO. **01**

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**KEY**

Order Limits (site boundary)

--- Route Section

(only geology within the Order Limits labelled)

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PROJECT: **AQUIND Interconnector**

TITLE: **Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 4  
Generalised Geology Map (BGS 2019)**

SCALE AT:	CHECKED:	APPROVED:
1:20,000	JP	JC
PROJECT NO:	DESIGNED:	DRAWN:
62100616	JS	JS
DRAWING NO:	DATE:	REV. NO.
Figure 4	24/09/2019	01





**KEY**

- Order Limits (site boundary)
- Trial Pits**
- Archaeologically Monitored Trial Pit

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP
01	24/09/2019	JS	FIRST DRAFT	JP	JC

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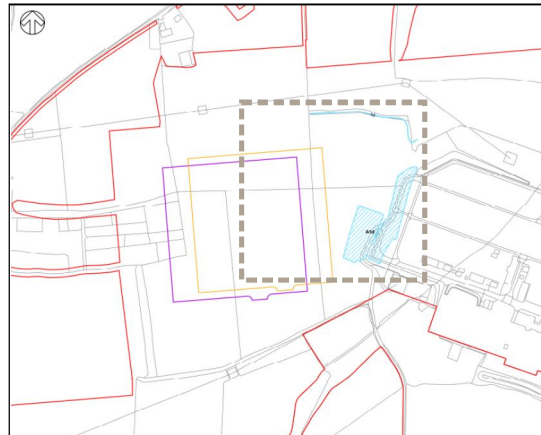
AQUIND Interconnector

TITLE:

Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 5  
Plan showing location of Archaeologically monitored trial pits  
in 2018 within Section 1 of the Order Limits (AOC 2018)

SCALE AT A3 NOT TO SCALE	CHECKED: JP	APPROVED: JC
PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
DRAWING NO: <b>Figure 5</b>		DATE: 24/09/2019
REV.NO. <b>01</b>		





**KEY**

- Original Proposed Converter Station Footprint (i)
- Microsited Proposed Converter Station footprint (ii)
- Area of archaeological excavation in 2014 (A1d)
- Area of archaeological watching brief in 2014 (A1d)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP
01	01/10/2018	XX	FIRST DRAFT	XX	XX

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PROJECT:  
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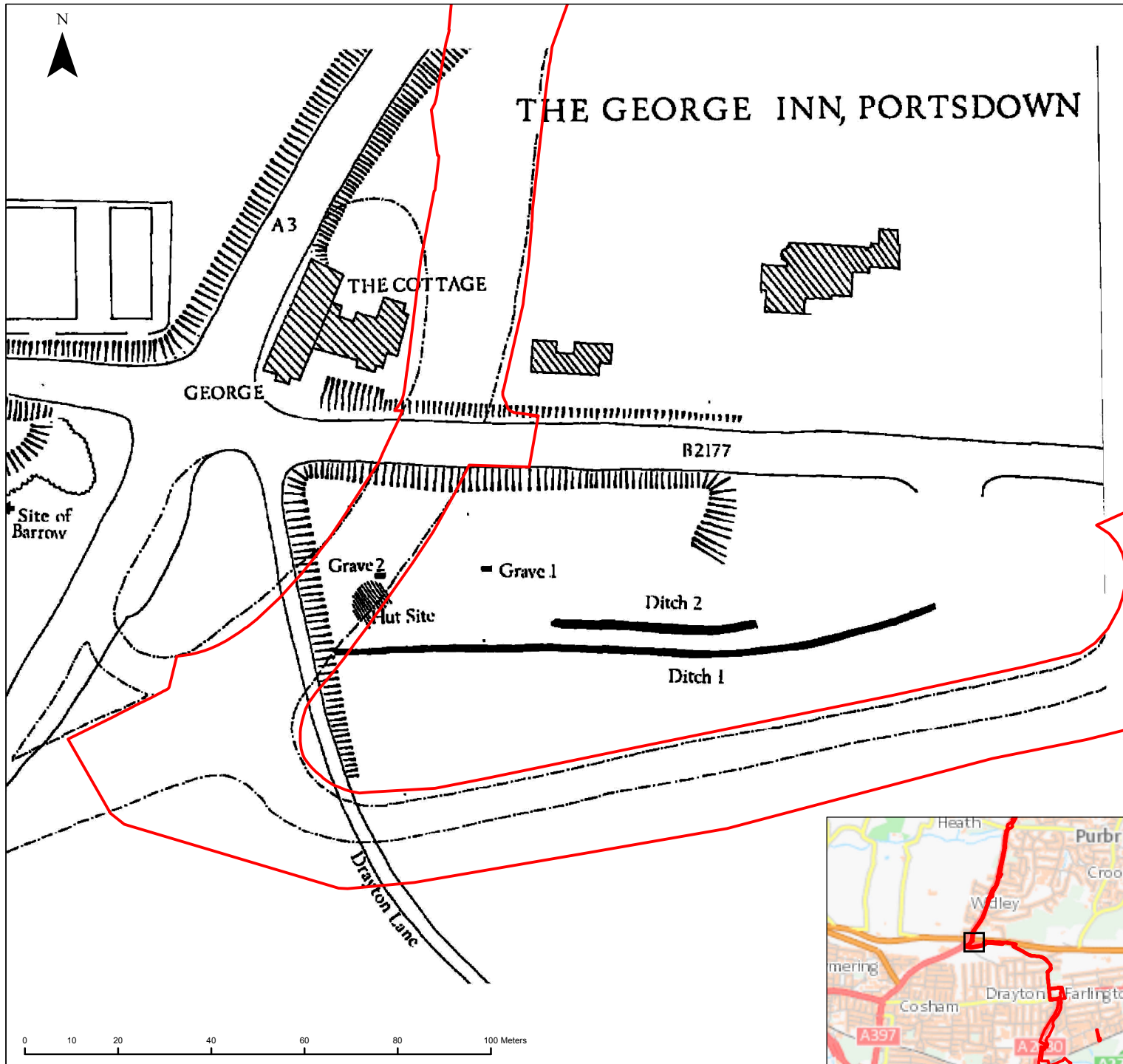
TITLE:  
**Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 6  
Location plan showing area of archaeological strip, map and  
sample within the Order Limits**

SCALE AT A3 NTS	CHECKED: JC	APPROVED: XX
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PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS	DATE: 16/09/2019
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DRAWING NO: <b>Figure 6</b>	REV.NO: <b>01</b>
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**KEY**  
 Order Limits (site boundary)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

DRAWING STATUS: FINAL



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PROJECT: AQUIND Interconnector


TITLE: Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
 Figure 7  
 General Plan showing location of features recorded during archaeological excavation at the George Inn in 1966 (A1x), at the south of route Section 4

SCALE AT A4 1:1,200	CHECKED: JC	APPROVED: [initials]
PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
DRAWING NO: Figure 7		DATE: 16/09/2019
REVNO: 01		





**KEY**

 Study Corridor

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)


REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP
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TITLE:

Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 8  
Ordnance Survey 1": scale map of 1810 showing  
study corridor

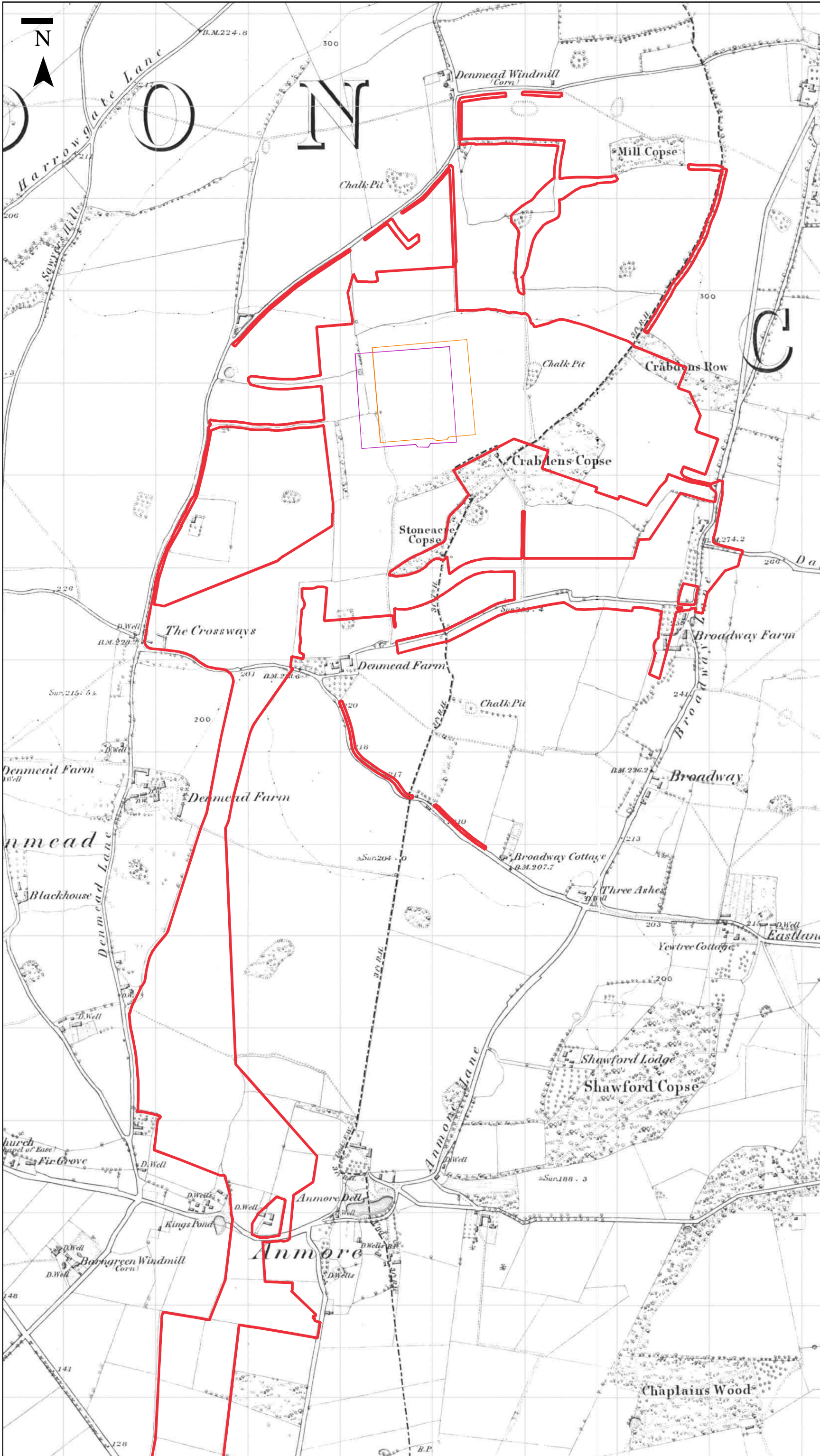
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PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
		DATE: 16/09/2019

DRAWING NO: <b>Figure 8</b>	REV.NO. 01
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- KEY**
- Original Proposed Converter Station Footprint (i)
  - Microsited Proposed Converter Station footprint (ii)
  - Order Limits (site boundary)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(f)


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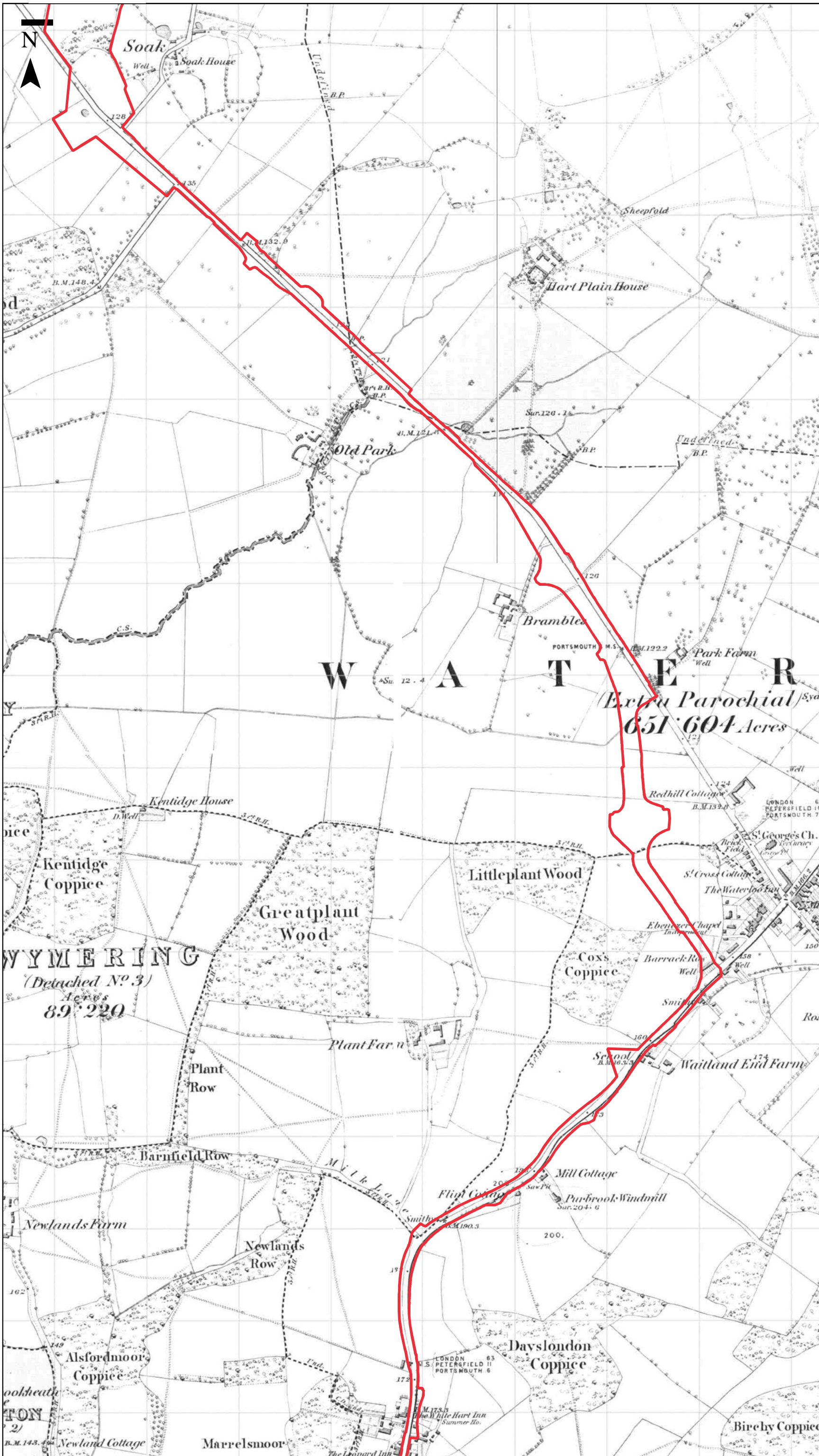
PROJECT:  
**AQUIND Interconnector**


TITLE:  
Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
Figure 10a  
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" : mile map of 1867-1868 (not to scale)

SCALE AT A1 NTS	CHECKED: JP	APPROVED: JC
PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
DATE: 25/09/2019		

DRAWING NO: **Figure 10a**      REV.NO: **01**





KEY  
 Order Limits (site boundary)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(i)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

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TITLE:  
 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
 Figure 10b  
 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" mile map of 1866-1867 (not to scale)

SCALE AT A1	CHECKED:	APPROVED:
NTS	JP	JC
PROJECT NO:	DESIGNED: JS	DRAWN: JS
		DATE: 25/09/2019

DRAWING NO: **Figure 10b**      REV.NO: **01**





KEY  
 Order Limits (site boundary)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(f)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

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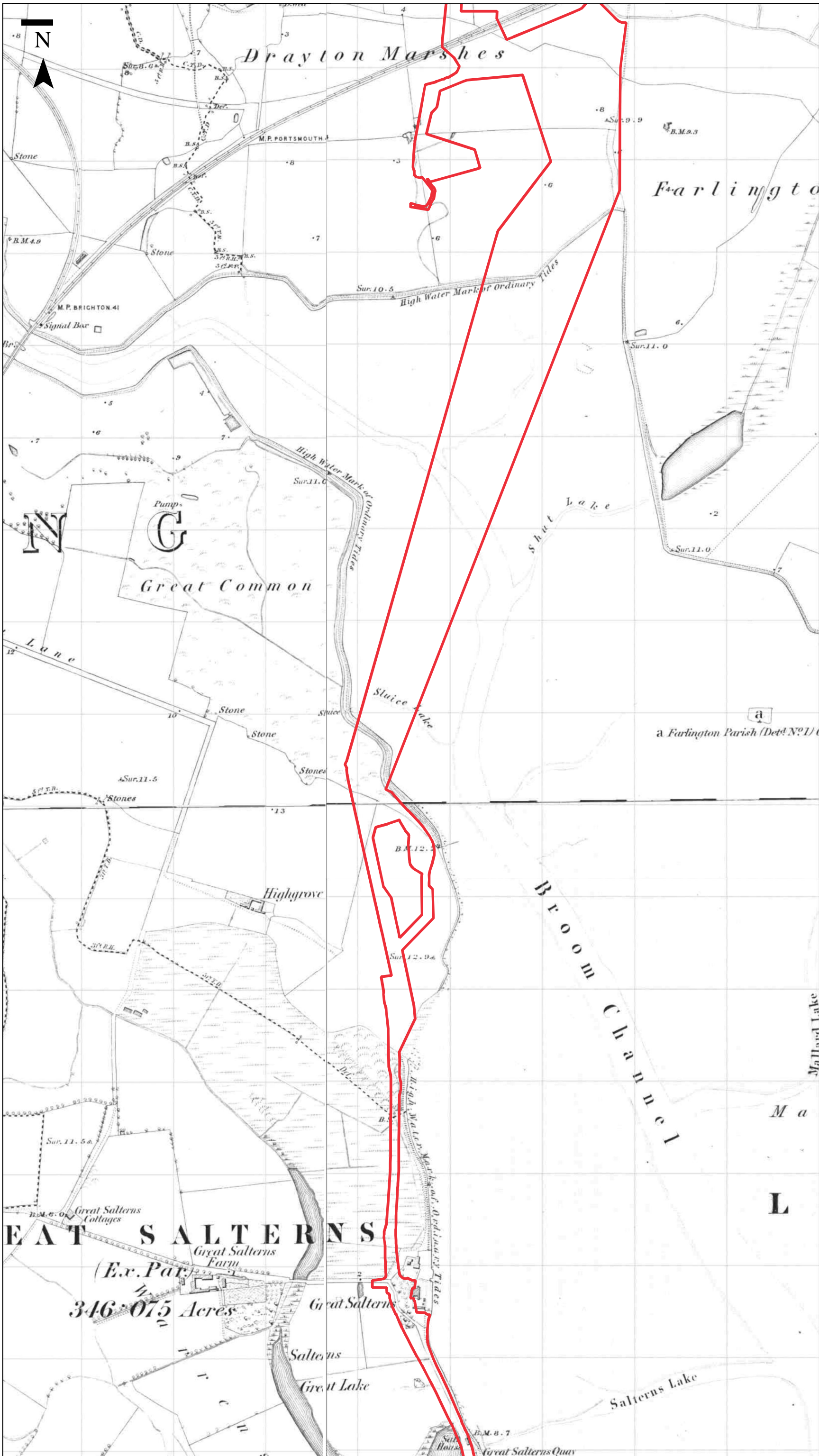


PROJECT: **AQUIND Interconnector**

TITLE: **Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
 Figure 10c  
 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" mile map of 1866-1868 (not to scale)**

SCALE AT A1	CHECKED:	APPROVED:
NTS	JP	JC
PROJECT NO:	DESIGNED:	DRAWN:
62100616	JS	JS
DRAWING NO:	DATE:	REVNO.
Figure 10c	25/09/2019	01





KEY  
 Order Limits (site boundary)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(f)

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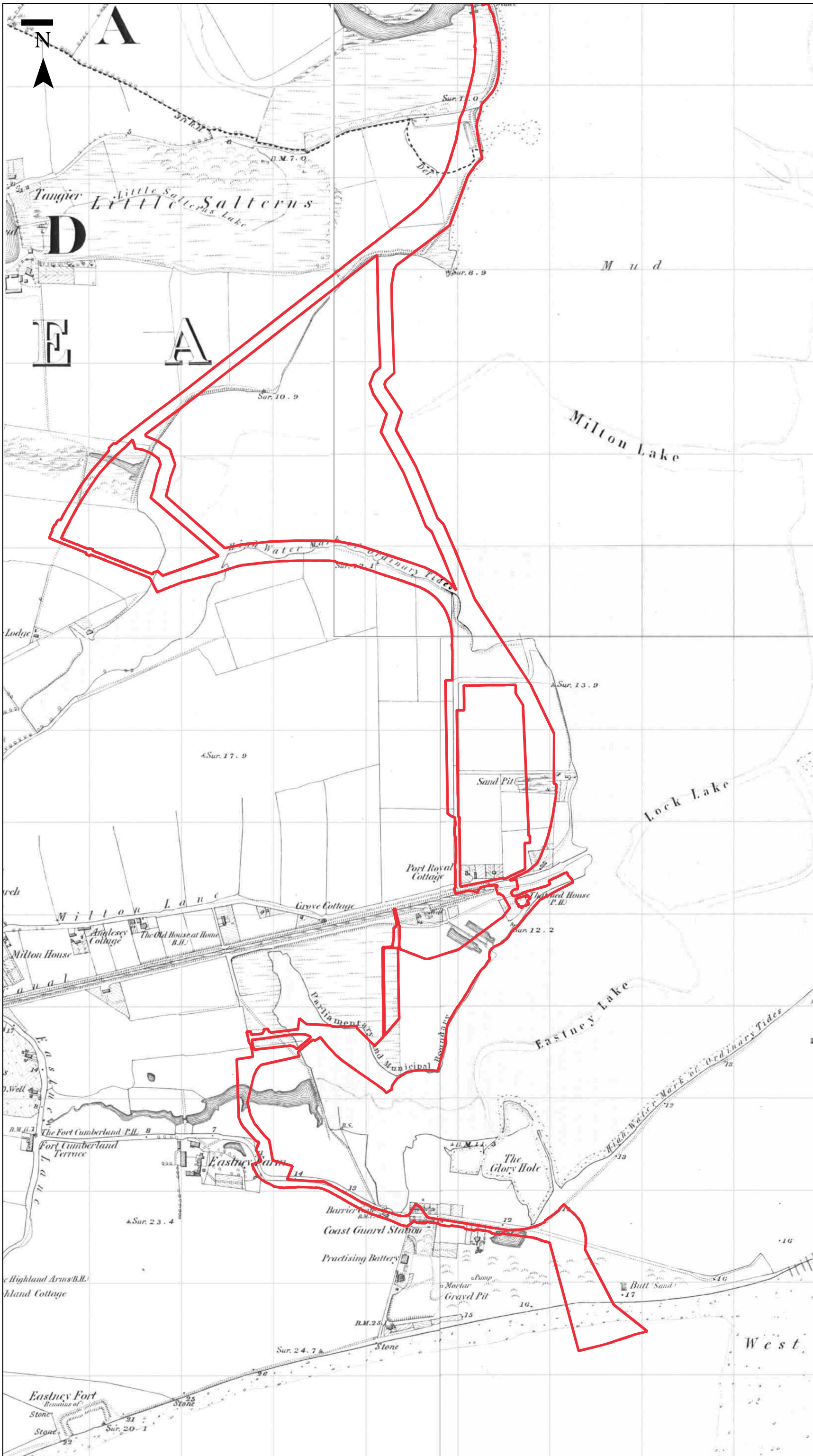


PROJECT:  
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TITLE:  
 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
 Figure 10d  
 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6": mile map of 1866-1868 (not to scale)

SCALE AT A1	CHECKED:	APPROVED:
NTS	JP	JC
PROJECT NO:	DESIGNED:	DRAWN:
62100616	JS	JS
DRAWING NO:	DATE:	REV.NO.
Figure 10d	25/09/2019	01





KEY  
 Order Limits (site boundary)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(f)


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TITLE:  
 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
 Figure 10e  
 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" mile map of 1866-1870 (not to scale)

SCALE AT A1 NTS	CHECKED: JP	APPROVED: JC
PROJECT NO: 62100616	DESIGNED: JS	DATE: 25/09/2019

DRAWING NO: Figure 10e	REV.NO: 01
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Figure 11 North-facing view of Proposed Converter Station location in Route Section 1 (WSP 2018)



Figure 12 North-eastern view of existing car-park at Eastney Landfall in Route Section 10)



TITLE:

AQUIND Interconnector  
Historic Environment Desk  
Based Assessment

FIGURE No:

Figures 11 & 12





Figure 13 South western view from Ludmore Cottages toward the existing Lovedean Substation (A129) (WSP 2019)



Figure 14 South western view of hedge screening along White Horse Lane adjacent to Bleak Cottage (A93) (WSP 2019)



TITLE:

AQUIND Interconnector  
Historic Environment Desk  
Based Assessment

FIGURE No:

Figures 13 & 14





Figure 15 South facing view towards the proposed Converter Station Area from Dogkennel Lane, approximately 800 m to the west of Scotland Cottage (A117) (WSP 2019)



Figure 16 South-eastern view from Hinton Manor (A141) towards the proposed Converter Station Area (WSP 2018)



TITLE:

AQUIND Interconnector  
Historic Environment Desk  
Based Assessment

FIGURE No:

Figures 15 & 16





Figure 17 Southwest-facing view towards the Landfall from the boundary fence of Fort Cumberland (**A96**) (WSP 2019)



Figure 18 South-east view of above ground Fort Cumberland (**A96**), showing vegetation along western boundary (WSP 2019)



TITLE:

AQUIND Interconnector  
Historic Environment Desk  
Based Assessment

FIGURE No:

Figures 17 & 18



# Appendix 1 – Historic Environment Gazetteer



# HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

## GAZETTEER

---

- 1.1.1.1. 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 (Figures 2a, b and c).
- 1.1.1.2. The HER data contained within this gazetteer is the copyright of the HER. Historic England statutory designations data © Historic England 2019. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

### 1.2. **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
- PMS – Portsmouth Museum Service
- PSG – Pillbox Study Group
- SCCAU – Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit



TVAS – Thames Valley Archaeological Services

WA – Wessex Archaeology

**Table 1 – Historic Environment Gazetteer**

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHL ref. / site code</b>
<b>1a</b>	<p><b>Barn, Shafers Farm, Anmore Road</b></p> <p>Grade II listed barn, probably dating to the 17th century. The farmhouse is also recorded on the HER, however is not statutorily listed.</p>	17th century	NHL1420924 MWC1809
<b>1b</b>	<p><b>Homestead, Anmore Road</b></p> <p>2 storey timber-framed cottage with hipped tiled roof dating to the 17th century. With modern additions.</p>	Post-medieval	MWC1813
<b>1c</b>	<p><b>Milton Lock Conservation Area and Grade II listed Sea Lock and Basin</b></p> <p>Grade II listed former Milton Lock and Basin, which is also designated as a conservation area by Portsmouth City Council. The sea lock and basin date to the early 19th century and comprise the surviving north and south walls along with a 20th century iron overbridge. The lock is the only surviving section of the former early 19th century Portsea Canal and is of high significance.</p> <p>In 2003 The Hampshire &amp; Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeological conducted an inspection and survey of two sets of wooden piles at the entrance to Milton Lock on the 3rd December 2003. The work was carried out prior to the reduction of the piles in height to the level of the foreshore (approximately 0.20m) as they were considered a hazard to</p>	Post-medieval	NHL1333170 MPM52 EPM



	<p>navigation. The piles are associated with the lock entrance and are in two groups, one on the north and one on the south side of the entrance. At the time of the survey the piles on the south side stood at between 0.50m and 1.3m in height. Those on the north side had been reduced to a height of approximately 0.10m before the survey took place. The inspection concentrated on the group of piles on the south side and consisted of a walkover survey of the immediate area and a photographic record being taken of each pile.</p> <p>It was recommended that a further photographic survey be undertaken after the piles had been reduced, and that this should be done before there was any significant marine growth or biological attack on the cut faces. It was observed that the tree ring and ray sequence had been revealed on two piles that had been cut prior to the survey taking place, and therefore more information about the trees used in their construction could be obtained. It was also recommended that if the piles were to be further removed a more detailed survey to record their relative positions, size and shape be undertaken.</p>		
<p><b>1d</b></p>	<p><b>Land to the west of Lovedean Substation, Lovedean</b></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,</p>	<p>Bronze Age Late Prehistoric Roman</p>	<p>SUB14</p>



	<p>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>		
<p><b>1e</b></p>	<p><b>Geophysical Magnetometry Survey, Route Sections 1–7 (Hampshire/City of Portsmouth)</b></p> <p>Wessex Archaeology on behalf of WSP carried out a gradiometer survey totalling an area of 96.5 hectares. The survey area was defined following a scoping exercise (WSP Jan 2019). This was informed by the PEIR and considered those areas of proposed impact, including temporary works and access with topsoil removal, which would be suitable for Geophysical Survey (i.e. greenfield land). Across the proposed Geophysical Survey area, the gradiometer survey has produced limited results. Anomalies thought to be of archaeological origin have been identified in Route Section 1 (close to the footprint of the proposed Converter Station) in the form of possible enclosure ditches (possibly prehistoric / Romano-British in date). A number of possible pits have also been identified across Route Sections 1 – 2, which could be prehistoric in date but could also be of a geological origin. In Route Sections 4, 5 and 7 no clear anomalies of archaeological origin have been identified, with the majority of</p>	<p>Prehistoric Post medieval Modern</p>	<p>Appendix 21.3</p>



	anomalies relating to modern disturbance (e.g. drainage features/ services).		
<b>1f</b>	<p><b>Old Park Farm, Waterloo</b></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>Undated</p> <p>Prehistoric?</p> <p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Modern</p>	<p>EWC12043</p> <p>MWC7624</p> <p>66801</p>
<b>1g</b>	<p><b>Geophysical Survey, Waterloo</b></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</p>	<p>Undated</p>	<p>57131</p> <p>EWC12055</p>



	<p>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><b>1h</b></p>	<p><b>The George Inn, Portsdown</b></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 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</p>	<p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)</p>	<p>EPM203</p> <p>MPM126</p> <p>MPM1698</p>



	<p>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 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>1i</b></p>	<p><b>M275, M27 and A27 Portsmouth Revetments, Portsmouth</b></p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by ASE in 2009 during ground</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>EPM178</p>



	<p>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><b>1j</b></p>	<p><b>North Portsea Island Coastal Flood And Erosion Risk Management Scheme</b></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 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</p>	<p>Post-medieval Modern</p>	<p>EPM220 EPM224</p>



	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.		
<b>1k</b>	<b>Aerial Photo of Denmead and Anmore</b> 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.	Undated	AP 022
<b>1l</b>	<b>Milestone B2150</b> Milestone with carved inscription located on the south side of Hambledon Road near the junction with Soake Road on the grass verge.	Post-medieval	MWC1811
<b>1m</b>	<b>Site of Purbrook Turnpike</b> 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.	Post-medieval	MPM1875
<b>1n</b>	<b>Romano-British Pottery from South of Farlington Marshes</b> 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.	Late prehistoric Mesolithic Roman	MPM1040 MPM1041 MPM1042 MPM1043
<b>1o</b>	<b>Flints from South of Farlington Marshes</b> 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.	Prehistoric Late prehistoric	MPM1038



<p><b>1p</b></p>	<p><b>Roman coin, Eastney</b></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>
<p><b>1q</b></p>	<p><b>Roman Road from Chichester to Bitterne</b></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>	<p>Roman</p>	<p>HCC 12</p> <p>Margary 421</p>
<p><b>1r</b></p>	<p><b>Portsmouth Canal</b></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>A single Trial pit was excavated in 1995 in the former canal basin on a development site at 400-402 Locksway Road (EPM50) The pit was excavated by Demolition Contractors on the 8th November 1995, with the hope of establishing the nature of it's fill. There are no documents or reports recording the results of the investigation. A letter in the museum correspondance files states that if further</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>MPM1347</p> <p>EPM50</p>



	<p>investigation was required on completion, the pit would be backfilled. The letter also states that a photographic record would be kept by the architects Kerr Livingstone, and that samples may be taken.</p>		
<b>1s</b>	<p><b>World War II Beach Defences, Eastney</b></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 1 m square.</p>	Modern	<p>MPM55</p> <p>NHL1393720</p>
<b>1t</b>	<p><b>AQUIND Interconnector, Lovedean</b></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 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 east to west, 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><b>The Old Thatched Cottage</b></p> <p>Grade II listed cottage, probably of 16th century date, modified in the later 16th or 17th century.</p>	<p>Later century</p> <p>16th</p>	LB 1425203
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Portsdown Hill II, Gillman Road, Portsmouth</b></p> <p>An archaeological investigation was carried out by the Hampshire Field Club and</p>	Iron Age	<p>EPM21</p> <p>MPM116</p>



	<p>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><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Milton Campus</b></p> <p>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 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 unfrogged 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</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>EPM36 MPM1799</p>



	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.		
5	<p><b>New Radar Mast, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney</b></p> <p>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 glacis of Fort Cumberland (A1a), and was cut by an 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>	Post-medieval	EPM42 MPM403
6	<b>Soake House, Soake Road</b>	Post-medieval	EWC1816 MWC1816



	2 storey painted brick house with hipped slate roof dating to the 18th century.		
7	<p><b>Travellers Joy Public House, Milton Road, Milton, Portsmouth</b></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 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>	<p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern</p>	<p>EPM58</p> <p>MPM1021</p>
8	<p><b>Gold Driving Range, Burrfields Road, Portsmouth</b></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>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>EPM101</p>
9	<p><b>Site of the Proposed 'Gaols' Building at Portsmouth College, Tangier Road, Portsmouth</b></p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>EPM102</p> <p>MPM1108</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 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><b>Winton House, Portsdown Hill Road, Portsmouth</b></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	EPM119 MPM1187
<b>11</b>	<p><b>Bransbury Park, Milton, Portsmouth</b></p> <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,</p>	Post-medieval	EPM120 MPM1188

	<p>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>		
<b>12</b>	<p><b>East Shore School, Eastern Road, Portsmouth</b></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 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>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern</p>	<p>EPM121</p> <p>MPM1189</p> <p>MPM1190</p> <p>MPM1191</p>
<b>13</b>	<p><b>Firgrove, Anmore Road</b></p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>MWC1807</p> <p>EWC1807</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.		
<b>14</b>	<b>Soake Farm, Soake Road</b>  2 storey brick farmhouse with hipped tiled roof dating to the 18th century, with 19th century additions.	Post-medieval	EWC1814 MWC1814
<b>15</b>	<b>Pickett-Hamilton Fort, Hilsea, Portsmouth</b>  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 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.	Modern	LE 1001790
<b>16</b>	<b>Flood Alleviation Scheme Copnor, Portsmouth</b>  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	Prehistoric Modern	EPM179

	<p>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, and Tangier Road. The only finds consisted of three worked flints recovered from spoil to the north of the sports centre off Copnor Road.</p>		
17	<p><b>Milton Common Coastal Defence Scheme</b></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
18	<p><b>Lamp Columns on Promenade, South side of Eastney Esplanade</b></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
19	<p><b>Fort Cumberland Road, Sewage Pumping Station</b></p>	Prehistoric	EPM224



	<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>	Modern	MPM1707
20	<p><b>Bronze Age Ranch Boundary, Portsdown Hill</b></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 flat bottomed and between 0.8m and 0.9m wide and 0.2m and 0.6m in depth.</p>	<p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Iron Age</p>	17276
21	<p><b>Bombing Decoy Control Shelter, Farlington Marshes</b></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

22	<p><b>Findspot, West of Farlington Marshes</b></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
23	<p><b>Prehistoric Finds, Farlington Marshes</b></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
24	<p><b>Handaxe, Eastney Beach, Portsmouth</b></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>	Prehistoric	EPM224
25	<p><b>Pit Containing Pottery from Farlington Marshes</b></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>	Bronze Age	MPM1039
26	<p><b>The Lower Gardens, World's End</b></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 is now in a dilapidated condition.</p>	16th century	NHL1167436
27	<p><b>Finds from a small island west of Farlington Marshes</b></p> <p>Numerous finds have been recovered from this area of Farlington Marshes; these include:</p>	Prehistoric Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age	MPM1044 MPM1046 MPM1047 MPM1055 MPM1056



	<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>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>	<p>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p>	<p>MPM1057</p> <p>MPM1058</p> <p>MPM1059</p>
<b>28</b>	<p><b>Fir Coppice Lodge, Purbrook Park</b></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><b>Bronze Age Pottery findspot, Eagle Avenue, Wecock</b></p> <p>Fragments of flaky white pottery identified as probably Bronze Age were found in 1971.</p>	? Bronze Age	26503
<b>30</b>	<p><b>86–92 London Road, Purbrook</b></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

31	<p><b>Footings of a Roman Building, Gladys Avenue, Cowplain</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Roman	26471
32	<p><b>Early Bronze Age Arrowhead, Kingscote Road, Cowplain</b></p> <p>An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in the vicinity of 4 Kingscote Road, Cowplain in 1977.</p>	Early Bronze Age	26488
33	<p><b>Rectangular Enclosure by Old Lodge</b></p> <p>A possibly sub-rectangular enclosure visible on aerial photographs from 1963. The cropmarks possibly relate to woodland features in the surrounding area.</p>	Undated	35532
34	<p><b>Neolithic Findspot, Southdown View</b></p> <p>A Neolithic axe head of white patinated flint was found in the rear garden of 7, Southdown view in 1977.</p>	Neolithic	26444
35	<p><b>Flintscraper Findspot, Widley</b></p> <p>A flint side scraper was found in a garden in 1979. It is either Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.</p>	Neolithic/Bronze Age	23286
36	<p><b>Church of St. James, Milton</b></p> <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</p>	Post-medieval	MPM1097 LB 1412162



	south wall, which now forms the wall between the Vicarage and churchyard.		
37	<p><b>Timber Structure, Eastney Lake, Portsmouth</b></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>	Later medieval/ post-medieval	MPM1119
38	<p><b>Gob's Barrow, Portsdown Hill, Portsmouth</b></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>	Bronze Age	MPM111
39	<p><b>Possible Bowl Barrow</b></p> <p>A tumulus is marked at this location on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps of 1930</p>	Bronze Age?	26730

	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.		
40	<b>Machine gun emplacement, Eastney, Portsmouth</b>  Machine gun position overlooking a potential landing beach.	Modern	MPM1144
41	<b>Anti-tank blocks, Eastney, Portsmouth</b>  87 anti-tank blocks.	Modern	MPM1145
42	<b>Anti-tank blocks, Eastney, Portsmouth</b>  24 anti-tank blocks.	Modern	MPM1146
43	<b>Anti-aircraft battery, Burrfields Road</b>  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.	Modern	MPM1151
44	<b>Prince Regent Shipwreck</b>  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.	Post-medieval	MPM1152
45	<b>Good Intent, Shipwreck</b>  English vessel, 'Good Intent', bilged and then stranded near Fort Cumberland in 1811. The location of this entry given in the HER is approximate.	Post-medieval	MPM1153
46	<b>Peter and Ann, Shipwreck</b>	Post-medieval	MPM1154



	Cargo ship, Peter and Ann, grounded near Eastney Fort in 1763. The location of this entry given in the HER is approximate.		
47	<b>Mary Farleigh, Shipwreck</b> English schooner stranded near Fort Cumberland in 1902. The location of this entry given in the HER is approximate.	Post-medieval	MPM1155
48	<b>Iron Age Enclosure, Portsdown Hill, Portsmouth</b> 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.	Iron Age Roman?	MPM117
49	<b>The Dell, Portsdown, Portsmouth</b> 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.	Prehistoric Iron Age	MPM118 MWC4359 MWC4360
50	<b>Site of Pickett Hamilton Fort (demolished)</b> 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 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	Modern	MPM1205

	position, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (A1s).		
51	<p><b>Roman coin, Drayton Lane</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Roman	MPM124
52	<p><b>Site of Park Wood House</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Modern	51290
53	<p><b>Roman Pottery, Prew's Hangar, Horndean</b></p> <p>Roman pottery was found in an enclosure ditch at Prew's Hangar oil exploration site, Horndean. Recorded via Pastscape website.</p>	Roman	864012
54	<p><b>The Old Rectory</b></p> <p>Grade II listed vicarage of mid-18th century origin, enlarged in the early and late 19th century.</p>	Post-medieval	6919 LB 1092124
55	<p><b>Roman Coin, east of Gobs Barrow</b></p> <p>A Roman coin was found in the Rectory garden soil, 50 yards east of Gob's Barrow.</p>	Roman	MPM135
56	<p><b>Purbrook First School</b></p> <p>Grade II listed church school built in 1851.</p>	Post-medieval	6916 LB 1091606
57	<p><b>Mesolithic flints, Grove Road, Drayton</b></p> <p>Mesolithic waste flakes found the on north side of Grove Road, Drayton in 1974.</p>	Mesolithic	MPM137



<p><b>58</b></p>	<p><b>Milton Park</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Post-medieval Modern</p>	<p>MPM1381 MPM1715</p>
<p><b>59</b></p>	<p><b>Hilsea Lines</b></p> <p>Scheduled Monument and PCC conservation area. System of ramparts, bastions, casements and ditches, built across the north of Portsea island. Built in 1858 on the site of earlier defensive works.</p>	<p>Post medieval</p>	<p>LE 1001861 238698 CA No. 27</p>
<p><b>60</b></p>	<p><b>Church of St. John</b></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>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>6917 14067 LB 1154969</p>
<p><b>61</b></p>	<p><b>Roman Coin Hoard, Portsdown Hill, Drayton Lane</b></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>	<p>Roman</p>	<p>MPM151</p>
<p><b>62</b></p>	<p><b>Purbeck House, 33 London Road</b></p> <p>Grade II listed brick house (now flats and offices) dating to the early 19th century.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>6920 LB 1154983</p>

<p><b>63</b></p>	<p><b>Fort Purbrook and the Covered Way to the East, Portsdown Hill</b></p> <p>Scheduled Monument. Two Grade II* listed forts. The covered way to the east is also 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>Post-medieval</p>	<p>MPM154 MPM683 23276 6948 LB 1092134 LB1387127 LE 1001842</p>
<p><b>64</b></p>	<p><b>Timbers, Ports creek</b></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>	<p>Undated</p>	<p>MPM1608</p>
<p><b>65</b></p>	<p><b>Former anti-tank cubes, north of Tangier Road</b></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>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1619</p>
<p><b>66</b></p>	<p><b>Former anti-tank cubes, Farlington</b></p> <p>Site of 25 anti-tank cubes located south of the railway line at Farlington. Constructed in 1940-41.</p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1620</p>
<p><b>67</b></p>	<p><b>Former Pillbox, north of railway, Farlington</b></p>	<p>Modern</p>	<p>MPM1629</p>



	Hexagonal reinforced concrete pillbox north of the railway line at Farlington. Constructed in 1940-41.		
<b>68</b>	<p><b>Former pillbox, Portsdown Hill</b></p> <p>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>	Modern	MPM1630
<b>69</b>	<p><b>Former pillbox, south of Portsdown Hill Road</b></p> <p>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>	Modern	MPM1632
<b>70</b>	<p><b>Interdiction Battery, Portsdown Hill</b></p> <p>The remains of an interdiction battery consisting of two concrete plinths for direction and range finding equipment and two guns housed in casements.</p>	Modern	MPM1645
<b>71</b>	<p><b>London Road Air Raid Shelter</b></p> <p>WWII air raid shelter cut into Portsdown Hill. The entrance to the shelter has been sealed and is not accessible.</p>	Modern	MPM1647
<b>72</b>	<p><b>Former Searchlight Battery, Milton Common</b></p> <p>Former WWII searchlight battery located on the edge of Milton Common. Exact location unknown.</p>	Modern	MPM1648
<b>73</b>	<p><b>Former GPO PR1 Protected Repeater Station, Portsdown Hill</b></p> <p>Protected Repeater Station built on Portsdown Hill in 1953 to maintain essential</p>	Modern	MPM1649

	war time communications in the event of a nuclear war.		
74	<p><b>Burials near former Naval Telegraph, Portsdown Hill</b></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. It is likely that the barrow broken into by workmen in 1816 was destroyed.</p>	<p>Neolithic?</p> <p>Early Medieval</p>	<p>MPM1694</p> <p>MPM1695</p>
75	<p><b>Site of Naval Telegraph Semaphore Station, Portsdown Hill</b></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
76	<p><b>Park Wood, Waterlooville</b></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</p>	Modern	51291



	<p>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>		
<b>77</b>	<p><b>Wecock Common</b></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). 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.</p>	Post-medieval	52313
<b>78</b>	<p><b>Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Eastney</b></p> <p>Roman Catholic Church opened in 1956. Originally a Chapel of Ease to St Swithun's, Waverley Road.</p>	Modern	MPM1720
<b>79</b>	<p><b>Portsmouth (Christ Church) Military Cemetery</b></p> <p>Military cemetery behind Christ Church, Portsmouth. 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.</p> <p>A war memorial (the Cross of Sacrifice) commemorates those who gave their lives and is recorded in the HER.</p>	Modern	MPM1723 MPM1735
<b>80</b>	<p><b>Palaeolithic flints, Milton cemetery</b></p>	Palaeolithic	MPM173

	Palaeolithic flint implements were found in Milton Cemetery in 1921.		
<b>81</b>	<p><b>Hinton Daubnay</b></p> <p>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 place here although other authorities give Worcester House as the scene of the event.</p>	Post-medieval	51792
<b>82</b>	<p><b>Sundial, Crinoline Gardens</b></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><b>25- 27 London Road</b></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><b>Pyle's Farmhouse, Kidmore Lane</b></p> <p>Grade II listed house dating mainly to the mid-18th century.</p>	Post medieval	LB 1350644
<b>85</b>	<p><b>Site of Eastney Farm</b></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>	<p><b>Site of Baffins Farm</b></p> <p>Former farmstead near the south-east corner of Baffins pond. A farm existed at Baffins</p>	Post-medieval	MPM1805



	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>	<b>Rookwood, Denmead</b> 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>	<b>Site of Farlington Farm</b> 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 MPM1835
<b>89</b>	<b>Pithill Cottage, Denmead</b> Grade II listed timber frame cottage dating to the 17th century with 18th century extensions.	Post-medieval	LB 1157551
<b>90</b>	<b>Chimney, Sewage Works Fort Cumberland</b> 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 emptied into the entrance to Langstone harbour.	Post-medieval Modern	MPM1851
<b>91</b>	<b>Barn at Lovedean Farm</b> Unlisted barn recorded on the HER, converted to domestic use.	Undated Post-medieval?	50534
<b>92</b>	<b>Site of former homestead, Drayton</b> Former homestead marked on the 1838 tithe apportionment for Farlington. The site was redeveloped post–1952.	Post-medieval	MPM1869

<p><b>93</b></p>	<p><b>Bleak Cottage, White Horse Lane</b></p> <p>Grade II listed timber framed cottage dating to the 16th century with 20th century renovations.</p>	<p>Later medieval/post-medieval</p>	<p>MWC1819 LB 105567</p>
<p><b>94</b></p>	<p><b>Iron Age pottery, Ebery Grove, Baffins</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Iron Age</p>	<p>MPM188</p>
<p><b>95</b></p>	<p><b>Bronze Age hoard, St. Mary's Hospital, Milton Road</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Bronze Age</p>	<p>MPM191</p>
<p><b>96</b></p>	<p><b>Fort Cumberland, Eastney, Portsmouth</b></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</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>EPM19 MPM1227 LE 1015700 EPM139 EPM19 EPM42 MPM500 MPM501 MPM502 MPM45 MPM403 MPM1227 NHL 1104273</p>



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. Excavations were carried out by PMS across earthworks on the western side of Fort 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.

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<p><b>97</b></p>	<p><b>World War II Pillbox at Eastney Beach, Portsmouth</b></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><b>Keydell House</b></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><b>Eastney Barracks, Eastney</b></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</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>EPM51 MPM50 MPM480 MPM481 MPM482 MPM483 MPM484 MPM485</p>



<p>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 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><u>Former Clock Tower and Offices</u> built between 1862 and 1871. Probably designed by William Scamp. It was converted to flats in 1995;</p> <p><u>Former Eastney House</u>, linking archway and railings. Teapot Row Former officers' quarters to the Royal Marine Barracks. Built 1864-1866. Converted to flats in 1995;</p> <p><u>Former guardroom</u> to the Royal Marine barracks at Eastney. Built c. 1864. Designed</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>
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<p>by William Scamp. Converted into flats in 1997. Also includes the Gatehouse, 'Royal Gate';</p> <p><u>Former Long Barracks and Screen Walls</u> 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><u>Telephone kiosk</u>. 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><u>Main gate and defensible perimeter walls</u> to the Royal Marine Eastney Barracks. Built 1862–7. Designed by William Scamp. Converted 1995.</p> <p><u>The Royal Marines Museum</u> 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><u>Eastney Fort East</u> 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><u>Eastney Barracks, Lunsden Memorial</u></p> <p>Memorial commemorating Brigadier General FW Lunsden, VC, d.1918. The memorial was previously sited at the west end of the parade ground.</p> <p><u>Loopholes Wall</u> Loopholes in wall of Royal Marines Barracks built in 1940–41.</p>		
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<b>100</b>	<b>Great Saltern's House and attached walls</b> Grade II listed house built c.1820, currently in use as a 'Harvester' restaurant.	Post-medieval	MPM489 LB 1387100
<b>101</b>	<b>Farmhouse at Little Denmead</b> Grade II listed substantially intact vernacular farmhouse dating to the 17th or 18th century 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.	Post-medieval	MWC7001 MWC7002 LB 1390660
<b>102</b>	<b>Barn Cottage (formerly Nyanza)</b> 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>	<b>Purbrook Park School</b> 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>	<b>Hart Plain House</b> 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>	<b>Fishpond</b> Fishpond recorded on the 1st edition OS map. Probably associated with Purbrook Park.	Post-medieval	56944 31441

<b>106</b>	<b>Field System</b> The fragmentary remains of a field system of uncertain origins are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, as mapped by HCC.	Undated	62782
<b>107</b>	<b>Finds of Roman and Medieval Pottery, 168 London Road, Purbrook</b> Roman and later medieval pottery, and post-medieval brick were found in the garden of 168 London Road, Purbrook.	Roman Later medieval Post-medieval	63683
<b>108</b>	<b>Eastney Sewage Pumping Station</b> 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.	Post-medieval Modern	MPM556 MPM557 MPM558 LB 1104341 LB 1104341 LB 1104347 LE 1001791
<b>109</b>	<b>Denmead Farmhouse, Barn and Granary Edney's Lane</b> Grade II listed brick farmhouse dating to the 18th century with a mid-19th century rear extension and Victorian porch. Inside the 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.	Post-medieval	MWC1824 MWC1823 LB 1095566 LB 1350643
<b>110</b>	<b>George Inn, London Road</b> 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



111	<b>Christ Church, London Road</b> Grade II listed Neo-Norman style church built in 1874, designed by J Colson.	Post-medieval	MPM632 LB 1333460
112	<b>Woodcroft Farmhouse and Barn</b> 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
113	<b>Cottage, Denmead Farm, Denmead Lane</b> Post-medieval rectangular building with half-hipped tiled roof; originally a malt house.	Post-medieval	EWC1825 MWC1825
114	<b>Milton First and Middle Schools</b> Prominent school buildings by A. E. Cogswell built in 1905. Now Milton Park Infant and Junior Schools.	Modern	MPM954
115	<b>Hipley Farm, Hipley</b> Post-medieval brick house with half gabled tiled roof.	Post-medieval	EWC1805 MWC1805
116	<b>Granary, Merretts Farm</b> Post-medieval granary building.	Post-medieval	EWC1821 MWC1821
117	<b>Scotland, Broadhalfpenny Down, Hambledon</b> 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
118	<b>Rose Cottage</b> Grade II listed house dating to the 18th century. 1 storey and attic.	Post-medieval	6921 LB 1091607
119	<b>Stable at Lovedean Farm</b> Unlisted stable converted to domestic use.	Post-medieval	50533
120	<b>Stoneacre, Whitehorse Lane</b>	Later medieval	EWC4534

	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.		MWC1820 LB1350301
121	<b>Church of All Saints</b> 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
122	<b>Fairholme Cottage, Denmead</b> 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
123	<b>Hartsfield and Gate Piers, Denmead</b> 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
124	<b>224 and 226 Lovedean</b> 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
125	<b>Granary 5 metres west of Rookwood</b> Grade II listed timber framed granary with a thatched roof dating to the 17th century.	Post-medieval	LB 1095565
126	<b>Lone Barn Farm, Horndean</b> Grade II listed timber framed barn dating to the early 18th century.	Post-medieval	LB 1351136
127	<b>Mesolithic to Post-Medieval Finds from Saltbox Barn, Denmead</b> 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	Mesolithic Later medieval Post-medieval	EWC5754 MWC5751



	<p>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>		
<b>128</b>	<p><b>Land at Mill House, 17 Mill Road, Denmead</b></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>	Post-medieval	<p>EWC11906</p> <p>EWC11912</p> <p>EWC1808</p> <p>MWC1806</p>
<b>129</b>	<p><b>Ludmore Cottages No. 1 and 2</b></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>	Post-medieval	<p>NHL</p> <p>1094567</p>
<b>130</b>	<p><b>Field System</b></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>	Later medieval?	MWC62783
<b>131</b>	<p><b>Building, Soake Farm, Soake Road</b></p>	Post-medieval	<p>EWC1818</p> <p>MWC1818</p>

	Thatched building dating to the 18th/19th century with walls of wide, thick oak boards. Used as a cow house.		
<b>132</b>	<b>Roman Dell Footpath No.23</b> Footpath No.23 from Denmead Lane to Harrogate Lane.	Post-medieval	MWC1828
<b>133</b>	<b>Findspot East of Sawyer's Hill</b> 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>	<b>Findspot, Anmore</b> Findspot of a Neolithic stone axehead.	Neolithic	MWC1831
<b>135</b>	<b>Chapel Site near Mill</b> Traditional site of the chapel dependent on Hambledon Church. A number of graves have been found near mill.	Post-medieval	MWC1835
<b>136</b>	<b>Denmead Windmill, Denmead Lane</b> 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.	Later medieval	MWC1833
<b>137</b>	<b>Purbrook Park Clay Pit</b> 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.	Prehistoric Bronze Age Later medieval	MWC4366 MWC4367 MWC4368 MWC4369
<b>138</b>	<b>Land to the rear of 37 Gladys Avenue, Cowplain</b>	None	57541



	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by DAS in 2006. No significant in situ archaeology attributed to the Roman or Medieval periods was recorded.		
<b>139</b>	<p><b>Waterlooville Recreation Ground</b></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, it's north boundary having been the parish boundary between Catherington and extra parochial land. About 1925, the Waterlooville District Recreation Committee 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.</p>	Post-medieval	52080
<b>140</b>	<p><b>Land to the west of Waterlooville, Hampshire</b></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</p>	Prehistoric Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Roman Later medieval Post-medieval	62648 67120 MWC7632 MWC7634 MWC7635 MWC7638 MXC7637 EWC12057 EWC12056

zones C, D and G and was followed by a programme of targeted excavation in 2008.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

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).

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

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.

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.

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



	<p>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>			
141	<p><b>Hinton Manor House</b></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 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>	Early century	17th	NHL1179041
142	<p><b>Iron Age Enclosure, Portsdown Hill I, Portsmouth</b></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,</p>	Iron Age		EPM20 MPM115 23171

	<p>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 ranch boundary. Finds consisted of pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone.</p>		
<b>143</b>	<p><b>Denmead Farm Pits</b></p> <p>Pit of unknown date. No further information on the HER.</p>	Undated	MWC1826
<b>144</b>	<p><b>Crossways Cottage, Edney Lane</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Post-medieval	MWC1810
<b>145</b>	<p><b>Kings Cottage, Anmore Road</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Post-medieval	MWC1812
<b>146</b>	<p><b>Hampshire County Council Cropmark Data</b></p> <p>Undated archaeological cropmarks mapped by HCC. The cropmarks possibly represented ancient field systems and boundaries relating to the agricultural history of the area.</p>	undated	HCC HER shapefile
<b>147</b>	<p><b>Lovedean Energy Storage</b></p> <p>Evaluation Trenching undertaken by CA in 2018 prior to the installation on two energy systems. Seven trenches were machine excavated revealing two ditches (of likely medieval/post medieval date) along with</p>	Prehistoric? Medieval Post-medieval	70042

	<p>large pit, of unknown date. The ditch found in Trench 2 is positioned on a similar projected alignment to the ditch found in Trench 5. Based on their morphology and fill characteristics, both ditches may represent the remains of a former north-east / south-west orientated field boundary ditch defining a smaller enclosed area of agricultural land visible on historic mapping and suggested by the Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment project. The ditches are likely to date to the medieval period. The function of the large pit found in Trench 5 remains uncertain and although prehistoric pottery was recovered from it, this is most likely residual and the pit probably represents a quarry pit utilised for the extraction and production of lime. Numerous “chalk pits” are recorded in the area on 19th century historic mapping and several are visible on Lidar imagery. The pit is likely to date to the post-medieval or modern period. Numerous treebowls were also found during the trial trench evaluation.</p>		
<p><b>148</b></p>	<p><b>Portsdown Hill</b></p> <p>Silver roman finger ring found on Portsdown Hill by a metal detectorist in 2014. Incomplete, of Henig type VIII, bezel missing. Hoop has no decoration until just before the shoulders. On one side there are two pairs of diagonal incisions, one pair either side. The pair of lines are approximately parallel to one another, and run upwards towards the inside. On the other side, just before the shoulder, there appears to be two similar diagonal incisions, though these are singular lines rather than pairs. They run downwards towards the inside, the opposite of the pairs on the other side. Another incision can be</p>	<p>Roman</p>	<p>MPM1883</p>



	<p>seen before the shoulder, running upwards towards the inside. Where the shoulder starts is the widest part of the ring. The shoulder is broadly triangular, tapering inwards slightly and outwards again to produce a small knob either side. The decoration on the shoulders is identical, a pair of grooved 'V' shapes, one inside the other. A line of seven punched dots flank the lines of the outer 'V' on each shoulder. The bezel is roughly oval and may have had a separate setting soldered onto it which is now lost.</p>		
<b>149</b>	<p><b>Portsdown Hill</b></p> <p>Workmen digging a trench for a gas pipeline on the north side of Portsdown Hill Road in October 1965 exposed a site comprising several features, including a 1st Century AD pit. The work was halted to allow observation and recording of the archaeology to take place. No further information on HER entry</p>	Roman	EPM204
<b>150</b>	<p><b>Farlington Pumping Station</b></p> <p>Former pumping station built in 1905. Drayton Basin, an oval brick lined reservoir constructed in 1912, was located next to the station the area now occupied by Solent School. The pumping station housed a centrifugal pump. It is a single storey red brick building with blue brick details and round headed windows. A small brick building of similar style adjacent to the pumping station houses a sample point still in use by Portsmouth Water. Drayton Basin was the first reservoir on Portsdown Hill to store water for use on Portsea Island.</p>	Early century	19th MPM1850

<p><b>151</b></p>	<p><b>Farlington Marshes</b></p> <p>HER reference to possible 'sighting' of Bronze Age pottery in the side of a bomb crater in Farlington Marshes in 1957. The only record of this appears to be a hand-written note in the margin of an Ordnance Survey map in the museum/HER.</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p>	<p>MPM1030</p>
<p><b>152</b></p>	<p><b>St James Hospital</b></p> <p>Archaeological watching brief at St James Hospital in 2008 by Cambrian Archaeological Projects. A building belonging to St James' Hospital (formerly known as the 'Borough of Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum') called 'Devine Villa' was built on the site c.1879. This was demolished and replaced by another building between 1932 and 1938. The fieldwork did not reveal any archaeological evidence earlier in date than the late-19th century Devine Villa. The ground level above the natural appears to have been made up of a demolition layer relating to the hospital complex. Residual Neolithic worked flint found in the demolition and natural layers suggest some form of activity on the site during the Prehistoric era.</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p>	<p>EPM122</p>
<p><b>153</b></p>	<p><b>St James Hospital</b></p> <p>A Late Bronze Age Hoard found in the grounds of St. James' Hospital, Milton. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in 1941 when the former museum in the High Street was hit by a bomb. No further details on the HER reference.</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p>	<p>MPM182</p>

<p><b>154</b></p>	<p><b>Eastney Barracks Conservation Area</b></p> <p>PCC Conservation area covering former Eastney Barracks, which includes a number of Grade II listed buildings and a Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>18th-19th century</p>	<p>CA no.17</p>
<p><b>155</b></p>	<p><b>Essex Road Conservation Area</b></p> <p>Essex Road is located in the South-western quarter of Portsea Island, Portsmouth, in the Milton area of the city. The entire road is approximately 500 metres in length of which only one third, the eastern most portion between Clovelly and Winter Roads, has actually been designated a conservation area.</p>	<p>Early century</p> <p>20th</p>	<p>CA no. 28</p>
<p><b>156</b></p>	<p><b>St John's Conservation Area</b></p> <p>John's Conservation Area, as designated by Havant District Council is located on the west side of the Borough of Havant, two miles south of the local centre of Waterlooville, centred around the early 19th century Parish Church of St John the Baptist and its immediate setting on London Road, Purbrook. The Conservation Area is small and compact with a short frontage onto London Road, with an area of backland containing the former Edwardian Vicarage, which is now part of a small, modern residential development. An area of historic woodland forms the southern boundary. The area is of archaeological importance and the Roman route from Chichester to Wickham runs to the south of the Conservation Area.</p>		<p>n/a</p>



<p><b>157</b></p>	<p><b>St Andrew’s Church Conservation Area, Eastney</b></p> <p>Conservation area, designated by Portsmouth City Council, comprising St Andrew’s Church on Henderson Road in Eastney. St. Andrew’s Church was completed in 1905. It was built to serve Eastney Barracks, a huge complex built in stages between 1863 and 1898 to accommodate the Portsmouth company of the Royal Marines.</p>	<p>Mid 19th century</p>	<p>CA no. 26</p>
<p><b>158</b></p>	<p><b>Possible Historic Hedgerow</b></p> <p>Although not formally recognised, the baseline assessment has identified a hedgerow that could possibly be considered ‘important’ under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). The north-south hedgerow is located in the north-eastern part of the Order Limits north of the existing Lovedean Substation and marks the historic parish boundary between Catherington and Hambledon. The ecology survey reports notes that the hedgerow is classified as species-rich (with more than 7 species). According to the Hedgerow Regulations any such boundaries which were in existence from at least 1850 and which are more than 30 years old are considered ‘important’.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>159</b></p>	<p><b>Catherington Conservation Area, Lovedean</b></p> <p>Conservation Area designated by East Hampshire District Council. The conservation area comprises Catherington Village, which is located at the top of a hill, with far reaching views across the surrounding countryside and in the gaps between the buildings.</p>	<p>19th century</p>	<p>n/a</p>

<p><b>160</b></p>	<p><b>Hambledon Conservation Area</b></p> <p>Conservation Area designated by Winchester City Council. It is noted as an historic settlement situated in a dry chalk valley surrounded by fields and woodland. The conservation area currently encompasses the village centre which is located where East Street, West Street and High Street meet and extends along East Street to include Ivy Cottage and Lyndale.</p>	<p>16th century</p> <p>-19th</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>161</b></p>	<p><b>Geophysical Anomalies identified during Magnetometry Survey (A1e)</b></p> <p>Series of probable archaeological remains identified by the AQUIND Archaeological Magnetometry Survey Across the Order Limits in 2019 (A1e). This reference refers to a series of recti-linear features identified in Route Section 1 (Field 1b). These cover an 85 x 55 m area and are indicative of ditch features likely forming a network of enclosures. It is likely these anomalies indicate past settlement activity (possibly prehistoric), although it is not possible to speculate on a specific date range from the Geophysical Survey results alone.</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Romano-British</p>	<p>Appendix 21.3, Ref 1002-06</p>
<p><b>162</b></p>	<p><b>Geophysical Anomalies identified during Magnetometry Survey (A1e)</b></p> <p>Series of 'probable' archaeological remains identified by the AQUIND Archaeological Magnetometry Survey Across the Order Limits in 2019 (A1e). These comprise a series of 6 potential pits in the northern part of Route Section 2 (Field 2b), likely to represent refuse pits or possibly quarrying activity. It is not possible to determine a date of the features from the Geophysical Survey results alone but a prehistoric date is</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Romano-British</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>Appendix 21.3, Ref 2001</p>

	<p>suggested. A later post-medieval or indeed a natural origin is also possible.</p>		
163	<p><b>Geophysical Anomalies identified during Magnetometry Survey (A1e)</b></p> <p>Series of ‘probable’ archaeological remains identified by the AQUIND Archaeological Magnetometry Survey Across the Order Limits in 2019 (A1e). These comprise a series of 4 potential pits in the northern part of Route Section 2 (Field 2b), likely to represent refuse pits or possibly quarrying activity. It is not possible to determine a date of the features from the Geophysical Survey results alone but a prehistoric date is suggested. A later post-medieval or indeed a natural origin is also possible.</p>	<p>Prehistoric Romano-British Post-medieval</p>	<p>Appendix 21.3, Ref 2002</p>
164	<p><b>Geophysical Anomalies identified during Magnetometry Survey (A1e)</b></p> <p>Series of ‘probable’ archaeological remains identified by the AQUIND Archaeological Magnetometry Survey Across the Order Limits in 2019 (A1e). These comprise a series of 4 potential pits in the southern part of Route Section 2 (Field 2b), likely to represent refuse pits or possibly quarrying activity. It is not possible to determine a date of the features from the Geophysical Survey results alone but a prehistoric date is suggested. A later post-medieval or indeed a natural origin is also possible.</p>	<p>Prehistoric Romano-British Post-medieval</p>	<p>Appendix 21.3, Ref 2003/04</p>



<p><b>165</b></p>	<p><b>Geophysical Anomalies identified during Magnetometry Survey (A1e)</b></p> <p>Series of 'probable' archaeological remains identified by the AQUIND Archaeological Magnetometry Survey Across the Order Limits in 2019 (A1e). These comprise a series of 6 potential pits/cut features in the southern part of Route Section 2 (Field 2C), likely to represent refuse pits or possibly quarrying activity. It is not possible to determine a date of the features from the Geophysical Survey results alone but a prehistoric date is suggested. A later post-medieval or indeed a natural origin is also possible.</p>	<p>Prehistoric Romano-British Post-medieval</p>	<p>Appendix 21.3, Ref 2005</p>
<p><b>166</b></p>	<p><b>Geophysical Anomalies identified during Magnetometry Survey (A1e)</b></p> <p>Series of 'probable' archaeological remains identified by the AQUIND Archaeological Magnetometry Survey Across the Order Limits in 2019 (A1e). These comprise a series of 7 potential pits/cut features in the southern part of Route Section 2 (Field 2C), likely to represent refuse pits or possibly quarrying activity. It is not possible to determine a date of the features from the Geophysical Survey results alone but a prehistoric date is suggested. A later post-medieval or indeed a natural origin is also possible.</p>	<p>Prehistoric Romano-British Post-medieval</p>	<p>Appendix 21.3, Ref 2006</p>