



SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**Land at Freemantle Common
Road
Southampton**

January 2015

Planning • Heritage

Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

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CgMs. 2013. Archaeological desk Based assessment: Freemantle Common Road, Bitterne, Southampton.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

- 1.1 Planning permission (14/01198/FUL) has been granted for the erection of 24 houses, a block of 6 flats, access roads, and landscaping (Fig. 1 & 2). Permission has been granted with the following condition attached:

Condition 21

No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

The developer will then secure the completion of a programme of archaeological work and then implement the programme of archaeological works in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.

- 1.2 The archaeological background of the site has been described in a previous desk based assessment by CgMs (Appendix 1).

2.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

2.1 The principle objective of the archaeological monitoring will be to record any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts and their context. In addition the archaeological monitoring will have the following objectives:

- To determine if possible the dates of the human activity in this area and the subsequent sequence of occupation.
- To help further inform our understanding of past activity in Bitterne.
- To record any significant archaeological deposits which may be exposed during construction work.

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 Before groundworks commence a programme and excavation methodology will be agreed between the groundworks contractors, CgMs Consulting and the archaeological contractor to ensure that all relevant parties are aware of the monitoring requirements. An archaeologist will monitor groundworks which are likely to impact upon archaeological deposits. Where topographical or archaeological features occur, either in plan or section, these will be clearly identified to the civil engineering contractor to allow sufficient time for their investigation and recording.
- 3.2 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the open areas that require examination and/or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section. The percentage of any feature to be excavated will be dependent on the percentage of the feature exposed by the groundworks, its stratigraphic relationship to other archaeological features and health and safety considerations.
- 3.3 There may be a requirement for work by 'pick and shovel' or occasionally by further use of the machine. Such techniques will be used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value. They will not be employed on complex stratigraphy, and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.
- 3.4 Observations of ground disturbance works will continue until it is clear that no further geological/topographical information or archaeological deposits are likely to occur within the site area.
- 3.5 Areas that have been observed by the archaeological contractor and where no topographical features or archaeological deposits have been recorded will be clearly identified to the groundworks contractor so that their work can continue in areas of no archaeological interest.
- 3.6 All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts unless they are undoubtedly of modern or recent origin. In these circumstances sufficient material will be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature. The presence of modern artefacts will, however, be noted on context records.

- 3.7 Where topographical features or archaeological deposits occur they will be planned and recorded. The hand-excavation of archaeological deposits may be undertaken where it is reasonable, practical and safe to do so. The percentage of any feature to be excavated will be dependent on the percentage of the feature exposed by the groundworks, its stratigraphic relationship to other archaeological features and health and safety considerations.
- 3.8 All finds will, as a minimum be counted, weighed and identified. Contingency will be made for specialist advice and conservation needs on-site should unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered.
- 3.9 Provision will be made for the bulk sampling of archaeological deposits for artefactual, economic and environmental data from appropriate deposits recorded during the monitoring work.

4.0 STANDARDS AND PRACTICES

4.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the general principles set out by the National Planning Policy Framework, together with relevant guidelines from English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists – see Sources Consulted for further details.

4.2 Recording

4.2.1 Exposed topographical features/deposits or archaeological deposits will be recorded using the standard Museum of London type *pro forma* recording system, unless otherwise instructed.

4.2.2 Measured sections will be compiled at appropriate intervals which will be related to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, levels will be calculated in relation to Ordnance Datum.

4.2.3 A drawn record of any identified archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales, and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The OD height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

4.2.4 A full photographic record of the recording project will be maintained using digital photography, together with both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 Any artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits of undoubtedly recent or modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposits. The machine-excavated spoil heaps will be examined for artefacts and these will be retained and recorded. Material of undoubtedly modern date from the spoil heaps will be noted but not retained.

4.3.2 Any artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.

4.4 Environmental

- 4.4.1 Bulk environmental soil samples of 40 litres will be taken where possible from any identified sealed archaeological features for plant microfossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. Where appropriate, column samples for molluscan remains will be taken.

5.0 REPORTING

- 5.1 On completion of the monitoring exercise an ordered, indexed and internally consistent archive for both the evaluation and monitoring work will be compiled in accordance with the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), produced by English Heritage.
- 5.2 A draft report will be complete two weeks after the completion of site works, for review and onward transmission to the client, local planning authority and the Southampton City Council. Final versions of this report will then be submitted within two months to the Southampton Historic Environment Record.
- 5.3 An OASIS form will be prepared for the site (online access to the index of archaeological investigations).

6.0 THE ASSESSMENT PHASE

6.1 Once the archive has been compiled an assessment of the material from the monitoring work will be undertaken in accordance with principles of the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), produced by English Heritage. The assessment phase is likely to involve the following elements:

- Presentation of the results from the monitoring exercise.
- Assessment of the potential for further study of the date.
- Recommendations as to the most appropriate methodology for further study and presentation.

6.2 On completion of the assessment phase and prior to any post-excavation analysis, the monitoring exercise archive will be security copied and a copy lodged with the appropriate museum.

7.0 REPORT PUBLICATION

- 7.1 The assessment report will present detailed proposals for final report production, publication strategies and archive production, resources and programme necessary to achieve them. The most appropriate publication for the monitoring report will be determined by CgMs in consultation with Southampton City Council. Publication will, however, be within four years of the monitoring exercise.

8.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING

- 8.1 The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by CgMs Consulting, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to.
- 8.2 The assessment of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by the archaeological contractors core staff or external specialists, using standard *pro forma* Museum of London type recording systems.
- 8.3 Southampton City Council will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site. The Council will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification.

9.0 PROGRAMME

- 9.1 Before site work begins approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation will need to be obtained from the Southampton City Council.
- 9.2 All archaeological work and provision of funding would be subject to an archaeological agreement between the developer and CgMs Consulting.

10.0 STANDARDS

- 10.1 *CgMs Consulting* endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 10.2 All staff would be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice and be members of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 10.3 Provision would be made for monitoring of all stages of the project by the clients, the local planning authority and representatives of Southampton City Council.

11.0 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 11.1 CgMs Consulting will maintain both public liability (£5,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£1,000,000). Full details of insurance cover can be supplied on request.
- 11.2 CgMs Consulting will ensure that all work is carried out to within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999.

SOURCES CONSULTED

General:

Carver *Underneath English Towns* 1987

Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf

National Guidance:

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012

Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/
English Heritage *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning
Practice Guide* 2010

English Heritage *Comparison of PPS5 Policies with Historic Environment-Related Policies in the
NPPF – Part 1* 5 April 2012 unpublished document

English Heritage *Comparison of PPS5 Policies with Historic Environment-Related Policies in the
NPPF – Part 2* 5 April 2012 unpublished document

English Heritage Guidelines:

MAP2 Management of Archaeological Projects (Second Edition) 1991

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment The MoRPHE Project
Managers' Guide 2009

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN 3: Archaeological
Excavation January 2008

Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological
Collections* 1991

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *Conservation Guideline No 2* (n/d)

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *guidelines for the preparation of excavation
archives for long term storage* 1990



 Site Location	 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	Project title: Freemantle Road, Bitterne	
		Not to Scale: Illustrative Only	
		Date printed: 28.05.2013	Drawn by: MB Checked by: CB

Figure 1: Site Location



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 2:
Proposed Development



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**FREEMANTLE COMMON
ROAD
BITTERNE
SOUTHAMPTON
HAMPSHIRE**

June 2013

**Planning Authority:
Southampton City Council**

**Site centred at:
SU4452 1239**

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**Approved by:
Rob Bourn BA MA MIfA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land at Freemantle Common Road, Bitterne, Southampton has been considered for its below ground archaeological potential.
- The site is considered to have a high potential for the post-medieval period.
- Current and previous development and land use at the study site are considered to have had a potentially severe impact.
- Redevelopment proposals include the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of 24 dwellings.
- Therefore the development proposals have the potential to impact on archaeological deposits of local significance. It is anticipated that further archaeological mitigation may be required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by Sophie Mills, prepared by Caroline Butler and edited by Rob Bourn of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties.
- 1.2 The assessment considers land at Freemantle Common Road, Bitterne, Southampton. The site is approximately 0.8ha and is bounded to the north by Freemantle Common Road, to the west by Westwood House Hospice, to the south by allotment gardens and properties fronting The Oaks, and to the east by allotment gardens. The site is centred at grid reference SU4452 1239 (Figs. 1 and 2)
- 1.3 In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record (HER), considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.5 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to the potential identified.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.3 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.4 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.5 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

- 2.6 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.7 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.8 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
 - Protects the settings of such designations
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.9 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.10 The Local Development Framework is provided by the City of Southampton Local Plan Review which contains the following relevant saved policies relating to heritage:

**HE 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNLESS:**

- (I) **PROPER CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE PRESERVATION IN SITU OF NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS; OR**
- (II) **WHERE IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY EXIST THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT UPON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND EVALUATED; OR**
- (III) **ADEQUATE PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE; OR**
- (IV) **ADEQUATE PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST; OR**
- (V) **A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE CLAUSES IS EFFECTED AS APPROPRIATE (WHICHEVER RESPONSE IS MOST APPROPRIATE TO THE PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AND THE PERCEIVED NATURE OF THE THREAT).**

**PERMISSION WILL BE REFUSED WHERE INSUFFICIENT DETAIL IS PROVIDED TO
ENABLE A FULL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSAL TO BE MADE.**

- 2.11 There are no designated heritage assets on or in the vicinity of the study site.
- 2.12 The site lies within Local Area of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) 16 as defined on the Proposals Map. LAAP16 encompasses any areas within the City boundary not designated under the more specific areas 1 to 15.
- 2.13 In line with existing national and local planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 As shown on British Geological Survey the geology underlying the study site comprises solid deposits of Wittering Formation (sand, silt and clay). The east end of the site may have superficial deposits of River Terrace Gravels.

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The study site is on a gentle gradient between c.30-35m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1749
Modern	AD 1750 -	Present

4.2 Introduction

4.2.1 What follows is a consideration of records within a 1km radius, also referred to as the study area, held on the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a map regression exercise charting the history of the site from the eighteenth century until the present day. The location of the records held on the HER is shown on Figure 3.

4.2.2 In general the HER entries within the study area are characterised by modern buildings which have no direct relevance to the study site. Otherwise there are limited numbers of entries for many archaeological periods.

4.2.3 The map sequence demonstrates that the site was first developed in the late 18th century with a farm. Sydney House was destroyed during the Second World War and was later replaced by Ridgeway House School and Prospect House in the mid-late 20th century.

4.3 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

4.3.1 There is limited evidence recorded on the HER in this area for the early prehistoric periods. The HER contains two entries for a Palaeolithic handaxe found c.900m south, though these could be the same item (MSH507 & MSH508). Two flints were also

recorded at 'Bitterne' c.1km north-east (MSH434). (A number of records are located at 'Bitterne' which could refer to Bitterne to the north-east or Bitterne Manor to the north-west).

4.3.2 A late glacial river terrace has been recorded in the River Itchen to the west of the study site along with peat layers dated to the Mesolithic period (MSH289, MSH290 & MSH2970).

4.3.3 Given the limited evidence available, the study site is considered to have a low potential for early prehistoric remains.

4.4 **Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age**

4.4.1 There is no Neolithic activity recorded within the study area.

4.4.2 There are a few records of isolated Bronze Age activity. A possible Bronze Age barrow lay c.800m south-east of the study site (MSH408). A hoard of Bronze Age implements, mainly palstaves, was discovered c.900m south-west (MHS388). A sword was found at 'Bitterne' c.1km north-east, and a rapier was found at Shamrock Quay c.900m west, on the other side of the River Itchen (MSH288). These finds imply some occupation activity in the general vicinity during this time.

4.4.3 The only record dating to the Iron Age is of a single cremation burial at 'Bitterne' c.1km to the north-east or north-west of the study site (MSH351).

4.4.4 While there is the suggestion of some occupation activity during the Bronze Age in the vicinity, the study site itself is considered to have low potential for late prehistoric remains.

4.5 **Roman**

4.5.1 The Roman town of Clausentum lay c.1.4km to the north-west of the study site. This was a small fortified town occupying the promontory formed by the bend in the River Itchen. The town appears to have been occupied from c.70 AD. A road led from Clausentum to Chichester running through the study area from the north-west to the east (MSH550). The route of the road was confirmed during excavations on Freemantle Common c.400m north-east (MSH390).

4.5.2 The HER includes a number of findspots of Roman coins found c.300m north-east, c.700m north-east, c.1km north-east, and c.600m north-west (MSH565, MSH4851,

MSH4845 - MSH4847 & MSH295). Other finds include a pot found c.800m north-west and a few bone and metal finds from 'Bitterne' (MSH392 & MSH4844).

- 4.5.3 The foci of activity in the Roman period would have been at the town of Clausentum to the north-west, and along the Roman road. The study site lies away from these features and can therefore is considered to have a low potential for Roman remains.

4.6 **Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval/Medieval**

- 4.6.1 There is limited evidence for activity in the area during the Saxon and medieval periods. An undated cemetery of likely Roman or Saxon date was found on the west side of the River Itchen c.900m to the west (MSH2977). On the east side of the Itchen a 13th century brooch was found in Spring Road c.600m east (MSH3603) and a house called Riggeweye (Ridgeway) c.400m south-west of the study site was in existence by 1291 (MSH4902).

- 4.6.2 The study site lies between the focal centres of the manors of Bitterne to the north and Woolston to the south, and is likely to have been in agricultural use during these times.

- 4.6.3 Considering the available evidence, the study site is considered to have a low potential for Saxon & medieval remains.

4.7 **Post Medieval and Modern**

- 4.7.1 Taylor's map of 1759 shows the study site as lying within an area of common land criss-crossed by tracks (Fig. 4).

- 4.7.2 By 1791 Sydney Farm is depicted on Milne's map in the location of the study site (Fig. 5). The farm is depicted though not named on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1806 (Fig. 6) and again on Greenwood's map of 1826 (Fig. 7).

- 4.7.3 The area belonged to the Bishopric of Winchester so was not titheable. The 1876-81 OS map gives the first detailed map of the site. The west end of the site was occupied by Sydney House which was surrounded by gardens. The east end of the site was open ground (Fig. 8).

- 4.7.4 There was no change to the site depicted between the OS maps of 1876 and 1933-46 (Fig. 9). During the Second World War two bombs hit the site. An aerial photograph taken immediately post-war shows that Sydney House had been removed, presumably

destroyed by the bombs. The east end of the site had been turned into allotments (Fig. 10). The 1949 Ordnance Survey confirms that Sydney House had been demolished by this date with the east of the site formed of allotment gardens (Fig. 11).

- 4.7.5 By 1965 Sydney House training centre had been constructed with the east end of the site remaining as allotment gardens (Fig. 12).
- 4.7.6 The 1992 Ordnance Survey shows Sydney House training centre had been extended westwards and renamed Ridgeway House School. Prospect House had been built on the eastern side of the site by the early 1980s (Fig. 13).
- 4.7.7 An aerial photograph taken in 2007 shows that another building had been added at the western end of Ridgeway House School, but otherwise the site had remained unchanged (Fig. 14).
- 4.7.8 This map regression exercise demonstrates that the site has been developed since the late 18th century and has undergone at least two major redevelopments. The first following bomb damage and clearance of Sydney House, the second with the construction of Prospect House. A high potential is identified for remains of the post-Medieval buildings of Sydney House.

4.8 **Assessment of Significance**

- 4.8.1 No designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded on or in close proximity to the study site.
- 4.8.2 This assessment considers the study site to have a high potential for remains of the post-medieval Sydney House, but a low potential for archaeological remains of all other periods. However, any remains that may be present are considered to be of no more than local significance.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS & THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Site Conditions

- 5.1.1 The site is currently occupied by the buildings of the former Ridgeway House School and Prospect House Community Centre. There is an area of lawn behind Prospect House, and the rest of the site is occupied by hardstanding and landscaping (Figs. 2 & 14).
- 5.1.2 Construction of the buildings will have had a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits due to the cutting of foundations and service trenches. The creation of areas of hard standing will have had a widespread but moderate impact on underlying deposits. Bomb damage will have had a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits. The clearance of Sydney House is likely to have had a moderate impact on underlying deposits.
- 5.1.3 The construction of Sydney House will have had a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits. However, any evidence of this phase of construction is likely to be of archaeological interest itself.
- 5.1.4 Previous horticultural/agricultural use of the site will have had a widespread but moderate impact on underlying archaeological deposits.

5.2 The Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 The proposed development includes the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of residential units. Twenty four 3 and 4 bedroom houses are proposed along with a building containing flats. There will also be associated landscaping, access and car parking.

5.3 Review of potential development upon Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 As set out in Section 4 above, the available evidence suggests a high potential for remains of the post-medieval property of Sydney House but a relatively low archaeological potential for all other periods. Should as yet unrecorded remains were to be present, they are considered most likely to be of local significance.
- 5.3.2 Previous development on the site is likely to have disturbed any underlying archaeological deposits. However, the proposed development is likely to have an

impact on any underlying archaeological deposits where it impacts areas outside of the existing building footprints.

- 5.3.3 Therefore it is possible that further archaeological mitigation will be required by the local authority's archaeological advisor. A watching brief is considered to be the most suitable mitigation technique secured by a suitably worded archaeological condition attached to the granting of planning permission.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land approximately 0.8 hectares in extent at has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 The study site is considered to have a high potential for post-medieval remains of Sydney House but a low potential for all other archaeological periods.
- 6.3 Current and previous phases of development within the study site are considered to have had a severe negative archaeological impact.
- 6.4 Proposals include the redevelopment of the site with 24 dwellings and associated landscaping and access.
- 6.5 On the basis of the available information it is likely that further archaeological mitigation will be required by the local authority's archaeological advisor. A watching brief is considered to be the most suitable mitigation technique secured by a suitably worded archaeological condition attached to the granting of planning permission.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. General

British Library
Google Earth
National Archives
Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record

2. Internet

British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
National Heritage List <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>
Southampton City Council <http://www.southampton.gov.uk>

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1759 Taylor
1791 Milne
1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing
1826 Greenwood
1876-81 Ordnance Survey
1897 Ordnance Survey
1909-10 Ordnance Survey
1933-46 Ordnance Survey
1945-47 Aerial Photograph
1949 Ordnance Survey

1950 Ordnance Survey
1963-70 Ordnance Survey
1963-87 Ordnance Survey
1965 Ordnance Survey
1975 Ordnance Survey
1984 Ordnance Survey
1992 Ordnance Survey
1993-5 Ordnance Survey
1995 Ordnance Survey
2007 Google Earth



○ Site Location

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Figure 1: Site Location

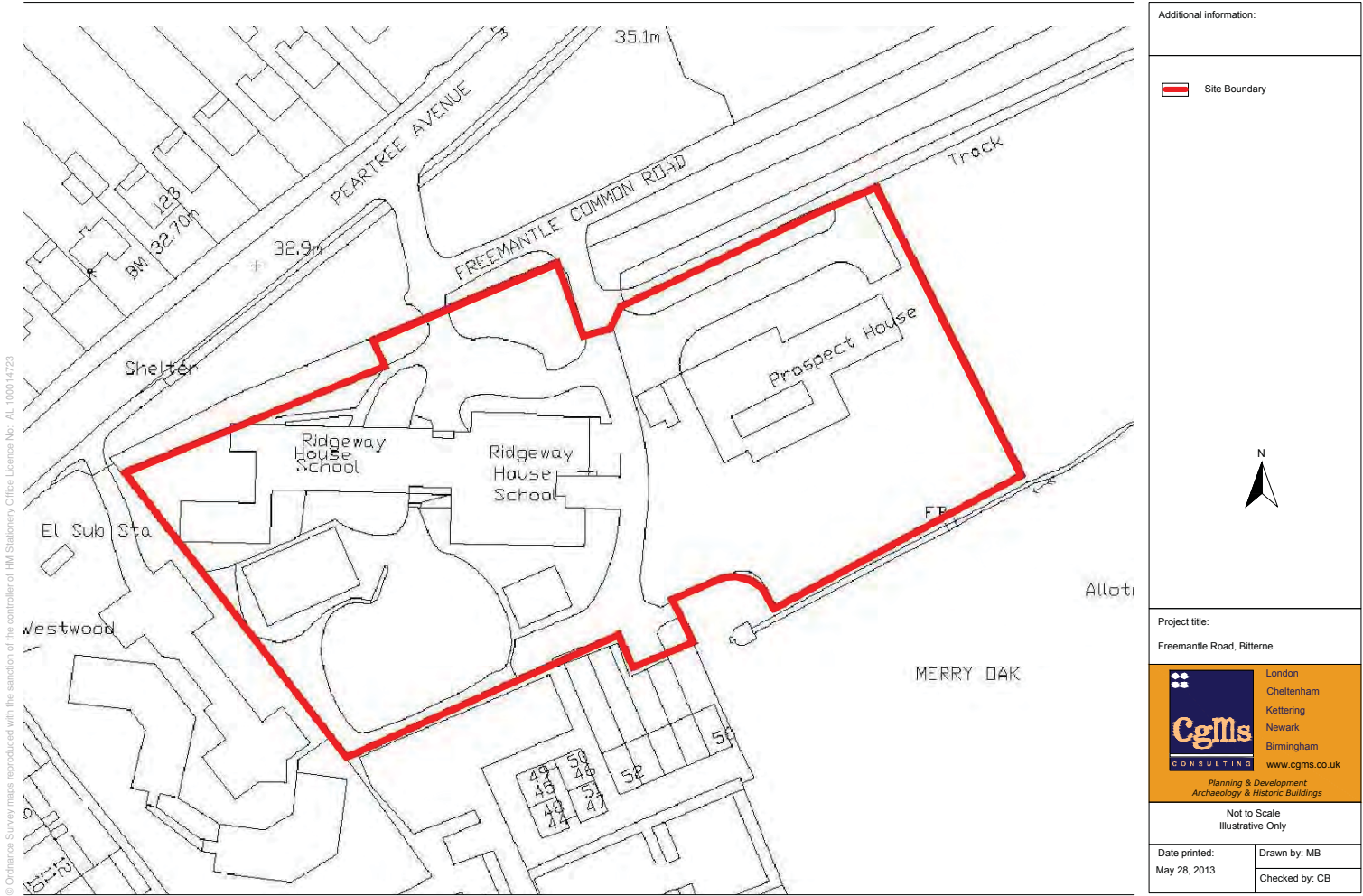


Figure 2: Site details

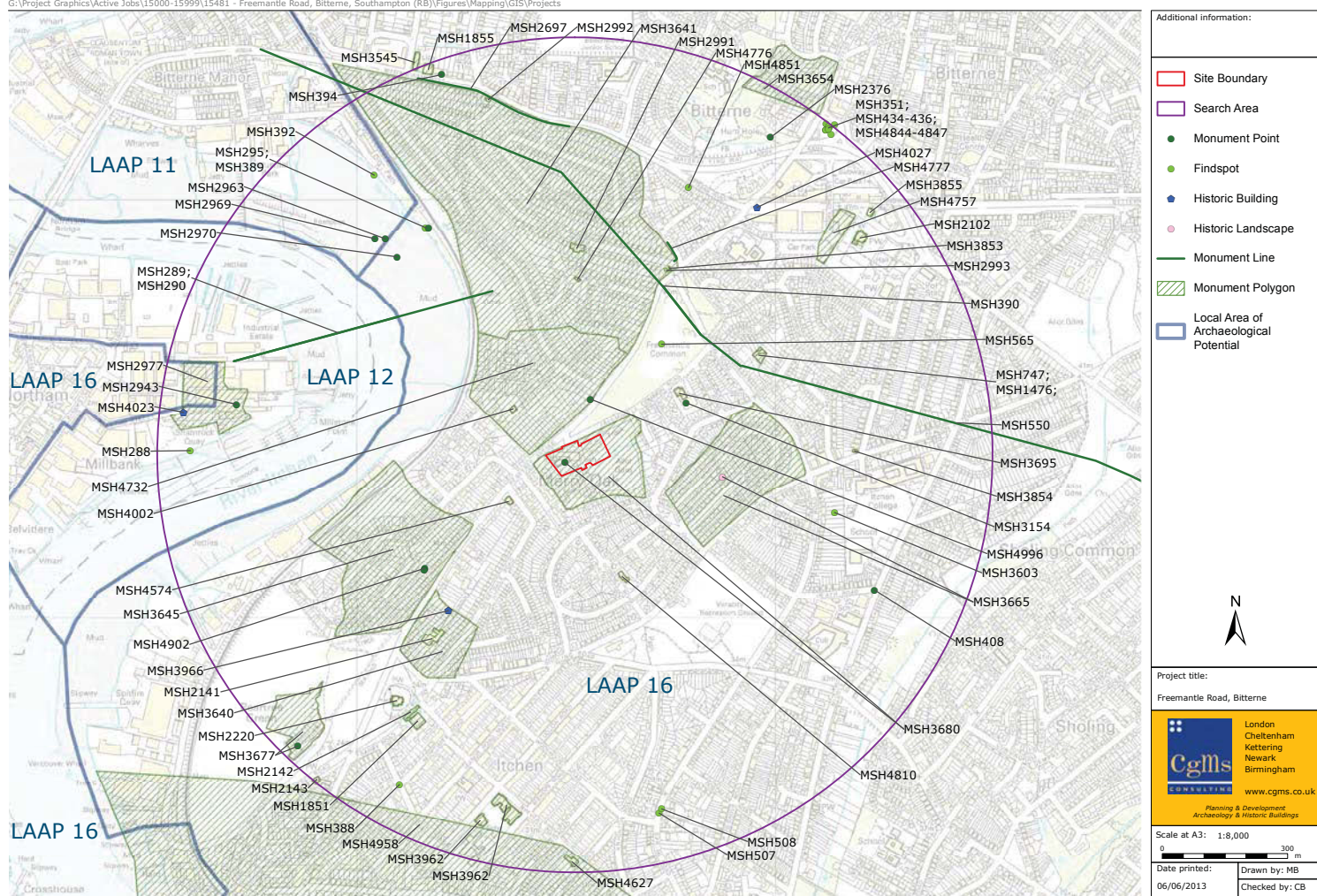


Figure 3: Plot of HER data locations (data from Southampton City Council HER)

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Figure 4: 1759 Taylor

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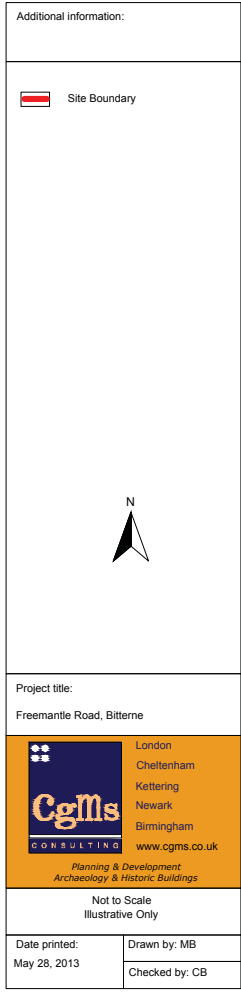
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Figure 5 1791 Milne



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Figure 7: 1826 Greenwood

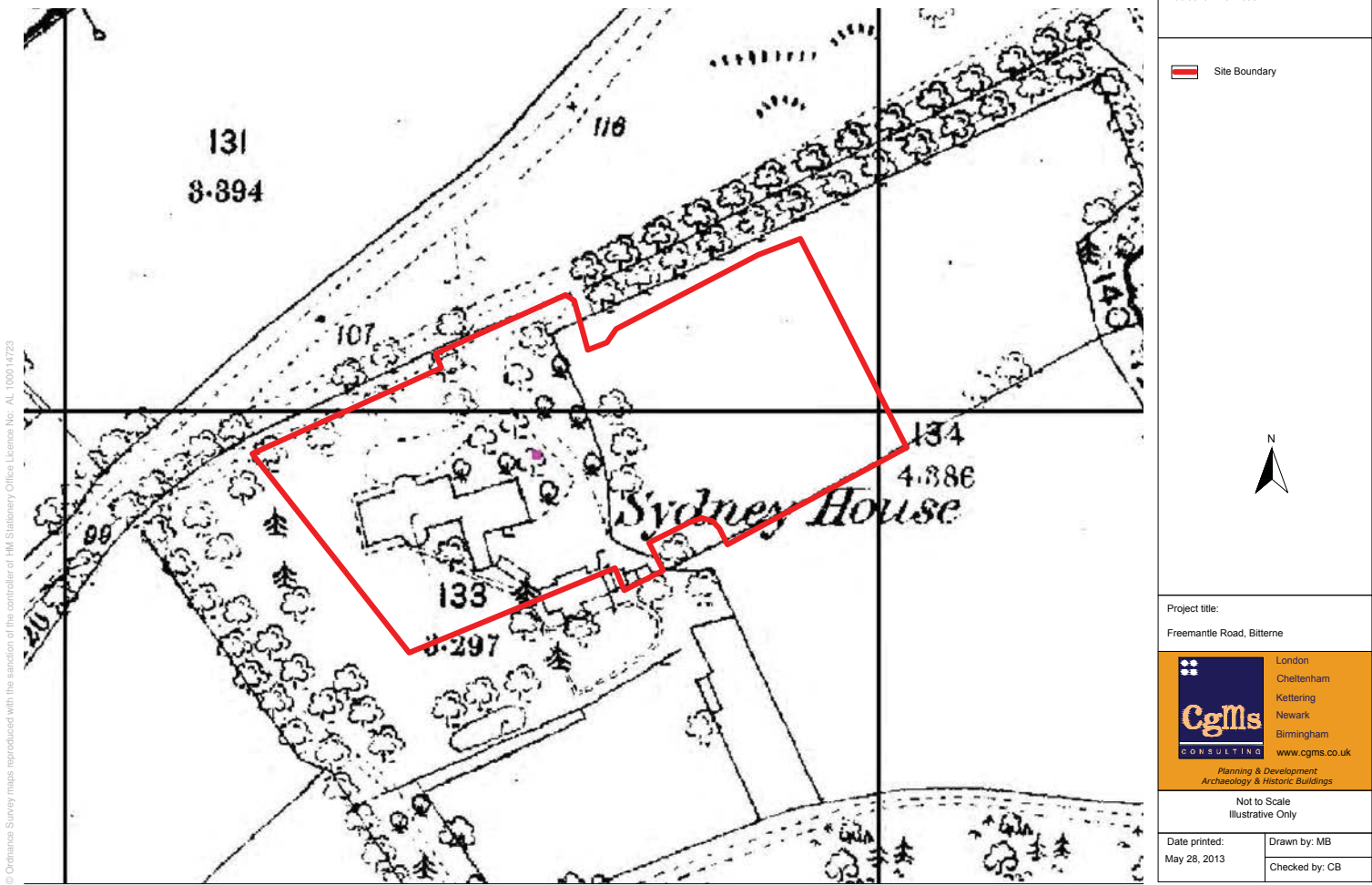
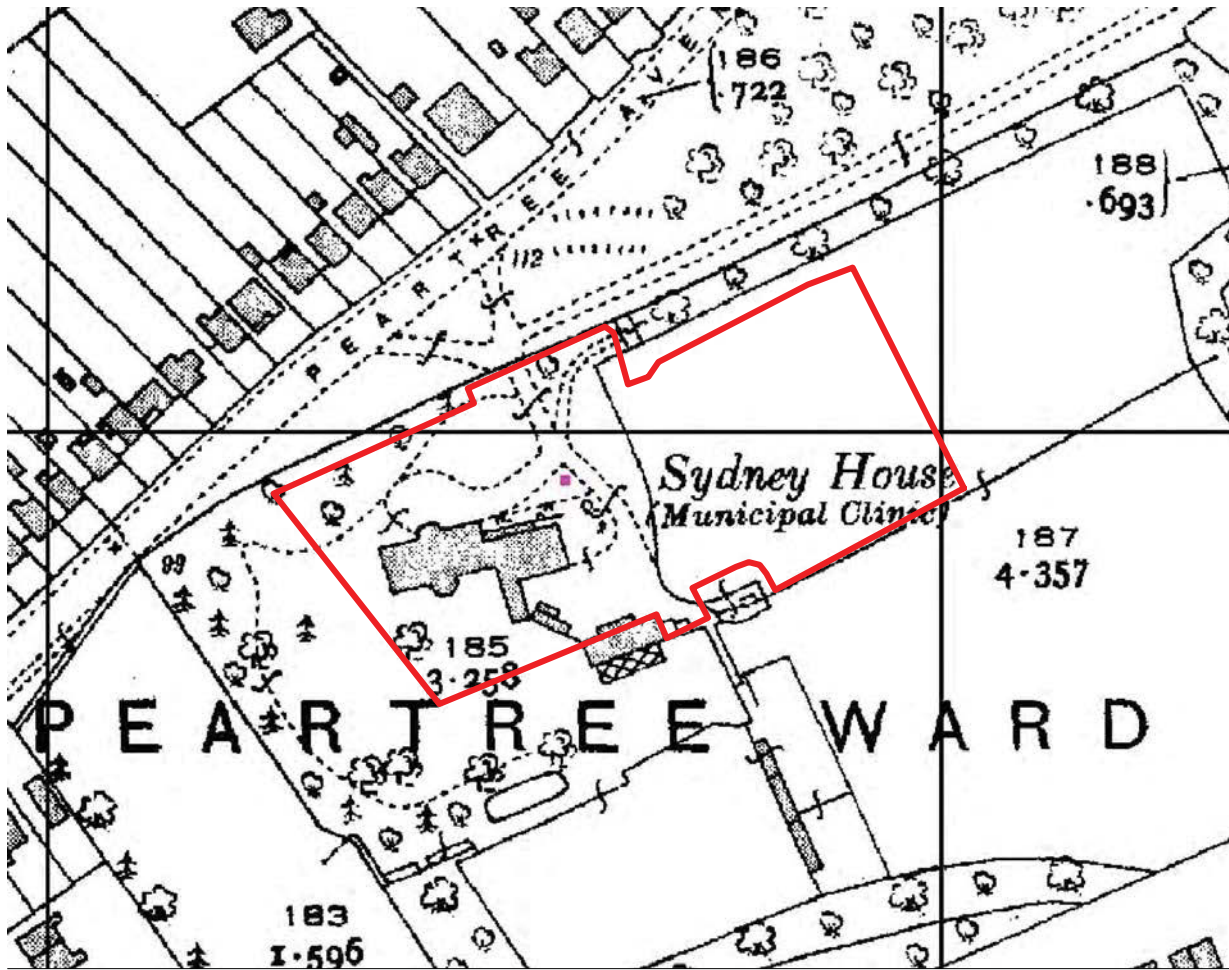


Figure 8: 1876-81 Ordnance Survey



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Figure 9: 1933-46 Ordnance Survey




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Figure 10: 1945-47 Aerial Photograph

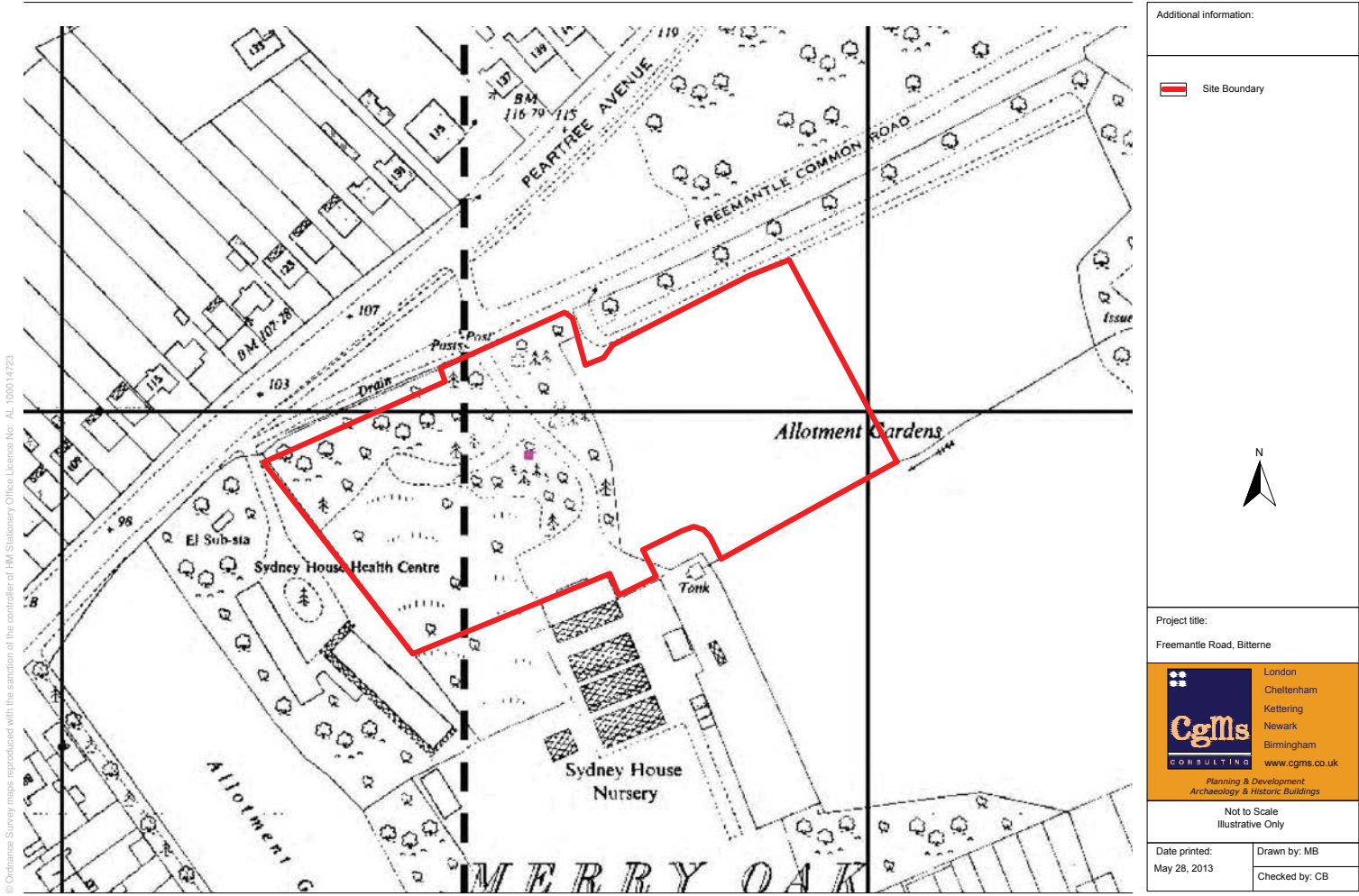


Figure 11: 1949 Ordnance Survey

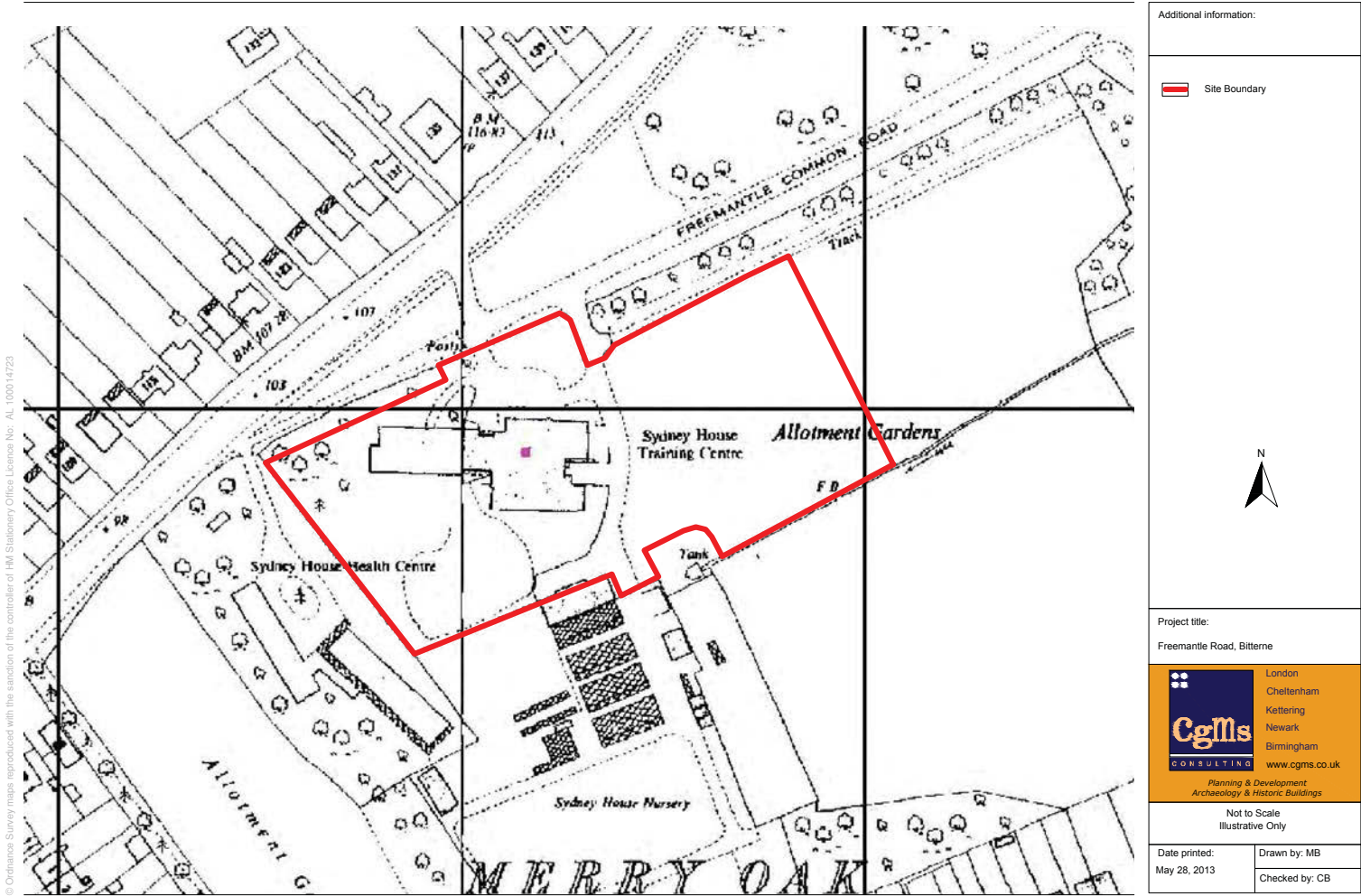
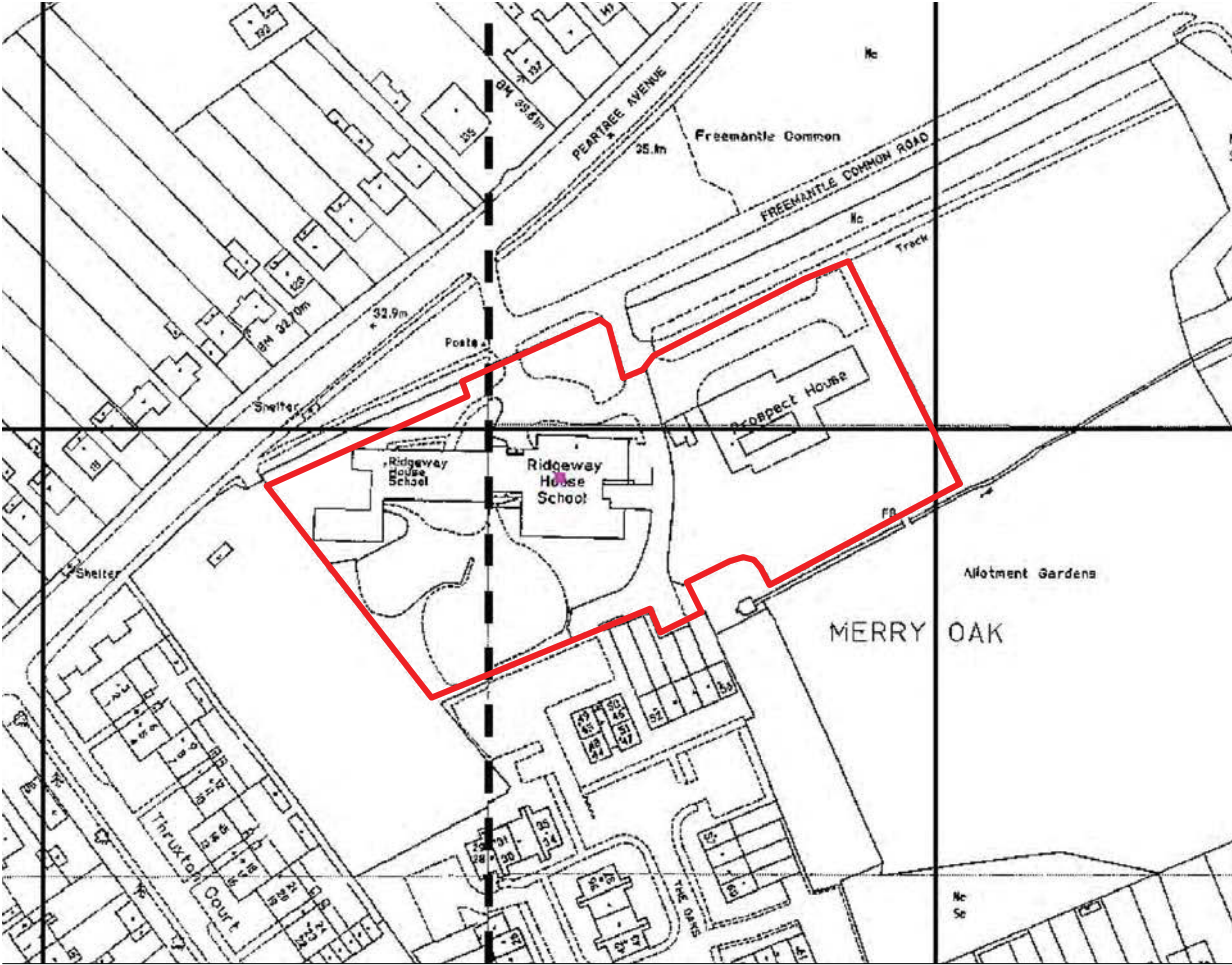


Figure 12: 1965 Ordnance Survey




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Figure 13: 1992 Ordnance Survey



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Figure 14: 2007 Google Earth

