ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land at Redhill Road
Rowlands Castle
Hampshire

January 2010
(Revised Planning Policy and Masterplan August 2011)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land off Redhill Road, Rowlands Castle, Hampshire, has been assessed for its archaeological potential.

- The site is located adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Rowlands Castle. Accordingly this study has recommended consideration at the design stage to avoid impacting the setting of the monument. Early discussions with English Heritage are considered desirable prior to any detailed design.

- The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential for the remains associated with a nearby Roman villa and pottery industry. It is also considered to have a moderate to high potential for Mesolithic evidence associated with temporary settlement and a moderate potential for Late medieval remains associated with the adjacent Rowlands Castle. The site is also considered to have a moderate archaeological potential for post-medieval remains associated with the brickworks.

- Previous quarrying at the site has been shown to have had a widespread and severe archaeological impact. Archaeological remains are therefore anticipated to be restricted to relatively small areas of the site. Any development in these areas of the site could potentially have a severe but localised archaeological impact.

- Initially archaeological monitoring of any geotechnical survey is suggested at the site to determine ground conditions and inform an archaeological deposit model for the site. This will set the parameters for any subsequent archaeological mitigation measures.

- It is concluded that any further archaeological mitigation measures could follow planning consent secured by a relevant archaeological planning condition.
INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Matthew Smith and edited by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Explore Living.

1.2 The subject of this assessment, also referred to as the study site, is land off Redhill Road, Rowlands Castle, Hampshire. The study site is centred on grid reference SU 733 104 (Fig. 1).

1.3 Explore Living are considering the possibility of developing the site for residential purposes. Accordingly and in adherence to national and regional planning policy Explore Living has commissioned CgMs Consulting to establish the archaeological potential of the study site and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.

1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence from the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR), the National Monuments Record, the Hampshire Records Office and Local Studies Library, 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 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published Planning Policy Statement PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment.

2.2 PPS5 sets out Government's national planning polices on the conservation of the historic environment. The policies in the PPS are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant. The policies set out in PPS5 also apply to the consideration of the historic environment in relation to other heritage-related consent regimes for which planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

2.3 Annex 2 of PPS5 defines as a "Heritage Asset", ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions'; heritage assets are also defined as ‘valued components of the historic environment’.

2.4 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:

- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by the proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset;
- has a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
- protects the settings of such designated heritage assets;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets;
- where the loss of whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, provides for the recording of assets and for publication of the resulting evidence.

2.5 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

2.6 Until the implementation of the Local Development Framework's, the local policy is governed by The East Hampshire Local Plan Second Review (adopted March 2006) of which the following relevant policies are saved regarding archaeology and heritage:
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

HE17

DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECTS IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS OR FEATURES, WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT, OR THEIR SETTINGS. IF THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY EXIST WHOSE EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE ARE UNKNOWN THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE DEVELOPERS TO ARRANGE FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD ASSESSMENT TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE THE PLANNING APPLICATION CAN BE DETERMINED, THUS ENABLING AN INFORMED AND REASONABLE PLANNING DECISION TO BE MADE. THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL SEEK MITIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS BY SECURING SUITABLE DESIGNS TO MINIMISE PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION. WHERE THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE OR FEASIBLE THEN THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL NOT ALLOW DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE PLACE UNTIL SATISFACTORY PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

2.7 This assessment has established that a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the study site. Consideration will need to be given to the setting of the SAM when finalising any development proposals.

2.8 In accordance with Policy HE17 of the East Hampshire Local Plan this study will seek to identify the archaeological potential of the site and characterise the nature of any potential remains that may be present.
3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The study site is shown by British Geological Survey (England and Wales Sheet 316 Fareham) to lie on Reading Formation Clay that can be locally sandy, with no drift geology present.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 Rowlands Castle is situated within undulating country side on the eastern edge of the South Downs. The site is situated on a slight north-east facing slope as the land rises up towards Durrants. The north-east of the site stands at around 40m AOD rising to around 50m AOD at the south-west.
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
Including Map Regression Exercise

4.1 Timescales used in this report.

**Prehistoric**
- **Palaeolithic**
  - 450,000 - 12,000 BC
- **Mesolithic**
  - 12,000 - 4,000 BC
- **Neolithic**
  - 4,000 - 2,200 BC
- **Bronze Age**
  - 2,200 - 700 BC
- **Iron Age**
  - 700 - AD 43

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

4.1.1 Archaeological information from a ‘study area’ defined by a 1km radius of the study site as held in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic buildings Record (AHBR) has been collected and reviewed. A figure showing the results of the search along with a full gazetteer of the information is contained within Appendix 1 of this report.

4.1.2 Where relevant evidence from outside the study area has been included in the assessment to help form a more comprehensive picture of this area in past times.

4.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

4.2.1 No evidence of Palaeolithic activity has been recorded within 1km of the study site.

4.2.2 The AHBR places a temporary Mesolithic occupation site within the southern area of the study site. An archaeological watching brief recorded the presence of Mesolithic flints and pits with accompanying stake holes that were interpreted as shelters (22917). Extensive finds of Mesolithic flint work were located approximately 500m north-west of the study site (22850) and a flint working site is recorded adjacent to Horse Pasture Farm approximately 1km to the west (57072).
4.2.3 Due to the paucity of evidence the archaeological potential of the study site for the Palaeolithic period can be defined as low.

4.2.4 Evidence for the Mesolithic period has been previously located within the site and the evidence for the surrounding area could suggest transient occupation activity. Accordingly the potential for the study site to contain finds and features of the Mesolithic period is considered as moderate to high.

4.3 **Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age**

4.3.1 A dense scatter of worked flint material is the only evidence of the later prehistoric periods located within the 1km study site radius. The flints, including cores, scrapers and flakes, were found c.750m to the south of the study site and are believed Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date (23477).

4.3.2 In these periods the study site is likely to have lain within a wooded landscape, but it is clear that some form of activity was taking place some distance to the south. The archaeological potential of the study site for these periods can be considered to be as low with isolated finds most likely to be represented.

4.4 **Roman**

4.4.1 A coin hoard contained within a ceramic vessel is recorded as being discovered near the centre of the study site in the 19th century (50740).

4.4.2 Immediately to the south of the study site a Roman Villa complex comprising at least three buildings is known from excavations in the 19th century (23477). Adjacent to this area a scatter of Roman brick and flanged tile has been recorded (26253).

4.4.3 Possibly associated within the wider villa estate a number of pottery kilns and associated finds are known from the areas to the north, south and east of the study site. On the opposing side of the railway immediately to the east of the site, the remnants of a kiln along with three waster heaps have been discovered (22857, 50741, 50742, 50743). The possible site of a kiln is also known from the area of Mays Coppice Farm, c. 600m south of the study site. Patches of dark soil, calcinated flints and a large pottery scatter have been recorded (23424). Three large pottery scatters including one of flue tile are known dotted between the putative kiln location and the study site (23452, 23454, 26718). Directly north of the study site Roman pot sherds were found in the ditch of Rowlands Castle motte (22946). Within 200m to the north-east of the
study site a further waster heap is known (22938) along with a nearby pottery scatter (22847).

4.4.4 To the north of the site, within the town of Rowlands Castle, two separate pieces of evidence have been uncovered for Roman buildings. Evidence has been recovered from the north of the town (22859) and at Bowes Hill Road toward the south (22682).

4.4.5 The evidence suggests that the site lies within an area of significant Roman settlement and activity with remains located to both the north and south. Evidence for a pottery industry is also widespread within the immediate vicinity of the study site and Roman remains have also previously been located within the site boundary. The archaeological potential of the study site for Roman remains is therefore considered as high.

4.5 **Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval**

4.5.1 No evidence for the Anglo Saxon/Early medieval periods has been found within the 1km radius of the study site though Saxon graves are known from Stansted House.

4.5.2 Overall it is considered that the archaeological potential of the site for these periods can be defined as low.

4.6 **Late Medieval**

4.6.1 The SAM earthwork of Rowlands Castle motte and bailey is located immediately bordering the north of the study site (22820). The 12th century castle was first documented in 1381 as Rolokecastel and is thought to have been in use until the 14th century.

4.6.2 The castle was a seasonal residence or hunting lodge within the extensive Forest of Bere that covered the general area of the site at the time. Consequently no other medieval entries are recorded on the HER within the 1km study area. The HER notes that a former brickworks located within the study site has damaged the monument at some time suggesting that remains once continued in to the study site boundary. The potential for further medieval remains at the study site is therefore considered as moderate.
4.7 Post Medieval

4.7.1 Rowlands Castle is not shown on Morden’s Map of 1595, Speed’s Map of 1651 or Kitchin’s Map of 1751 though nearby Idesworth and Stansted Park are occasionally identified. Rowlands Castle began to grow into a town from 1859 following the building of the Railway Station located on the line of the London to Portsmouth Railway.

4.7.2 In 1866 (Fig. 2) the study site is shown in use as agricultural land in the west with the origins of the brick and tile works evident in the east. The brick industry originated on the site in the early 1860’s and its infant stages are indicated by the small scale clay pits located at the centre of the site. By 1897 (Fig. 3) two thirds of the site has been taken over by the brick and tile works, the northern area mainly comprised clay pits, kilns and associated buildings. A railway system to aid clay extraction had been installed by this time.

4.7.3 By 1932 (Fig. 4) the clay pit had expanded into the southern area of site. The infrastructure of the works has also expanded with a number of large buildings located within the pit on the eastern side. The only areas that appear untouched by clay extraction at this time is the access road at the north, an island located toward the centre of the site and the land lining the southern boundary. By 1962 (Fig. 5) the clay pit had extended southwards past the current site boundary. The buildings formerly located at the north of the site have been removed and it seems the focus of the processing has shifted to the single large building to the east. The island of potentially undisturbed ground is still shown at the centre of the site and an area on the south-east boundary also appears undisturbed.

4.7.4 The Ordnance Survey of 1970 (Fig. 6) shows the brickworks in decline. Although extensions have been made to the main buildings large areas of the former pit are disused and are now shown overgrown by trees and shrubs. Large ponds dot the western area and large sways of former pit are still shown through the centre of the site. The brickworks were closed at the site in 1967 and the buildings largely demolished in 1971.

4.7.5 By 1982 (Fig. 7) the site had been reopened as a builder's merchant. The site access, egress and main working area are shown focussed along the northern boundary and at the north-east. At this time the builders merchant comprises a large shed type building surrounded by a large area of hard standing. The remaining areas of site are not developed and form a wooded area over the south of the site. Little change on the site occurs until the present day (Fig. 8, 1992 and Fig. 9).
4.7.6 The site in the post-medieval period has been shown to have been agricultural land before a clay pit and brickworks encroached across the land from the 1860's onward. Below ground remains of the early brickworks could survive and would be of local interest. Accordingly a moderate archaeological potential is considered for industrial remains of the post-medieval period.
5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The site currently comprises a builder's yard located in the north-eastern corner of the site with the remaining area woodland or overgrown (Figs. 9 and 10, Plate 1). The access to the yard is in the north-west and divides halfway following the previous route of the quarry traffic and a new branch southwards directly into the builder's yard area (Plates 2 & 3). The yard comprises a large shed building with 2 ancillary buildings (Plates 4 & 5). These buildings are surrounded by a large area of hard standing some of which is used for storage (Plates 6 & 7).

5.1.2 The remainder of the site to the south remains heavily wooded from the accumulation of growth since its former use as a clay pit. The coverage of trees makes it hard to see the mounds of earth, quarry pits and ponds that are still present (Plates 8 & 9).

5.1.3 Ground levels on the northern access road are higher than the yard area and are considered to be near the original ground level as they continue adjacent to the site (Plate 10).

5.1.4 The parcel of land located between the two access roads is also one of the higher parts of site. The parcel is the location of the original buildings of the quarry and may have survived intensive extraction. A structure still survives in this area (Plate 11).

5.1.5 The area around the buildings and the yard area is considerably lower than the adjoining areas of site. For construction purposes this area appears to have undergone levelling even after its use as a clay pit and severe truncation is anticipated (Plate 12).

5.2 Development Proposals

5.2.1 Development proposals are for the development of 43 family homes built on the site of the existing builders merchants (Fig. 11). Proposals also include the creation of an amenity area and some minor road re-alignment. Such redevelopment would involve the demolition of the existing structures on the site, the removal of the current hard standing, and the cutting of new foundations and services.

5.2.2 It is considered that the former use of the site as a clay quarry has comprehensively truncated large areas of the site likely removing its archaeological potential. However,
the map regression exercise and site visit have shown that small pockets of archaeological preservation may occur in places, mainly in the north of the site.
6.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 In accordance with national and local government policy a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.

6.2 This study has identified that the study site is located adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Rowlands Castle earthwork a medieval motte and bailey fortification. Accordingly, any redevelopment proposals will need careful design, in order not to have an adverse effect on the setting of the SAM. Early discussions with English Heritage are desirable prior to any detailed design.

6.3 Prior to clay extraction at the study site, archaeological evidence indicates the site had a high potential to contain remains associated with a nearby Roman villa and local pottery industry. Evidence also indicates the study site has a moderate to high potential to contain remains of temporary Mesolithic settlement and a moderate potential for Late Medieval remains associated with the adjacent castle. A moderate archaeological potential is also considered for post-medieval industrial remains associated with the early brickworks. The potential for remains of all other periods of human activity at the site is considered as low.

6.4 The map regression exercise has shown how the majority of the site has been extensively quarried for the extraction of clay. Archaeological remains are therefore anticipated to be restricted to relatively small areas of the site. Any development in these areas of the site could potentially have a severe but localised archaeological impact, as any remains present would be unlikely to survive the development process.

6.5 It is the suggestion of this study that any soil or geotechnical survey undertaken at the site be archaeologically monitored. This will enable ground conditions at the site to be determined and an archaeological deposit model to be formed. This information will set the parameters for any subsequent archaeological mitigation measures.

6.6 Archaeological deposits at the site are not expected to be in a condition that would warrant preservation in-situ. Therefore it is concluded that any further archaeological mitigation measures could follow planning consent secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.
SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

   Archaeology Data Service [ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk)
   British Library
   Hampshire Record Office and Local Studies Library
   Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record

2. **Bibliographic**

   British Geological Survey 316 Fareham Solid and Drift Geology

3. **Cartographic**

   1595 Morden's Map of Hampshire
   1651 Speeds Map of Hampshire
   1751 Kitchins Map of Hampshire
   1866 Ordnance Survey Map
   1897 Ordnance Survey Map
   1932 Ordnance Survey Map
   1962 Ordnance Survey Map
   1970 Ordnance Survey Map
   1982 Ordnance Survey Map
   1992 Ordnance Survey Map
Figure 1: Site location

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Project title:

Date printed:

Checked by:

 LLP

Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Planning & Development

London

Cheltenham

Kettering

Newark

Birmingham

www.cgms.co.uk

Not to scale

Illustrative only

Site location
Figure 2: 1866 Ordnance Survey
Figure 3: 1897 Ordnance Survey
Figure 4: 1932 Ordnance Survey
Figure 5: 1962 Ordnance Survey
Figure 7: 1982 Ordnance Survey
Figure 9: Site Plan
Figure 11: Masterplan
Plate 1: Aerial View of site from the east

Plate 2: The higher ridge of the northern access route
Plate 3: View down the southern access to the builders yard area

Plate 4: Main building from the west
Plate 5: Main and ancillary building from the south east

Plate 6: Storage with view south into the wooden area of site
Plate 7: Storage area at the south-east of site

Plate 8: Area to the south of main access
Plate 9: View toward the south of the site

Plate 10: High ground at the north of the site (roof top of main building in background)
Plate 11: Small structure on the higher ground north of the yard area

Plate 12: Yard area leading up to higher ground
APPENDIX 1:

Gazetteer of the West Sussex HER data
**Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record Data:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site UID: SU71SW 20</th>
<th>Rowlands Castle</th>
<th>MONUMENT SU 73350 10540</th>
<th>Additional Info Held? Y</th>
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<tr>
<td>EVENT MODERN EVENT</td>
<td>Air Photo Survey</td>
<td>Modern - 1963</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthwork feature (but obscured by trees) observed on an AP dated 1963</td>
<td>Bibliographic Reference</td>
<td>Modern - 1983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT MODERN EVENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT MOTTE AND BAILEY</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Medieval - 1066 to 1199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The raised mound of Rowlands Castle is 31ft (9.45m) above its ditch and is 40ft (1.22m) in diameter at the top. It is perfect except on the east side where it was cut away by the railway. The bank and ditch of a rectangular bailey extends westward. (2) A good example of a motte and bailey although damaged by the railway and old quarrying (1968). (3) First documented in AD 1381 as ROLOKECASTEL (nothing said).</td>
<td>STATUS SMR AP ref</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Scheduled Ancient Monument</td>
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<td>EVENT FINDSPOT</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Roman - 43 to 409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) A roman rotary quern was found in 1962 at Rose Mount Field, Wellsworth Lane, an area now under housing (1968).</td>
<td>Stray Finds - Non verified</td>
<td>Modern - 1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENT MODERN EVENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

© CgMs Consulting 18 MS/11517
(1) Roman pottery sherds are recorded on a 6 inch location map at this point. The finds were made by B. Cunliffe (1968).

(1) Roman pottery is recorded as having been found at this location on B. Cunliffe's 6 inch map of the area. (1968). (No more information available REB 1991).

(1) Sherds of Romano-British coarseware pottery were found in 1964 in the slope leading to a bridge near the entrance to Stanstead Park. The sherds are probably not in situ as the soil was probably brought in to land raise at the time of the bridge construction (1969).

(1) Extensive finds of mesolithic flint were made at this location. The finds are now in Portsmouth City Museum. (2) The finds included a pick which might be bronze age in date rather than
mesolithic.

<table>
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<th>EVENT MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Stray Finds - Non verified</th>
<th>Modern - 1969</th>
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**Site UID:** 22857  
Rowlands Castle  
MONUMENT  
SU71SW 38 A  
Info Held? Y

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<th>EVENT MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Excavation</th>
<th>Modern - 1964</th>
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</thead>
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Two late 1st century pottery waster heaps excavated by Mrs Rule in 1964 and the site of a third was found.

**Site UID:** 22859  
Rowlands Castle  
MONUMENT  
SU71SW 39 A  
Info Held? Y

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<th>Excavated</th>
<th>Roman - 101 to 300</th>
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Possibly the site of a Roman kiln, although no kiln structures were found on excavation. See also backup file for SU70NW 71 (23477).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EVENT WASTER TIP</th>
<th>Unassigned</th>
<th>Roman - 101 to 300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

At least 3 Roman waster dumps have been found in this area. Three were examined in 1964 and the edge of a possible fourth was sectioned by a builder's trench in 1972 (50743). No kiln structures were identified during excavation, it is possible that they have been destroyed by more recent clay extraction.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EVENT BUILDING</th>
<th>Unassigned</th>
<th>Roman - 43 to 409</th>
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</thead>
</table>

(1) Footings of a wall are reported to have been unearthed by ploughing at this location. Finds of roman pottery (B) and coins (C) were also made. (1968).

A survey of Romano-British Villas in Hampshire.

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<tr>
<th>EVENT MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Recorded Observation</th>
<th>Modern - 1961</th>
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</thead>
</table>

© CgMs Consulting 20 MS/11517
A Roman building is reported as having been found lying beneath the lawns of 42 and 44 Bowes Hill Road (1968).

A survey of Romano-British Villas in Hampshire. Recorded Observation

(1) A Mesolithic occupation site was found at this location. It consisted of three pits each approx. 3m in diameter, and containing Mesolithic material. 10000 to -4001 Early Mesolithic to Late Mesolithic

A watching brief was maintained at this site during development work in 1970. Two trenches were dug and the individual present (Mr Harris) recorded the presence of Mesolithic flints and features, some of which seem to represent the remains of temporary shelters. (Portsmouth Museum Accession No. 1970/383).

The nature of the Mesolithic pits and the fact that they had evidence for stake holes, seems to suggest that they represent the remains of temporary shelters. Parallels of these 'shelters' can be seen at Wakefords Copse in Havant (Monuid 23407), Farnham in Surrey and Wawcott in Berkshire.

Lynchets are recorded in these fields and gardens along with some sherds of roman pottery (B) (1969).
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Redhill Road, Rowlands Castle, Hampshire

EVENT MODERN EVENT Unknown
Modern - 1963

EVENT WASTER TIP Unassigned
Roman - 43 to 409
(1) A waster dump and black soil show the probable site of a Roman kiln. The dump is probably linked to the other similar waster dumps (SU71SW38) in the area.

Site UID: 22938
SU71SW 84 A
Info Held? Y

EVENT MODERN EVENT Unknown
Modern - 1979

EVENT WASTER TIP Unassigned
Roman - 43 to 409
(1) A spread of ash and roman pottery was observed in the section of a gas trench. The waster dump was approx 7m by 4m and up to 2ft (0.61m) deep. No evidence of any kiln fabric was observed.

Site UID: 22945
SU71SW 89
Info Held? N

EVENT FINDSPOT Unassigned
Lower Palaeolithic to Late Iron Age -
500000 to 42
(1) A broken polished axe and some "rough chopper tools" were found near Wellworth in 1959. No more information is available (1969).

EVENT MODERN EVENT Stray Finds - Non verified
Modern - 1969

Site UID: 22946
SU71SW 90
Info Held? N

EVENT FINDSPOT Unassigned
Roman - 43 to 409
(1) Romano-British potsherds were found in the ditch of Rowlands Castle motte. They were given to Portsmouth City Museum (1969).
(1) An area of iron slag, clinker and pieces of iron (B) were found on Gipsies' Plain in the early 1960s. No trace of these surface finds were visible when the site was visited following ploughing in the late 1960s. (1961, 1969).

(1) Patches of dense black soil are visible in 2 fields east of the railway line. The areas of dark soil are associated with a scatter of roman pottery (B) and a large number of calcined flints. Possibly the site of a kiln.

(1) Field walking showed a concentration of roman sherds in this field. Possibly associated with the suggest kiln site just to the east (SU70NW42).
## EVENT FINDSPOT Unassigned

### Roman - 43 to 409

(1) A concentration of roman pottery sherds were located in this field during field walking. The sherds are possibly associated with the suggested kiln site (SU70NW42).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Field Walking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern - 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site UID:</th>
<th>23454</th>
<th>Rowlands Castle</th>
<th>FINDSPOT</th>
<th>SU 73400 09700</th>
<th>Additional N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Field Walking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern - 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EVENT FINDSPOT Unassigned

### Roman - 43 to 409

(1) A concentration of roman flue tile fragments was found at this location during fieldwalking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Field Walking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern - 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site UID:</th>
<th>23456</th>
<th>Rowlands Castle</th>
<th>FINDSPOT</th>
<th>SU 73600 09600</th>
<th>Additional Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Stray Finds - Non verified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern - 1968</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EVENT FINDSPOT Unassigned

### Lower Palaeolithic to Late Iron Age - - 500000 to 42

(1) A dense scatter of worked flint material including scrapers, cores and flakes were found at the base of the east slope of Sharpes Valley, approx. 50yds from the river. The flints are thought to be neolithic or early bronze age and have been retained by the finder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Stray Finds - Non verified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern - 1968</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site UID:</th>
<th>23477</th>
<th>Site of Roman Villa E of Red Hill Farm</th>
<th>MONUMENT</th>
<th>SU 73476 10082</th>
<th>Additional Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern - 1993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A survey of Romano-British Villas in Hampshire.

The site of a villa was found some years before 1817 on the edge of Mayze Coppice, near Rowlands Castle.

Three possibly separate buildings were located during excavations in the early 19th century on a probable villa site. The buildings were only sampled but the first was shown to have a room 18ft (5.5m) by 14ft (4.3m) with a red mosaic floor and decorated wall plaster and a smaller adjoining room. The second building appeared to be 20ft square (6.1m square) and the third of a larger size although no dimensions are recorded. Finds of various building materials and pottery were made.

**Site UID:** 24378  WWII pillboxes, entrance of stables on Whichers Gate Road  Rowlands Castle  MONUMENT

**Site UID:** 26253  Rowlands Castle  FINDSPOT

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Site UID: 26718  Rowlands Castle  MONUMENT SU 73550 09890 Additional Y
Info Held?

EVENT MODERN EVENT Recorded Observation Modern - 1969

EVENT POTTERY KILN Unassigned Roman - 43 to 409

1) Some scattered Roman pottery (B) found at this location is suggested as the site of a Roman kiln site.

Site UID: 37008 Rowlands Castle Brickworks  Rowlands Castle  MONUMENT SU 73360 10410 Additional Y
Info Held?

EVENT BRICK DRYING SHED Recorded Post Medieval - 1878 to 1892

EVENT BRICK KILN Recorded Post Medieval - 1878 to 1892

(2) The 1878-1892 OS map shows several long buildings which could be drying sheds.

EVENT BRICKWORKS Abandoned Modern - 1968

(2) Two rectangular kilns are shown on the 1878 to 1892 OS maps.

EVENT BRICKWORKS Founded Post Medieval - 1884

(1) Rowlands Castle Brick and Tile company - works first shown on OS County Series map (1874). (backup file contains notes on documentary evidence, copy of map extract and photographs of moulded brick detail on extant building - possibly the manager's house? - BWH 22-APR-1997). (2) The letter headed paper from Rowlands Castle brickworks confirms that the company was established in 1884.

EVENT CLAY MILL Recorded Post Medieval - 1878 to 1892

(2) There is a circular clay mill, which would have been a horse operated pug mill, marked on the 1878 to 1892 OS maps.

EVENT CLAY PIT Recorded Post Medieval to Modern - 1878 to 1961

(2) Clay pits are recorded on all the OS maps.

EVENT ENGINE HOUSE Recorded Modern - 1909

(2) By 1909 there are more buildings including an engine house.

EVENT HOFFMAN KILN Recorded
(2) By 1897 the brickworks had seen considerable change. The rectangular shaped kiln could be a Staffordshire continuous kiln similar to the existing one at Bursledon brickworks (known as a hoffman kiln).

EVENT MODERN EVENT Cartographic Depiction
(1) First edition OS map.
EVENT MODERN EVENT Research
(2) Report by J. Dicks on Rowlands Castle brickworks.
EVENT PUG MILL Recorded
(2) The circular clay mill would have been a horse operated pug mill.
EVENT RAILWAY SIDING Recorded
(2) By 1897 the brickworks has its own railway siding, off the mainline railway.
EVENT TRAMWAY Recorded
(2) By 1897 a narrow gauge rail track is marked running from the clay pits to various buildings and kilns.
EVENT UPDRAUGHT KILN Recorded
(2) By 1909 there are beehive (updraught) kilns which produce high quality bricks and terracotta.

Site UID: 39302 Durrants Rowlands Castle
SU70NW 140
Info Held? N
EVENT MODERN EVENT Placename Evidence
(1) Part of the RCHME Medieval settlement project.
EVENT SETTLEMENT First mentioned
(1) First documented in AD 1292 as DURANT (Associated with Ralph Durant family).

Site UID: 41244 Great Wellsworth Rowlands Castle
SU71SW 112
Info Held? N
EVENT FARMSTEAD First mentioned
(1) First documented in AD 1222 as WALESWRTHE (Farm of the Welshmen).
EVENT MODERN EVENT Placename Evidence
(1) Part of the RCHME Medieval settlement project.

Site UID: 50740

 INFO HELD ? N

EVENT FINDSPOT Recorded

Site UID: 50741

 INFO HELD ? Y

EVENT MODERN EVENT Recorded Observation

Modern - 1996

Modern - 1996

A pot containing an unspecified number of Roman coins was dug up in about 1850 at this location, principally of copper. See backup file for SU70NW 71 (23477) for copy of OS card.

Site UID: 50742

 INFO HELD ? Y

EVENT MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1964

Two late 1st century pottery waster heaps excavated by Mrs Rule in 1964 and the site of a third was found.

Roman - 43 to 409

The discovery of a Roman pot was recorded in a publication of 1817 (possibly this date should be 1857).

PRE MEDIEVAL - 1857

The discovery of a Roman pot was recorded in a publication of 1817 (possibly this date should be 1857).

Modern - 1964

Modern - 1964

Possible site of a Roman kiln, although no kiln furniture found during excavation. See backup files for SU70NW 71 (23477) and SU71SW 38 (22857).

Roman - 101 to 300

At least 3 Roman waster dumps have been found in this area. Three were examined in 1964 and the edge of a possible fourth was sectioned by a builder's trench in 1972 (50743). No kiln structures were identified during excavation, it is possible that they have been destroyed by more recent clay extraction.
At least 3 Roman waster dumps have been found in this area. Three were examined in 1964 and the edge of a possible fourth was sectioned by a builder's trench in 1972. No kiln structures were identified during excavation, it is possible that they have been destroyed by more recent clay extraction.

### Site UID: 50743
Rowlands Castle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>MODERN EVENT</th>
<th>Recorded Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possible site of Roman pottery kiln recovered from builder's trench during construction of a new housing estate (Glen Ridge).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Site UID: 54718
Site of brick and tile works, Hazeldean Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>POTTERY KILN</th>
<th>Excavated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possible site of a Roman pottery kiln discovered at this location. Pottery recovered along with 2 feet of blackened soil and kiln debris. See backup file for SU71SW 38 A (22857).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Site UID: 54722
Site of Post Medieval brick kiln, Manor Lodge Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>BRICK KILN</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'Red Hill brick kiln' is marked on the 1810-1824 OS maps. By the 1870s it had been replaced by St John's church (monuid 54716 which had been built in 1838).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Report by J.Dicks on Rowlands Castle brickworks - report in back up file for monuid 37008.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site UID</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>MONUMENT</th>
<th>Additional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54724</td>
<td>Site of brick works, Havant Thicket</td>
<td>SU 72119 10533</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EVENT BRICK KILN Recorded**

- Post Medieval to Modern - 1891 to 1909

- (1) A brick kiln associated with brickworks marked on second edition OS map.

**EVENT BRICKWORKS Recorded**

- Post Medieval to Modern - 1891 to 1909

- (1) A brickworks marked on the second edition OS map. (2) By 1909 they are marked as 'old'.

**EVENT CLAY PIT Recorded**

- Post Medieval to Modern - 1891 to 1909

- (1) Clay pits associated with brickworks marked on second edition OS map.

**EVENT MODERN EVENT Cartographic Depiction**

- Post Medieval to Modern - 1891 to 1912

- (1) Second edition OS map.

**Site UID: 57072 Mesolithic flint working sites - Horsepasture Farm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>LITHIC WORKING SITE Placename Evidence</th>
<th>MONUMENT</th>
<th>Additional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57072</td>
<td>Mesolithic flint working sites - Horsepasture Farm</td>
<td>SU 74300 10300</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EVENT MODERN EVENT Research**

- Modern - 2002

- (2) Report by J.Dicks on Rowlands Castle brickworks - report in back up file for monuid 37008.

**Site UID: 57101 Gunters Stone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>BOUNDARY STONE Built</th>
<th>MONUMENT</th>
<th>Additional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57101</td>
<td>Gunters Stone</td>
<td>SU 74315 09498</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Triangular boundary stone on the Hampshire/ Sussex boundary. The stone is named on the 1st edition OS map. The suggested origin of the name 'Gunter's Stone' is that it derives from the family of Roger Gun(e)tyr, 1327 and 1332. There was a family of Gunters connected with Gunters Copse in nearby Westbourne Parish from 1331 onwards. The stone may be contemporary with a putative later medieval or early post medieval landholding named after the Gunters family (information supplied by John Mills, West Sussex County Archaeologist).

EVENT MODERN EVENT Cartographic Deposition

Shown on 1st edition OS map