Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

COTTAGE FARM LOVEDEAN

Bargate Homes

S Barton MSc

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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Client: Bargate Homes

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Abstract

A site at Cottage Farm, Lovedean is proposed for development. This report contains the results of cartographic, archaeological and documentary research into the site undertaken by L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Bargate Homes.

There is a lack of recorded archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the site, and this may be partly due to the low number of archaeological investigations carried out in the surrounding area. However this has been taken to indicate that the site has a low potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval archaeological remains.

Given the overall low archaeological potential of the site, the development of the site is unlikely to have an adverse impact on the historic environment. It is therefore unlikely that any further archaeological work would be required by the Local Authority.

1. Introduction

1.1. This archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been researched and prepared by S. Barton of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Bargate Homes.

1.2. The report considers land at Cottage Farm, Lovedean and is centred on National Grid Reference 468569, 112595 (**FIGURE 1**).

1.3. The site consists of an irregularly shaped parcel of farmland, approximately 2.6 hectares in extent, situated on the western edge of the urban area of Horndean. To the north, east and south the site is bounded by residential properties. To the west the site is bounded by open meadow. The Borough of Havant boundary passes intermittently through the site towards the east (**FIGURE 2**).

1.4. The following terms are used in this report:

- "the study area" - a 1km radius around the site's centre point (**FIGURE 1**)
- "the site" - the area defined by the site boundary (**FIGURE 2**)

1.5. The site does not lie entirely within East Hampshire District, with approximately 5% of the site located within the Borough of Havant. This report has been compiled in advance of a planning application to East Hampshire District Council in accordance with the East Hampshire District Local Plan.

1.6. This report focuses specifically on identifying the potential and significance of the buried archaeological resource. It covers archaeological evidence within a 1km radius surrounding the site's centre point which will allow the potential resource to be assessed within its wider landscape context.

1.7. The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as published and unpublished literature and is produced in line with the Standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2017).

2. Planning Background

2.1. NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1.1. In February 2019 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (HCLG 2019). Chapter 16 of the NPPF sets out planning policies on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

2.1.2. In addition, the following legislation is considered by this assessment:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HMSO 1979)
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (HMSO 1990)

2.2. LOCAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.2.1. The East Hampshire District Council (EHDC) is the Local Planning Authority.

2.2.2. The Joint Core Strategy for a new Local Development Framework was adopted by EHDC and the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) in June 2014 (EHDC & SDNPA 2014) and sets out policies in relation to planning and the historic environment.

2.2.3. The relevant policy is as follows:

> **CP30 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**
>
> Development proposals must conserve and, where possible, enhance the District's historic environment. All new development will be required to:
>
> a) conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the South Downs National Park if in the National Park and take account of this cultural heritage where the National Park's setting is affected;
>
> b) reflect national policies in respect of design, landscape, townscape and historic heritage;
>
> c) conserve, enhance, maintain and manage the district's heritage assets and their setting including listed buildings, conservation areas, Scheduled Ancient

Monuments, archaeological sites and Historic Parks and Gardens;

d) ensure that the development makes a positive contribution to the overall appearance of the local area including the use of good quality materials of appropriate scale, profile, finish, colour and proven weathering ability;

e) take account of local conservation area appraisals and town and village design statements where they exist.

2.2.4. The Joint Core Strategy further states:

> Where development will result in the removal or alteration of a heritage asset, this should be recorded and the results made available to the community. The results should make a positive contribution to the public understanding of the historic environment, local distinctiveness and its contribution to the fabric of the community.

2.2.5. The site is not situated within a Conservation Area and does not contain any Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Scheduled Monuments or World Heritage Sites.

2.2.6. This DBA has been prepared in accordance with government guidelines and current best practice standards at early stages of a planning application process in order to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns that may affect the development of the site.

3. Methodology

3.1. GUIDANCE

3.1.1. This document has been prepared in accordance with a number of professional standards and guidance documents:

- Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2017)
- Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015)
- Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2008)

3.2. SOURCES

3.2.1. Heritage assets were identified from the following sources:

- Search of the Hampshire Historic Environment Records (HER) for all archaeological records within a 1km radius from the centre of the site
- The National Heritage List for England (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2019)
- Data held with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS 2020)
- Examination of geological data (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2019)
- Examination of historic maps, documents and books held at Local Studies and Archives at The Hampshire Record Office in Winchester
- Examination of GoogleEarth Images (GOOGLEEARTH 2019)
- Examination of LIDAR data (ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2017)
- A walkover survey of the site

3.3. SCOPE

3.3.1. This assessment deals exclusively with assessing the potential buried heritage or below ground archaeology of the site. Built heritage is not included in this assessment except where assets have both above and below ground sensitivities, such as earthwork sites, or are likely to inform the archaeological potential of a site, for example extant farms.

3.3.2. This assessment identifies the following:

- the known archaeological resource
- the potential for further, unrecorded, archaeological deposits
- areas of archaeological sensitivity
- archaeological constraints to development
- areas where further works or research are likely to be required

3.4. SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.4.1. A heritage asset is defined in the NPPF as:

"A building, monument, site, place or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)" (HCLG 2019).

3.4.2. The significance of heritage assets is determined using the following criteria shown in TABLE 1. Designated and non-designated heritage assets will be measured against the significance values in this table.

Value	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance
High	Scheduled monuments; Grade I and II* Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing very important monuments or buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of national importance
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing monuments or buildings that contribute to their historic character; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of regional importance

Low	Locally Listed monuments and buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of local importance
Negligible	Sites, buildings or landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
Unknown	Archaeological sites where the importance has not yet been ascertained; buildings with hidden potential for historic significance

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

3.5. LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.5.1. The data in the Hampshire HER is compiled from a range of sources including excavation, public contribution and research from documentary sources. It is not a comprehensive dataset created through systematic study, rather information gained as research opportunities arise which can cause gaps in the coverage and variation in the depth of information available.

3.5.2. Grid coordinates may not be accurate, either due to the information provided to the Hampshire HER being a rough approximation rather than metrically accurate or due to grid references being inaccurately provided or rounded to the nearest grid square.

3.5.3. Cartographic resources have been addressed as part of this assessment. These documents have inaccuracies in the mapping dependant upon the date, method and scale of survey. Earlier surveys are likely to be less accurate than modern Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping. It is important to note that errors in historic mapping were usually accumulated into upland areas or along watercourses.

3.5.4. Buried archaeology is rarely seen from above ground; it is occasionally identified by surface finds in a ploughed field.

3.5.5. The radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider the context and character of the archaeological resource. It is important to note that any set boundaries on the report should be considered as permeable. Areas rarely develop in isolation, and consideration must always be given to the possibility of significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.

3.5.6. When considering evidence from solely non-intrusive investigations, a number

of factors need to be considered. Whilst it is possible to interpret and identify of archaeological remains through comparative morphology or geophysical signature, unless the remains are physically examined through excavation, their significance cannot be securely determined as information regarding date (beyond attributing a broad period) and state of preservation are unknown. For example, whilst a feature may appear morphologically to be a Roman enclosure ditch and therefore considered to be highly significant, excavation may reveal that modern farming has truncated the feature so that only the very bottom of the ditch survives. This would provide relatively little evidence of usage, date or original extent and consequently, have lower significance.

4. Site Background

4.1. GEOLOGY

4.1.1. GeoIndex (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2019) indicates that the site lies on the boundary of two different geological deposits. This is because the site is located on the northern edge of a massive syncline (Bere Forest Syncline) and is part of the Portsdown Anticline, which forms the South Downs (HOPSON 1999) The predominant bedrock geology of the site is Tarrant Chalk Member, but at the westernmost area of the site, the bedrock geology is Lambeth Group (clay, silt and sand). Superficial Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel) are described underlying the east area of the site.

4.1.2. The data provided by GeoIndex is low resolution data and should only be considered as a rough guide to the geology of the site.

4.2. LANDSCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1. The site is located on the southern edge of the South Downs, approximately 1km to the southwest of Catherington and 6km to the north of the City of Portsmouth. The nearest water course is a small unnamed stream located approximately 500m to the northeast of the site, on the northern side of Yoells Copse.

4.2.2. The site lies on the western side of a north-south dry valley, sloping moderately down from a level of approximately 77m OD in the west towards Lovedean Lane in the east at approximately 62m OD.

4.2.3. There are several shallow depressions visible on LIDAR imagery of the site. These are probably natural formations. Geotechnical ground investigations revealed similar pit-like anomalies at Woodcroft Farm, approximately 500m southwest of the site, to be natural sinkholes formed by Karstic weathering of the chalk (ZAMLER 2013).

4.2.4. To the west, the site is bounded by open pasture and farmland and is identified within the Hampshire Historic Landscape Type as small irregular assarts intermixed with woodland. The site is also classified under the broader

Hampshire Landscape Character Type of Lowland Mosaic Small Scale (mixed farmland and woodland). To the east the site is bounded by residential developments built up around Lovedean Lane.

4.3. SITE CONDITIONS

4.3.1. A site visit was undertaken by C. Barton of L - P : Archaeology on 7th January 2020.

Plate 1 - View from the gated entrance to the site, looking northwest

4.3.2. The site is accessible from James Copse Road to the south via a gate (PLATE 1).

4.3.3. The site consists of open pasture, segregated into two areas with an east-west fence (PLATE 2).

Plate 2 - View from the centre of the site, looking north

4.3.4. The ground follows a general incline upwards towards the west, undulating slightly with shallow depressions. Towards the north end of the site, this is markedly visible as a dip in the landscape as it slopes upwards towards the west (PLATE 3).

Plate 3 - View from the east side of the site, looking west

4.3.1. These shallow depressions are clearly visible on LIDAR imagery of the site.

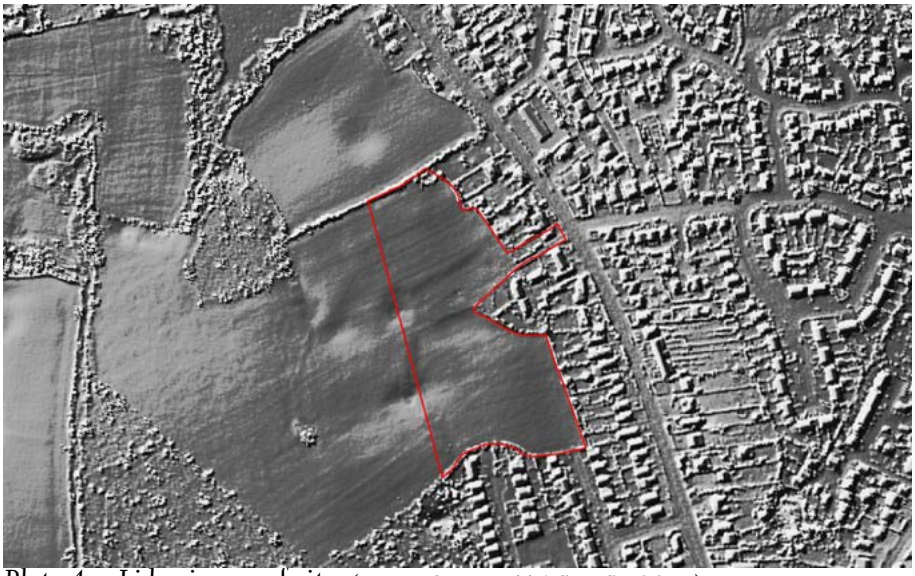

Plate 4 - Lidar image of site *(ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2017)*

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1. The archaeological and historical timescales used in this text are outlined in the following table:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	2,400 BC
BRONZE AGE	2,400	800 BC
IRON AGE	800	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1901AD
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

5.2. Information from the Hampshire HER is referenced with the Hampshire HER number in brackets e.g. (12345). The following analysis is from a 1km radius search of the Hampshire HER. Prehistoric archaeological assets within the search area are shown in FIGURE 3, Roman archaeological assets are shown in FIGURE 4, Medieval archaeological assets are shown in FIGURE 5 and Post Medieval archaeological assets are shown in FIGURE 6.

5.3. PREHISTORIC (FIGURE 3)

5.3.1. The area surrounding the site was probably covered with woodland and heath during most of the Prehistoric period, which later developed into the 'Forest of Bere', which is known to have stretched from the Meon Valley in the west to the edge of Havant in the east (SMITH & CHADWICK 2010). Low density Prehistoric activity may have taken place within this wooded environment, evidenced only by isolated findspots.

5.3.2. Prehistoric HER data is very limited within the study area. There is only one isolated findspot consisting of fragments of flaky white pottery, identified as probably Bronze Age (26503). This appears to be a chance find not associated with any formal investigation.

5.3.3. The nearest concentration of prehistoric activity is centred around the brickearth of the coastal area around Langstone Harbour, approximately 5km to the south (ALLEN & GARDINER 2000). Evidence for both permanent and seasonal prehistoric occupation has been found on the higher chalk areas e.g at Petersfield (WEST SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGY 2017) and Clanfield (BARTON 2011) but there is no evidence of prehistoric occupation recorded in the study area. This lack of evidence could be partly due to the lack of archaeological survey and investigation in the area, but also because the area would have been heavily forested; people may have preferred settlement on open better drained ground (SMITH & CHADWICK 2010).

5.3.4. Due to the scarcity of Prehistoric finds within the study area, the potential for this site for the period is low. The significance of any remains if found would depend upon their nature and extent, with findspots and isolated or ephemeral features having low significance and settlement sites having a higher significance.

5.4.ROMAN (FIGURE 4)

5.4.1. The line of a former Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne (Margary 421) runs at an east-west alignment approximately 5km to the south of the site.

5.4.2. There are no HER records of Roman archaeology within the study area. However, there is some evidence of Roman occupation, located between the study area and the Roman road.

5.4.3. Just over 1km to the east of the site, fragments of quern stone and Roman pottery were found adjacent to a north-south ditch 6ft wide 4ft deep during construction works (26463), suggesting Roman occupation until the 3rd century (CLARKE 2014).

5.4.4. Just over 1km to the south of the site, evidence of Roman occupation (26471)

was found during construction works when the flint footings of two east-west walls were found with pottery and tiles dating to the 1st-2nd century (CLARKE 2014).

5.4.5. The scarcity of evidence for Roman activity within the study area and in the wider landscape may be due to the heavily forested nature of the area.

5.4.6. This lack of Roman evidence indicates there is low potential for Roman archaeology to be found on site.

5.5. MEDIEVAL (FIGURE 5)

5.5.1. The southern end of the study area in the Medieval Period was likely to still be part of the Forest of Bere (SMITH & CHADWICK 2010).

5.5.2. There are no Early Medieval HER records and a limited number of Medieval HER records within the study area, most of which represent documentary evidence of place names.

5.5.3. Cropmark evidence in the northern part of the study area shows a series of Medieval earthworks in the form of strip lynchets approximately 750m north of the site (26443). These extend further north along the dry valley sides either side of Lovedean Lane, with those to the west of Lovedean Lane still well defined as terraces up to about 4m high, and those to the east of Lovedean Lane less so, nevertheless visible as cropmarks (CLARKE 2014).

5.5.4. The settlement of Lovedean was first documented in AD1350 as Levedent (39336), meaning 'Leofa's Valley'.

5.5.5. Land at Wecock was first documented in AD1236 as Wykoc (39332), meaning 'Willow Hill'.

5.5.6. Land at Broadway Farm House was first documented in AD1350 as Brodweye (39333).

5.5.7. The site has low potential for Medieval archaeological remains, although there is extensive evidence of Medieval agricultural practices further north from the site. Medieval activity such as hunting and coppicing, which may have taken

place in the Forest of Bere, is unlikely to appear in the archaeological record. The significance of any remains would depend upon their nature and extent, with findspots and ephemeral features being of low significance, and structural elements or signs of settlement being of at least medium significance.

5.6. POST MEDIEVAL (FIGURE 6)

5.6.1. Norden's Map of Hamshire 1595 (**FIGURE 7**) does not show the site or study area in detail but shows the Forest of Bere just to the south and possibly incorporating the general area of the site. Morden's Map of Hampshire 1695 (**FIGURE 8**) shows the area of the site to the west of the main London to Portsmouth road.

5.6.2. Milne's Map of Hampshire or the County of Southampton 1791 (**FIGURE 9**) names Lovedean as 'Lovden' and shows the ribbon settlements which have by now formed either side of Lovedean Lane.

5.6.3. Greenwood's Map of the County of Southampton 1826 (**FIGURE 10**) shows the early field boundaries in the vicinity of the site, including a possible early manifestation of the 'dent' in the outline of the site towards the east as a small triangular incursion from Lovedean Lane, and may have been the precursor to the plot marked as an 'orchard' (plot 575) described in the apportionment and Tithe Map of 1842 (**FIGURE 11**). The site is shown on the Tithe Map as three plots, with arable land to the south (plot 568) and pasture to the north (plots 576, 578). The areas marked as plots 569 and 573 are simply described as 'wood'. There is very little change in the landscape use of the site from 1875 until the present day, as can be seen in the series of Ordnance Survey Maps from 1875 (**FIGURE 12**), 1910 (**FIGURE 13**), 1962 (**FIGURE 14**) and through to 1992 (**FIGURE 15**). An 'Old Chalk Pit' is first described in the Ordnance Survey from 1897 (**FIGURE 13**) and shown just outside the southwest edge of the site, but it is likely that this is a natural depression, similar to the shallow pockets seen elsewhere on the site (Plate 4) and the sinkholes established in the geotechnical investigation at Woodcroft Farm (ZAMLER 2013). The 1992 Ordnance Survey Map (**FIGURE 15**) shows the built-up residential area immediately to the east of the site that is familiar today.

5.6.4. There is very little evidence in the Hampshire HER of archaeology from the Post Medieval Period from within the study area.

5.6.5. A geophysical survey (69993) carried out in 2018 at Woodcroft Farm, approximately 500m south of the site, revealed evidence of a number of field boundaries matching those seen in mid 19th century OS maps, as well as ditches which were interpreted as possibly being the remains of a fragmented field system. A subsequent evaluation was undertaken in 2019 (69993) (WFLH18). No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were recorded.

5.6.6. The only other listing in the HER for this period are a building, Keydell House (52009), which was built around 1810 and demolished in 1968. The building is notable for having been owned by Sir Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, and had an associated park, but the park did not extend as far as the site.

5.6.7. The site may have been at least partially included in the Forest of Bere until the early 19th century. Map regression shows that since then the majority of the site has been open fields and pasture. The site therefore has a low potential for Post Medieval archaeological remains. If found, these would be of low archaeological significance.

6. Proposed Development

6.1. PREVIOUS IMPACTS

6.1.1. The site has undergone very little development, except for the possible chalk pit, which may or may not have encroached upon the site. A severe impact would be expected within such an area, but it is likely this is natural depression, rather than a chalk pit. As this seems to barely overlap the southernmost edge of the site, any overall impact on any potential archaeology is expected to be negligible.

6.1.2. The southern half of the site is described as 'arable' on the Tithe apportionment and it is likely that it has undergone some level of ploughing. Although the depth and extent of ploughing cannot be determined, a low to moderate impact can be reasonably expected.

6.2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.2.1. There are no detailed proposals available at the time of writing. However the proposed development will take the form of housing and associated landscaping. Impact on any archaeological deposits present on site will therefore be high.

7. Conclusions

7.1. The site at Cottage Farm, Lovedean is proposed for development. The site is currently occupied by open pasture.

7.2. The site is approximately 5km north of the concentration of human activity in the Prehistoric and Roman periods. No archaeological material from these periods is expected to be on the site.

7.3. Deforestation in the Medieval Period and agricultural activity from the Post Medieval Period to the present day are likely to have adversely impacted any earlier deposits and any archaeology relating to these activities themselves are of negligible archaeological significance. There is a very slim possibility that the site has been used for chalk extraction in the early Post Medieval Period.

7.4. In consideration of the location of the site and the above assessment of the available archaeological evidence, no further archaeological work is recommended on this site.

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Ordnance Survey, 1992, *Hampshire*, 1:10,000

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General

0 1000 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail

0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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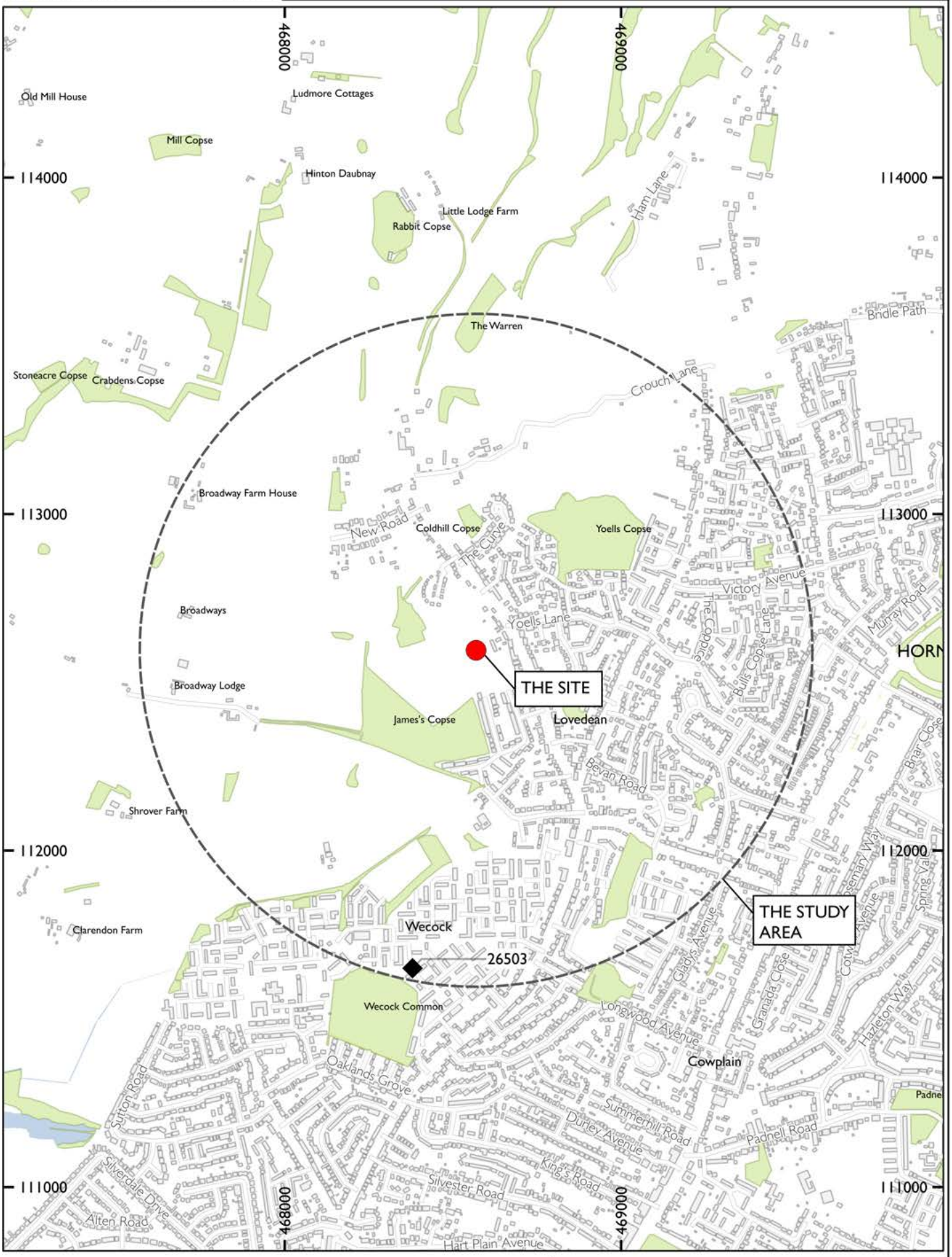
DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.2

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Hampshire HER Data: Prehistoric



0 1000 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Prehistoric archaeology

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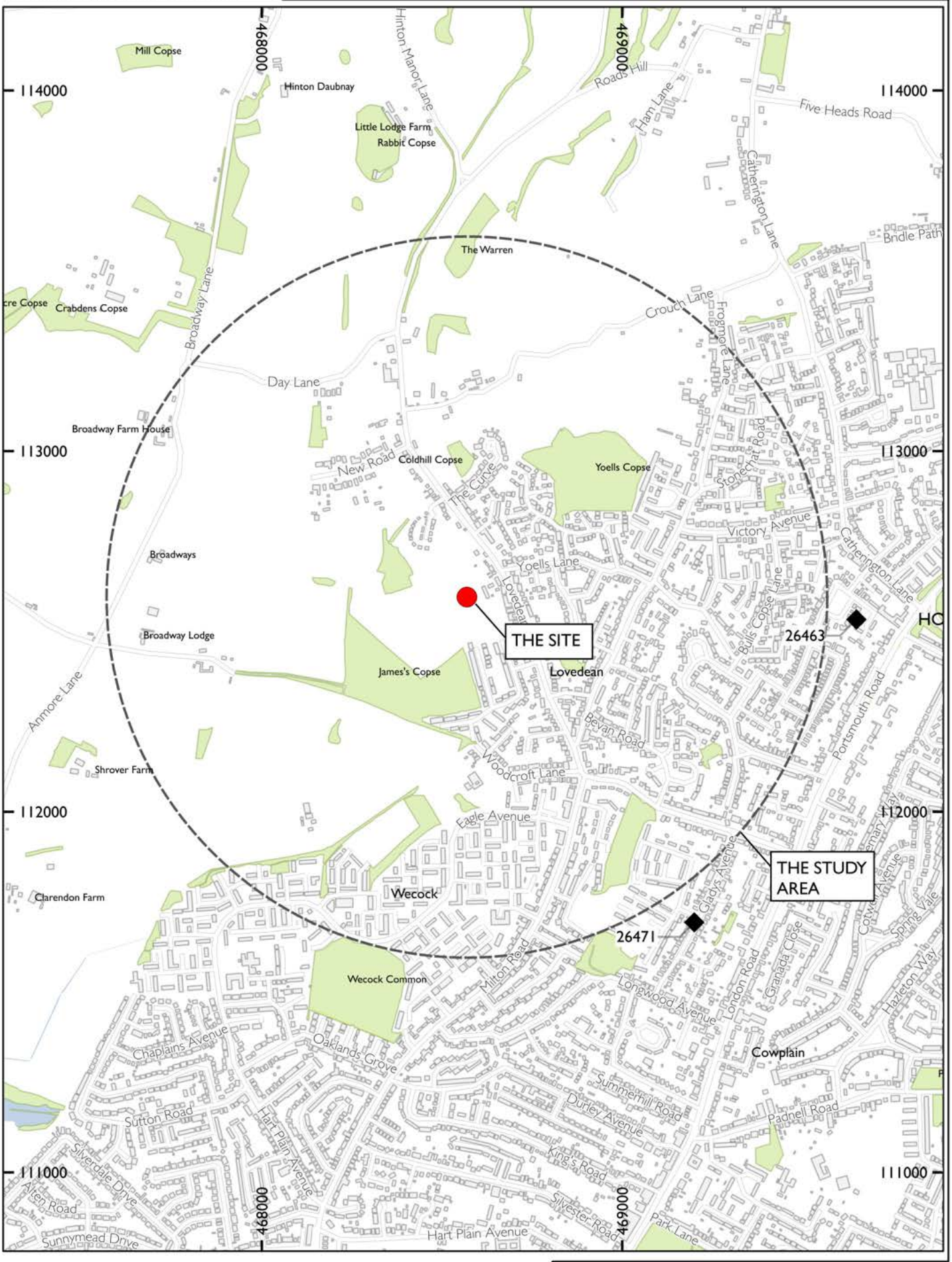
DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Hampshire HER Data: Roman



0 1000 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Roman archaeology

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DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

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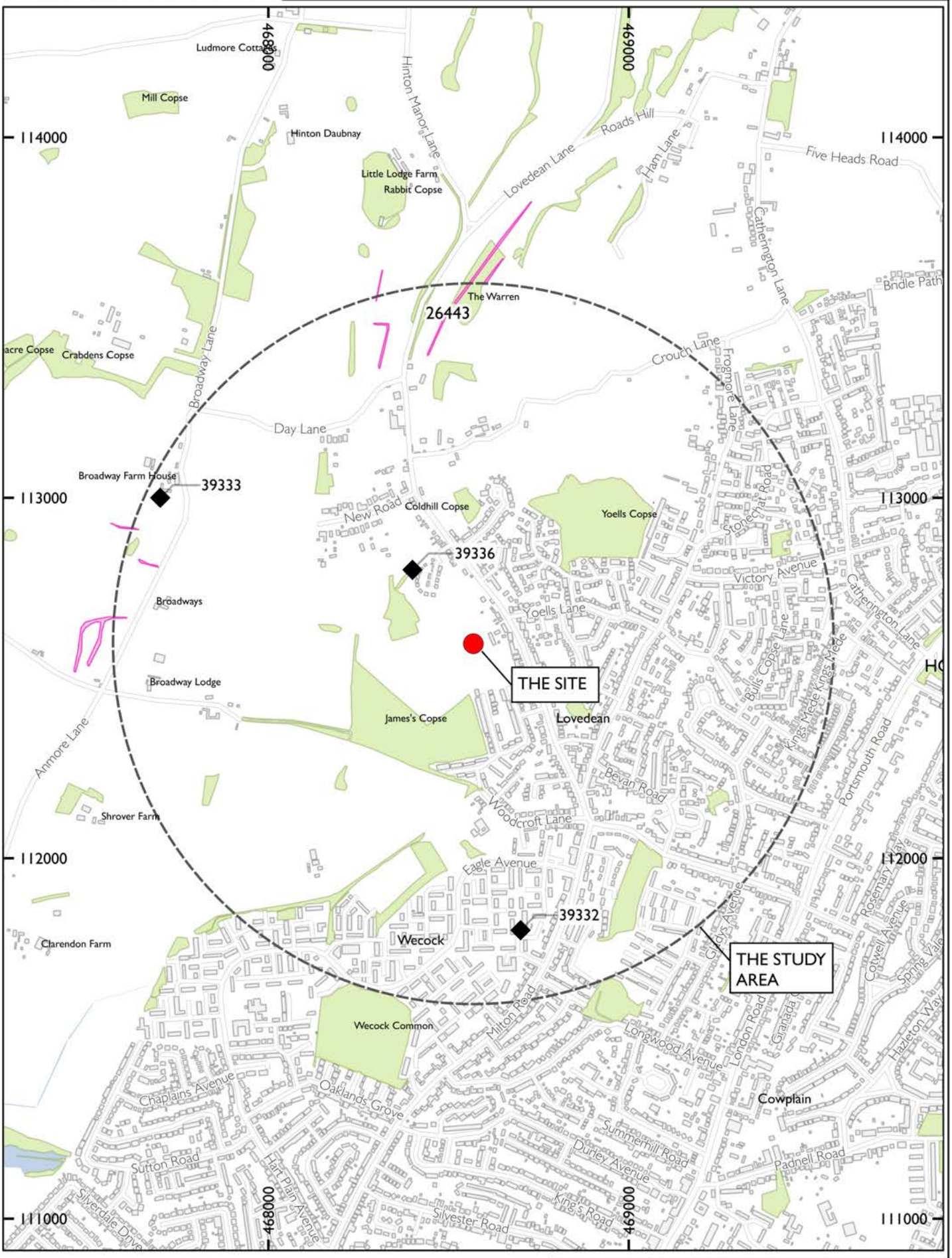
FIGURE 5 // Hampshire HER Data: Medieval



Cropmarks

0 1000 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Medieval archaeology

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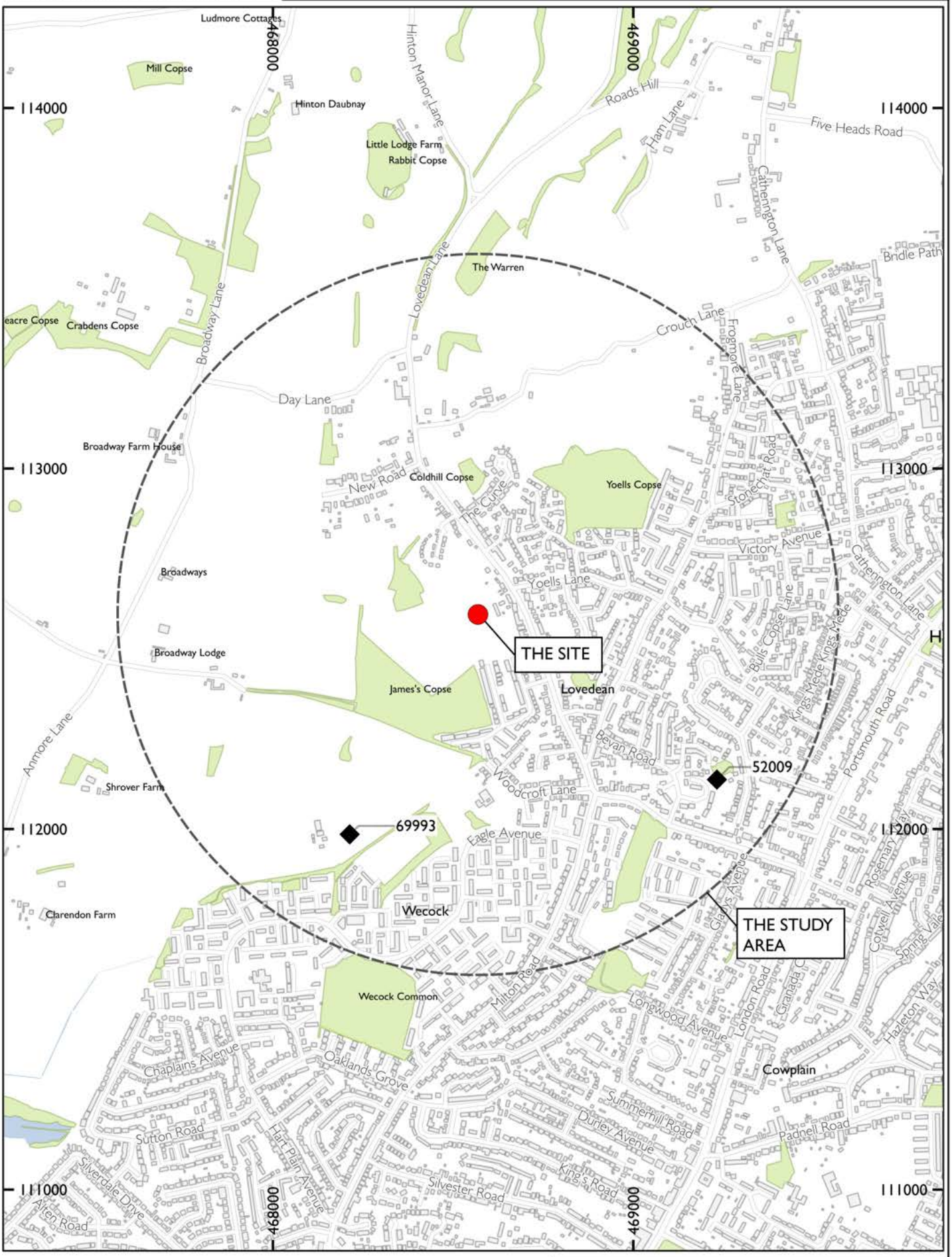
FIGURE 6 // Hampshire HER Data: Post Medieval



0 1000 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Post Medieval archaeology

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FIGURE 7 // Historic Map 1595

Site Area

Not to scale

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // John Norden's Map of Hamshire 1595

REFERENCE // Local Studies and Archives at the Hampshire Record Office

DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

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FIGURE 8 // Historic Map 1695

Site Area

Not to scale

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Robert Morden's Map of Hampshire 1695

REFERENCE // Local Studies and Archives at the Hampshire Record Office

DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

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FIGURE 9 // Historic Map 1791

Site Area

Not to scale

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Thomas Milne's Map of Hampshire, or the County of Southampton 1791

REFERENCE // Local Studies and Archives at The Hampshire Record Office

DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

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FIGURE 10 // Historic Map 1826

Site Area

Not to scale

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // C. & J. Greenwood's Map of the County of Southampton 1826

REFERENCE // Local Studies and Archives at The Hampshire Record Office

DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

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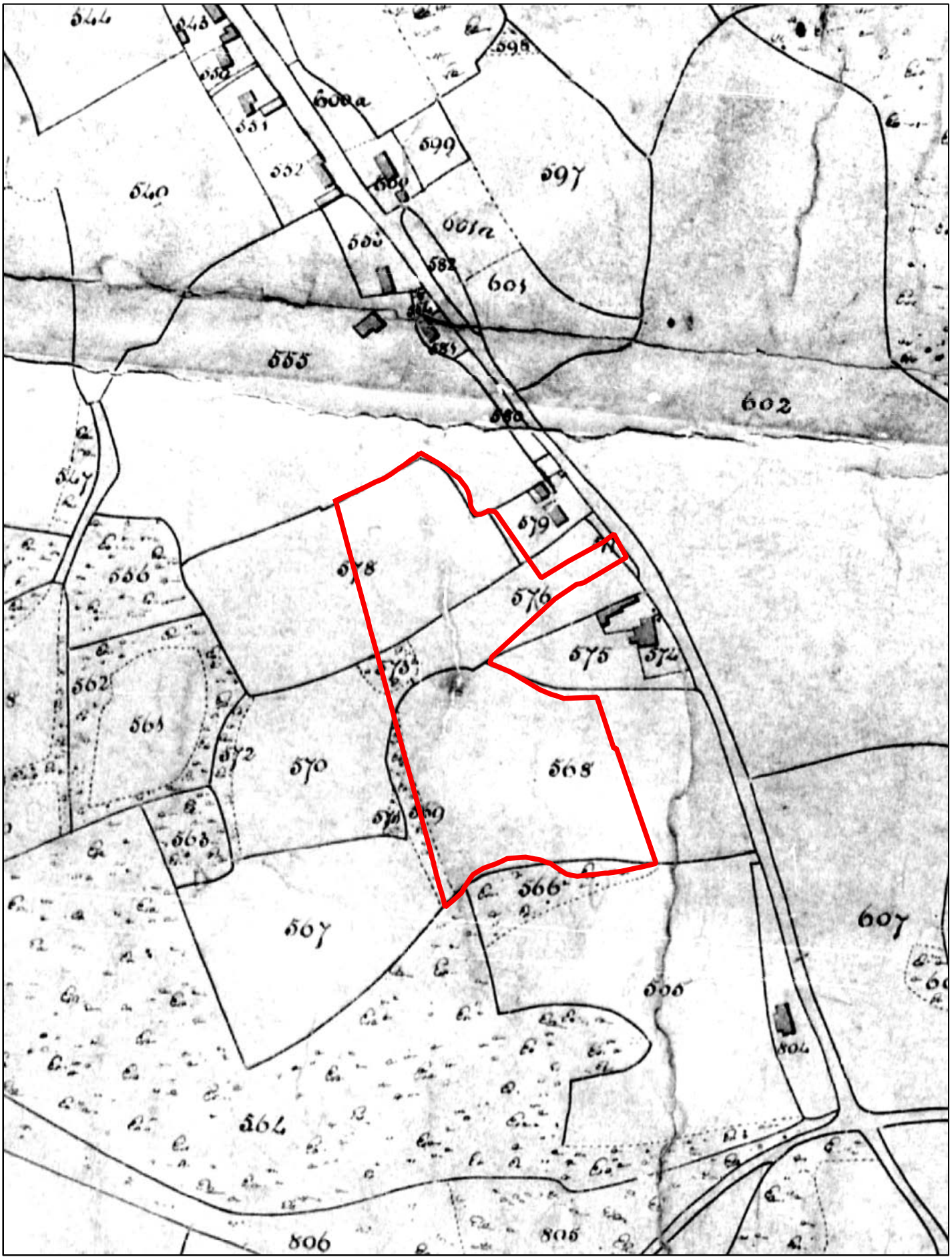
FIGURE 11 // Tithe Map 1842



Site Boundary

0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Tithe Map of Catherington 1842

REFERENCE // Tithe Map 1842 [database online]. TheGenealogist.co.uk 2020

DOC REF: LP3433L-DBA-v1.0

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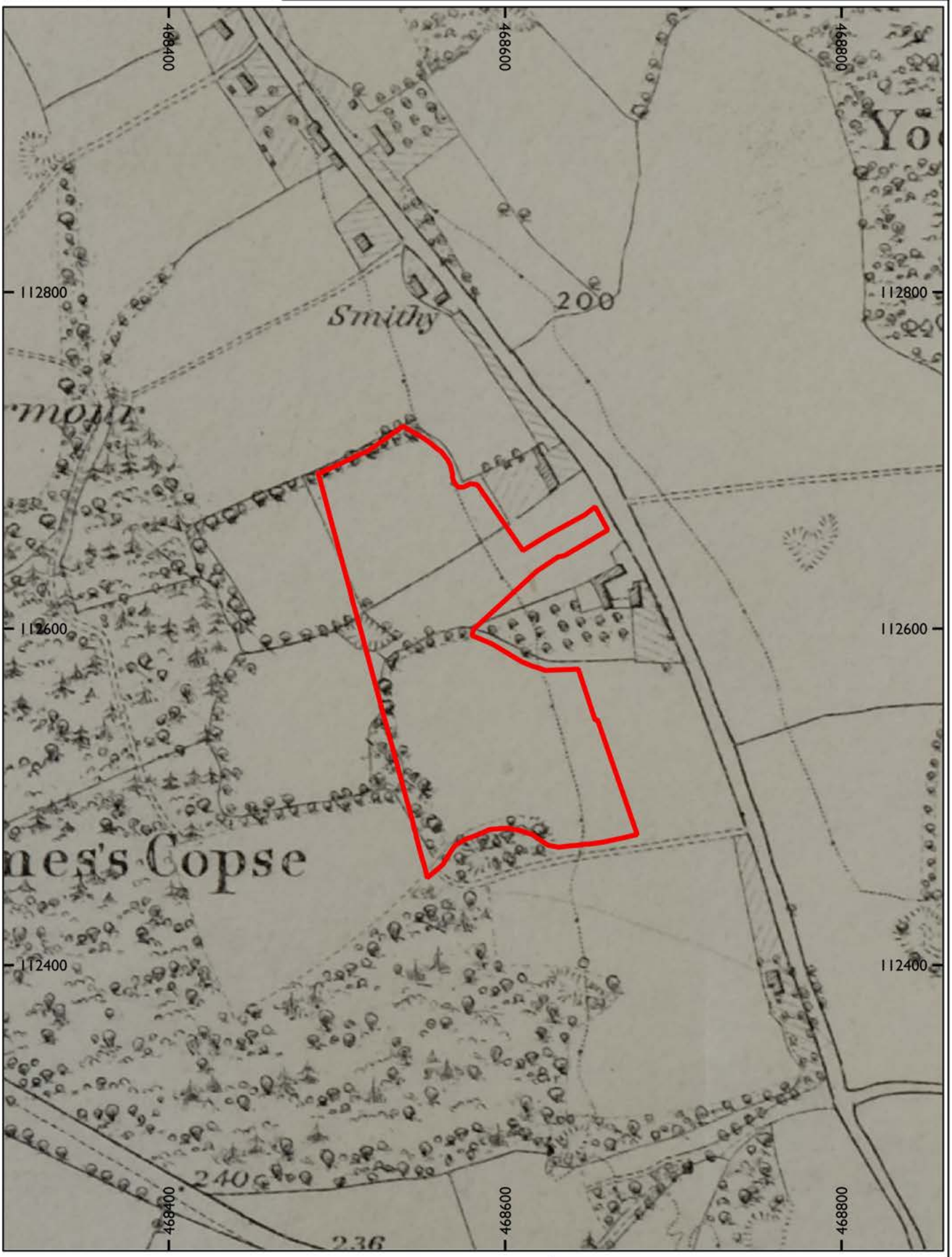
FIGURE 12 // Ordnance Survey 1875



Site Boundary

0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map (6 inch series) 1875

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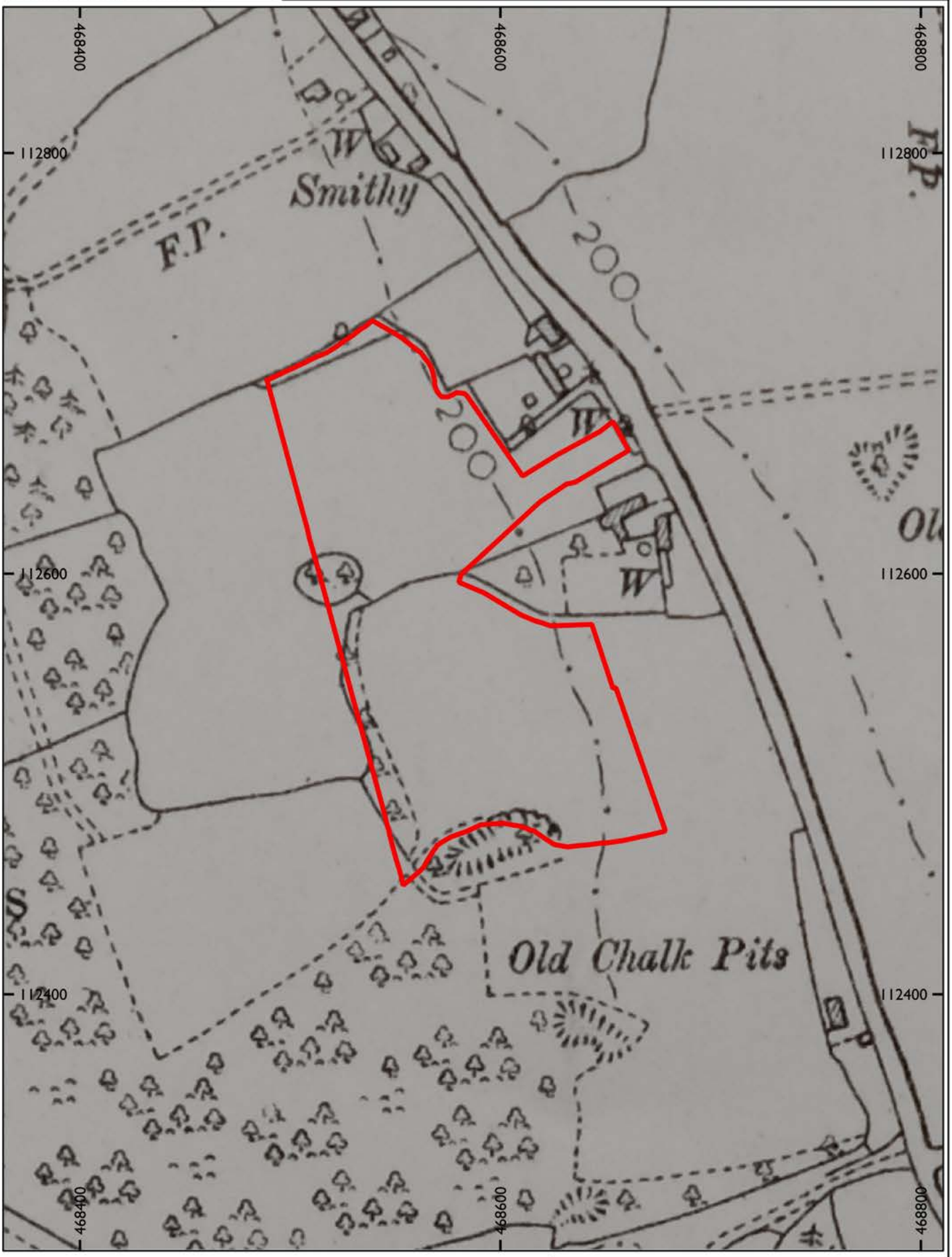
FIGURE 13 // Ordnance Survey 1910



Site Boundary

0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map (6 inch series) 1910

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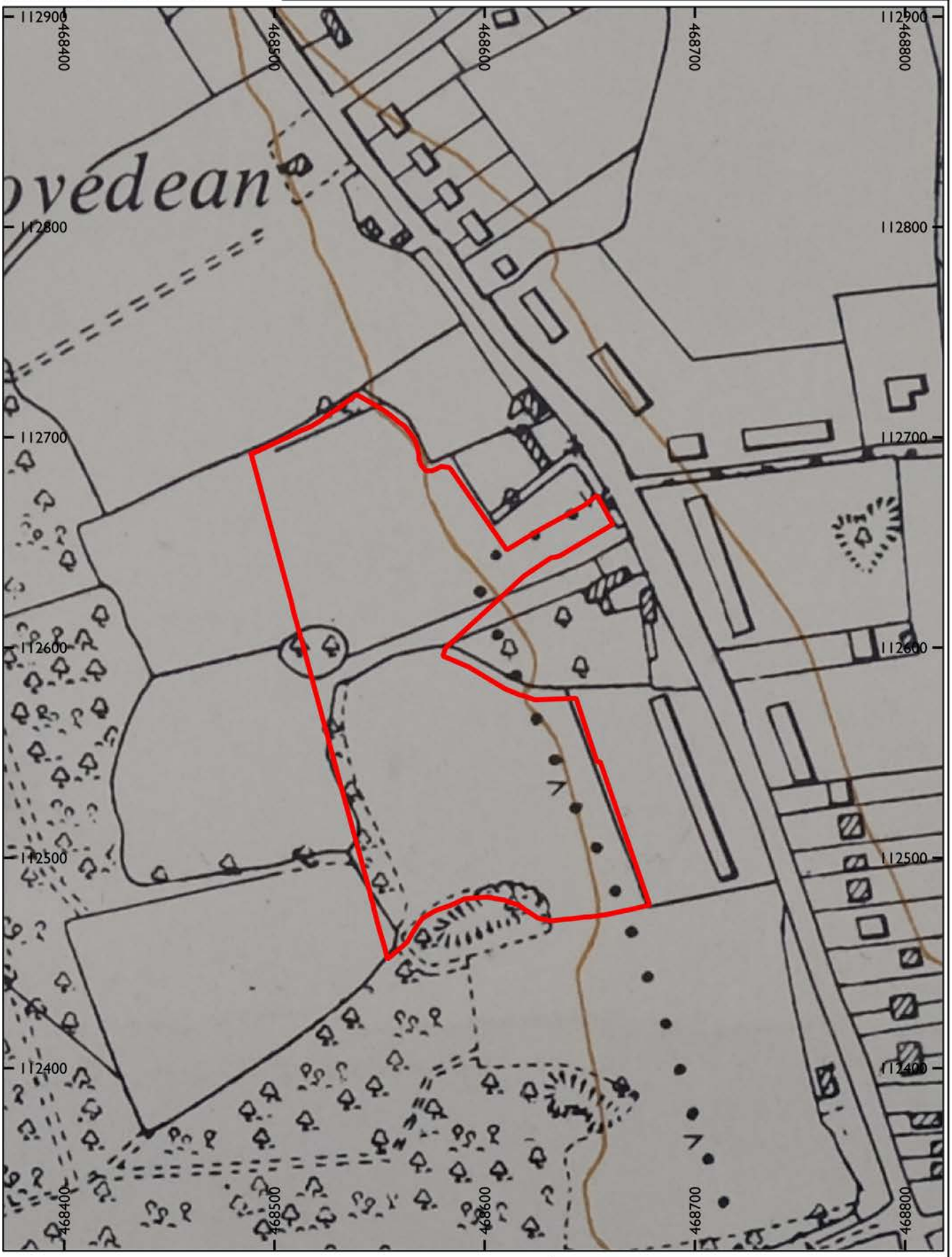
FIGURE 14 // Ordnance Survey 1962



Site Boundary

0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map (6 inch series) 1962

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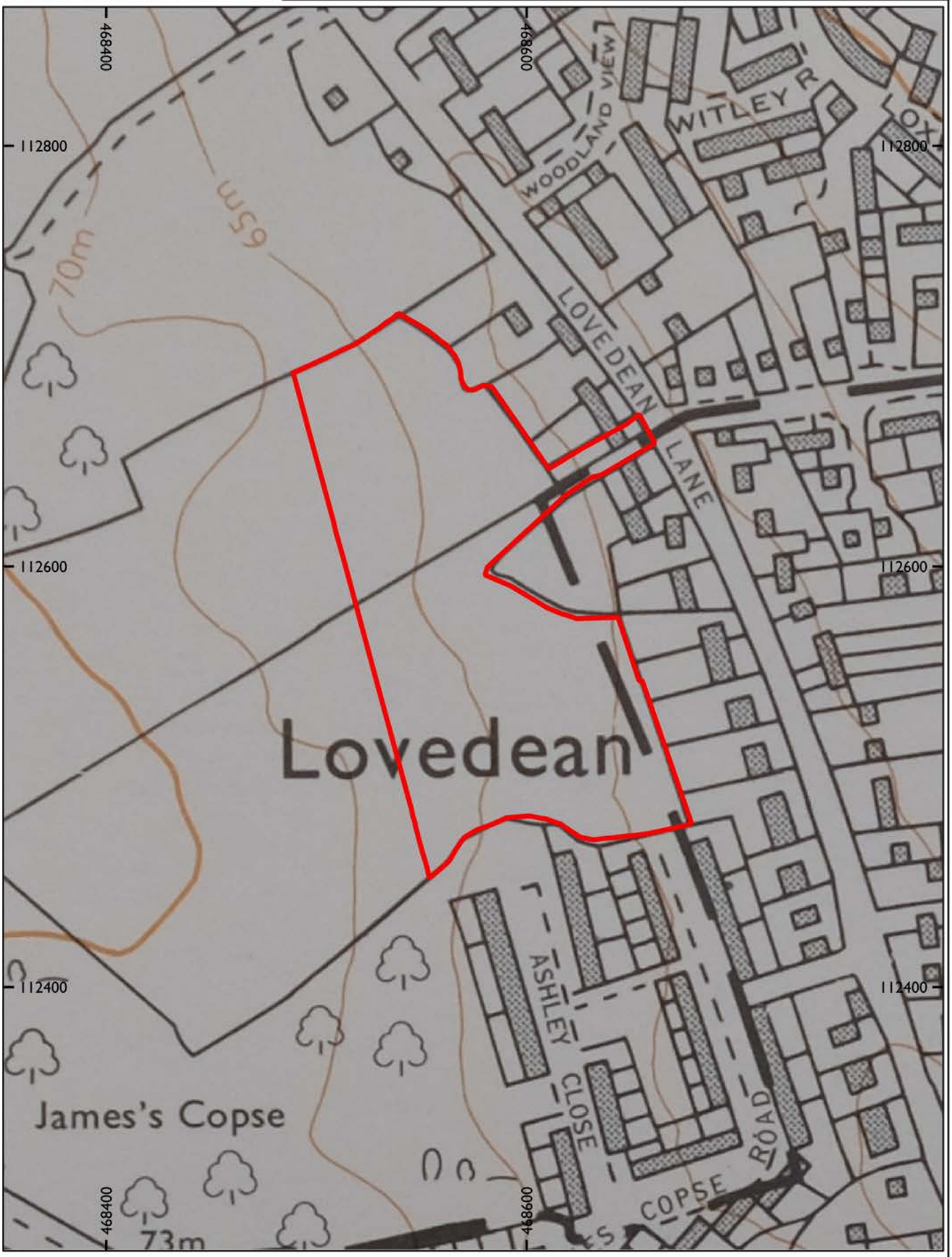
FIGURE 15 // Ordnance Survey 1992



Site Boundary

0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 3433L - Cottage Farm, Lovedean

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map (1:10 000 series) 1992

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