

Land north of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
April 2018

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land north of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire

Date

April 2018

Planning Authority

Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council

Site Centred At

SU 73327 08121

Prepared By

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Approved By

Rob Bourn BA MA MCIfA

Report Status

Final

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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	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land north of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The assessment concludes that based on the available evidence, the site has low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date.

The construction of the proposed development would remove any archaeological remains which may be present. However, the loss of the potential archaeological interest of the site could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation secured as a planning condition should consent be granted.

Therefore, this assessment has determined the likely significance of any buried remains within the site, which would be low, and the scale of the effect to their significance, which would be their removal by the construction of the proposed development, as is required by paragraph 128 of the NPPF. On this basis, no further information is considered necessary to inform a planning application for the proposed development regarding archaeological matters.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land north of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire (Figure 1). The site (hereafter referred to as the 'study site') is located at grid reference SU 73327 08121.
- 1.2 This report has been prepared in relation to the submission of a planning application for residential development and associated infrastructure.
- 1.3 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.4 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.
- 1.5 The study area used in this assessment is 1 km radius from the red line boundary of the site (Figure 2).

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6 The study site lies to the north-east of Havant. The Spire Portsmouth Hospital is situated to the east, The Oaks Havant Crematorium is located to the north-east, Bartons Copse is situated to the north and north-west, modern development lies to the west and Bartons Road bounds the south.
- 1.7 The site comprises two arable fields.
- 1.8 The topography of the site slopes from c. 38 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the east to c. 30 m AOD in the west.
- 1.9 The geological map of the area shows the site to be underlain by Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel Head in the east. There is no geological information available for the west of the site. The site rests on solid geology of Clay and Silt of London Clay Formation.

2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.2 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 knowledge and understanding of the past.

- 2.3 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.

- 2.4 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 understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.5 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 2.6 *Archaeological Interest* is defined 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.

- 2.7 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

- 2.8 *Significance* is defined as: the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.9 *Setting* is defined as: the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

- 2.10 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:

"Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework's drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the 'Core Planning Principles'."

- 2.11 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:

"The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for

development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."

- 2.12 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.13 The site straddles two local authorities - Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council. Therefore, policies relating to both local authorities apply.

- 2.14 The Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011) has the following relevant policy:

Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

- 1) *Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.*
- 2) *Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.*
- 3) *Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map):*
 - i) *Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International].*
 - ii) *Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National].*
 - iii) *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local].*
- 4) *Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and nonstatutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.*
- 5) *Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.*
- 6) *Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.*
- 7) *Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh.*
- 8) *Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.*
- 9) *Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.*
- 10) *Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.*
- 11) *Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research.*

- 2.15 The East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) has the following relevant policy:

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.*

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

2.16 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a seven-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The locations of sites mentioned in the text are shown on Figure 2.

3.2 As general practice, readily available historic aerial photographs are consulted. Google Earth has historic aerial photography from only 2004 - 2018.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric

3.3 There are no prehistoric remains recorded within the study site.

3.4 Activity in the Havant area for the Palaeolithic period is largely characterised by discrete findspots of lithics and handaxes, comparable to the wider Hampshire region, where stone tools and waste flakes constitute the main type of evidence. Additionally, an overwhelming majority of material is clustered in the terraces of the Solent River and its tributaries. However, Lower Palaeolithic human remains have been recovered from cliff line sites.

3.5 Within the study area, two archaeological assets of prehistoric date are recorded, both relating to Palaeolithic flint hand axes (23370 and 56394 on Figure 2).

3.6 Like the preceding Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by seasonal transhumance processes, and sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these hunter gatherer communities left little trace in the landscape. It is very rare to find *in situ* evidence for Mesolithic settlement sites; however, several stake-built houses have been recorded in recent years, and include a potential tented structure at Wakeford's Copse, Havant. Excavations on the high ground near to Wakeford's Copse, to the north-west of the site, recorded many shallow pits and stakeholes (interpreted as temporary shelters and windbreaks), as well as 429 pieces of flint and flint artefacts. A Mesolithic lithic working site was also discovered during an excavation at Rowlands Castle, to the north of the site (Historic England Number: 1202124). The Havant area falls within the ancient Forest of Bere, which would have been exploited for its natural resources from the Mesolithic period onwards.

3.7 To the north of Havant, assemblages of Early Mesolithic lithic material around Oakhanger are some of the most substantial assemblages from Hampshire, with individual areas producing over 100,000 struck flints and radiocarbon dates spanning the period 9200-7550 cal BC. The assemblages are characterised by microliths, with large obliquely blunted points, scrapers, finely serrated and truncated blades, and less frequently, burins, core-adzes, drills and punches. Known Mesolithic site distribution in Hampshire is relatively substantial and largely confined to the Greensand geology in the east of the county, including around Oakhanger.

3.8 There is no evidence for activity within the study area; however, there are further isolated findspots, small assemblages and discrete concentrations of Mesolithic material within the immediate region, further attesting to the presence (albeit seasonal) of Mesolithic communities in the wider landscape.

3.9 Throughout the region, a range of prehistoric sites survive, dating from the Neolithic onwards. The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery and domesticates, and arable farming practices, mark the beginning of the Neolithic period. The construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in Britain include long barrows, henges, causewayed enclosures, cursus and stone circles. However, un-chambered long barrows represent most known Neolithic monuments in Hampshire.

3.10 Despite a plethora of Mesolithic evidence, the relative absence of known Neolithic material culture and domestic remains may indicate that much of the region may have been used less intensively since that time.

3.11 There is no evidence for Neolithic activity with the site; however, there are a number of isolated findspots and discrete concentrations of material within the surrounding landscape of Havant; sites include: Bevis Grave, a Neolithic long barrow and extensive Saxon cemetery (238406) on the western outskirts of Havant, and several flint axes and polished stone axes from the coast, immediately to the south of Havant (242136, 892124 and 242239). Further evidence comes from Rowlands Castle to the north, where a broken

polished axe was found in 1959, and several rough 'chopper' tools (242884); additionally, several cores, flakes and other tools, possibly representing a flint working site, and a potential hut circle (242872), were recognised in 1967.

- 3.12 The Bronze Age period is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and domestic and ceremonial architecture. The introduction of bronze metalworking is traditionally associated with the appearance of Beaker culture. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, with a shift from the large communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic, to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries. Across Britain, the Bronze Age is also associated with increased agriculture practices and enclosures, associated with improved cultivation techniques, particularly in the middle and late periods.
- 3.13 There are no known Bronze Age sites within the study area. However, there are several barrows and isolated findspots within the immediate landscape of Havant, including documentary evidence of a barrow site near Havant station (242146). Further potential barrow sites, as well as findspots of Bronze Age urns, urn fragments, pottery, flints and bronze objects (e.g. a hoard of bronze rings and a torqued palstave [238662]) are scattered along the coastline to the south of Havant. There are large numbers of round barrows to the north of the site, across the Hampshire Greensand formation, a region where there is little indication of sustained Neolithic activity. It is possible that these areas were unsuitable to sustained long periods of settlement, and therefore domestic evidence from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods might be of a more transient nature than in contemporary parts of the south coast.
- 3.14 By the Iron Age period, the Hampshire landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, reflecting the increased stratification of society and division of the landscape during the Late Bronze Age period. Hillforts and enclosed hilltop settlements are a visible indication of an increasingly hierarchical society, and examples from Hampshire include Danebury Hillfort. Traditionally interpreted as sites built for defence, recent analysis has highlighted the complexity of individual sites and their potential importance as central places for craft specialisation and ritual focus. In many regions, the Iron Age also marks a period of much stronger evidence for continental influence, and the period is also marked by evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record; these changes are reflected throughout much of southern Britain.
- 3.15 There are no recorded sites belonging to the Iron Age within the study area. However, there are many significant Iron Age sites in the wider area, demonstrating that Havant, and particularly Hayling Island to the south, were the focus of a range of Iron Age activities. The island includes the site of Tournier Bury, a univallate hillfort (Scheduled Monument No. 1001945), while several hearth areas, groups of pot boilers, flint flakes and Iron Age pottery discovered during reclamation works of marshes suggests that Hayling Island may have been used in the production of salt manufacture.
- 3.16 The island offers a convincing case for an Iron Age shrine predating the Hayling Island Romano-Celtic temple; an Iron Age circular structure centrally placed within a ditch and palisade defined courtyard which predated a Roman temple building of similar form. Post holes were found, and within the courtyard there was evidence of burning, along with numerous objects, such as horse gear, weaponry, brooches and currency bars, many showing signs of deliberate breakage.
- 3.17 Noting limited prehistoric archaeological evidence within the site and the study area, the site is of low archaeological potential.

Roman

- 3.18 There are no Roman remains recorded within the study site.
- 3.19 Hampshire was occupied during Claudius' successful invasion of 43 AD. There is significant evidence for the deep impact of Roman culture in the region developing almost immediately after the invasion. There is little evidence to suggest that Havant was ever a substantial Roman town, with sites including nearby Portchester, Chichester and Fishbourne representing regional focal points. However, the Havant area was the scene of some activity in the Romano-British period and was crossed by a Roman road which ran from Bitterne to Chichester (approximately along East Street and West Street); whilst a second Roman road linked Hayling Island to the South Downs. The Medieval Church of St. Faith (1092120 on Figure 2) marks the probable junction of the crossroads, and a recent archaeological excavation in the area has revealed a Roman well at Homewell House, which contained a number of potentially ritually deposited objects, and the bones of several dogs.

- 3.20 The HER records five findspots of Roman material within the study area, including: a concentration of 2nd to 3rd century pottery from Sharps Road (discovered during trench cutting [23365 on Figure 2]), a small bronze casting of a human face (probably decoration from a riding whip [23421 on Figure 2]), sherds of late Sandy Ware (discovered during pipeline works [23422 on Figure 2]), and a scatter of pottery west of Barton's Copse, which included sherds of coarse grey ware cooking pots, thumb impressed storage jars and a coarse Sandy Ware bowl (23473). Sandy and coarse Romano-British pottery is typically indigenous, rather than representing imported material, and there are several potential Roman kiln sites immediately to the north of the site, in the vicinity of Rowlands Castle.
- 3.21 Settlement evidence in the immediate area of Havant comes from several villa sites and other domestic dwellings, which are largely clustered along the course of the Roman roads. A villa at Wakeford's Copse, to the north-west of the site, was excavated in the 1960s and 1970s; the villa was situated on a slope overlooking Chalton Valley, and constructed from substantial mortared flint walls, with evidence for a tiled roof and painted plastered walls. The pottery sequence was dominated by coarse ware vessels from the local Rowlands Castle kilns and indicates mid 1st to 4th century occupation of the site. An onyx cameo head of Medusa was also found – the piece is one of the largest and best examples from a British site. Further evidence for settlement comes from Rowlands Castle, where a number of domestic sites and pottery kilns have been recorded. The Rowlands Castle area represents a centre for Roman ceramic production, with a number of recorded pottery kilns, including Mays Coppex, an extensive pottery kiln site which produced black earth deposits and Rowlands Castle grey wares (892067).
- 3.22 Considering the lack of archaeological assets of Roman date within the site, and little evidence within the study area, the site has low archaeological potential.

Saxon/Early Medieval

- 3.23 There are no Saxon/Medieval remains recorded on the HER within the study site.
- 3.24 The mechanisms by which Roman territories came under Anglo-Saxon control has generated much speculation in the context of Southern Britain; however, many would now agree that the first sizeable tribal territories in Anglo-Saxon England bear some relationship to sub-Roman provinces that preceded them. Roman field systems demonstrably influence the patterns of early Medieval field and parish boundaries in some areas, suggesting a degree of overlap between Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon estate boundaries. Evidence of the perceived threat to the Roman province is demonstrated by the Shore Fort at Porchester, and evidence suggests the Hampshire rivers were an access route from the coast.
- 3.25 Anglo-Saxon society was hierarchical, and perhaps the most visually conspicuous evidence for Saxon presence in the landscape of Southern England comes from cemeteries and burial sites, which are regarded by many as complex expressions of contemporary ideology, ritual and cultural identity. Earlier burial monuments were also the focus of burials during this period, including: Bevis Grave long barrow (Scheduled Monument No: 1012831) to the east of Havant. By the second half of the 5th century, southern England shows a relatively high number of Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites, largely concentrated around the Thames. Domestic remains are less well represented. Typical Anglo-Saxon pottery was handmade and fired at relatively low temperatures, leading to its poor survival in the archaeological record; likewise, houses were timber-framed and often comprised sunken-features, which do not survive as above ground features today.
- 3.26 There are no recorded sites belonging to the early medieval period within the study area, or within Havant itself, with the exception of the Church of St. Thomas-a-Becket, which incorporates the remains of a Saxon church (a Grade I Listed Building: 1154443). Havant was recorded as 'Haman Funlan' in 935AD, a name which may refer to a spring or font, or possibly the Roman well recently discovered at Homewell House in the centre of the town.
- 3.27 Given the lack of archaeological finds/features within the site, and limited evidence in its surroundings, the Saxon/medieval archaeological potential of the site is low.

Medieval

- 3.28 There are no Saxon/medieval remains recorded on the HER within the study site.
- 3.29 The Norman Conquest provides a firm date for the commencement of the medieval period across England. The South Coast is a particularly rich area for studying the medieval period, as the region's location between London and the continent led to many especially impressive buildings, and the area has always been important for overseas trade, coastal trading, and

for cross-channel shipping routes. Havant is positioned at the head of Langston Harbour; and the area would have had a strong link with coastal trade and resources.

- 3.30 Castles at Winchester, Porchester and Chichester dominated the area, with Winchester being a royal seal from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Winchester and Chichester were also important episcopal centres, with nearby Portchester retaining its importance as a market town, and possibly a royal borough.
- 3.31 Medieval Havant was a market town (898671), and documentary evidence indicates that in 1200, King John granted a weekly market to be held at Havant, to the bishop of Winchester for the monastic community. In 1450-51, Henry VI granted a market (probably for corn) and an annual fair (held on the eve and feast of St. Faith: 6th October) to the bishop of Winchester. The parish Church of Saint Faith was built at the approximate point of the Roman crossroads in Havant, and dates from the 12th to 15th centuries, with 19th century restorations (Grade II * Listed: 1092120).
- 3.32 Two recorded Medieval heritage assets fall within the study area and include: a circular ditch near Leigh Park Gardens, where excavations recorded medieval pottery and horn (23418 on Figure 2), and a potential medieval roadside hamlet at Leigh Park, which was removed by 19th century landscaping (32423 on Figure 2). A third medieval site within the study area is West Leigh, which was first documented in 1236 AD (39340). During the medieval period, the study site would have fallen within the eastern extent of the Forest of Bere, an extensive Royal hunting forest, expanding northwards from Portchester, and to the north-east of the medieval settlement of Havant.
- 3.33 In the Domesday Survey, the hundred of Bosmere, included Hayling, Brockhampton, and a tithing of Havant, although Havant became its own liberty in the 13th century. The chalklands which dominate the large parts of Hampshire were typically characterised by large-scale agricultural practices and sheep husbandry during this period, and large parts of the county were under the ownership of the Bishop of Winchester. On the clays to the south of the county, including the Havant area, a wood pasture economy was prevalent in areas that were largely under Forest Law. However, these royal hunting grounds were also exploited for timber and other resources. Cloth production was also an important economy during the medieval period in both urban and rural areas, but its archaeology is hard to identify beyond the records of dyeing, mills or tenter fields, most notably recorded in the Brooks Street excavation in Winchester. However, cloth manufacture is recorded from within Havant and was apparently centred along West Street. Salt production also continued along the coast, immediately to the south of Havant; and at Hayling Island, several salterns are recorded from the tidal marshlands which were exploited at Langston.
- 3.34 Given the lack of archaeological finds/features within the site, and limited evidence in its surroundings, the medieval archaeological potential of the site is low.

Post-Medieval/Modern

- 3.35 There are no archaeological assets of post-medieval/modern date recorded within the study site. The sites of several buildings are recorded within the study area. However, these are not considered to help interpret the archaeological potential of the site and are therefore not discussed further.
- 3.36 Havant railway station was opened in 1847 on the West Coast Line, with the construction of the Portsmouth to Brighton Line, and the later London and South Western Portsmouth Direct Line (the line opened in May 1840 to connect the port of Southampton with London). The railway line lies to the west of the site.
- 3.37 The area was also a strategic point for operations during the Second World War, and within the study area, there are several conflict-related sites, including pillboxes (24376 and 24381 on Figure 2). Defensive pillboxes were also constructed along the coast as part of the Hampshire defence line. The area was also a significant concentration area for troops and material in the run-up to D Day in 1944, with south coast ports being extensively used in the invasion of occupied Europe. However, there is no evidence that the site was directly affected.
- 3.38 Due to the lacuna of archaeological assets of post-medieval date within the site, the archaeological potential is low.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 3.39 The Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation indicates that the site falls within a larger catchment of land defined as Forest of Bere East within the Hampshire Basin, and is

bounded by the Hampshire Downs to the north, Portsdown Hill to the south-west, and the coastal plain to the south-east. The landscape is defined as lowland, with a patchwork of small and medium scale wooded areas, heath association and areas of settlement. The principal elements consist of: a high proportion of woodland, including some enduring ancient woodland, pasture, commons and other open areas, and an urban fringe. Historically, the area formed part of the Royal Forest of Bere and the woodland has been broken up by common land, assart fields, and later formal enclosure (Hampshire County Council 2012).

Map Regression

- 3.40 The study site was originally part of Hill Farm, which in the early 19th century was owned by Joseph Holloway. After his death, the 300-acre estate was sold to John Barton of Colchester in 1834 (Conveyance HALS 11M64/T56). It was then known as the East Leigh Estate, a separate entity to East Leigh Farm to the south-east, which had a different ownership history until 1874 when acquired by the Southleigh Estate (sales particulars of 1874 HALS 129M90/K116).
- 3.41 John Barton lived at East Leigh House and farmed the land himself (Stilwell-Griffiths, 2001-2). The estate was inherited by his son, the Reverend Joseph Barton, who died in 1905. The estate was put up for sale and purchased in the same year for £10,000 by Woolmer White, becoming part of the Southleigh Estate (HALS 11M64/T72).
- 3.42 The White family owned the extensive Southleigh Estate, known in 1820 as Woodlands, then a dairy farm. Under the ownership of the Short family, the farmhouse was converted into a mansion, and extensive gardens were created. By 1889, the estate was known as Southleigh, and the farm, known as Woodlands Farm, had been moved away from the house and gardens. In 1903, the estate comprised 360 acres and was owned by the White family. It survived as a working unit until 1968, when part of the estate was sold to the Plessey Company.
- 3.43 The earliest map shown as part of the map regression exercise is the 1759 Blatt's Map of Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight (Figure 3). The site lies in the rural hinterland of Havant - no detail of the site is shown.
- 3.44 The 1797 Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (Figure 4) shows the site comprising several fields. Bartons Road lies to the south and Comley Hill is situated to the east of the site (both are denoted on later maps).
- 3.45 The 1820 Plan of East Leigh Farm in the Parish of Havant (Figure 5) shows the site comprising three fields. The accompanied plan indicates the following information for these plots:
- Plot 24 The Thirteen Acres 12a 0r 0p;
 - Plot 25 The Nine Acres 10a 2r 2p; and
 - Plot 26 Common Gate Field 12a 2r 0p.
- 3.46 Woodland bounds the north and north-west of the site (shown as Barton's Copse on later maps).
- 3.47 The 1833 Map of the Parishes of Warblington, Havant and Bedhampton (Figure 6) shows the fields representing the site shaded light brown.
- 3.48 The 1842 Tithe Map for the Parish of Havant (Figure 7) shows the site comprising three fields. Trees lie along the field boundaries within the site. The plots associated with the site are numbers 219, 221 and 223, and are all within the ownership and occupancy of John Barton Esq. The plots are described on the apportionment as follows:
- Plot 219 Common Gate Field arable 7a 3r 14p;
 - Plot 221 The Nine Acres arable 3a 1r 32p; and
 - Plot 223 The Thirteen Acres pasture 6a 2r 23p
- 3.49 The 1866/78 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 8) shows the removal of a field boundary in the east of the site.
- 3.50 There is no change between the 1866/78 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 8), and the Ordnance Survey Maps of 1897 (Figure 9), 1909 (Figure 10), 1932 (Figure 11), 1953-72 (Figure 12), 1993 (Figure 13), 2006 (Figure 14) and 2018 (Figure 15).

- 3.51 From the data obtained from the HER, historic mapping and current land-use, the site is considered to have a low potential for all archaeological periods.

4.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Archaeological Assets

Site Conditions

4.1 The site comprises two arable fields. The Spire Portsmouth Hospital is situated to the east, The Oaks Havant Crematorium is located to the north-east, Barton's Copse is situated to the north-west, modern development lies to the west and Bartons Road bounds the south.

4.2 The topography of the site slopes from c. 38 m AOD in the east to c. 30 m AOD in the west.

The Proposed Development

4.3 Proposals are for residential development and associated infrastructure.

Potential Archaeological Impacts

4.4 The assessment has established that there are no recorded archaeological remains from any archaeological periods within the site. As such, the archaeological potential is low.

4.5 The construction of the proposed development would remove any archaeological remains which may be present. However, this assessment has established that the site has low potential for archaeological evidence for all periods.

4.6 Therefore, this assessment has determined the likely significance of any buried remains within the study site, which is low, and the scale of the effect to their significance, which would be their removal by the construction of the proposed development, as is required by paragraph 128 of the NPPF. On this basis, no further information is considered necessary to inform a planning application for the proposed development regarding archaeological matters.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land north of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.
- 5.2 The assessment has established that based on the available evidence, the site has low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval date.
- 5.3 The construction of the proposed development would remove any archaeological remains which may be present. However, the loss of the potential archaeological interest of the site could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation secured as a planning condition should consent be granted.
- 5.4 Therefore, this assessment has determined the likely significance of any buried remains within the site, which would be low, and the scale of the effect to their significance, which would be their removal by the construction of the proposed development, as is required by paragraph 128 of the NPPF. On this basis, no further information is considered necessary to inform a planning application for the proposed development regarding archaeological matters.

Sources

General

Alan Whitney: Historic Environment Record Officer, Hampshire County Council

British Library
Hampshire Archives and Local Studies
National Archives

Cartographic

1759 Blatt's Map of Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight
1797 Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing
1820 Plan of East Leigh Farm in the Parish of Havant
1833 Map of the Parishes of Warblington, Havant and Bedhampton
1842 Tithe Map of the Parish of Havant
1866/78 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Map
1897 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Map
1909 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Map
1932 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Map
1953/72 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Map
1993 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 Map
2006 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map
2018 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

Websites

Archaeological Data Service - ads.ahds.ac.uk
British Geological Society - www.bgs.ac.uk
Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk
Historic England - The National Heritage List for England - historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list
MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk

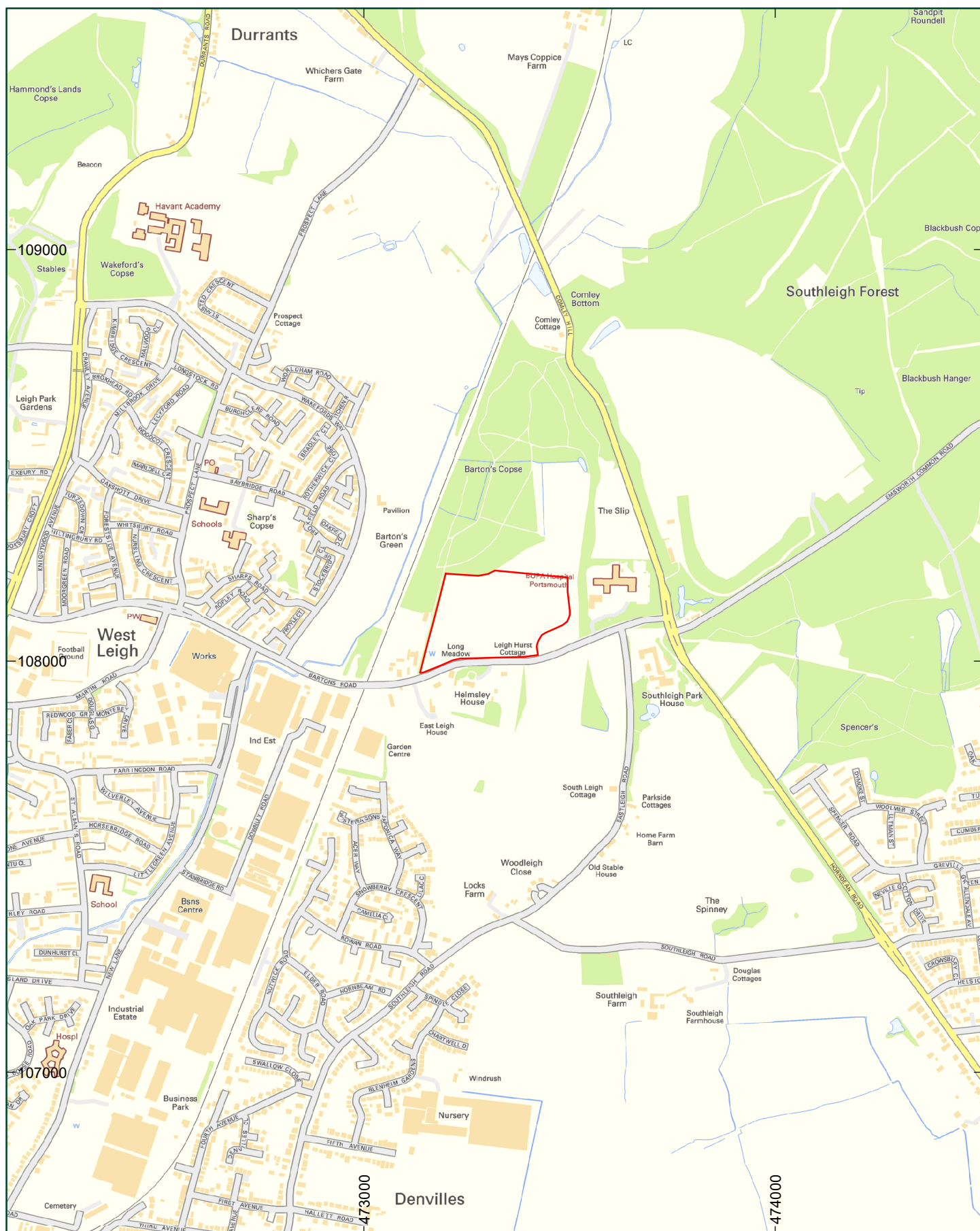
Bibliographic

'The parish and liberty of Havant', in A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 122-127.

Cousins, R. (2016) A Brief History of Havant Havant Borough History Booklet No. 1 (self-published).

Stilwell-Griffiths, A. (2001-2) John Barton of Chichester, Stoughton and East Leigh 1789-1852.

WYG (2014) Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire: Archaeology and Heritage Assessment.



Legend



1:12,500 at A4



Title:

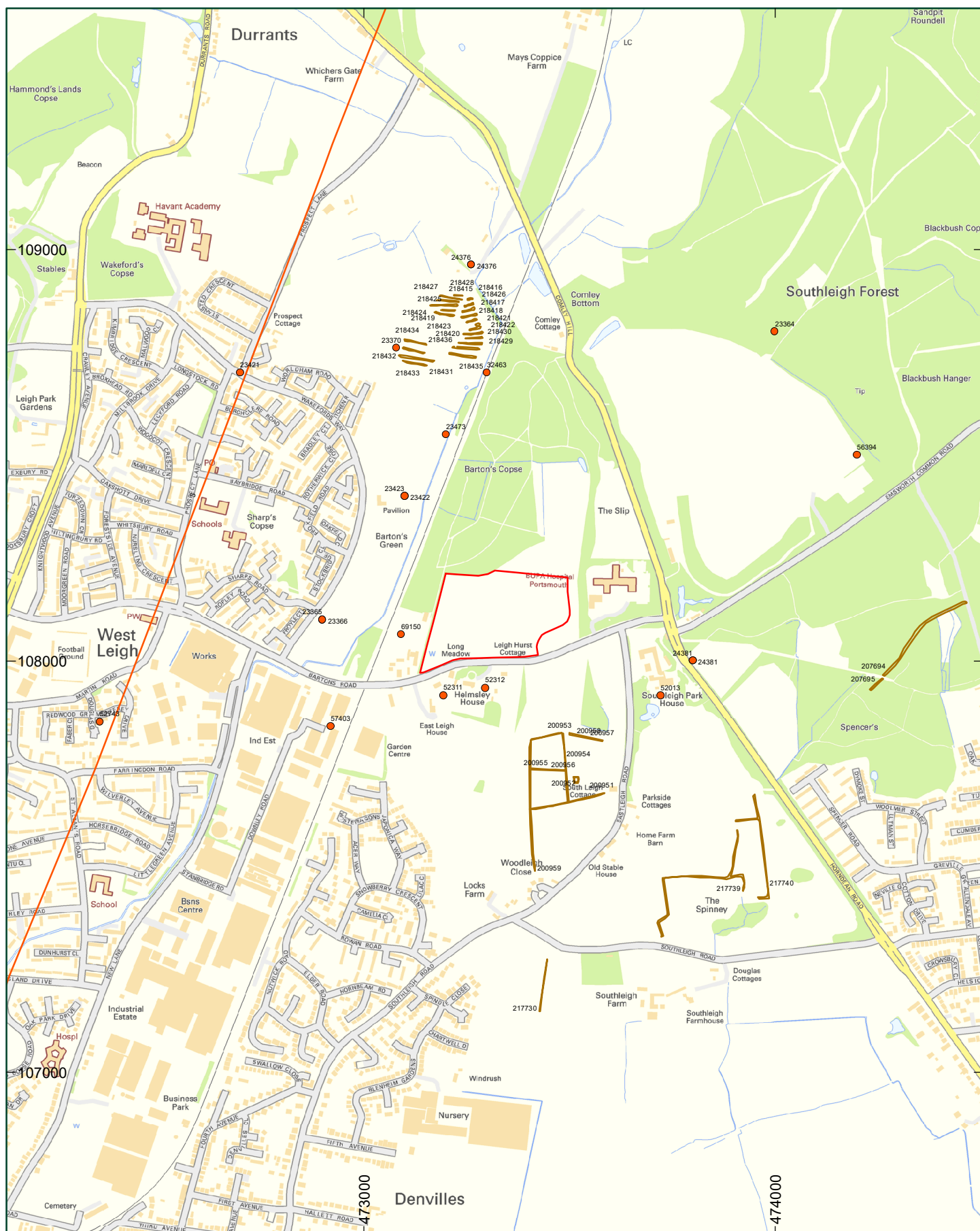
Fig.1: Site Location

Address:

Land North of Barton's Road, Havant



orion.



Legend



Site



Archaeology



ALERT Green

HCC cropmarks

Roman Roads

1:12,500 at A4

0



400m

Title:

Fig.2: HER Data Plot

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



orion.



Legend



Approximate location of Site

1:15,000 at A4



Title:

Fig.3: 1759 Blatt's Map of Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



orion.



Legend



Approximate location of Site

1:8,000 at A4



Title:

Fig.4: 1797 Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



orion.



Legend



Site

1:8,000 at A4



Title:

Fig.5: 1820 Plan of East Leigh Farm in the Parish of Havant

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



orion.



Legend



Site

1:8,000 at A4



Title:

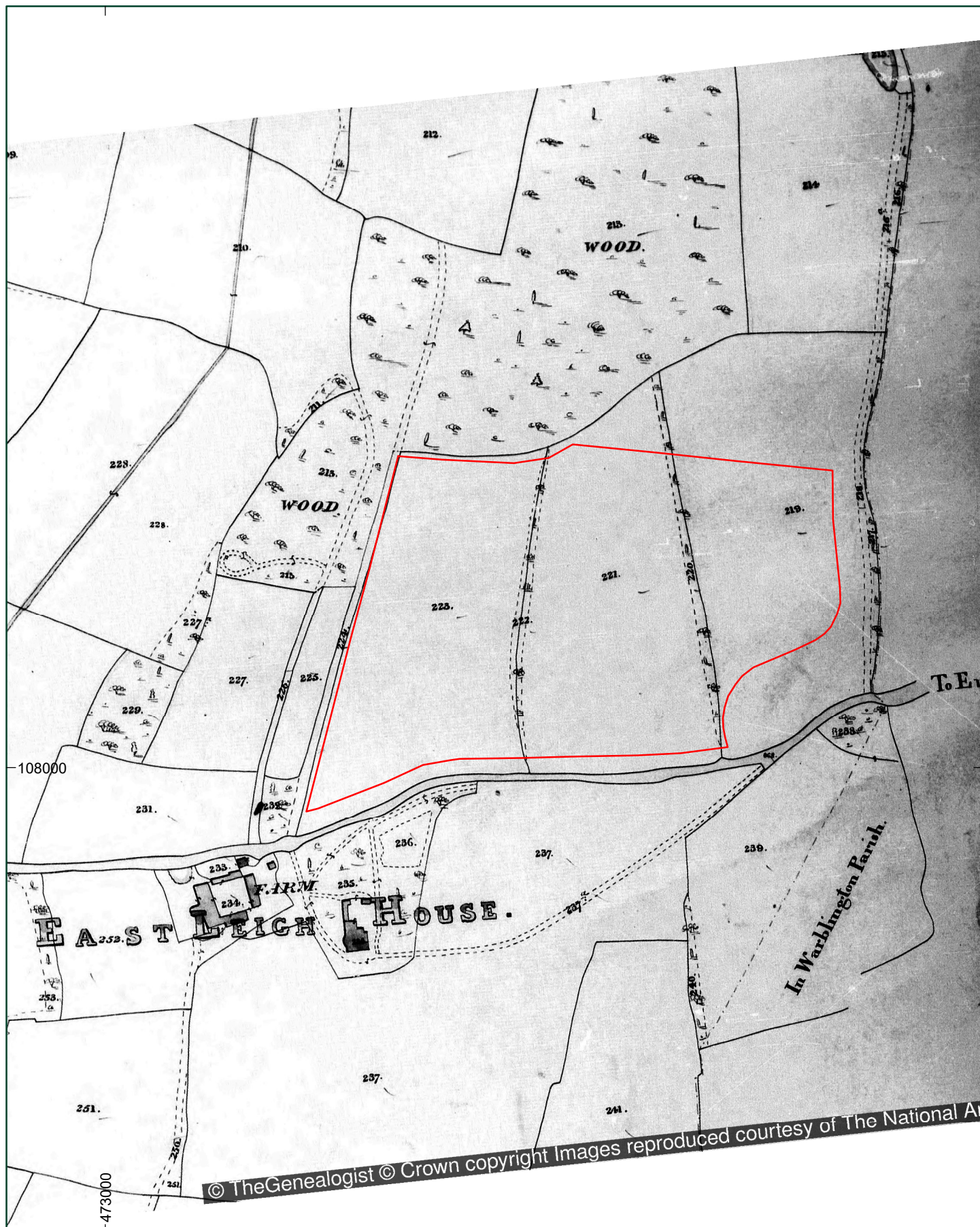
Fig.6: 1833 Map of the Parishes of Warblington, Havant and Bedhampton

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



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Legend



Site

1:3,500 at A4



Title:

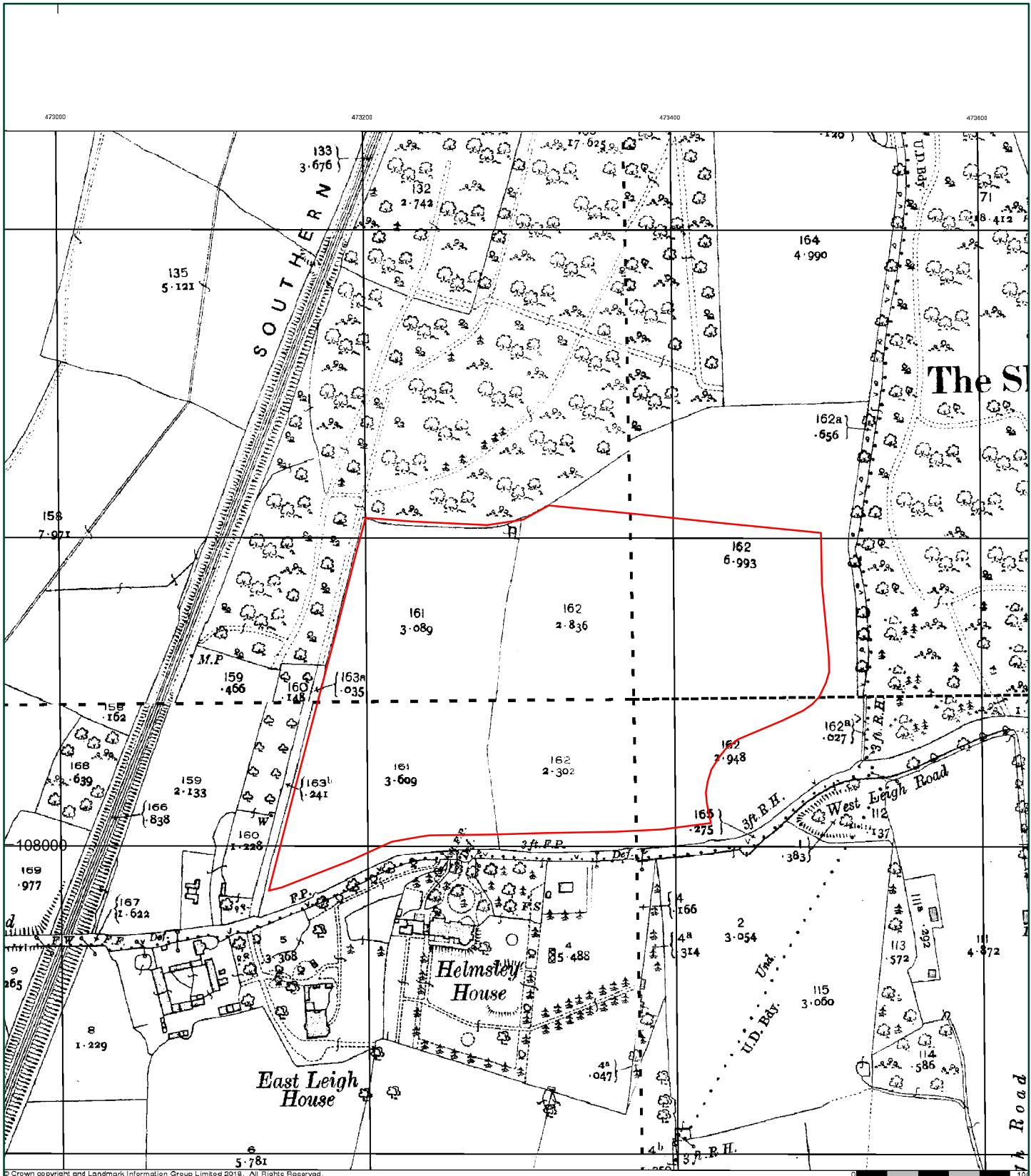
Fig.7: 1842 Tithe Map of the Parish of Havant

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



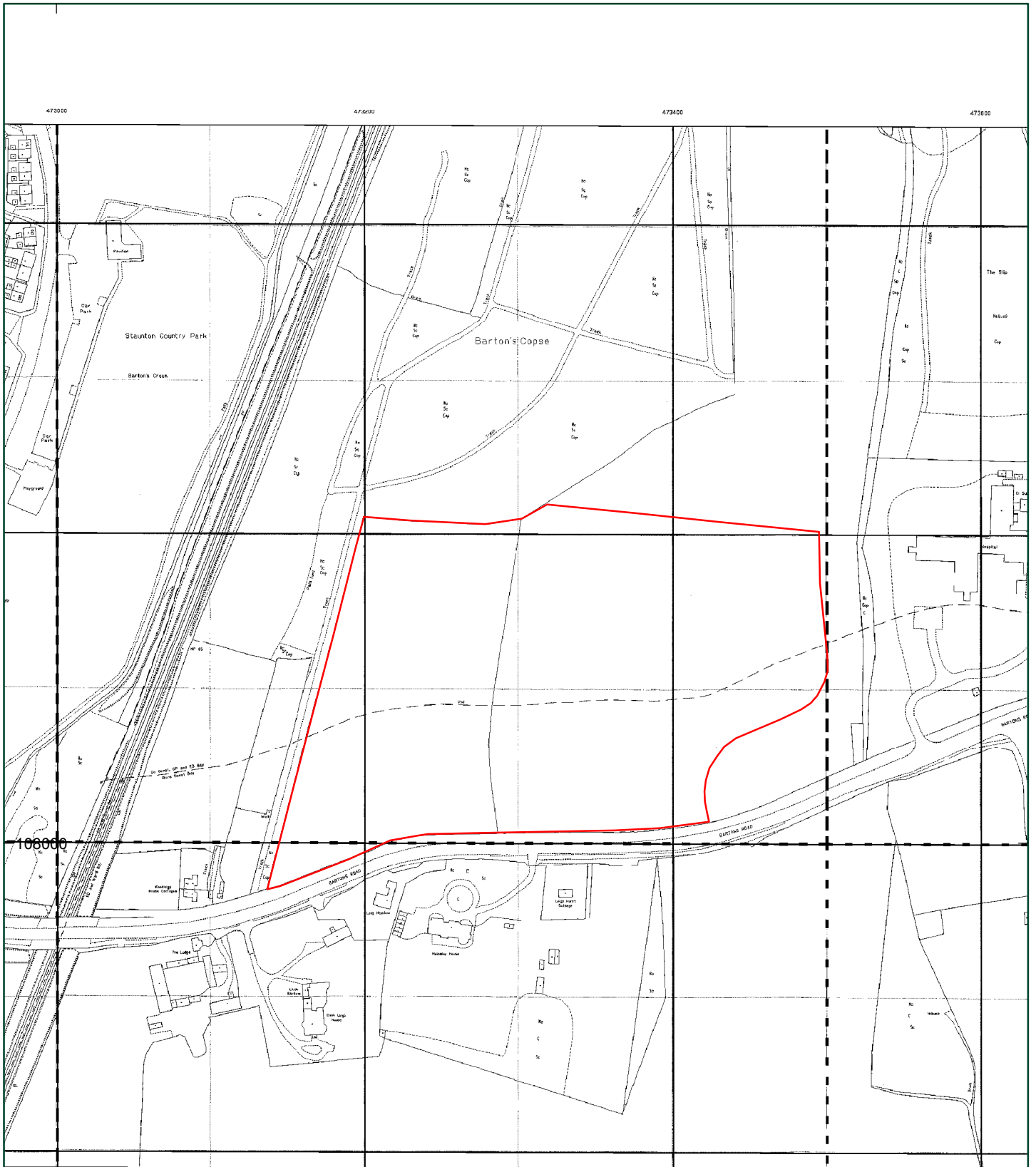
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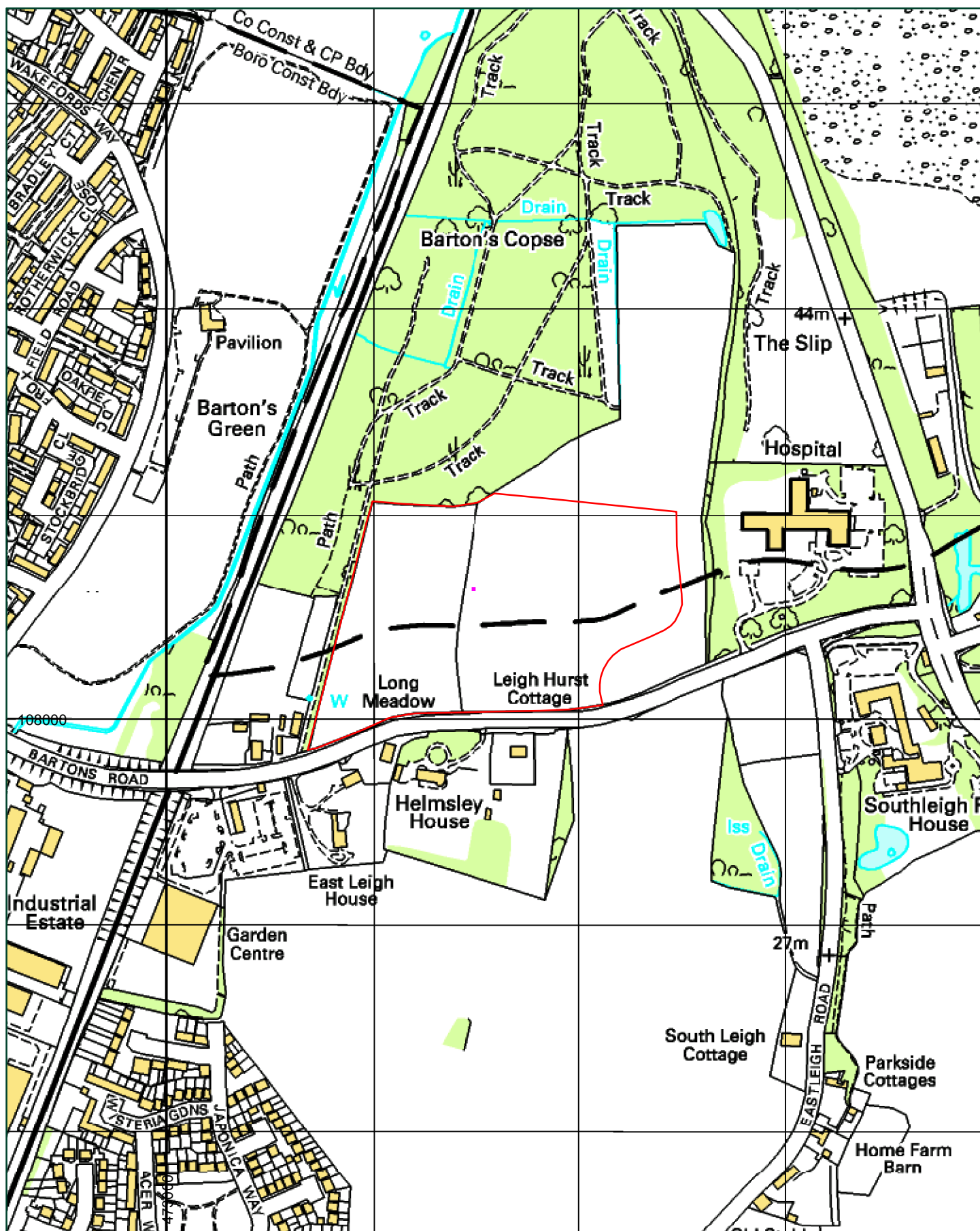
473000

Legend Site	1:3,500 at A4 0 110m	N 
Title: Fig. 11: 1932 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Map Address: Land North of Bartons Road, Havant		



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473000	0 110m	orion.
Legend Site Title: Fig.13: 1993 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 Map Address: Land North of Bartons Road, Havant	1:3,500 at A4 N	



Legend



Site

1:5,000 at A4



Title:

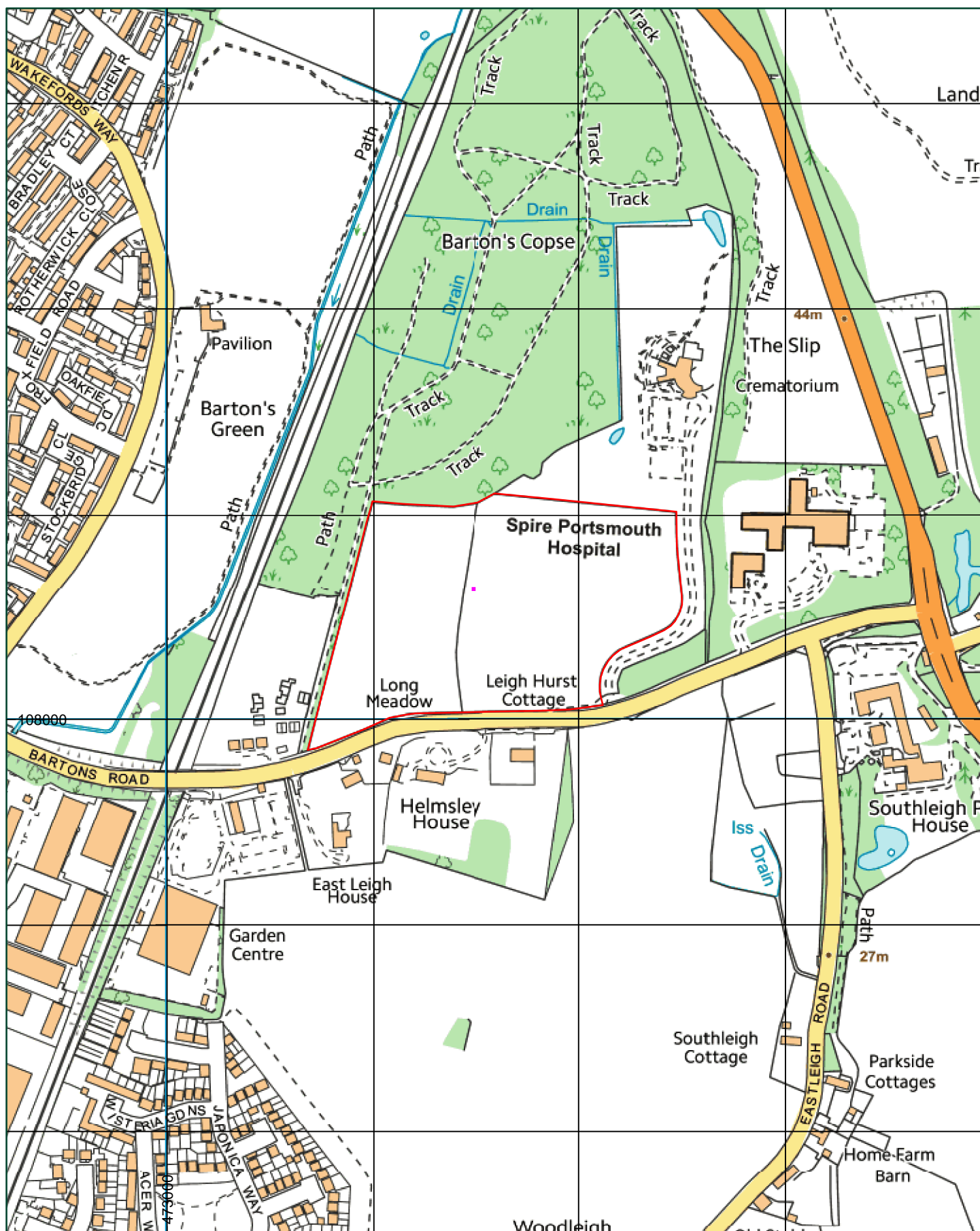
Fig.14: 2006 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



orion.



Legend



Site

1:5,000 at A4



Title:

Fig.15: 2018 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map

Address:

Land North of Bartons Road, Havant



orion.