



Land east of Castle Avenue Havant, Hampshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



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Front cover View of land east of Castle Avenue, Havant.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land east of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 473061 106321. This study is intended to inform a planning application for a proposed residential development within the site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. As such, additional archaeological investigations may be requested by the archaeological advisor to Hampshire County Council.

In this instance it would be reasonable to expect the requirement for a geophysical survey and/or trial trench evaluation in the pre-determination to provide sufficient information to inform the planning application.

Any impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be addressed through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.

The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development site is of limited significance. Although development of the site would fundamentally its character, this would not constitute an appreciable loss to the wider historic environment resource.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Land East of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd (the Client), to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment land east of Castle Avenue, Havant, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Fig. 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 473061 106321.

1.1.2 This study will inform a planning application for a proposed residential development within the Site, to be submitted to Hampshire County Council.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a rectangular parcel of land of approximately 1.8 ha located at the eastern edge of the town of Havant, some 7 km north-east of Portsmouth.

1.2.2 The Site consists of a single field, partially divided by a wooden fence and enclosed on all sides by mature hedgerows and tall trees. It is currently used as a paddock and pasture comprising mixed grass and sedge (Plate 1). Located upon the western border of the Site is a wooden stable (Plate 2) and a small pond (Plate 3).

1.2.3 Modern residential development borders the Site to the west along Castle Avenue (Plate 2), to the north the Site is divided from further arable land by a railway line traveling east to west into Havant (Plate 1). The southern limit of the Site is bounded by the A27, approximately 900 m beyond which lies Emsworth Harbour in Sweare Deep (Plate 4).

1.2.4 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 10 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Local topography falls gently to the south towards Sweare Deep and the southern coast.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Palaeogene Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain to the north by undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits, which are comprised of sand and gravel with lenses of clay (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 Finalised development proposals will comprise the construction of 69 new houses, to be located across the entirety of the Site, in addition to new car parking areas and access routes. The draft design proposals indicate that the existing hedgerows at the boundaries of the Site and trees will be retained.

1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment

resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

- 1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

- 1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset 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).'

1.5 Aims

- 1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 A designated heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012 and revised on 24 July 2018 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

2.3.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.3.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.3.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.3.6 On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource. The resource

provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (ID: 18a), which expands upon the corresponding sections of the NPPF. The PPG will, where necessary, be updated in due course to reflect changes to the NPPF since the new framework was published in July 2018.

2.4 Local planning policy

- 2.4.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Hampshire County Council, which adopted the Havant Borough Council Core Strategy: *Local Development Framework* in March 2011.
- 2.4.2 The Core Strategy forms the basis of the development plan for the district and sets targets for the provision of new housing and employment for a period up to 2026, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features.
- 2.4.3 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.5 Supplementary planning guidance

- 2.5.1 Hampshire County Council has prepared detailed studies of each of the Conservation Areas within the district, three of which coincide with the Study Area (see **Section 4.2**). These Conservation Area appraisals have been adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance (Havant Borough Council 1993, 1994, 2008).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2017).

3.2 Study Area

- 3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

- 3.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;
 - The Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
 - Relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (Hey, Gill, Hind, 2014);

- National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, Hampshire Records Office; and
- Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, Hampshire Records Office and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on 20 September 2018. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Assessment criteria – Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.5.2 The assessment of the significance of heritage assets was informed by:

- The National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance;
- Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments (Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) October 2013);
- Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings (DCMS March 2010);
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008);
- Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England 2015a);
- Relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (Hey, Gill, Hind, 2014); and

- 3.5.3 The relative significance of heritage assets was determined in general accordance with the schema laid out in Table 1.

Table 1 Generic schema for classifying the significance of heritage assets

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups
Negligible	Sites, features, structures or landscapes with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.6.2 The records held by the HHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

- 3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The entries are assigned a NHLE or HHER prefix for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

One Scheduled Monument:

- Warblington Castle (NHLE 1001913) is also protected by legislation designating the asset as a Grade II* listed building. Warblington Castle is a surviving fragment of a large Tudor courtyard house, surrounded by a moat, and built between 1514 and 1526.

One Grade I Listed Buildings:

- The Parish Church of St Thomas-a Becket (NHLE 1154443), built in the early 12th century with alterations in the 13th and 15th century and a restoration in 1859.

One Grade II* Listed Building:

- Warblington Castle (NHLE 1154443). Please refer to the Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1001913).

14 Grade II Listed Buildings:

- The Listed Buildings comprise a variety of structures dating from the 17th–19th centuries and including houses, barns and a signal box.

Three Conservation Areas:

- Warblington Conservation Area is located 500 m to the south of the Site boundary. The Conservation Area was designated by the Havant Borough Council in 1993 in acknowledgement of the unique character of the village. Nine of the Listed Buildings within the Study Area are contained within the boundary of the Conservation Area. These include; the Grade I Church of Thomas a Becket (NHLE 1154443), the Grade II* Warblington Castle (NHLE 1001913 & 1001913) and a further seven Grade II Listed Buildings.
- Lymbourne Road Conservation area is located approximately 800 m to the west of the Site boundary. The Conservation Area was designated by the Havant Borough Council in 1994. A single Grade II Listed is the Rectory, Boundary Wall and Coach house (NHLE 1154595) contained within the boundary of the boundary of the Conservation Area.

- St Faith's Conservation Area is located approximately 900 m to the west of the Site boundary. The Conservation was designated by the Havant Borough Council in 2008.

4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.2.4 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

4.3.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

4.3.2 The HHER contains entries pertaining to a number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. A few examples included:

- Warblington Roman Villa (HHER 23474) represents a series of archaeological investigations. In 1955, trial trenching dug in an area of roman surface finds and revealed walling and traces of tiled floors. In 1993, a survey was undertaken on behalf of Hampshire County Council to establish the number and condition of villa sites in the county and to suggest priorities for a possible management programme. In 2010, an excavation was carried out by Chichester & District Archaeology Society to investigate features identified by geophysical survey in 2009. Several trenches were opened, revealing wall foundations and evidence of rooms.
- In 2004, West Sussex Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation (HHER 60042) on land to the east of St Thomas-a-Becket. Six trenches and a geoarchaeological test pit were excavated. Sections of an east to west aligned ditch was uncovered. This feature was attributed to the Roman period based on sherds of pottery, animal bones and oyster shell fragments contained within the ditch fill.
- In 2013, an evaluation and excavation were carried out at Manor Farm, Denvilles (HHER 65643) and recorded a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation site represented by post holes and ditches.
- In 2011, L-P Archaeology conducted a fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Havant Road, Warblington (HHER 69674). The results were hampered by extensive modern disturbance, and depicted predominantly modern features, however a section of ridge and furrow was identified at the northern eastern edge of the site in both the topography and the survey results.

4.3.3 Where relevant, the results of these and further investigations are discussed in more detail in **Section 4.5**.

4.3.4 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 2**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

4.4.1 The following section summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration

of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

- 4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, HHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1–2**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.4.3 The HHER contains no entries relating to recorded evidence for Palaeolithic activity and only a single record each for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the Study Area. A Mesolithic conical flint core and numerous blades, as well as four Neolithic flint scrapers and a variety of utilised flakes (HHER 23382) were found in 1966, in the cemetery of St. Thomas a Becket (NHLE1154443). Even with the scarcity of artefactual or subsurface remains pertaining to occupation prior to the Bronze Age, the likelihood of earlier activity in this landscape should not be overlooked.

- 4.4.4 Despite this lack of recorded early activity, there are a number of records dated from the Bronze Age onwards. Less than 200 m to the north of the Site, during an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2013 at Manor Farm, Denvilles (HHER 65643), a late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement was identified.

- 4.4.5 The site was interpreted as an enclosure system which contained a number of north-west to south-east aligned ditches, postholes and a large pit. Each of these features contained dateable evidence, a total of 198 fragments of Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The majority of the postholes contained quantities of burnt flint. The post holes represented post-built structures which were indicative of several phases of occupation of the site.

- 4.4.6 During a geophysical survey carried out by Historic England in 2015, a double linear trackway (HER 69988) running east to west was identified and thought to date to the Iron Age. Concurrently, two circular features (HHER 69989) were identified to the west of the double trackway and the suggested interpretation was a series of Iron Age hut circles.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.4.7 The records within the HHER reveal a distinct concentration of activity within the Study Area during the Roman period. There is an obvious accumulation of evidence in the south-eastern portion of the Study Area all of which contributes to a rich portrait of life during this time.

- 4.4.8 There is a noticeable correlation between the east to west running Havant or 'Chichester to Bitterne' Roman Road (HHER 23354), traces of which lie less than 100 m to the south of the Site boundary, and a concentration of records indicative of roadside activities during this period. These include; the Warblington Roman Villa and associated works (HHER 23474), a Stone Cist (HHER 69985), an Aisled Barn (HHER 69986) and the previously mentioned two circular features (HHER 69989) which have an alternative interpretation as two Roman Shrines.

- 4.4.9 Excluding the Warblington Roman Villa, all of these were identified during a geophysical survey carried out in 2015 by Historic England (HHER 234474) and are located approximately 400 m to the south-east of the Site boundary, upon land which sits adjacent to the Havant Roman road and the existing A27.

- 4.4.10 In 1969, the existence of buried archaeological remains relating to Warblington Roman Villa (HHER 23474) were confirmed. A programme of trial trenching targeted an area of roman surface finds and revealed walling and traces of tiled floors. The wall was constructed of

rubble bonded in cement with a course of roman brick. Roman tiles, tesserae and pottery were also found in the vicinity. A layer of degraded mortar was uncovered beneath a layer of burnt material. This was thought to be the remains of a floor. A further trench contained a floored area constructed of tegula and was interpreted as a possible bath house.

- 4.4.11 In 1994, Hampshire County Council undertook a survey of Romano-British Villas (HHER 23474) to establish the number and condition of villa sites in the county and confirmed that the Warblington Roman Villa remained visible through cropmarks.
- 4.4.12 Between 2008 and 2010, Chichester & District Archaeology Society conducted a programme of archaeological works upon the villa site including; geophysical survey and excavation (HHER 23474). The geophysical survey pointed to a winged corridor villa with indications that the southern wing possessed deeper foundations and therefore may have had a second storey. During the excavations, several trenches were opened, and confirmed the presence of wall foundations of a complex of rooms and large amounts of local Rowlands Castle pottery and a single Coin of Caesar Tetricus II with the image of Spes, the Goddess of luck, on the reverse face.
- 4.4.13 In 2015, geophysical survey carried out by Historic England (HHER 234474) identified a rectangular building, possibly a wood-built structure with stone elements located to the south of the Havant Roman road (HHER 23354), less than 400 m from the south-eastern boundary of the Site. This was interpreted as a Roman aisled barn (HHER 69986). The structure was subsequently excavated and within the foundation deposit, a cist made of Bembridge limestone was recorded (HHER 69985).
- 4.4.14 Historic England's geophysical survey (HHER 23474) in 2015, also noted an area of linear and rectilinear features (HHER 69987) adjacent to the aisled barn and the Warblington Villa. While recorded as 'Undated', it is likely that these remains are contemporary to the Roman features which surround them.
- 4.4.15 Other finds relating to the Roman road and associated road-side activities were a number of Roman pottery fragments (HHER 23378), comprising rim and body sherds from jars of a grey sandy fabric. These were recovered during roadworks on the southern verge of the A27, less than 300 m to the south-west of the Site boundary.
- 4.4.16 A series of archaeological events have taken place in the locality of the Church of St Thomas a Becket (NHLE 114443) and have proven Roman activity in the vicinity.
- 4.4.17 For example, in 1966, during a programme of grave digging undertaken in St. Thomas's Church graveyard, the site of a Roman-British Villa (HHER 23380) was thought to have been discovered, less than 900 m to the south of the Site boundary. This was evidenced by remnants of brick, tile, tesserae and limestone blocks. In addition to this, pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries were found within a series of gullies.
- 4.4.18 The existence of a Roman occupation site was later reaffirmed in 2004 when an evaluation on land east of the church of St Thomas a Becket was carried out by West Sussex Archaeology (HHER 60042). The trenches were located within the church graveyard and around 700 m to the south of the site boundary. The trenches exposed sections of an east-west aligned ditch containing sherds of pottery, animal bones and box flu and oyster shell fragments.

Saxon (AD 410–1066) Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 4.4.19 There is documentary evidence to suggest that the hamlet of Warblington has Saxon origins. Listed as 'Warbletone' (HHER 69054) comprising two churches, and a mill within the Domesday book in 1086, the name is supposed to originate from a group of Saxons called the Warblings, who settled there in the early 11th century. The Warblings are accredited with the construction of the Grade I Church of St Thomas a Beckett (NHLE 114443) and examination of the fabric of the church revealed that it was derived from the remains of a Roman villa (Plate 5).
- 4.4.20 Warblington Castle was thought to have been constructed around the same time (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913). The whole castle and manor complex was located around 600 m to the south of the Site boundary and is today recorded within the HHER as forming the centre of a 'Historic Rural Settlement'. During the 11th century, the early manor (HHER 52361) extended north and east to include the land upon which Emsworth is now located. A moat (HHER 23494) enclosed the entire site. Today it is only visible as shallow depressions on its east and west sides but survives as a quite deep earthwork to the north (Plate 6).
- 4.4.21 In 1231, the Bishop of Chichester obtained a license for a Deer Park (HHER 54149) the extent of which today is sadly unknown.
- 4.4.22 Within the Historic Rural Settlement are the earthwork remains of the Warblington Deserted Medieval Settlement (DMV) (HHER 28366). The surviving earthworks are located less than 700 m to the south-south-east of the Site boundary and are characteristic of medieval house platforms. It is almost certain that these houses made up part of the 'extra-mural' settlement associated with the early manor.
- 4.4.23 During the 14th and 15th centuries, Warblington Castle (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913) passed from nobleman to nobleman and gradually fell into disrepair. In 1539, Warblington Castle was transformed into a moated Tudor castle (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913) (HHER 23493), a fortified brick manor house built around a courtyard and was constructed upon the site of the original, moated manor house. During the civil war, the castle was mostly destroyed and today only an octagonal turret of the gate-house and a section of the moat survives (Plate 6).
- 4.4.24 In 1986, a watching brief was carried out ahead of a pipeline development and recorded 'Medieval Activity at Havant Road, Warblington' (HHER 23497) around 380 m to the east-south-east of the Site boundary. The works revealed an irregular dump of medieval material contained within two pits. This included; medieval pottery, building material as well as residual Roman tiles. It was also noted that the area around the pits showed evidence of burning. The investigations also revealed interlocking timbers of a medieval well (HHER 23500).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

- 4.4.25 There are a number of entries within the HHER relating to the post-medieval period. Warblington House (HHER 52076) and the associated Lodge (HHER 52358) make up the Warblington House Estate, located just under 300 m to the south-west of the Site, the route of the M27 was later constructed through the grounds.
- 4.4.26 The remainder of the records relate to the majority of the Grade II Listed properties which are contained mostly within the Warblington Conservation Area. Following the destruction of Warblington Castle (NHLE 1154484 & 1001913) during the Civil War, the manor was restructured and much of the fabric of the castle was used to build new properties on the site.

- 4.4.27 An example of this was the 17th century, Grade II Listed Warblington Castle Farmhouse (NHLE 1091613) upon the east side of the former Castle courtyard. The Black Barn, Warblington, (NHLE 1001800) is a 17th century timber framed barn attached to the fortified manor house or Warblington Castle. Warblington Castle Cottage (NHLE 1154471), the Old Rectory and associated structures (NHLE 1303444) (NHLE 1154595) were all built in the early 18th century.

19th century (AD 1800–1900) Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 4.4.28 The Tithe map of the Parish of Havant (Figure 3, Map A) shows that the Site was originally divided into three fields, none of the field boundaries correspond with the existing hedgerows. The surrounding landscape is sparsely occupied and predominantly divided into small enclosed fields. Havant Roman Road and the Grade II Listed Warblington Lodge (NHLE 1091614) built 1830 are both in evidence, as is the Grade II Listed Warblington Lodge Cottage and Lodge Stables and walls (NHLE 1091615). While the landscape has remained largely unaltered in the 1870 Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3, Map B) there is the addition of the railway line which runs parallel east to west to Havant Roman Road, framing the site.
- 4.4.29 The 1909 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 4, Map C) shows an evolution to the landscape whereby, a more formalised road system has been introduced to the west of the Site marked by, amongst others, the construction of Castle Avenue and St George's Road. The Site itself still remains undeveloped and used as agricultural land. The Site now corresponds with two fields as the size of the plots of land have increased. The western border now corresponds with the existing field boundary. The area to the west remains relatively unpopulated and appears to be used as an orchard or plantation, perhaps associated with the nearby farm.
- 4.4.30 In the 1932 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 4, Map D) the Site boundary as it exists today has been created although retains its rural character and use. The land to the west has now become more densely populated with a number of residential developments along Castle Avenue. The wider landscape to the west remains agricultural. From this date onwards, the Site remains unchanged. Over the following decades, more housing is constructed within the area although the general configuration of Havant remains similar. In 1966 Edition Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced) it is clear that a section of the A27 has been built and traverses Havant, east to west. It is not until the late 1980s when the northern section of the A27 is built. Neither developments directly impacted upon the Site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.4.31 The Hampshire County Council characterises the Site as being within '*parliamentary fields*' with '*small parliamentary fields*' to the south, corresponding with the *Historic Rural Settlement* of Warblington Manor and Castle. To the west is classified as '*Recent Settlement*' and refers to the modern development of Havant.
- 4.4.32 The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development site is of limited significance. Although development of the site would fundamentally its character, this would not constitute an appreciable loss to the wider historic environment resource.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL EFFECTS

5.1 Archaeological Remains

Assessment of archaeological potential and significance

- 5.1.1 Although there are no definitive indications that any buried archaeological remains of early or later prehistoric or Romano-British date are present within the Site, there is evidence to suggest that there was a level of activity within and around the wider Study Area during these periods. Accordingly, there may be some, albeit currently poorly defined potential for the Site to contain buried archaeological remains derived from these periods.
- 5.1.2 There is an elevated potential for the survival of buried remains relating to Roman activity to be present within the Site. In particular associated with the Havant Roman Road (HHER 23354). In close proximity to the Site, to the south-east of the Roman road a concentration of evidence for roadside activities has been demonstrated by individual stray finds, structural remains and religious monuments (HHER 23378) (HHER 69985) (HHER 69986) (HHER 69989).
- 5.1.3 Warblington appears to have been an important location and possible resting spot for travellers who may wish to pay tribute or worship at the roadside shrines. Warblington was probably also a focal point for trade evidenced by the two Roman villas (HHER 23474) (HHER 23380) which would have profited from passing trade. These villas would have served as economic centres, gaining wealth through trade and exchange of produce grown and manufactured in the surrounding rural landscape.
- 5.1.4 The Site itself is located outside of the known extent of the medieval and post-medieval Historic Rural Settlement of Warblington and therefore it is unlikely that any buried archaeological features relating to the main settlement of the manor will be encountered. Whilst the possibility of buried remains derived from dispersed settlement cannot be entirely discounted, it is likely that any buried archaeological remains relating to these periods, if present, would be associated with agricultural practices. Such remains may include former land divisions, traces of ridge and furrow, or stray artefacts derived from manuring or casual loss. Any such remains are expected to be of comparatively limited significance.
- 5.1.5 As the Site has largely not been previously developed, it is suspected that any prior disturbance or truncation of any archaeological remains that may be present would have been largely limited to the damaging effects of modern agricultural techniques. Some localised disturbance may also have occurred within the Site as a result of the encroachment of construction activity associated with the development of the A27. However, this is currently conjectural, and it is unlikely that any such disturbance would have been extensive or would have significantly diminished the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 5.1.6 In summary, the Site is not definitively known to contain any other archaeologically significant buried remains, although it has the potential to contain as yet unrecorded remains of archaeological interest. The significance of any such remains cannot currently be determined on the basis of the available information, although there is no reason to conclude that the Site is liable to contain any nationally important remains.
- 5.1.7 Nevertheless, future investigation of any buried remains that may be present/survive within the Site could yield new information that would enhance existing understanding of past activity in this landscape and contextualise known archaeological sites in the local area.

Any such remains, which would be non-designated heritage assets for the purposes of national and local planning policy, could be vulnerable to the effects of future development

5.2 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

- 5.2.1 No designated heritage assets would be physically affected by the implementation of the proposed development.

Archaeological remains

- 5.2.2 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- Preliminary site investigation works;
- Setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;
- Plant movement;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;
- Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;
- Establishment of new car parking areas, estate roads and access points;
- Hard landscaping works (levelling, remodelling); and
- Soft landscaping and environmental enhancement works, including planting.

- 5.2.3 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

- 5.2.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

- 5.2.5 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology (should any such remains be present within the Site) would be likely to be associated with the main construction areas, in particular within the footprint of each new house and beneath the new access roads and parking areas. Any landscaping may also impact upon any surviving buried remains.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

Archaeological remains

- 6.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the Roman period and the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.1.3 The Site is located in close proximity to the Havant Roman Road and therefore there is an increased potential for buried archaeological remains associated with roadside activities characteristic of this period. The Site is in close proximity to known areas of high concentrations of buried Roman archaeological remains.
- 6.1.4 The presence of two Roman villas demonstrates that Warblington was an important point along a transport and trade network. During the Roman period, Warblington would have been a centre of domestic settlement surrounded by an agricultural hinterland which brought profit for the villas.
- 6.1.5 There was a continuity of the centre of economic power in Warblington into the Saxon and medieval periods, with the creation of the Warblington manor upon the Site of one of the Roman Villas. The manor retained influence over a trading route and continued to exploit the surrounding agricultural landscape. The Site would have been part of this agricultural hinterland.
- 6.1.6 However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 6.1.7 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.

6.2 Recommendations

Archaeological remains

- 6.2.1 This assessment has identified no overriding heritage constraints which should preclude development in accordance with the scheme proposed.
- 6.2.2 No designated heritage assets would be physically affected by the proposed development and the general principle of placing new development within the Site is not expected to automatically result in harm to the significance of any designated or other types of non-designated heritage assets within the surrounding area.
- 6.2.3 The assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.
- 6.2.4 Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. As such, additional archaeological investigations may be requested by the archaeological advisor to Hampshire County Council.
- 6.2.5 In this instance it would be reasonable to expect the requirement for a geophysical survey and/or trial trench evaluation in the pre-determination to provide sufficient information to inform the planning application.



- 6.2.6 Any impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be addressed through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.
- 6.2.7 The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development site is of limited significance. Although development of the site would fundamentally its character, this would not constitute an appreciable loss to the wider historic environment resource.
- 6.2.8 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

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- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1973/33>

Historic Environment Records

Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)

Cartographic and documentary sources

1838 Tithe map of the Parish of Warblington

1870 Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)

1909 Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet

1932 Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)



Online resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

All URLs Accessed on 13/09/2018

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Early Post-glacial	9500–8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Mesolithic	8500–4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	19th century	AD 1800–1899
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens.
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 189	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 190	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 192	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 193	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 194	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional⁶³. ⁶³ Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 195	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 196	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 197	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 199	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible⁶⁴. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. ⁶⁴Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 200	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 201	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 202	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.



Local Planning Policy

Havant Borough Core Strategy (Adoption 1 March 2011)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy CS11	Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough	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.



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

NHLE Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
1154443	CHURCH OF ST THOMAS-A-BECKET	I	Anglo saxon	472900	105418
1091614	WARBLINGTON LODGE	II	19th century	472821	106020
1091615	WARBLINGTON LODGE COTTAGE, WITH ASSOCIATED SERVICE BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSURES	II	19th century	472821	106085
1091651	GRAVEWATCHER'S HUT (10 YARDS NORTH-WEST OF CHURCH)	II	19th century	472870	105446
1091652	GRANARY, 10 YARDS EAST OF WARBLINGTON CASTLE	II	19th century	472971	105569
1001800	Black Barn, Warblington	Scheduled Monument		472821	
1001913	Warblington Castle	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	472893	

HHER Sites and Monuments

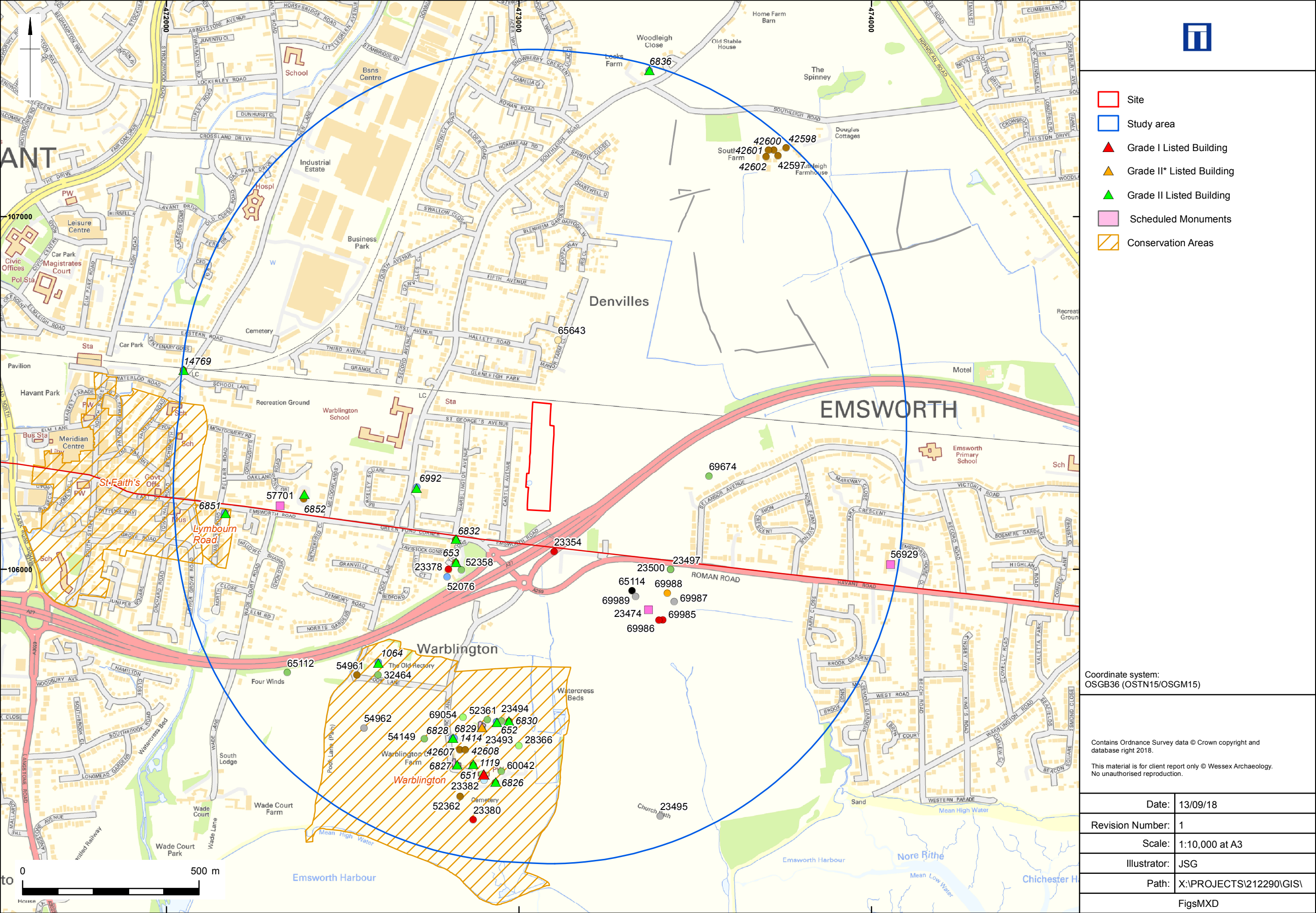
HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
42597	Southleigh Farm	19th century	473735	107173
54961	Site Of House	19th century	472540	105700
52362	Warblington Cemetery	19th century	472833	105356
28366	Site Of Deserted Settlement, Warblington	Anglo-Saxon	473000	105500
69054	Warblington	Anglo-Saxon	472841	105581
65643	Lba/Eia Occupation Site (Evaluation And Excavation Areas 1-3)	Bronze Age	473111	106650
23474	Warblington Roman Villa	Event	473367	105885



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
57701	Watching Brief At 33 Emsworth Road, Havant	Event	472322	106180
56929	Watching Brief At Emsworth House	Event	474054	106014
69988	Trackway	Iron Age	473421	105932
23494	Warblington Castle	Medieval	472950	105570
23497	Medieval Activity At Havant Road, Warblington	Medieval	473430	106000
32464	Glebe Cottage, Pook Lane	Medieval	472600	105700
23493	Warblington Castle	Medieval	472895	105551
23500	Medieval Well	Medieval	473430	106000
54149	Warblington Deer Park	Medieval	472731	105519
52358	Warblington Lodge	Medieval	472836	105998
52361	Warblington Castle	Medieval	472910	105573
60042	Evaluation On Land East Of St Thomas-A-Becket Church	Medieval	472950	105427
65112	Possible Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	472343	105707
69674	Havant Road, Warblington	Medieval	473539	106264
65114	Site Of Wwii Bomb Craters	Modern	473321	105939
23382	Neolithic Flints	Neolithic	472901	105402
52076	Warblington House	Post-medieval	472796	105979

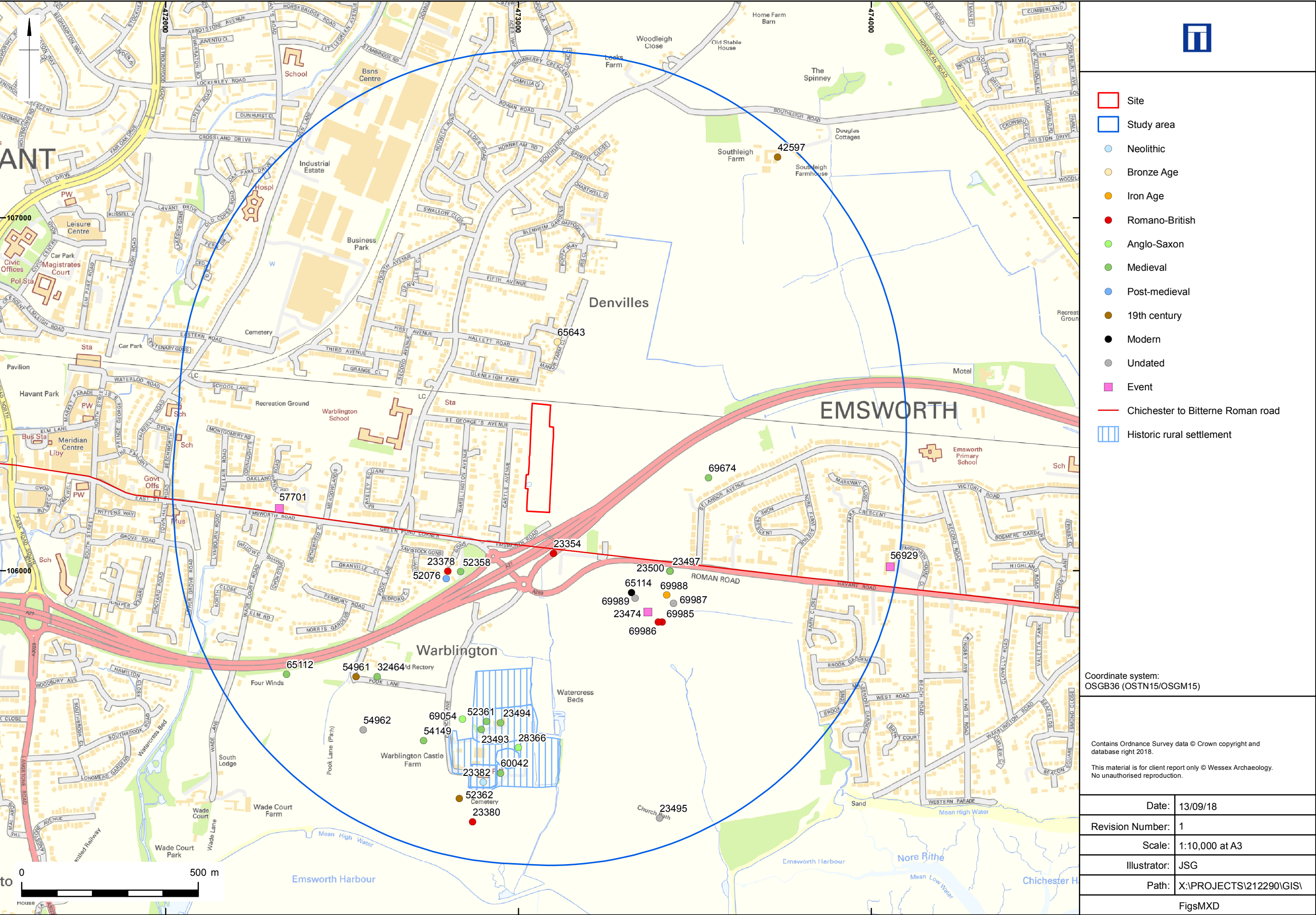


HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
23380	Site Of Romano-British Villa	Romano-British	472870	105290
23354	Chichester To Bitterne Roman Road	Romano-British	473100	106050
23378	Roman Pottery	Romano-British	472800	106000
69985	Stone Cist	Romano-British	473408	105856
69986	Aisled Barn	Romano-British	473397	105855
23495	Mound	Undated	473400	105300
54962	Rectilinear Feature	Undated	472560	105550
69987	Series of rectilinear features	Undated	473440	105909
69989	Circular feature	Undated	473331	105923



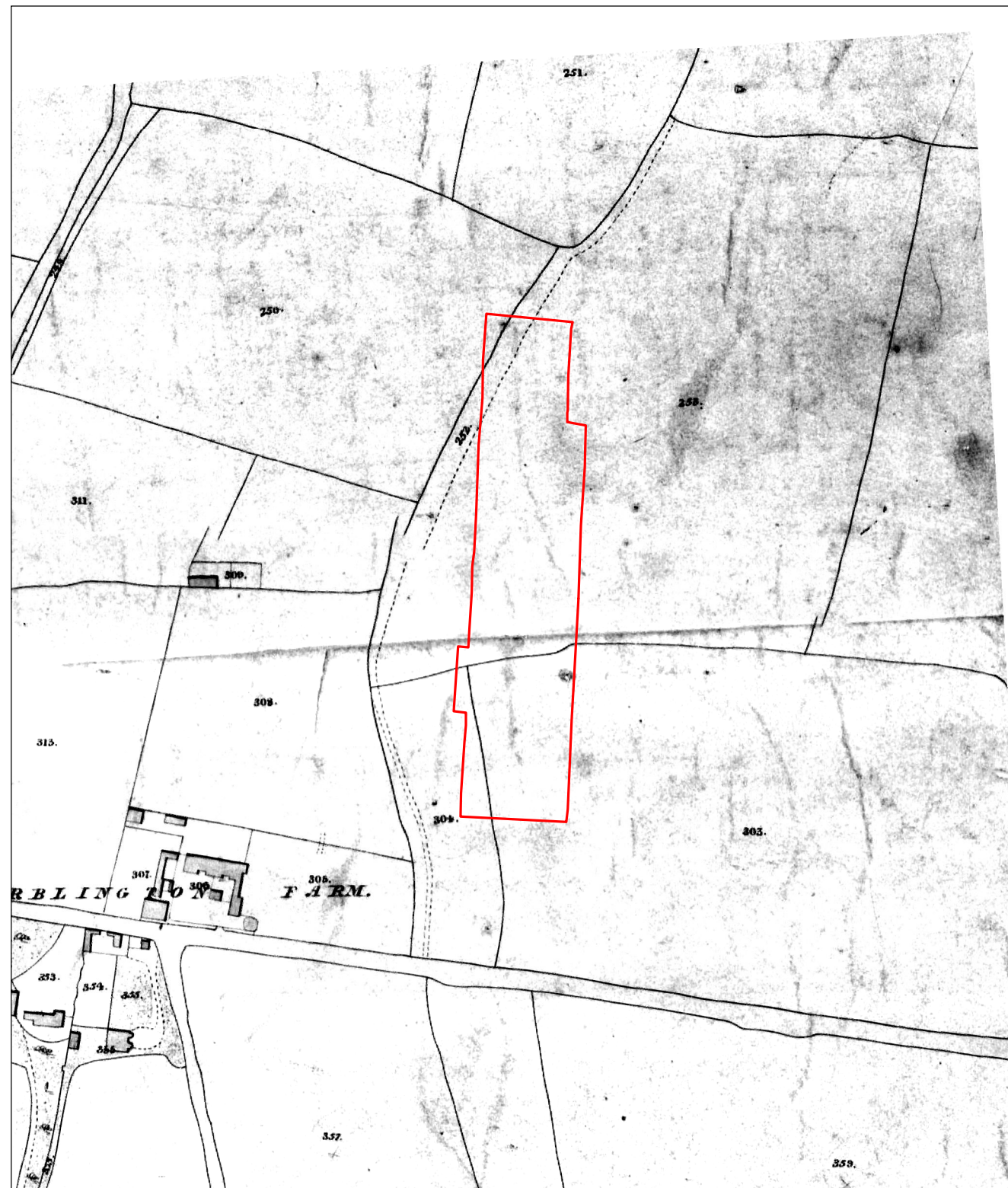
Site, location and designated heritage assets within the Study Area

Figure 1

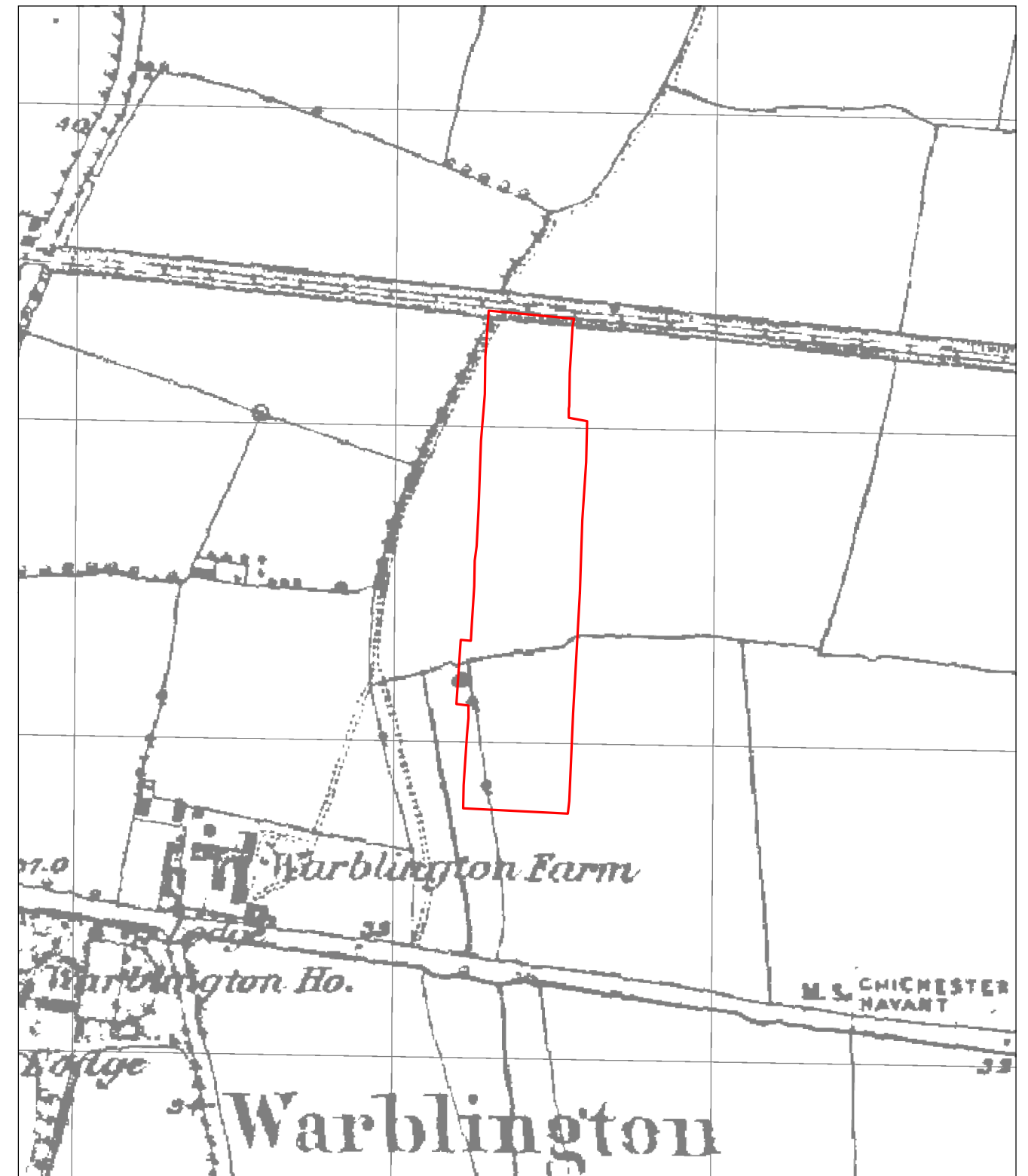


Site, Study Area and recorded historic environment resource (based on HHER and other sources)

Figure 2



A. 1838 Parish of Warblington Tithe map



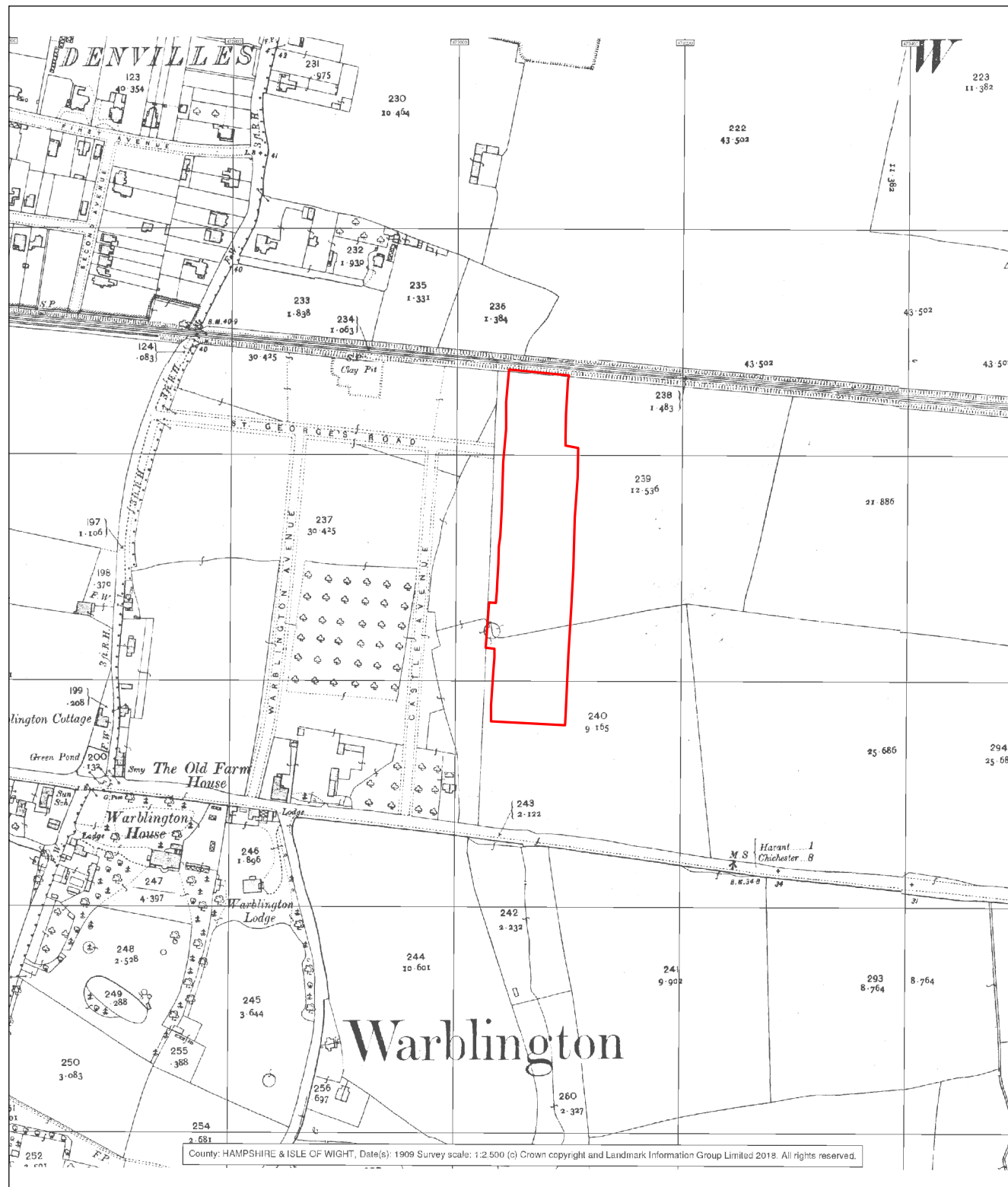
B. 1870 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map



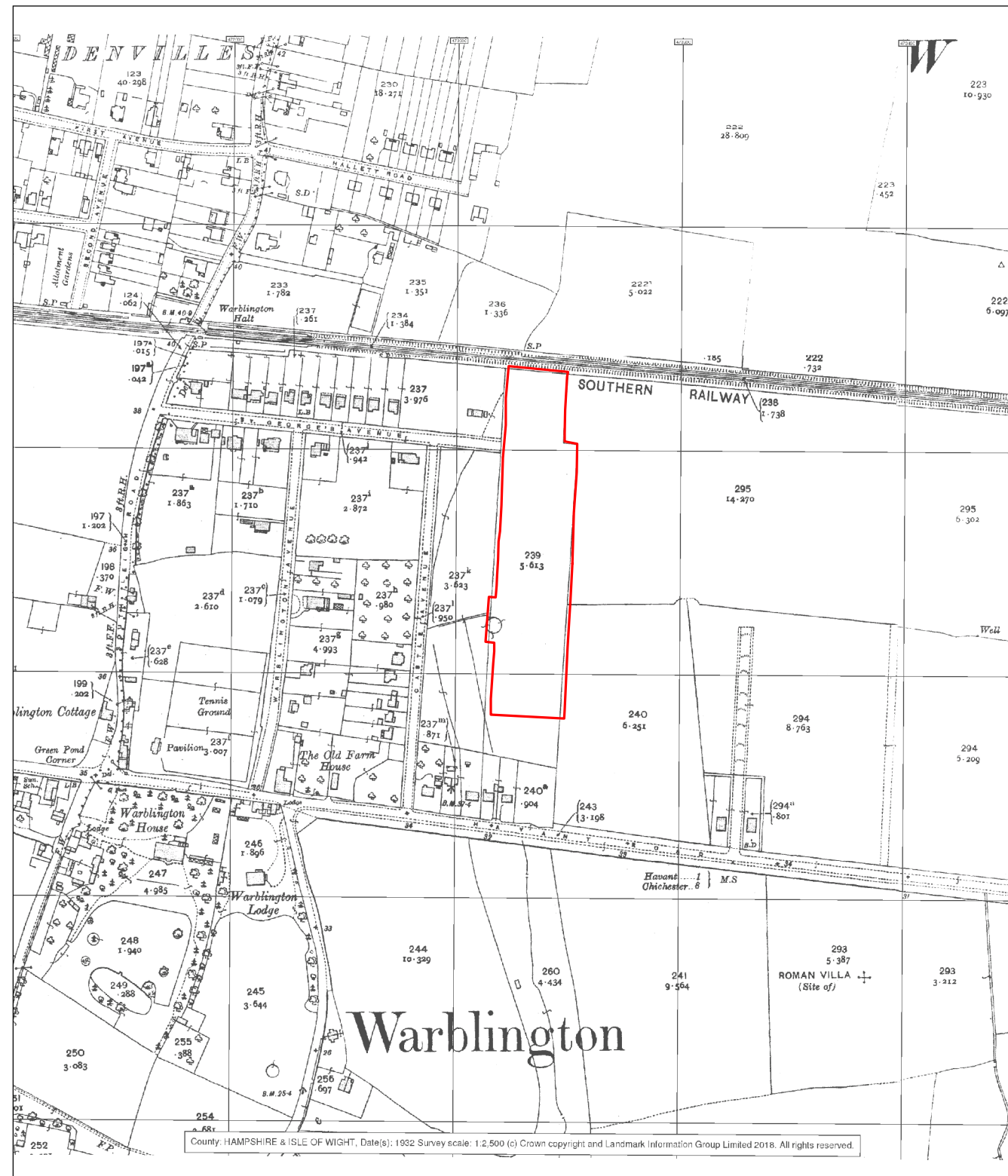
□ Site

Reproduced from the 1838 Tithe Map of the Parish of Warblington and the 1870 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map.

Date:	14/09/18	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:3,500 at A3	Illustrator:	JSG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\212290\GIS\FigsMXD		



A. 1909 Edition Ordnance Survey1:2,500 map



B. 1932 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map



Site

Reproduced from the 1909 Edition Ordnance Survey1:2,500 and 1932 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map.

Date:	14/09/18	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:5,000 at A3	Illustrator:	JSG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\212290\GIS\FigsMXD		



Plate 1: View of the Site, looking north. The housing estate of Denvilles lies beyond the northern boundary separated by Havant railway line.



Plate 2: View of a horse stable located upon the western boundary of the Site. Beyond lies the Castle Avenue modern residential development.

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Plate 3: View of the small pond located to the west of the Site.



Plate 4: View of the southern boundary of the Site. Beyond lies the east to west running route of the former Havant or 'Chichester to Bitterne' Roman Road (HHER 23354) which today corresponds with the A27

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Plate 5: View of the Grade I Church of St Thomas a Beckett (NHLE 114443). The fabric of the church is derived from the remains of a Roman villa (HHER 23380)



Plate 6: View of the remains of the 14th century Warblington Tudor Castle (HHER 23493). Only the octagonal turret of the gate-house remains standing after the Civil War.

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