



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**Land at Westwood Close
Emsworth
Chichester
PO10 7QL**

May 2018

**Local Planning Authority:
Havant Borough Council**

**Site centred at:
SU 75272 06911**

**Author:
Tony Brown
BA (Hons.) MSc**

**Approved by:
Matthew Smith
BSc (Hons.) MCIfA**

**Report Status:
Report for Issue**

**Issue Date:
May 2018**

**CgMs Ref:
TB/MS/23969**

© CgMs Limited

No part of this report is to be copied in any way
without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate
information, however, CgMs Limited cannot be held
responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the
sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office.
Licence No: AL 100014723

CONTENTS

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction and Scope of Study
- 2.0 Development Plan Framework
- 3.0 Geology and Topography
- 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background, with Assessment of Significance
(Including map regression exercise)
- 5.0 Site Conditions and the Proposed Development
(Review of Potential Impact on Heritage Assets)
- 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site Location
- Fig. 2 Summary of cultural heritage designations (Hampshire and Chichester HER)
- Fig. 3 1759 Taylor's Map of Hampshire
- Fig. 4 1791 Milne's Map
- Fig. 5 1805 Ordnance Survey Drawing
- Fig. 6 1826 Greenwood's Map
- Fig. 7 1838 Warblington and 1840 Westborne Parish Tithe Map
- Fig. 8 1866 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 9 1897 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 10 1908 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 11 1932 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 12 1973-75 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 13 2001 Google Earth Image
- Fig. 14 2007 Google Earth Image
- Fig. 15 Site as Existing

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Gazetteer of HER Records within 1km radius of the study site centre
- Appendix 2: LiDAR Data Plot

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land at Westwood Close, Emsworth, Hampshire has been assessed for its below-ground archaeological potential.

There are no designated or non-designated archaeological assets recorded on the study site.

In accordance with relevant planning policy, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.

The study site is considered to have a low to moderate theoretical potential for archaeological evidence of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, and a low potential for all other periods of past human occupation.

Any archaeological features that may be present on the study site would most likely be of low/local significance.

It is understood the study site is proposed for a residential development.

Given the low archaeological potential of the study site, the proposed development is considered unlikely to have a widespread or significant archaeological impact.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) on behalf of Hampshire Homes Group.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment comprises land, also referred to as the study site, to the east of Westwood Close, Emsworth, Hampshire. The site is c. 2.9ha in extent and is centred at SU 75272 06911, within the Havant Borough (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields or Historic Wrecks lie within the study site or its immediate environs.
- 1.4 Hampshire Homes Group have commissioned CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) to establish the archaeological potential of the study site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.5 In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire and Chichester Historic Environment Record (HER) and other sources. This report also includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.7 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 Legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Acts of 1983 and 2002.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and updated 10 April 2014 (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England in 2015: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. The second edition of GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.
- 2.4 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *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.
- 2.10 *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.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
 - Protects the settings of such designations
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

- 2.12 The 2014 NPPF Planning Practice Guidance reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance, and make the interpretation publically available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.14 Hampshire County Council (HCC) has produced several documents to guide planning applications within the county with consideration to known and unknown heritage assets. Archaeology and Planning: Guidance for Developers (no date) outlines the process and the key points which, along with government policy, aim to guide the planning process:

1.1 IT IS EXPECTED THAT A HERITAGE STATEMENT (OR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) WILL INFORM THE APPROPRIATE PLANNING DECISIONS AND WILL SET OUT A MITIGATION STRATEGY FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PLANNING AUTHORITY. IN MOST CASES THE MITIGATION STRATEGY NOT ONLY REFLECTS THE CHARACTER OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY BUT ALSO THE NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT, THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE APPLICANT AND THEIR FLEXIBILITY OR RISK AVERSION. IT IS THEREFORE IMPORTANT THAT THE APPLICANT OR THEIR

AGENT ENSURE THAT THEY ARE AWARE OF ALL THE INFLUENCING FACTORS WHEN SETTING OUT THE BEST FIT MITIGATION STRATEGY SO THAT THEY WILL HAVE ALL THESE FACTORS TO HAND WHEN MAKING DECISIONS.

- 2.15 The current planning system in place in the Havant Borough is the Local Plan, adopted March 2011. A draft Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 is currently being developed and reviewed, with the aim of surpassing the Local Plan 2011. This may impact upon the proposed development at a future date.
- 2.16 The Local Plan 2011 Havant Borough Core Strategy lays out the considerations for the management of heritage assets in the following policies:

POLICY CS11 PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE SPECIAL ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE OF HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT THAT:

4. PROTECTS AND WHERE APPROPRIATE ENHANCES THE BOROUGH'S STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS BY APPROPRIATELY MANAGING DEVELOPMENT IN OR ADJACENT TO CONSERVATION AREAS, LISTED BUILDINGS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, BUILDINGS OF LOCAL HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST.

10.30 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

THE BOROUGH HAS A RICH AND DIVERSE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, COMPRISING OVER 280 LISTED BUILDINGS, 14 CONSERVATION AREAS, ALMOST 40 HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, OVER 80 BUILDINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL IMPORTANCE. THE COUNCIL HAS CERTAIN STATUTORY DUTIES IN RESPECT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND EVEN WHERE NO ADDITIONAL STATUTORY CONTROLS EXIST, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE CASE OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, THE COUNCIL SHOULD CONSIDER THIS AS A MATERIAL CONSIDERATION IN THE DETERMINING OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

- 2.17 Relevant 'Saved Local Plan Policies' superseded by the Core Strategy 11.4 (as detailed above) include:
- HE11 Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Monuments of National Importance
 - HE14 Archaeological Investigations.

- 2.18 In terms of relevant designated archaeological heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, the site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.
- 2.19 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site does not lie within an Archaeological Area or Area of Archaeological Significance as defined by Havant Borough Council.
- 2.20 Westbourne Conservation Area lays c.200m to the north-east of the study site and the nearest Listed Building lays c.330m north of the study site. Built heritage issues are not dealt with in this report, therefore any developmental impact on the setting of Listed Buildings is not considered.
- 2.21 This desk based assessment therefore aims to meet the national and local policy and policy guidance as set out above, in clarifying the archaeological potential of the study site and the need or otherwise for further mitigation measures.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The solid geology of study site is London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) and Lambeth Group (clay, silt and sand) as shown by the British Geological Survey website (BGS, 2017).

3.1.2 Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) is recorded as a superficial deposit in the eastern area of site and Head deposits (clay and gravel) in the western area of site.

3.1.3 A geo-environmental borehole survey was undertaken at the site in the 1970s. Silty clay with gravel was recorded to a depth of between 1.25m - 1.75m below ground level (BGL) overlying very silty fissured clay. Water was encountered at between 0.45m and 0.90m BGL (BGS 2017).

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The study site is lies flat at 8m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) within the valley of the River Ems in the north-eastern area of Emsworth, c. 350m south of Westbourne. The study site is an irregularly shaped parcel of land measuring c. 2.9ha in area.

3.2.2 The study site is bounded by a residential area to the west, the River Ems to the east, and open fields to the north and south.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, WITH ASSESSEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(Including Historic Map Regression exercise)

4.1 Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	10,000	BC
Mesolithic	10,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	800	BC
Iron Age	800	-	AD 43	

Historic

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

4.2 Introduction

- 4.2.1 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological evidence on the site.
- 4.2.2 What follows comprises a review of archaeological findspots within a 1km radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire and Chichester Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.2.3 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.

- 4.2.4 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether any archaeological potential identified in this chapter is likely to have survived later truncations.

4.3 **Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic & Neolithic**

- 4.3.1 Although there are several extremely important Early Prehistoric archaeological sites along the Coastal Plain, Boxgrove for instance, their location tends to depend on very specific geological and topographical factors.
- 4.3.2 The geological make-up of the underlying superficial drift deposits mapped at the site (see paragraph 3.1.2) presents a theoretical potential for Palaeolithic evidence to be encountered on the site, particularly in the form of palaeo-environmental evidence deposited by the River Ems in the Pleistocene Period. This was a minor tributary to a Pleistocene river now represented by Chichester Harbour, once itself a tributary to a much larger river which became the Solent (Tweed, 2000).
- 4.3.3 The study site lies within an area lacking in relevant research for the Palaeolithic period, and further understanding may reveal a westward continuation of the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach. This formation represents interglacial periods when the sea level was much higher than at present; archaeological material is extremely rare within this formation, although it has produced significant palaeo-environmental evidence (Timpany, 2009: 18).
- 4.3.4 At approximately 9000-7000 BC, the coastline was believed to be c. 40km to the south of the present high water mark, placing the study site within deciduous woodland crossed by numerous river channels (Allen & Gardiner, 2000). Above the site, on the chalk downs, would have roamed herds of large mammals.
- 4.3.5 Mesolithic findspots have been recorded in the mudflats of the nearby Langstone and Chichester Harbours, although none have been recorded within the study site or study area.
- 4.3.6 While Mesolithic activity may have taken place in the vicinity of the study site, archaeological remains from this period are relatively sparse in the wider area, and difficult to predict their occurrence. Evidence of Mesolithic activity in Hampshire has indicated a pattern of occupation on the fringes of the chalk downland, which would

have provided hunting opportunities on the downs and ready access to materials from the marginal river valleys and woodland. The study site's location close to the margin of the chalk downs, and within a river valley, presents a moderate theoretical potential for encountering archaeological evidence from the Mesolithic period.

- 4.3.7 No archaeological assets belonging to the earliest Prehistoric periods (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) have been recorded either within the study site or the 1km study area. While there is a theoretical potential for both Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence being present, the nature and presence of such remains is very difficult to predict.
- 4.3.8 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing, pace of forest clearance. Locally sea level rise (and periodic regressions) would also have been a significant influence on prehistoric land use.
- 4.3.9 A late Neolithic pit was recorded during evaluation works c.800m north-east of the study site (HER ref: 7938). The pit contained pottery and flint flakes.
- 4.3.10 No further Neolithic findspots have been recorded in the study area.
- 4.3.11 The Neolithic in Hampshire is represented by a transition of settlement from the fringes of the chalk downland to decisively onto it. This may have resulted from the comparative ease of tilling the lighter soils overlying the chalk, in comparison to the heavier clay soils of the river valleys.
- 4.3.12 The study site's location securely within the valley of the River Ems suggests that Neolithic settlement is not likely to be encountered.
- 4.3.13 A review of the HER data from the indicates that only a limited scatter of early prehistoric artefacts have been recovered, although the presence of naturally occurring watercourse in the vicinity of site may suggest that the general area was attractive to early human populations. The likelihood of Early Prehistoric material/deposits being found on the study site is considered to be low and any

evidence is likely to relate to isolated flint tools/flakes associated with periodic hunting episodes.

4.4 **Late Prehistoric – Bronze Age & Iron Age**

- 4.4.1 By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.4.2 As in the preceding Neolithic, Bronze Age settlement in Hampshire is primarily located on the chalk downland, particularly within river valleys crossing this.
- 4.4.3 The study site itself may have been subject to seasonal flooding within the river valley, creating a marshy environment that would have been unfavourable for settlement and more likely associated with hunting and resource gathering.
- 4.4.4 A Bronze Age palstave is recorded on the HER c. 600m east of the study site, although this is likely to reflect an arbitrary grid reference which rounds up finds from within a certain radius (HER ref: 72).
- 4.4.5 Settlements from the Bronze Age nucleated during the subsequent Iron Age, likely as a result of developments in tribal cohesion and social hierarchies. The remaining settlements again are primarily situated on the drier chalk downland, in relatively close proximity to emerging hillforts constructed on the higher ground.
- 4.4.6 No Iron Age findspots have been recorded in the study area.
- 4.4.7 Due to the limited number of Late Prehistoric features and finds recorded within the study area, the likelihood for material of this period being found on the study site is thought to be low. The excavation of a small Iron Age/Roman site flanking a stream to the west of the study site is mentioned in recent correspondence with Havant Borough Council, however, no details of this was available at the time of writing.

4.5 **Roman**

- 4.5.1 The focus of Roman settlement in the area was at Havant, c. 5km to the west of the site.
- 4.5.2 The only Roman findspots in the study area are Roman coins that were found in a field c. 500m north from the study site (HER ref: 118).
- 4.5.3 Overall, the archaeological potential of the study site for Roman evidence can be defined as low.

4.6 **Anglo-Saxon & Medieval**

- 4.6.1 No Anglo-Saxon findspots were recorded within the study area.
- 4.6.2 Westbourne was the nearest settlement to the study site recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey. It lay c. 500m to the north-east and was characterised as a very large settlement with 52 villagers, 30 ploughlands and 6 mills (Open Domesday website, 2017).
- 4.6.3 Westbourne was probably a trading centre from early times. A weekly market and a fair were held for 1302 onwards (Salzman, 1953).
- 4.6.4 Emsworth, the historic core of which lies c.900m south of the study site, was first mentioned in 1224 (Mills, 2011), however, a Saxon settlement was excavated in Emsworth, including possible timber structures, post holes and a midden (Monument No. 242174).
- 4.6.5 A Bronze seal matrix dated to c.1300 – 1350 AD was found c. 500m to the north of the study site (HER ref: 116).
- 4.6.6 Medieval finds dated to the 13th century were also found during a watching brief c. 750m north-east of the study site (HER ref: 117). No archaeological features were exposed.

4.6.7 A park at Westbourne is mentioned in 1302. It was owned by the Earl of Arundel and it is recorded c. 700m to the east of the study site (HER ref: 109).

4.6.8 The study site probably lay in open land likely prone to flooding, with four mills along the course of the River Ems between Westbourne and Lumley Mill Farm c. 400m south of the study site (HER ref: 57159; 132).

4.6.9 Accordingly, there is a low archaeological potential for the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods at the study site.

4.7 **Post-medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)**

4.7.1 The study site is shown in open agricultural land to the west of the river, south of Bourn and north of Emsworth on the 1759 Taylor's Map of Hampshire (Fig. 3).

4.7.2 The 1791 Milne's Map shows the study site in a similar form (Fig. 4). A change in the course of the River Ems, which was probably diverted in the 18th century to serve Lumley Mill c. 370m south of the study site, can be observed. (HER ref: 99; Salzman 1953).

4.7.3 The 1805 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5) and the 1826 Greenwood's Map (Fig. 6) show little change to the study site.

4.7.4 The 1838 Warblington Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 7) and associated award show the study site on the border with Westborne Parish in the following five plots:

- 161 - Pasture
- 200 - Arable
- 201 - Pasture
- 202 – Pasture
- 279 – Lower Meadow

4.7.5 The 1897 Ordnance Survey shows the study site in open land. A public footpath is shown across the central area of the site and there is a Union Boundary shown along and within the western area of site (Fig. 9).

4.7.6 Westbourne Avenue is shown within the north-western area of study site by 1908 (Fig. 10).

4.7.7 The study site is shown in a similar form until the present (Figs. 11–15). The area west of the site has been subject to a gradual residential expansion. The area to the east is characterised by water meadows with channels in a distinctive arrow flight pattern between the larger feeder channels and watercress beds (HER ref: 8301; 8302).

4.7.8 Accordingly, the archaeological potential for the post-medieval period is considered to be low.

4.8 **Assessment of Significance**

4.8.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations.

4.8.2 No designated or non-designated archaeological heritage assets, as defined in the NPPF, are recorded on the study site.

4.8.3 The study site is considered to have a low to moderate theoretical potential for archaeological evidence of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, and a low potential for all other periods of past human occupation.

4.8.4 Any archaeological features that may be present on the study site would most likely be of low/local significance.

4.8.5 The paucity of archaeological works within the vicinity of the study site may account in part for the lack of archaeological evidence in the HER.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

(Review of potential impact upon Heritage Assets)

5.1 Site Conditions

- 5.1.1 The study site currently comprises agricultural fields. A footpath is shown on the LiDAR data plot and water meadows to the east (Appendix 2). No other apparent surface archaeological features are visible at the study site.
- 5.1.2 Any diversions to the river course within the study site would have had a significant impact on any pre-18th century archaeological deposits.
- 5.1.3 Any medieval and post-medieval ploughing would have had a widespread but superficially damaging impact on any sub-surface horizons.
- 5.1.4 A geo-environmental borehole survey undertaken at the site recorded silty clay with gravel to a depth of between 1.25m - 1.75m below ground level (BGL) overlying very silty fissured clay. Water was encountered at between 0.45m and 0.90m BGL (BGS 2017).

5.2 The Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 It is understood the study site is proposed for a residential development.

5.3 Review of potential development impacts upon Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 Given the low archaeological potential of the study site, the proposed development is considered unlikely to have a widespread or significant archaeological impact. Accordingly, any further archaeological mitigation measures are likely to be laid out in an appropriately worded condition attached to planning permission.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land at Westwood Close, Emsworth, Hampshire has been assessed for its below-ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 There are no designated or non-designated archaeological assets recorded on the study site.
- 6.3 In accordance with central and local government planning policy, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.4 The study site is considered to have a low to moderate theoretical potential for archaeological evidence of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, and a low potential for all other periods of past human occupation.
- 6.5 Any archaeological features that may be present on the study site would most likely be of low/local significance.
- 6.6 It is understood the study site is proposed for a residential development.
- 6.7 Given the low archaeological potential of the study site, the proposed development is considered unlikely to have a widespread or significant archaeological impact.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. General

British Library
National Archives
Hampshire and Chichester Historic Environment Record (HER)
Historic England National Heritage List for England

2. Internet

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>
<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/archaeology/TheAtlasofHampshiresArchaeology.pdf>
<https://finds.org.uk/database/>
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>
<https://opendomesday.org.uk>
<http://www.pastscape.org.uk>
<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk>

3. Bibliographic

Allen, M. J. & Gardiner, J. 2000. *Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire*. Council for British Archaeology.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. January 2017. *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Unpublished document.

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

Hewitt, I. 2001. *Historic Rural Settlement in the districts of Fareham, Gosport, Havant and north of Portsmouth City* (unpublished Bournemouth University).

Manley, J (Ed). 2010. *The Archaeology of Fishbourne and Chichester. A Framework for its Future*.

Historic England (formerly English Heritage). 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*.

Historic England. July 2015a. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans*. Unpublished document.

Historic England. July 2015b. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. Unpublished document.

Historic England. December 2017. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Unpublished document.

Mills, A. D. 2011. *A Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Salzman, L. F. (ed) 1953. *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 4*.

Timpany, S. 2009. *Geoarchaeological Regional Review of Marine Deposits along the coastline of Southern England*. English Heritage.

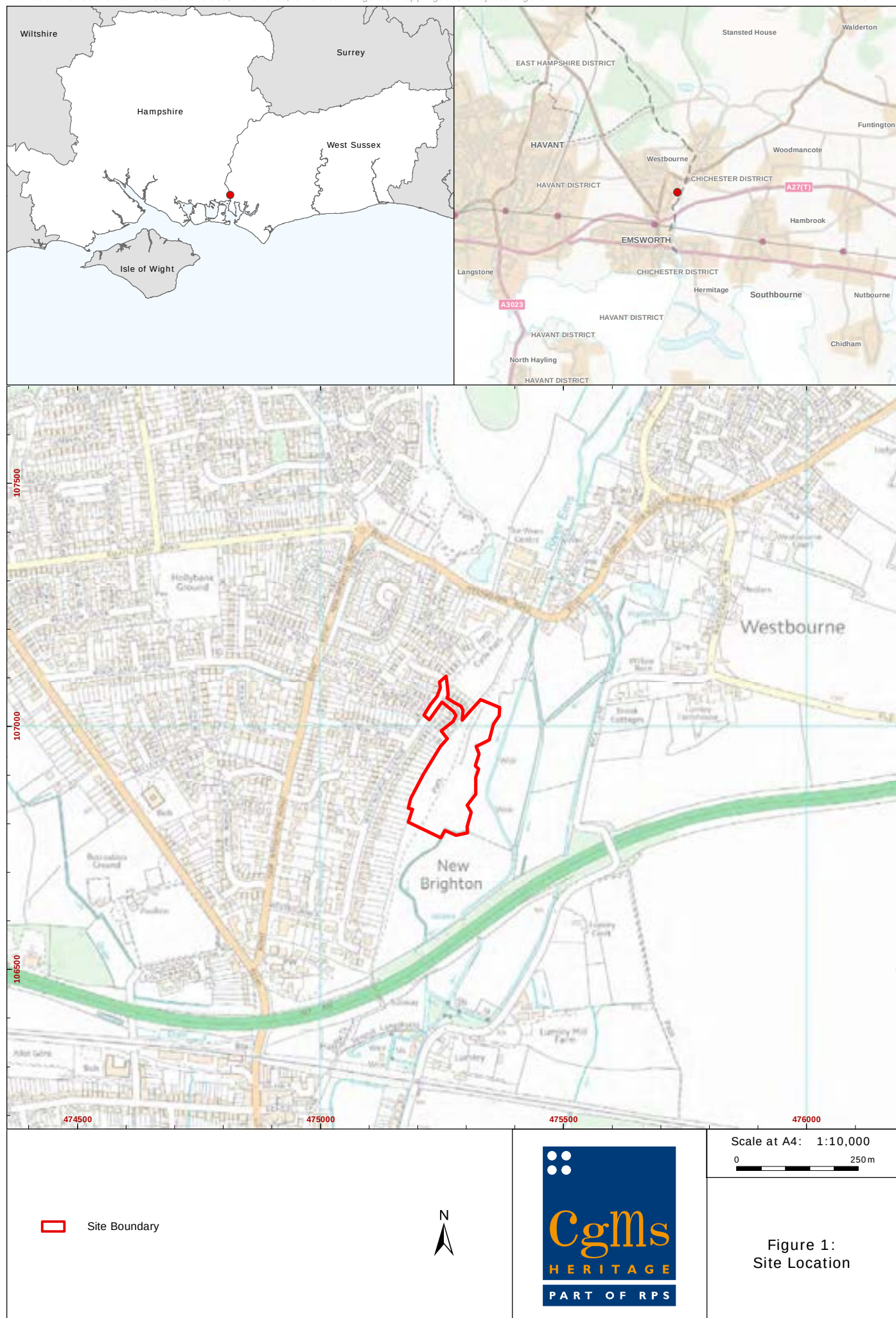
Tweed, R. 2000. *A History of Langstone Harbour and its environs in the County of Hampshire*. Dido Publications.

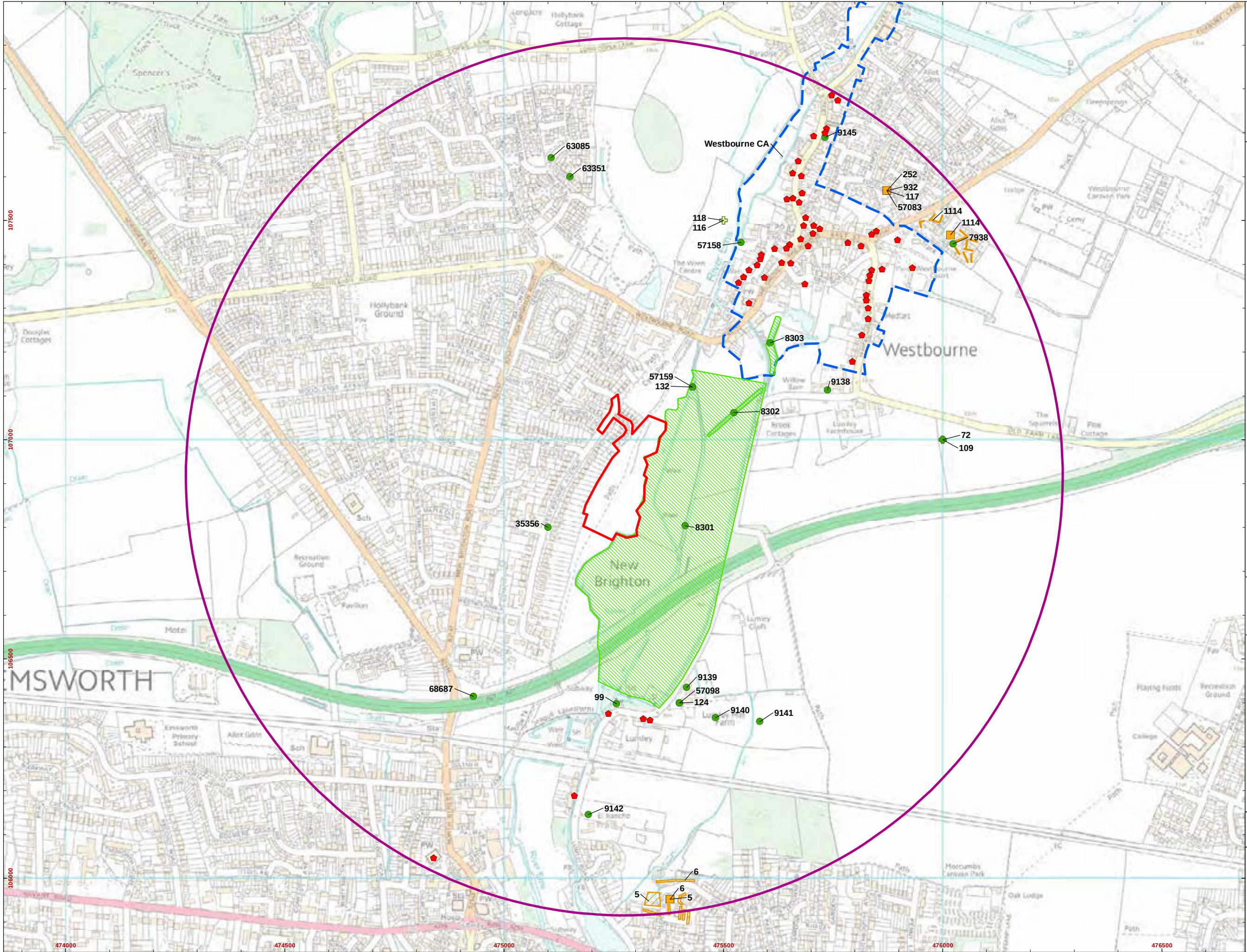
3. **Cartographic**

1759 Taylor's Map of Hampshire
1791 Milne's Map
1805 Ordnance Survey Drawing
1826 Greenwood's Map
1838 Warblington and 1840 Westborne Parish Tithe Map
1866 Ordnance Survey
1897 Ordnance Survey
1908 Ordnance Survey
1932 Ordnance Survey
1973-75 Ordnance Survey

4. **Aerial Photographs**

2001 Google Earth Image
2007 Google Earth Image





- Site Boundary
- Search radius 1km

- Designated Heritage Assets:
- Listed Buildings
 - Conservation

- Non-Designated Heritage Assets:
- HER Record (Point)**
- Findspot
 - Monument
 - Listed Buildings
- HER Record (Polygon)**

- Previous Archaeological Work:
- Event Record (Point)
 - Event Record (Polygon)

Site falls within HLC types A8A67 (Post-1810 Settlement) and 15982 (Informal Fieldsapes)



Scale at A3: 1:8,000

0 250m

Figure 2:
Summary of cultural designations (Data from Chichester and Hampshire HER)



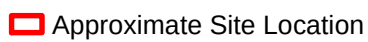
 Approximate Site Location



Scale at A4: 1:50,000

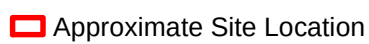
0 1,500 m

Figure 3:
1759 Taylor's Map of
Hampshire



0 1,500 m

Figure 4:
1791 Milne's Map



Scale at A4:	1:25,000
--------------	----------



Figure 5:
1805 Ordnance Survey
Drawing



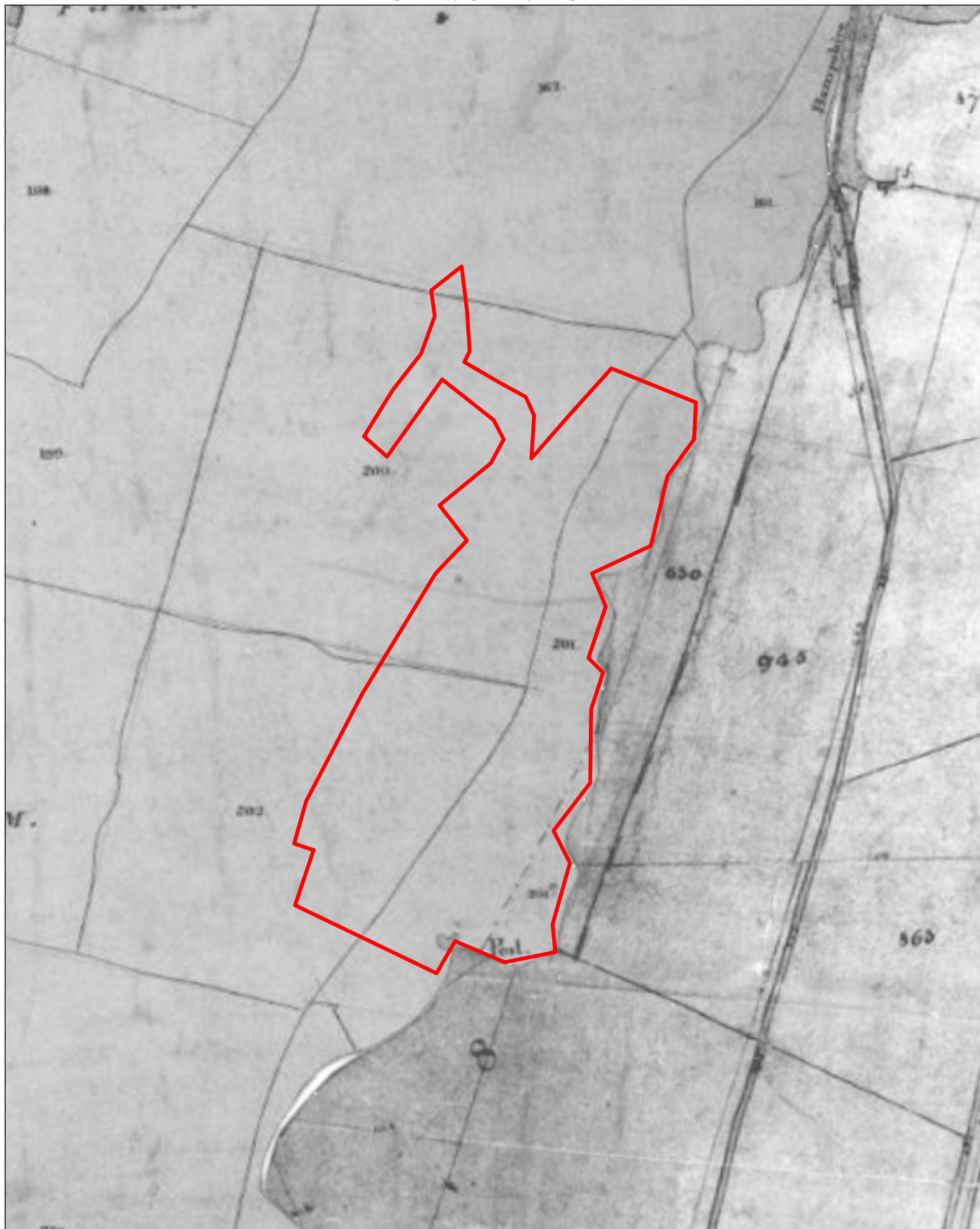
 Approximate Site Location



Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 6:
1826 Greenwood's Map



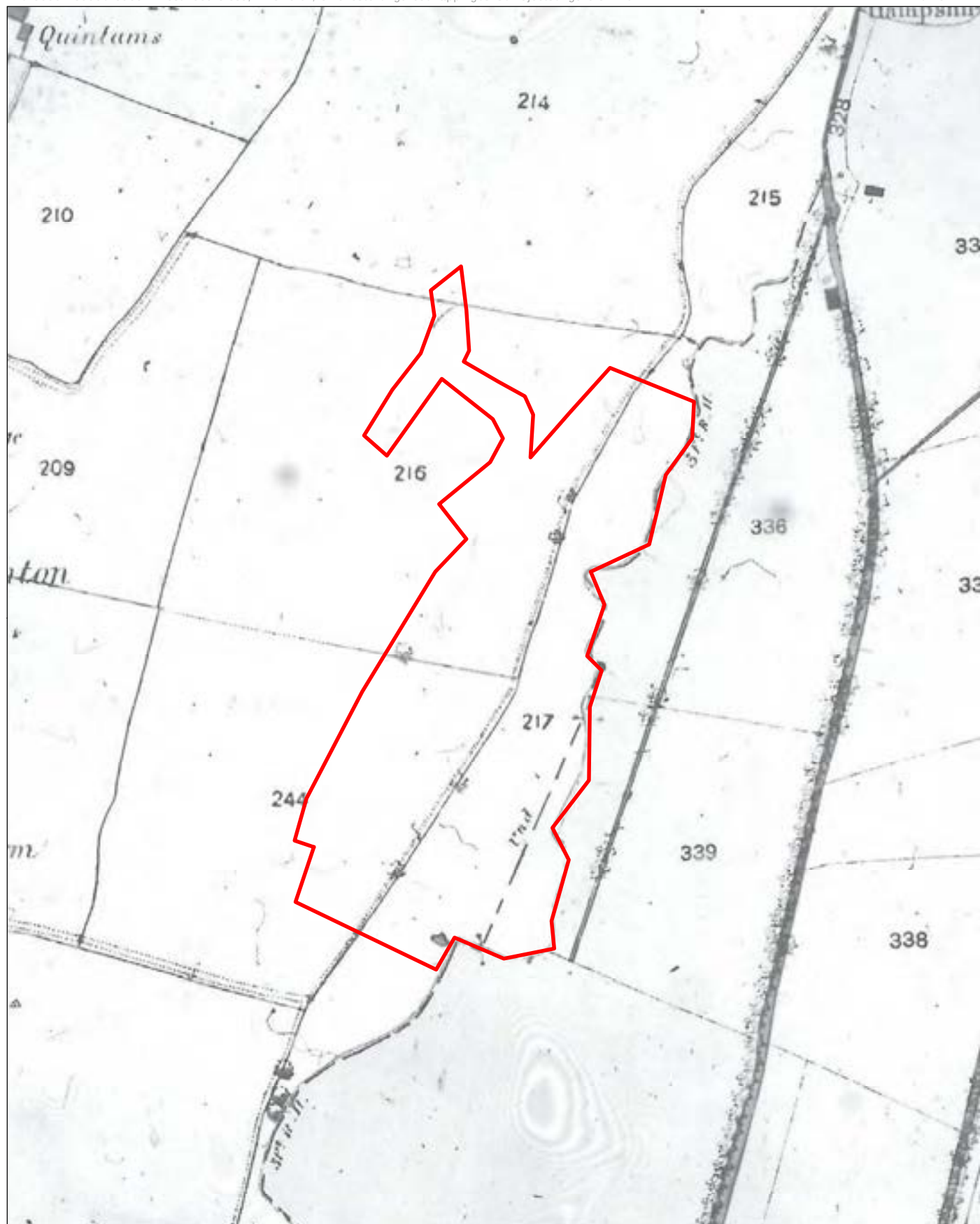
 Approximate Site Location



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 7:
1838 Warblington and
1840 Westborne Parish
Tithe Map



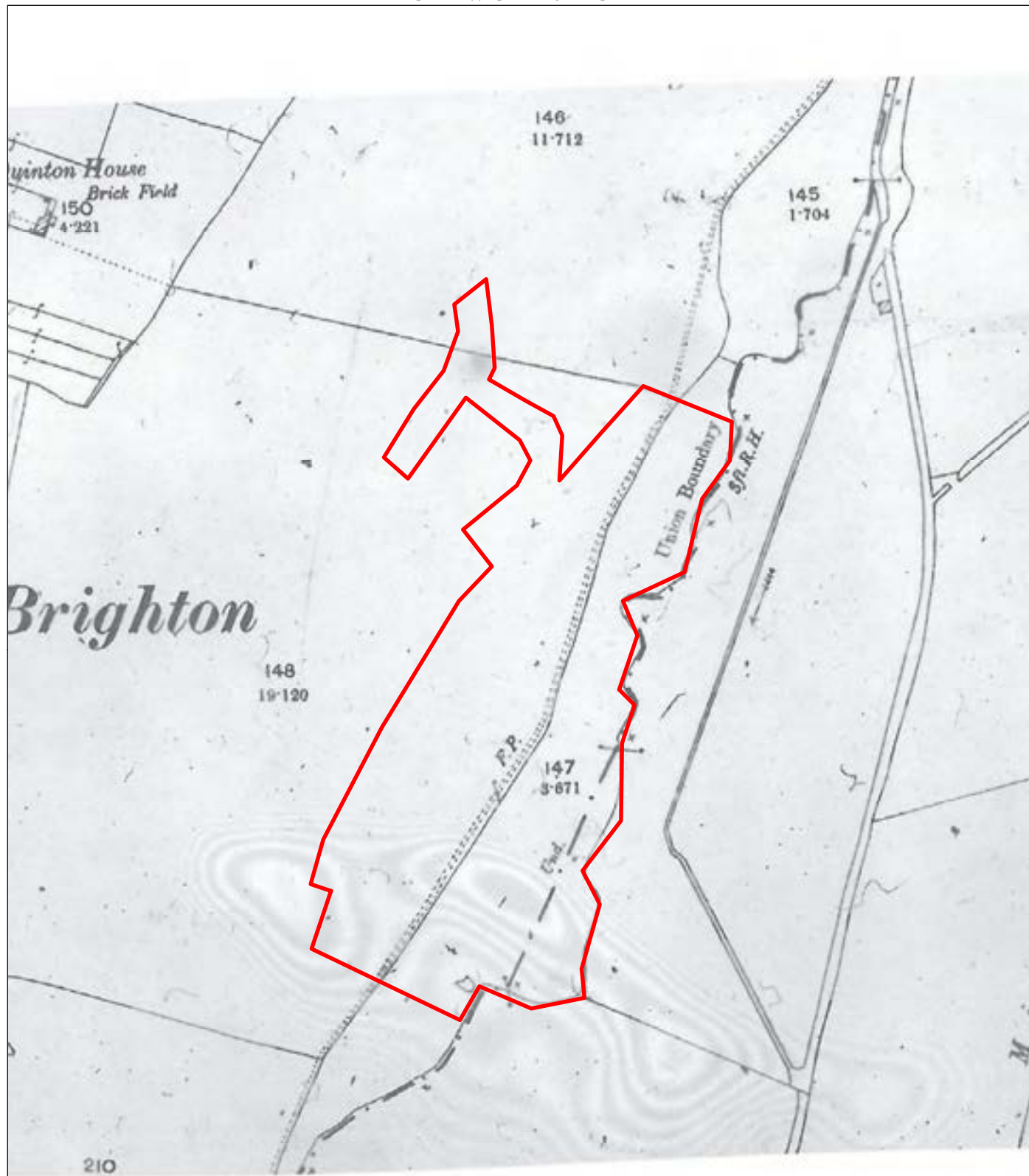
 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 8:
1866 Ordnance Survey



Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 9:
1897 Ordnance Survey



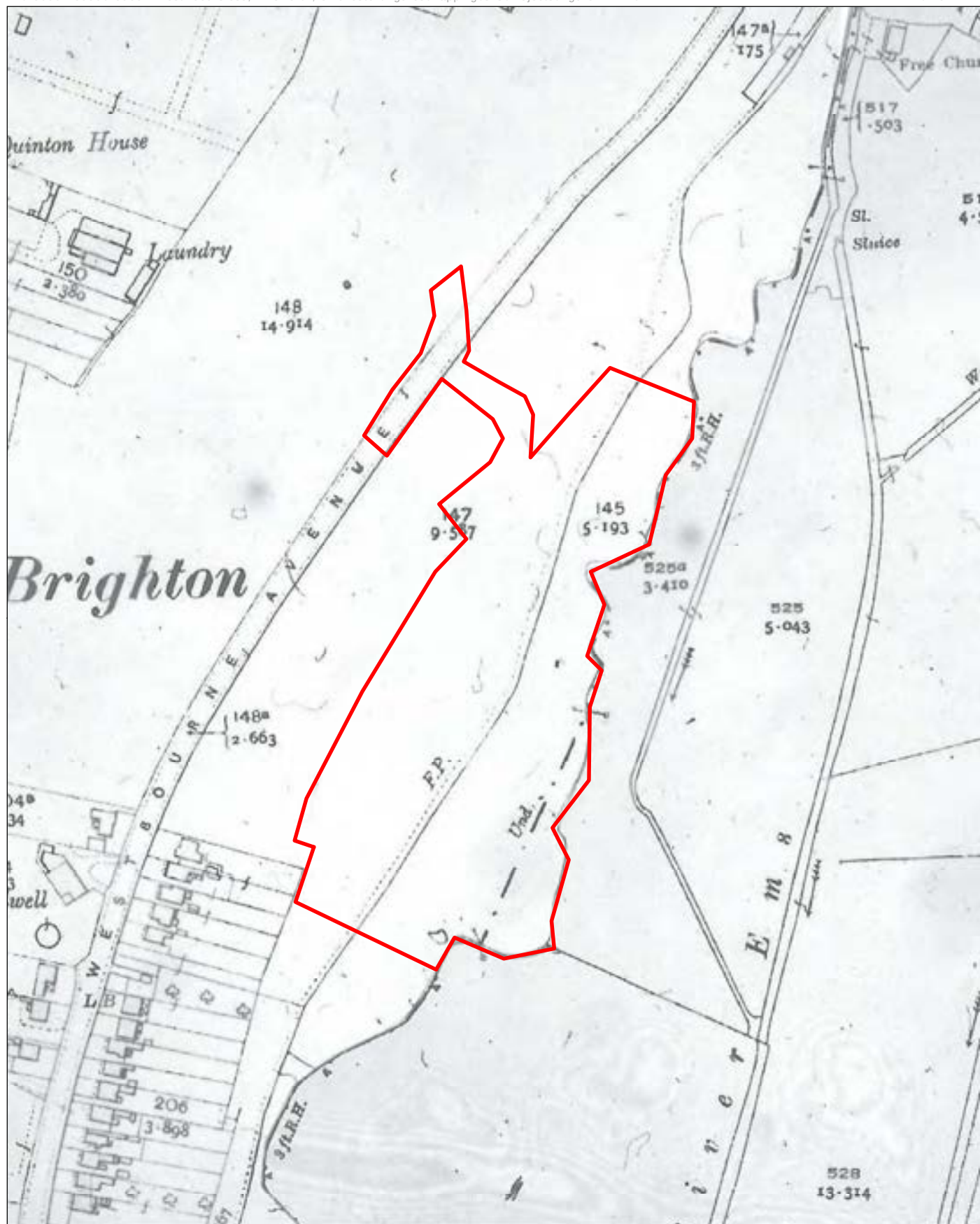
 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 10:
1908 Ordnance Survey



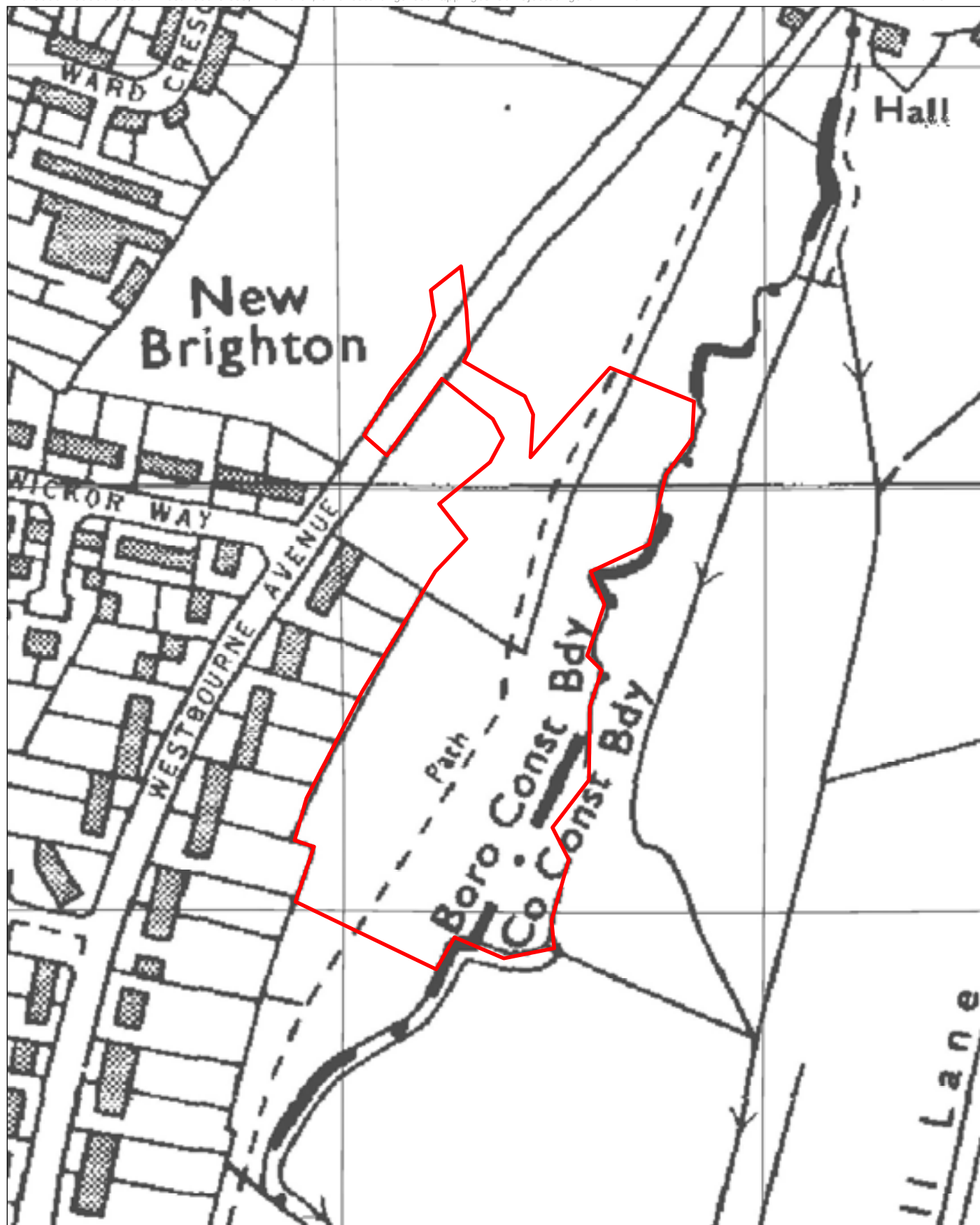
Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 11:
1932 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 12:
1973-75 Ordnance
Survey



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 13:
2001 Google Earth
Image



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 14:
2007 Google Earth
Image



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 15:
Site as Existing

Appendix 1:

Gazetteer of HER Records within 1km radius of the study site centre

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of HER Records within 1km radius of the study site centre

Monument Records:

MonUID	Name	Source
72	Bronze Age Palstave - Westbourne	Chichester
99	Lumley Mill, Southbourne	Chichester
109	Medieval Park - Westbourne	Chichester
116	Medieval seal matrix - Westbourne	Chichester
117	Medieval objects - Finsbury Lane, Westbourne	Chichester
118	Roman coins - Westbourne	Chichester
124	Brickyard on E. side of Mill Lane	Chichester
132	Westbourne water mills	Chichester
7938	Middle neolithic pit - Foxbury Lane, Westbourne	Chichester
8301	Water meadows - N. of Lumley Mill, Westbourne	Chichester
8302	Watercress bed - W of Brook cottages, Westbourne	Chichester
8303	Watercress beds - SE of Westbourne Road, Westbourne	Chichester
9138	Lumley Fm	Chichester
9139	Lumley Mill Fm	Chichester
9140	Field barn SE of Lumley Mill Fm	Chichester
9141	Field barn SE of Lumley Mill Fm	Chichester
9142	Yard N of Oakfield	Chichester
9145	Churchers Fm	Chichester
35356	Pillbox	Hants
57083	Medieval finds at Finsbury Lane	Hants
57098	Brickyard - Mill Lane	Hants
57158	Lower Mill (site of)	Hants
57159	Westbourne water mills (Possible site of)	Hants
63085	Geoarchaeological watching brief at Hampshire Farm	Hants
63351	Geophysical survey	Hants
68687	Former site of Northlands Hospital	Hants

Event Records:

EvUID	Name
5	Watching brief - W. of Orchard Lane Hermitage, Southbourne
6	Evaluation - W. of Orchard Lane Hermitage, Southbourne
252	Metal detecting - Foxbury Lane, Westbourne
932	Watching brief - Foxbury Lane, Westbourne
1114	Evaluation - Chantry Farm, Westbourne

Appendix 2:
LiDAR Data Plot



 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
5-6/12/2011

Processing:
simple Local Relief Model
overlaid on Multi-direction
Hillshade



Scale at A3: 1:3,500



Appendix 2:
LiDAR Data Plot

Cgms

www.cgms.co.uk