

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation
On land at Mill Rythe Holiday Village,
Hayling Island, Hampshire**

NGR: 473267 100831

ASE Project no: 170598

Site Code: HIM 17

Planning Ref: APP/16/01237

August 2017

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) has been commissioned by A & M Architectural Partnership LLP to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land at Mill Rythe Holiday Village, Hayling Island, Hampshire. The location is shown on Figures 1 to 3.
- 1.2 The development plan proposes Demolition of 6,111 square metres of redundant chalets and facilities buildings, use of land for the siting of 203 holiday caravans including 5 caravans for use as staff accommodation, refurbishment of retained single and two story holiday chalets to form 87 units of holiday accommodation, retain managers bungalow, sales area for 5 caravans, refurbishment of remainder of central facilities building, CCTV cameras, provision of new pedestrian concourse with terraces, splash and dry play areas, multi-games court, adventure golf course and outdoor theatre and new landscaping. The existing pitch and putt golf course to the east of the site are to be retained (Figure 4).
- 1.3 Planning permission for the scheme has been granted by Havant Borough Council subject to conditions (Planning Ref: APP/16/01237).
- 1.4 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation of the site. It has been prepared following consultation between ASE and the Hampshire County Council (HCC) Archaeologist in accordance with relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work will be reported upon in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015). It will be submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.
- 1.5 All work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, which outlines the methodology to be used in the field, and in reporting and archiving of the results. The project will be managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).
- 1.6 In the event that archaeological remains are found during the course of the evaluation, further archaeological mitigation may be required. Any such work would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The site is located at Mill Rythe Holiday Village, Hayling Island, and comprises an area, measuring approximately 13 hectares, of holiday homes, recreation facilities and open field, located alongside the south coast of the Mill Rithe Channel.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site is low lying, bounded by mudflats to the north and east and small fields and marshland to the south and west. The altitude of South Hayling in general varies little with the highest ground reaching a maximum of c. 5m aOD.

2.3 Geology

- 2.3.1 According to the online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping (BGS 2017), the natural geology of the site consists of Raised Marine Deposits, formed of sand and gravel, overlaying 'Bognor Sand Member', formed of sand in the southern part of the site, and 'London Clay Formation' formed of clay, silt and sand, in the northern part.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistoric

- 3.1.1 The general area in which the site is located has yielded broad ranging date finds from the Neolithic to later prehistoric periods; this activity is likely to have extended back to the Mesolithic period, however due to marine transgression evidence for this earlier activity is much more difficult to trace.
- 3.1.2 The area surrounding Hayling island has shown significant activity dating to the Bronze Age, including a round barrow at Windmill Hill (HER ref. 23585) approximately 110m south of the site.
- 3.1.3 The general area is known to have been utilised for salt production during the later prehistoric periods. Probable evidence for this activity is represented by a number of probable hearths (HER ref. 23519 to 23522), thought to be of Iron Age date, exposed in section in a low sea cliff, opposite Verner Common, c.700-800m northeast of the site. Layers of black burnt material also exposed in low sea cliffs in the same area (HER ref. 23523 and 23526) and a scatter of burnt flint pot boilers recorded on the adjacent beach (HER ref. 23525) and deposits of black burnt material, associated with similar burnt flints, are likely associated with the same activity. This salt working activity is likely contemporary with the univallate hill fort at Tournier Bury (HER ref. 23329) c.720m south of the site.

3.2 Late Iron Age - Romano-British

- 3.2.1 Significant Late Iron Age activity is represented in the wider vicinity of the site, most notably by the two successive timber shrines excavated at Northney Farm, approximately 2.5km to the north. Dating from the early/mid-1st century BC, it continued up to and beyond the Roman conquest in AD 43, being replaced on the same site by a large stone-built temple in the 60s/70s AD, which mirrors the plan of the earlier shrine. Such an early date after the Roman conquest means that Hayling Island was one of the first major temples to be established in the new Roman province. It can be linked to the royal house of the Atrebates and Regni, notably to Togidubnus, who was possibly owner of Fishbourne Palace.

3.3 Early Medieval

- 3.3.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that no early medieval sites have been found within the wider Site. However, Saxon activity in the wider vicinity of the site is also evidenced at Northney

farm, where a geophysical survey and excavation carried out in 2001 revealed evidence of a Saxon phase of ritual activity, just to the south of the main temple site.

3.4 Medieval

- 3.4.1 The name Hayling derives from the Old English *hægalinga ieg* 'island of the Heaglingas'. The Saxon parish church was founded at East Stoke, on the south of the island and it is thought likely that it was used as the priory church after the Conquest of 1066, when the greater part of Hayling was given to the Benedictine Abbey of Jumieges near to Caen in Normandy and a daughter house, Hayling Priory, was established on the island. The administration of the Priory lands and the other English possessions of Jumieges were administered from the Priory base at East Stoke.
- 3.4.2 By the 13th century the threat to East Stoke of coastal erosion must have been obvious and the Priory made a planned move further inland. A new parish and priory church of St Mary the Virgin was established and a new administrative centre was constructed at the site of the present moated Manor House, just over 500m to the west of the site (HER ref. 23597). In c.1827 a fragment of a Saxon cross shaft was found near to the medieval vicarage and it is virtually certain that this came from the extant church at East Stoke and was set up on the new site to provide a focus for worship. The old Saxon church, and presumably the original grange, was lost to the sea in 1324-5.
- 3.4.3 The new grange was built c. 350m north of the church. It is quite conceivable that this site was moated from the outset but this remains to be confirmed. A pond (HER ref. 54957) approximately 200m in length on the eastern boundary of the Manor House curtilage likely to comprised part of the moat. Some 250m north-east of the Manor House is a saltwater inlet that is marked as a tidal mill pond on the Ordnance Survey First Edition. This was the manorial corn mill (HER ref. 33028).
- 3.4.4 Evidence of medieval activity is represented within the search area itself by the remains of a windmill foundation, which had been erected on the Bronze Age round barrow at Windmill Hill to the south of the site. The mound was dug into in the late 19th/ early 20th century revealing a 'pebble pavement', a hollowed-out tree trunk, flint artefacts and medieval finds, while formal archaeological excavation in 1969 (HER ref. 23594) revealed a cruciform trench and finds of medieval pottery and iron artefacts.
- 3.4.5 Aerial photography has revealed possible ridge and furrow marks to the south (HER ref. 65097), west (HER ref. 65100) and north (HER ref. 65101) of the site, which may be indicative of medieval agricultural activity.
- 3.4.6 Two sherds of medieval pottery, identified as Norman in date, were found at the outer extent of an earthwork, surviving as cropmarks (HER ref. 204434 - 204436) just south of the site, during small scale excavations in 1960 (HER ref. 23331).
- 3.4.7 In addition it is likely that salt production, which began in the later prehistoric period, continued to be an important local industry into the middle ages. A salt house is mentioned in Domesday Book and was probably in the region of Mengham at the south-east of the island.

3.6 Post-medieval

- 3.6.1 By 1777 the old house of the medieval priory grange was in a ruinous state and it was replaced by a brick manor house in the classical style. The site of the manorial pound (HER ref. 54958), which was destroyed and rebuilt in stone in 1778, is located approximately 580m to the west of the site.
- 3.6.2 Evidence for agricultural land improvement in the post medieval period is represented by an area of ditches (HER ref. 54707), below the sea wall at Gutner Point, c.400m northeast of the site, which were probably dug in the 17th/ 18th century to drain the salt marsh and increase grass growth.
- 3.6.3 Oyster beds are recorded along the west side of Gutner Point (HER ref. 54709). They formed a part of a major local industry that was wiped out c.1906 by extremely hard frosts that killed all the oysters in the beds.
- 3.6.4 The manorial corn mill (HER ref. 33028) continued to be used into the post-medieval and earlier modern periods. At low water it is possible to see a considerable part of the embankment which once dammed the tide pond, and on the edge of the quay stands a brick building which could be part of the post-medieval tide mill.

3.7 Modern

- 3.7.1 The area to the south of the site was developed in the late 19th century as farmland, centred on Tournerbury Farm situated immediately west of the hillfort, c.600m south of the site. A number of structures associated with this historic farmstead are still extant, including stables (HER ref. 42583), a barn (HER ref. 42584), animal shed (HER ref. 42585) and a pair of two storey semi-detached cottages (HER ref. 42586).
- 3.7.2 Hayling Island was at the forefront of the pre-war holiday camp boom and the Site opened in the late 1930s as Sunshine Holiday Camp. Hayling Island played a major role in many aspects of the Allied war effort during WWII and the pre-war holiday camps created ideal accommodation for the many thousands of service personnel drafted in to train on the island. The Sunshine Holiday Camp was modified by erecting additional structures such as Nissen huts, storage buildings and military tents (HER ref. 65110). And two possible Royal Observer monitoring posts were established on the edges of the site (HER ref. 64994 and 65118).
- 3.7.3 During WWII the island was the location of a mock invasion as part of Exercise Fabius preparations for D-Day in May 1944. The site of two possible military landing stages (HER ref. 65001 and 65176) have been identified through aerial photography, to the north of the site. A number of other WWII features including air raid shelters (HER ref. 64993 and 64999), gun emplacements (HER ref. 64996), a pillbox (HER ref. 65000), a possible ammunition store (HER ref. 65075) and bomb craters (HER ref. 65016 and 65117) have been identified in close proximity to the site.

- 3.7.4 During the Cold War period the Royal Observer Corps maintained an underground monitoring post (HER ref. 41754) to the south of the site, which closed in 1968 and was subsequently demolished.
- 3.7.5 A survey of aerial photographs carried out by Wessex Archaeology as part of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey identified a duck decoy pond (HER ref. 64991) in Tournier Bury Marsh, c.700m southeast of the site. A second decoy pond (HER ref. 54706), at Gutner Point, is marked on the fourth edition OS map, but not on the earlier ones.
- 3.7.6 In addition; a number of modern ship wrecks are dotted around the inlet to the north of the site (HER ref. 65068 and 65071-65074.)

4.0 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

- 4.1.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects are:
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
 - To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
 - To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
 - To assess what options should be considered for mitigation
- 4.1.2 The project will seek to inform on the following areas of research in line with the Solent-Thames Research Framework:
- Late Bronze and Iron Age - Transport & Communications: Can the site inform on late prehistoric trading activities, particularly in salt, between sites in the interior and the coast and coastal sites and the Continent?
 - Post-medieval and modern - Military Heritage: Determine whether any features associated with the military use of the site during WWII survive and whether such features can inform strategic guidance on the range and value of these diverse remains.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The trial trench evaluation will comprise the excavation of nine trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m representing a 5% sample of the open areas in the western quarter of the site (calculated as being approximately 9,700m² in area) (Figure 5). Trench locations may be altered, subject to on-site constraints.
- 5.2 A Risk Assessment will be produced prior to the commencement of the work. The locations of all the trenches will also be checked with a CAT scanner prior to the commencement of excavation.
- 5.3 The trenches will be excavated using a suitable mechanical excavator. The trenches will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made

ground in spits of no more than 0.10m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

- 5.4 Any exposed archaeological deposits will then be cleaned by hand and recorded in plan and section. During the evaluation archaeological features/deposits will be excavated enough to characterise them.

6.0 RECORDING AND ANALYSIS

- 6.1 All recording and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with this document and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standards and Guidance unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Archaeological Officer.
- 6.2 The spoil from the excavations will also be inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A metal detector will be used at regular intervals to scan spoil derived from the excavations and at regular intervals during the excavation of archaeological deposits and features.
- 6.3 The Archaeological Officer will be kept informed of progress and given the opportunity to attend site once all the trenches have been opened.
- 6.4 All archaeological features will be recorded according to standard ASE practice. Where practicable, all features will be planned at 1:20 and section/wall elevation drawings will be at 1:10, unless this is impractical in which case an alternative will be agreed with the Archaeological Officer. Drawings will be on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits will be described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains will be levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A photographic record will be made in digital format and monochrome.
- 6.5 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed with reference to English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011) and waterlogged wood and in consultation with the English Heritage regional advisor or relevant specialists. Samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits.
- 6.6 Bulk soil samples (of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller) will be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples may also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples) or large mammal bones and marine molluscs (in large samples of ~80-100 litres). When taken, large samples will be extracted wholesale from deposits to maximise the range of bone recovered. As a general rule waterlogged wood

specimens will be photographed and recorded in detail in their original location prior to being lifted or sampled for more detailed assessment. Other scientific dating and geoarchaeological techniques will be considered and employed where appropriate. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

- 6.7 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, shall be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as treasure be confirmed the Coroner, the landowner and the Archaeological Officer will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the Archaeological Officer of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).
- 6.8 If human remains are found they will be left in situ, covered over and protected. The client and the Archaeological Officer will be informed immediately.

7.0 TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS AND TREASURE TROVE

- 7.1 If human remains are found, work will cease and all necessary statutory provisions followed. The Hampshire County Council Archaeologist will be informed immediately.
- 7.2 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, shall be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as treasure be confirmed the Coroner, the landowner and the LPA Archaeologist will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the LPA Archaeologist of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

8.0 TREATMENT OF OTHER ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

- 8.1 Pottery, worked flint, metal and other finds of archaeological significance will be retained and treated according to standard procedures. Identification of retained finds will be undertaken.
- 8.2 Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Flots and wet samples may be subsampled for assessment purposes. If waterlogged wood specimens are removed from site they will be cleaned, recorded, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification (unless considered detrimental to the artefact preservation or status). These specimens will be stored submerged in water in cool conditions and assessment will establish whether appropriate for conservation. Specialist samples as well as sub-samples of bulk soil samples (taken to recover pollen, parasites, fish and small bone, foraminifera and

insects for example) will be sent to appropriate specialists for assessment and analysis.

9.0 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

9.1 In general, the report will present the results of the photographic recording and watching brief and will as a minimum standard contain sufficient detail to serve both future research and inform future planning decisions.

9.2 The reporting is to include as a minimum:

9.2.1 An **Abstract** summarising the scope and results of the archaeological fieldwork.

9.2.2 An **Introduction** including:

- the location of the site including National Grid Reference;
- an account of the background and circumstances of the work;
- a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the planning condition (where appropriate);
- the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;
- the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;

9.2.3 An account of the **Archaeological Background** of the development site including:

- geology, soils and topography;
- any known existing disturbances on the site;
- archaeological and historical background of the site.
- summary of any previous phases of archaeological investigation at the development site;
- any constraints on the archaeological monitoring.

9.2.4 The **Methodology** employed during the fieldwork will be detailed in the report. Any **aims** and **objectives** will be included as will any further objectives identified during the course of the fieldwork. The frequency of monitoring visits, ground works observed and any constraints experienced while carrying out the monitoring will be detailed.

9.2.5 The report will include a quantification of the archive contents, their state and future location.

9.2.6 A description of the **Results** of the archaeological fieldwork. This description will include for each area observed:

- the dimensions of the area observed;
- the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered;
- description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each area observed, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
- a description of the geological subsoil encountered across the site;
- heights related to Ordnance Datum (where practicable) will be provided for each feature and deposit.
- for complex remains a Harris Matrix diagram will be provided.

- 9.2.7 The **Finds** recovered during the course of the fieldwork will be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the report. The report will also provide an indication of the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact the report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling, conservation and assessment undertaken. Where appropriate, local reference collections will be referred to for descriptive and analytical consistency. Any implications for future archive, conservation or discard of the artefacts will also be detailed.
- 9.2.8 The report will include a table showing the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation.
- 9.2.9 The report will include an assessment of the **Environmental** potential of the site. Details will be provided of any environmental sampling undertaken in connection with the fieldwork and the results of any processing and assessment of the samples. The report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling and assessment. Any potential for future analysis of the samples or environmental remains recovered from the fieldwork will be described. Implications for future archive, conservation or discard of environmental samples or remains will be detailed.
- 9.2.10 The report will include, as appropriate, tables summarising environmental samples taken, together with the results of processing and assessment.
- 9.2.11 Any results from the fieldwork involving the application of archaeological scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating will be included in the report.
- 9.2.12 An **Interpretation** and **Discussion** of the archaeology of the site, including its location, extent, date, condition, significance and importance. This will include, even if no archaeology is identified as present on the site, description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and changes in geological subsoil where appropriate.
- 9.2.13 A **Conclusion** with a summary of the archaeological results and how any archaeology observed relates to the development site. The effects of the development works on the archaeological remains will also be described. The report will highlight any areas of significant archaeological deposits that remain preserved within the development site. Particular note shall be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed.
- 9.2.14 The report will include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation.
- 9.3 Figures / illustrations – The report shall include sufficient illustrations to support descriptions and interpretations within the report text. Figures will be fully cross-referenced within the document text. As a minimum the report shall include the following figures:
- a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250 or in the case of larger sites at 1:2500. The plan will also include at least two National Grid points and show the site boundary;
 - a plan at 1:100 or 1:200 showing photograph locations (photographic recording of posts) and the layout of the development groundworks clearly

indicating the areas observed. The plan will show significant archaeological features, coloured by phases or period as related to the development site. Where possible, projection of archaeological features outside of the areas observed shall be included on the plan. This plan will also include two National grid points;

- plans of the features revealed in each of the excavation areas at a larger scale e.g. 1:20 or 1:50; such plans will also illustrate areas of disturbance, change in subsoil and location of sections; The location of significant finds and samples taken will also be indicated;
- relevant section drawings and soil trench profiles as appropriate;
- illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds shall be included where appropriate.

- 9.4 All report illustrations will be fully captioned and scale drawings will include a bar scale. Standard archaeological drawing conventions shall be used. Plan and section illustrations will include the numbers of all contexts illustrated. North will be included on all plans and shall be consistent. Sections will indicate the orientation and the Ordnance Survey height of the section datum.
- 9.5 Black & White or Colour photographs shall be included where appropriate to illustrate the archaeology of the site, the development operations or the range of soil profiles encountered. All photographs shall be appropriately captioned.
- 9.6 Following internal review a draft report will be submitted to the Client for approval. Once any necessary changes have been made, the approved final report will be submitted to the Client for onward submission to Historic England. A short summary of the report may be prepared for the relevant local archaeological journal.
- 9.7 A further digital copy of the report (including plans, illustrations and photographs) will be supplied to the Hampshire AHBR on CD-ROM/by email in .pdf format.
- 9.8 Permission will be sought to deposit the written and drawn archive with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in Winchester for long term curation upon completion of the fieldwork. The archive will be prepared with reference to the standards of UKIC (1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994).
- 9.9 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1 A risk assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work. All relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

11.0 INSURANCE

- 11.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss, any one occurrence; primary public/products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in

the aggregate for products liability, with an extension for no-fault compensation up to £15,000,000 in the aggregate; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate.

REFERENCES

BGS 2017, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Accessed 02/08/2017

English Heritage 2011 (2nd Ed.) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

HCC 2017

<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/landscape/historic-settlement/SouthHaylingHistoricRuralSettlementpublication.pdf>

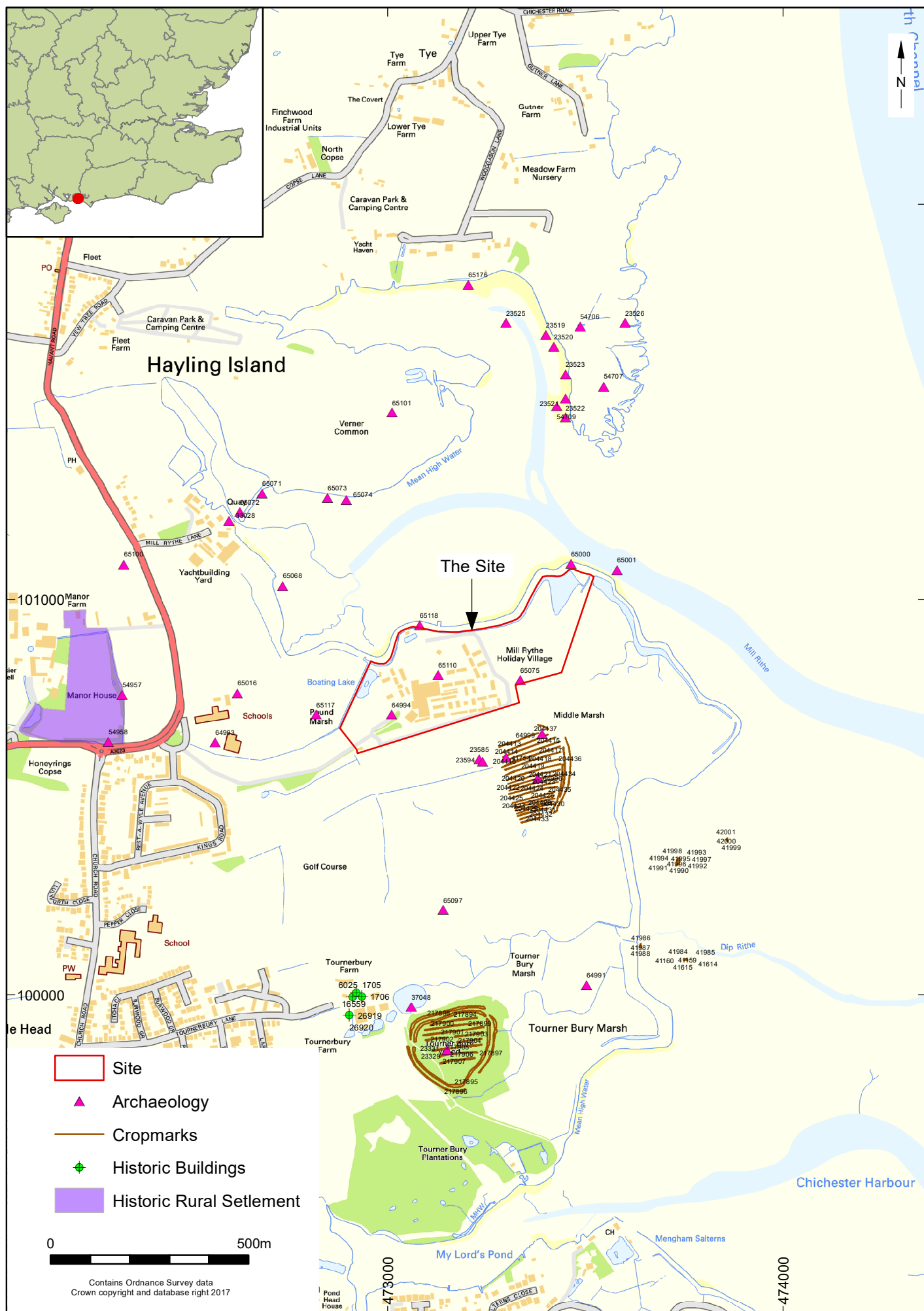
Accessed 03/08/2017

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Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Museums and Galleries Commission 1994, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

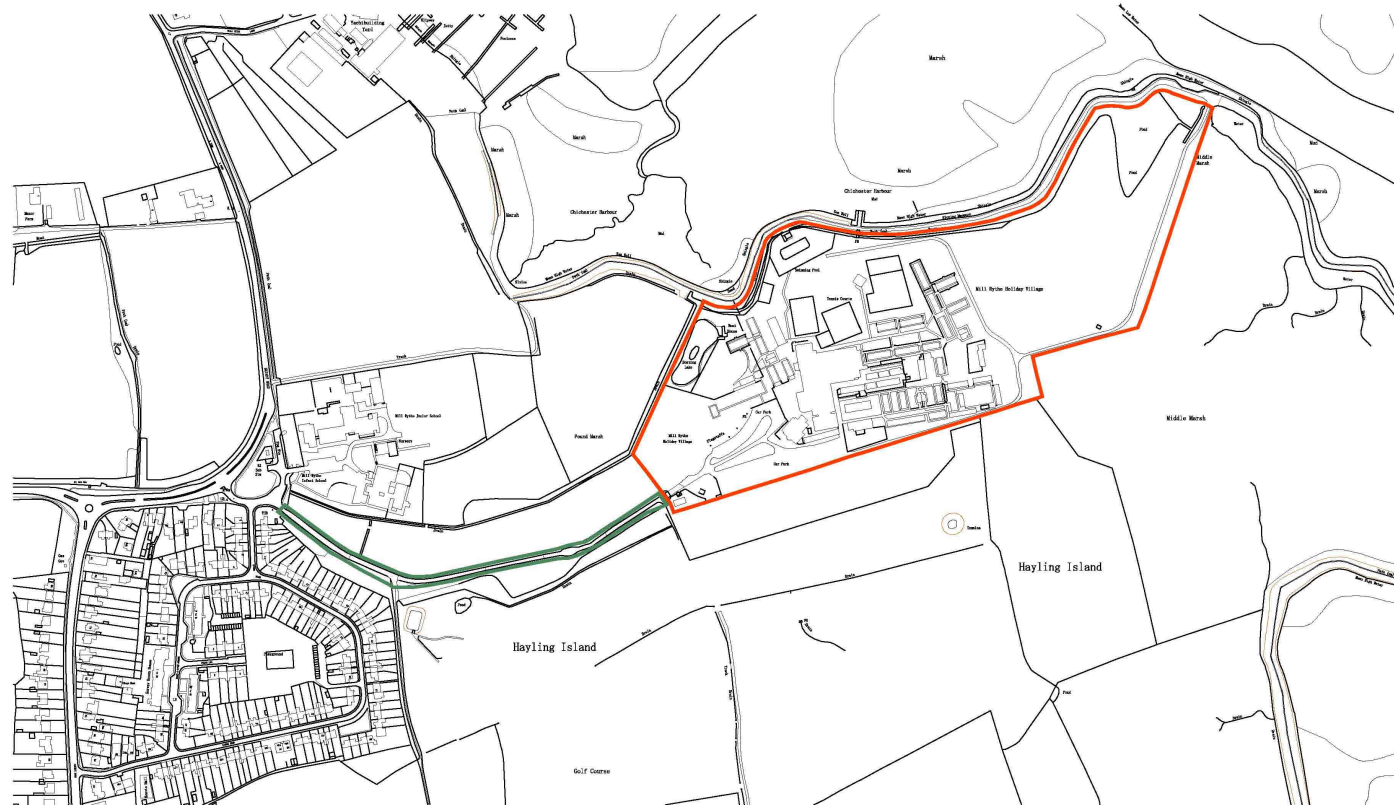
UKIC 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*



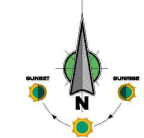
© Archaeology South-East		Mill Rythe Holiday Village	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170598	August 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: AR		

MILL RYTHE HOLIDAY VILLAGE

PROPOSED MASTERPLAN - SITE LOCATION PLAN



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LEGEND:

-  SITE OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY
-  ACCESS ROAD TO SITE

Away Resorts **MILL RYTHE Holiday Village**

Rev.	Details	Author	Date
1	ISSUED FOR PERMITTING	AWAY RESORTS LTD.	15/08/2016

Client: **AWAY RESORTS LTD.**

Site Address: **MILL RYTHE HOLIDAY VILLAGE**
HAYANT ROAD, HAYLING ISLAND,
HAMPSHIRE, PO11 0PS

Project: **PROPOSED MASTERPLAN**

Drawing Title: **SITE LOCATION PLAN**

Date: **01/08/2016** Scale: **1:2500 @ A1** Drawn: **SJM**

Computer File Name: **3877-300 Site Location Plan.dwg** Created by: **SJM**

Status: **PLANNING**

Drawing Number: **3877-300** Revision: **1**

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Project Ref: 170598 August 2017
Report Ref: WSI Drawn by: AR

Mill Rythe Holiday Village

Detailed Site Location

Fig. 2

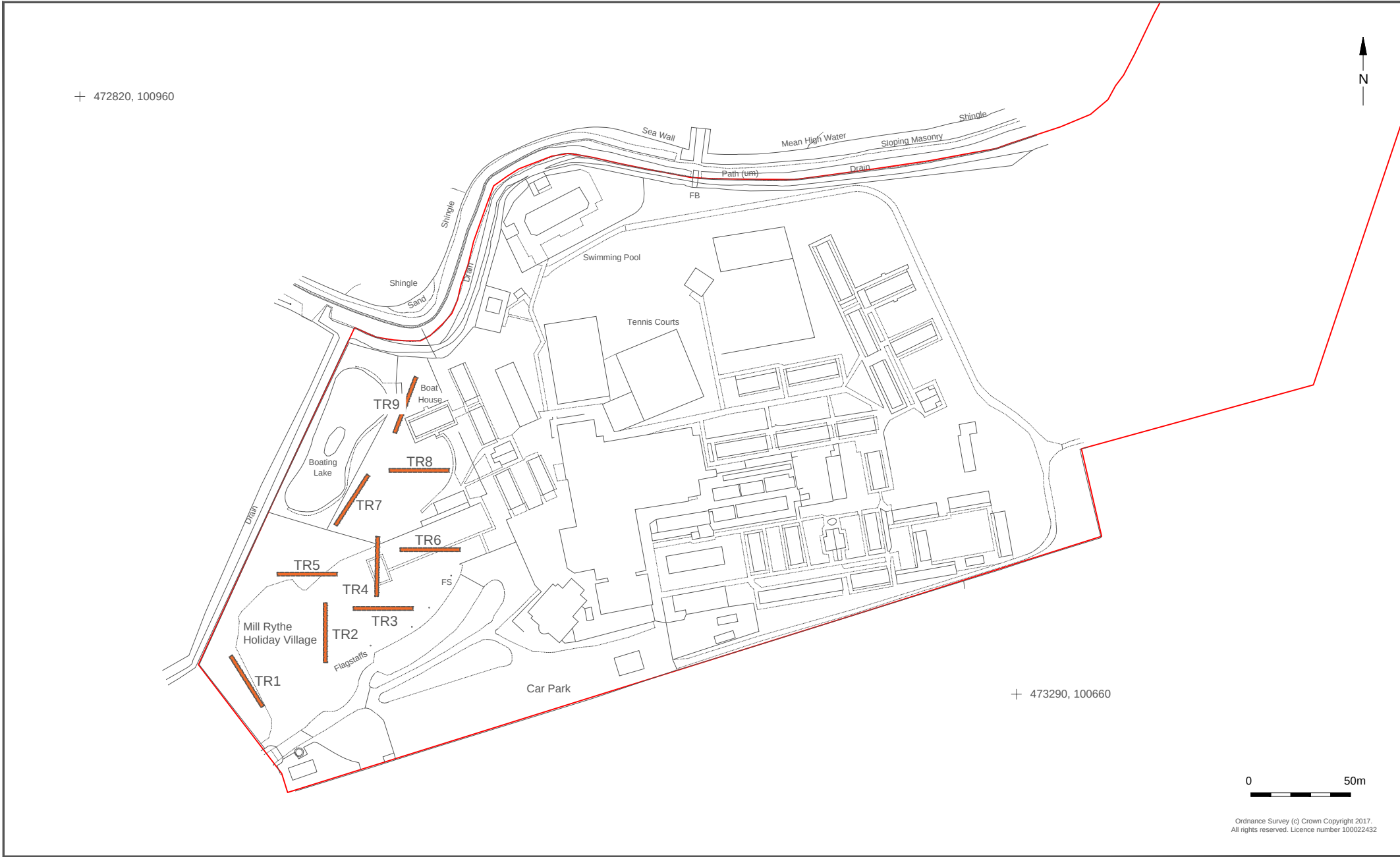


Rev	Details	Name	Date
		AAR ARCHITECTURAL 40 CANTERIDGE RD HARTFORD, EAST SIDE TEL: 860-265-1111 F: 860-265-1015 E: aar@aar2000.com	
Client	AWAY RESORTS LTD.		
Site Address	MILL RYTHE HOLIDAY VILLAGE HAMPTON ROAD, HAYTING LANE, HAMPSHIRE, PO11 0PB		
Project	PROPOSED MASTERPLAN		
Drawing Title	EXISTING SITE PLAN		
Date	Scale	Drawn	
Oct 19 2006	1:10000 @ A1	SJM	
Computer File Name			Checked by
S:\061000 Existing Site Plan.dwg			
Status	PLANNING		
Drawing Number	Revision		
3877-310			

MILL RYTHE HOLIDAY VILLAGE

PROPOSED MASTERPLAN - PROPOSED SITE PLAN





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© Archaeology South-East		Mill Rythe Holiday village	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 170598	August 2017	Proposed trench location plan	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: AR		

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