

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land off St Georges Avenue, Havant

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Land of St Georges Avenue,
Havant
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Quality Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land off St Georges Avenue, Havant has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential in advance of proposed development.
- The proposed development will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- The study site is not located within an Area of (High) Archaeological Potential as defined by Havant Borough.
- This assessment has identified a variable moderate to high archaeological potential at the site for the Roman period, with the greatest potential likely to be at the southern part of the site nearest the known Roman road and villa site to the south east. A low to moderate potential is identified for the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with a moderate potential identified for Saxon and Medieval period agricultural activity and land division. A low archaeological potential has been identified for all other past periods of human activity within the study site. A series of undated cropmarks, including a possible rectilinear enclosure, have also been identified in the eastern part of the site, of uncertain origin, date, or function. If present at the site, it is considered likely that archaeological remains would be of a local or possibly regional significance.
- Past ground disturbance at the site is likely to have been widespread as a result of arable farming throughout the Post Medieval and Modern periods.
- Given the site's perceived archaeological potential, it is anticipated that the proposed development of the site could have an impact upon archaeological remains.
- As a result of this archaeological potential, it is anticipated that further archaeological work will be required prior to development at the site by the Hampshire County Archaeologist, in their role as archaeological advisor to Havant Borough. In the first instance, this is likely to comprise of a geophysical survey to provide additional information on the presence/absence of archaeological anomalies, in particular the cropmarks previously identified within the site. This could be followed by further phases of archaeological evaluation as appropriate, the timing of which would be agreed with the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist in their role as advisors to Havant Borough.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by Alex Slater, prepared by James Archer, and approved by Matthew Smith of RPS Heritage on behalf of BDW Southampton.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is land off St Georges Avenue, Havant. The site is approximately 5ha in extent and is centred at SU 73188 06335 (Fig. 1) within the administrative area of the Borough of Havant.
- 1.3 The study site has been allocated for residential development in the new draft Local Plan for Havant Borough under draft policy H15. The Plan was submitted for examination in February 2021 and the relevant draft policy requires an archaeological assessment of the study site in advance of a planning application.
- 1.4 Accordingly, BDW Southampton has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.5 In accordance with relevant 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 October 2020), 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 Historic Environment Record (HER), and other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.7 This 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 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 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 16 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 makes a contribution towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to 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 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).
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises 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.
- 2.9 *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 of a heritage asset* 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;
 - 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 NPPG 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 publicly 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.

Local Planning Policy

Havant Borough

- 2.14 The current planning system in place in 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 superseding the Local Plan 2011.
- 2.15 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...

- 2.16 The Local Plan (Allocations) document was adopted by the Borough in July 2014, which contains the following relevant policy:

Policy DM20 Historic Assets

Planning permission will be granted for development that conserves and enhances the historic assets of Havant Borough.

Applications that affect, or have the potential to affect, heritage assets are expected to provide a Heritage Statement that:

- 1. Describe the significance of the asset and its setting, using appropriate expertise and where necessary original survey, at a level of detail proportionate to its significance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal.**
- 2. Sets out the impact of the development on the heritage assets and mitigation that is proportionate to the impact and the significance of the heritage asset, including where possible positive opportunities to conserve and enjoy heritage assets.**

- 2.17 The "Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 Submission" version, which will eventually replace existing planning policy, has been submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in February 2021. The plan contains the following draft policy relevant to archaeology within the Borough:

E13 Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

Proposals affecting heritage assets

Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and consequently great weight will be given to their conservation. Development proposals should, in the first instance, avoid any harm to or loss of the significance of assets and any harm or loss considered unavoidable will require clear and convincing justification, irrespective of the level of that harm.

Accordingly, development proposals will be permitted which:

- a. Protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance the significance, and ability to appreciate that significance, of designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution they make to local distinctiveness and sense of place; and**
- b. Make sensitive use of heritage assets, especially those at risk, through regeneration and re-use, particularly where redundant or underused buildings are brought into an appropriate use.**

Proposals likely to cause 'substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset Development proposals that are likely to cause 'substantial harm' to the significance of designated heritage assets (either directly or indirectly, by being within their setting) will only be permitted where either:

- c. Harm is shown to be unavoidable and is minimised and it is clearly and convincingly demonstrated that the proposal is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that cannot be achieved otherwise, and which would outweigh the harm or loss; or**
- d. All of the following circumstances apply:**
 - i. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and**
 - ii. No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and**

iii. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

iv. Harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Proposals affecting the significance of a non-designated heritage asset

Development proposals that would have an effect on the significance of a non-designated asset will be determined having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Proposals for the removal of part or all of a heritage asset

The removal of part or all of a heritage asset will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the approved replacement development will take place.

- 2.18 The study site is allocated for residential development in the “Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 Submission” version under draft Policy H15. The policy is drafted as follows:

H15 | Land east of Castle Avenue

Residential development of about 255 dwellings will be permitted where:

a. Sufficient information is submitted to address the site-specific planning considerations. This is to be agreed at the pre-application stage and is expected to include the following:

- i. Environmental Statement if required;
- ii. Transport Assessment and Travel Plan;
- iii. Ecological Assessment;
- iv. Flood Risk Assessment;
- v. Archaeological Assessment;
- vi. Air Quality Assessment;
- vii. Noise Impact Assessment; viii. Contaminated Land Investigation Report (to include gas monitoring);
- ix. Arboricultural Assessment;

b. The site is developed comprehensively, or if this is not possible, the development of one part must not prejudice the development of the other part;

c. Opportunities have been explored for the prior extraction of minerals to the satisfaction of Hampshire County Council;

d. Mitigation for Solent Waders and Brent Geese is provided upfront, prior to development and to the satisfaction of the Council in line with Policy E17; and

e. The design and layout:

- i. Does not prejudice the future delivery of A27 junction improvements to facilitate access arrangements to the Southleigh Strategic site to the north;
- ii. Takes account of and mitigates noise disturbance from the A27;
- iii. Avoids unacceptable harm to the amenity of existing properties on the east side of Castle Avenue through loss of privacy, noise, outlook and overlooking;
- iv. Creates a new pedestrian and cycle access to Emsworth Road in the south-west of the site;

- v. Provides or, at least does not prejudice, a pedestrian and cycle link under the railway line to provide easy access to Warblington Station from Southleigh (Policy KP5);**
- vi. Provides on-site public open space and community food growing provisions in line with Policy E9;**
- vii. Provides play space for children and young people to address the deficit highlighted in Policy E11.**

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.19 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site. The nearest Scheduled Monuments are located circa 650-750m south of the study site and comprise Warblington Castle (HE Desig. No. 1001913) and the Warblington Black Barn (HE Desig. No. 1001800).
- 2.20 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is not located within an Area of (High) Archaeological Potential as defined by Havant Borough.
- 2.21 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the study site is provided by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2021), which shows the underlying geology at the study site as London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt & Sand), overlain by undifferentiated river terrace gravels (Sand & Gravel).
- 3.2 Whilst no site-specific borehole data is currently available, this local sequence is confirmed by nearby boreholes recorded by the British Geological Survey, in particular along the course of the A27 to the south east of the site.

Topography

- 3.3 The study site is generally level at circa 11m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The Sweare Deep waterbody, and other associated bodies of water which form the northern side of Hayling Island, is located circa 1.4km to the south of the site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age (including Chalcolithic)	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Figs. 2a-b), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire 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.
- 4.3 In general, the monument records within the study area comprise evidence for a possible area of later Prehistoric occupation to the north of the site, a Roman villa site in the area c.320m to the south east, the Chichester to Bitterne Roman road aligned along Emsworth Road/Havant Road to the immediate south, and a focus of Medieval activity associated with Warblington manor, castle and deer park circa 650m to the south.
- 4.4 The map regression exercise has demonstrated that the study site has remained open arable land throughout its documented history to the present day.
- 4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.6 No evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity is recorded on the Hampshire HER within the 1km study area search radius. The presence of early Prehistoric material can be notoriously difficult to

predict and is typically dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water.

- 4.7 On the basis of the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the study site for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered to be low.

Later Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.8 Four Neolithic flint scrapers and a variety of flint flakes were found in the St Thomas Church cemetery circa 700m to the south of the study site, comprising the only evidence for Neolithic activity within the search area (HER Ref: 23382).
- 4.9 A possible late Bronze Age to early Iron Age occupation area has been identified c.220m to the north of the study site, represented by a series of post holes and ditch alignments. The post holes were thought to signify a number of post-built structures (HER Ref: 65643).
- 4.10 Two circular features were identified at the later Roman period villa site c.320m to the south east of the study site, which were theorised as possible circular Iron Age roundhouse structures (HER Ref: 69989).
- 4.11 Limited evidence has been identified in the study area for Later Prehistoric activity, although possible occupation has been identified to the north and to the south east at a later Roman site. Therefore, whilst a generally low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Neolithic period, a low to moderate potential is considered for the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

Roman

- 4.12 The Emsworth Road/Havant Road circa 100m to the south of the study site is the projected alignment of a Roman road between Chichester to the east and Bitterne to the west (Margary 1955 & HER Ref: 23354). Typical archaeological features associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, roadside ditches and associated land division, together with quarry pits, burials and chance losses.
- 4.13 A focus of Roman activity is recorded to the south of this road in the area c.320m to the south east of the study site. The site of a likely Roman villa and ancillary buildings has been identified (HER Refs: 23474, 69985-9, 23497).
- 4.14 Further Roman finds in the nearby are limited to pottery sherds found during a watching brief at the A27 c.200m south west of the study site (HER Ref: 23378).
- 4.15 The study site would have been situated within a settled landscape during the Roman period, within immediate proximity to a main routeway to the south and an identified villa site to the south east. It is likely that any evidence for roadside settlement within the site would be concentrated in the south nearest to the road alignment. Therefore, it is considered that the site retains a variable moderate to high archaeological potential, with a generally moderate potential across much of the northern and central areas of the site, increasing to high towards the southern area nearest to the Roman road.

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.16 No finds of Saxon date have been recorded within the vicinity of the study site.
- 4.17 The early Medieval estate at Warblington is recorded as a fairly large estate by the Domesday Survey of 1086. The associated estate lands comprised of arable ploughlands, meadows, woodland, six mills, a fishery, and two churches (Open Domesday Online 2021). The Church of St Thomas,

located circa 700m to the south of the study site, was first built in the Saxon period, and was altered in the late 12th to 13th centuries, and enlarged in the 15th century (HER Ref: 651). Further monument records in the area of the church relate to Warblington Manor, castle, deserted village, and deer park (HER Refs: 23493-4, 28366, 52361, 54149, 69054, 32464).

- 4.18 Geophysical survey over the fields across the A27 to the south east of the study site have identified likely ridge and furrow, indicative of probable Medieval agricultural activity (HER Ref: 69674), whilst a Medieval well and a dump of pottery sherds and building material is recorded in the area c.300m to the south east of the site (HER Refs: 23500, 23497).
- 4.19 It is likely that the study site comprised open land utilised for agriculture or pasture during the Saxon and Medieval periods, as part of the Warblington estate which would have been focused to the south. Overall, it is considered that the study site retains a moderate archaeological potential for these periods and any remains within the site would most likely comprise of land division or rural activity.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.20 A number of the HER records within the study area refer to Post Medieval and Modern archaeological remains which are not discussed in detail here unless relevant to the study site.
- 4.21 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.22 The earliest such cartographic source is a 1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire (Fig. 4), which records the site within open land to the north of what is now the Havant Road/Emsworth Road. Settlement is shown at Warblington to the south and at Havant to the west. The 1807 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig. 5) shows the site in a similar situation. A trackway is shown to the west of the site, leading northwards.
- 4.23 The 1838 Warblington Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 6) shows the study site in detail, with the site located across three arable parcels of land. The associated Tithe Award describes those land parcels as follows:

Land Parcel	Landowner	Occupant	Description	Land Use/Cultivation
253	Ralph Fenwick	Harry Scott	Hither Court Lands	Arable
254	Ralph Fenwick	Harry Scott	Middle Court Lands	Arable
303	Ralph Fenwick	Harry Scott	Black House Field	Arable

- 4.24 The railway was constructed to form the site's northern boundary by the 1866 Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 7), by which time only minor internal field boundary changes are shown within the site. It appears that the site remained largely unchanged throughout the later 19th and early 20th century, with only minor internal boundary changes shown again in 1931 (Fig. 8). Extensive areas of development are shown to the west. This development was further expanded in the surrounding area by 1966 (Fig. 9), although the site itself again remains relatively unchanged.
- 4.25 The A27 was constructed to the immediate south east of the study site by 1991 (Fig. 10), at which time the site comprised part of the single open field that it does to the present day. An arable use is shown on late 20th century aerial photography and to the present day (Figs. 11-12).

- 4.26 Historic mapping has demonstrated that the study site has remained open arable land throughout its documented history to the present day. Therefore, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.27 The available Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data records the study site within an area of parliamentary enclosure (Fig. 2b).

LiDAR Plot

- 4.28 There is no clear evidence for archaeological anomalies on the Environment Agency LiDAR data (Fig. 3). Past agricultural use of the site is shown, and a possible anomaly of uncertain origin or character is shown at the eastern part of the site which appears to be in a similar location to the cropmarks shown on Figure 2a. There is also a feature shown at that location on Figure 11, a 1999 Google Earth Image, which may correspond to the LiDAR plot.

Undated Evidence

- 4.29 Cropmark evidence provided by the Hampshire HER is shown on Figure 2a. This includes cropmarks within the eastern part of the study site of unknown function and date. A series of linear anomalies, including a possible rectilinear enclosure, are shown.

Assessment of Significance

- 4.30 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.
- 4.31 No relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within, or within the immediate vicinity of, the study site. The nearest Scheduled Monuments are located over 650m to the south and are divided from the site by the A27 and other development and infrastructure.
- 4.32 The study site is not located within an Area of (High) Archaeological Potential as defined by Havant Borough.
- 4.33 Based on current evidence, a moderate to high archaeological potential has been identified at the study site for the Roman period, with a moderate potential across a majority of the site, increasing to high nearest to the Roman road at the southern boundary. A low to moderate potential is identified for the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with a moderate potential identified for Saxon and Medieval period agricultural activity and land division. A low archaeological potential has been identified for all other past periods of human activity within the study site. A series of undated cropmarks, including a possible rectilinear enclosure, have also been identified in the eastern part of the site, of uncertain origin, date, or function.
- 4.34 The significance of any archaeological remains which may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local and, in the case of well-preserved Roman roadside activity, potentially regional research agendas.
- 4.35 Whilst it is possible that archaeological remains could be present within the site, on the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of local or perhaps regional significance.

- 4.36 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Neolithic	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Bronze Age & Iron Age	Low to moderate potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Roman	Moderate potential, increasing to high at the southern corner nearest to the Roman road alignment, likely to be of Low (Local) Significance, although well-preserved settlement roadside activity could be of Regional Significance;
Saxon & Medieval	Moderate potential (most likely to comprise evidence for land division and agricultural activity rather than settlement), Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential (likely to be entirely invested in evidence of land division and agricultural activity), likely to be of Negligible (None) Significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site currently comprises part of a single open field. The A27 is located to the south east, with residential development to the west and the railway to the north (Fig. 12).
- 5.2 Past agricultural land use will have had a moderate but widespread archaeological impact as a result of past ploughing.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 Development proposals comprise the residential development of the site in line with draft policy H15 of the draft Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 Submission Version, which was submitted for examination in February 2021 (see Figure 13).

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.4 The nearest designated archaeological assets to the study site comprise two Scheduled Monuments located over 650m to the south, which are divided from the study site by the A27 and other development and infrastructure. Given this extensive intervening development, it is considered that the development of the site would have no impact upon the significance of these Scheduled Monuments and therefore a full setting assessment is not considered to be necessary in this particular instance.
- 5.5 The study site is not located within an Area of (High) Archaeological Potential as defined by Havant Borough.
- 5.6 This assessment has identified a variable moderate to high archaeological potential at the site for the Roman period, with the greatest potential likely to be at the southern part of the site nearest the known Roman road and villa site to the south east. A low to moderate potential is identified for the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with a moderate potential identified for Saxon and Medieval period agricultural activity and land division. A low archaeological potential has been identified for all other past periods of human activity within the study site. A series of undated cropmarks, including a possible rectilinear enclosure, have also been identified in the eastern part of the site, of uncertain origin, date, or function. If present at the site, it is considered likely that archaeological remains would be of a local or possibly regional significance.
- 5.7 Past ground disturbance at the site is likely to have been widespread as a result of arable farming throughout the Post Medieval and Modern periods.
- 5.8 Given the site's perceived archaeological potential, it is anticipated that the proposed development of the site could have an impact upon archaeological remains.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land off St Georges Avenue, Havant is under consideration for residential development in line with draft policy H15 of the new Havant Borough Local Plan 2036. The draft plan was recently submitted for examination and the draft allocation requires an archaeological assessment be issued in support of a planning application. Therefore, in accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the below ground archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.2 The nearest designated archaeological assets to the study site comprise two Scheduled Monuments located over 650m to the south. Given the extensive intervening development, it is considered that the development of the site would have no impact upon the significance of these Scheduled Monuments
- 6.3 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is not located within an Area of (High) Archaeological Potential as defined by Havant Borough.
- 6.4 Based on current evidence, a moderate to high archaeological potential has been identified at the study site for the Roman period, with a moderate potential across a majority of the site, increasing to high nearest to the Roman road at the southern boundary. A low to moderate potential is identified for the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with a moderate potential identified for Saxon and Medieval period agricultural activity and land division. A low archaeological potential has been identified for all other past periods of human activity within the study site. A series of undated cropmarks, including a possible rectilinear enclosure, have also been identified in the eastern part of the site, of uncertain origin, date, or function. If present at the site, it is considered likely that archaeological remains would be of a local or possibly regional significance.
- 6.5 Past ground disturbance at the site is likely to have been widespread as a result of arable farming throughout the Post Medieval and Modern periods.
- 6.6 Given the site's perceived archaeological potential, it is anticipated that the proposed development of the site could have an impact upon archaeological remains.
- 6.7 As a result of this archaeological potential, it is anticipated that further archaeological work will be required prior to development at the site by the Hampshire County Archaeologist, in their role as archaeological advisor to Havant Borough. In the first instance, this is likely to comprise of a geophysical survey to provide additional information on the presence/absence of archaeological anomalies, in particular the cropmarks previously identified within the site. This could be followed by further phases of archaeological evaluation as appropriate, the timing of which would be agreed with the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist in their role as advisors to Havant Borough.

Sources Consulted

General

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Cartographic

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire

1791 Milne Map of Hampshire

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1826 C&J Greenwood Map of Hampshire

1838 Warblington Parish Tithe Map

1866 Ordnance Survey

1896-96 Ordnance Survey

1907 Ordnance Survey

1910-14 Ordnance Survey

1931 Ordnance Survey

1938-42 Ordnance Survey

1963 Ordnance Survey

1966 Ordnance Survey

1975 Ordnance Survey

1991 Ordnance Survey

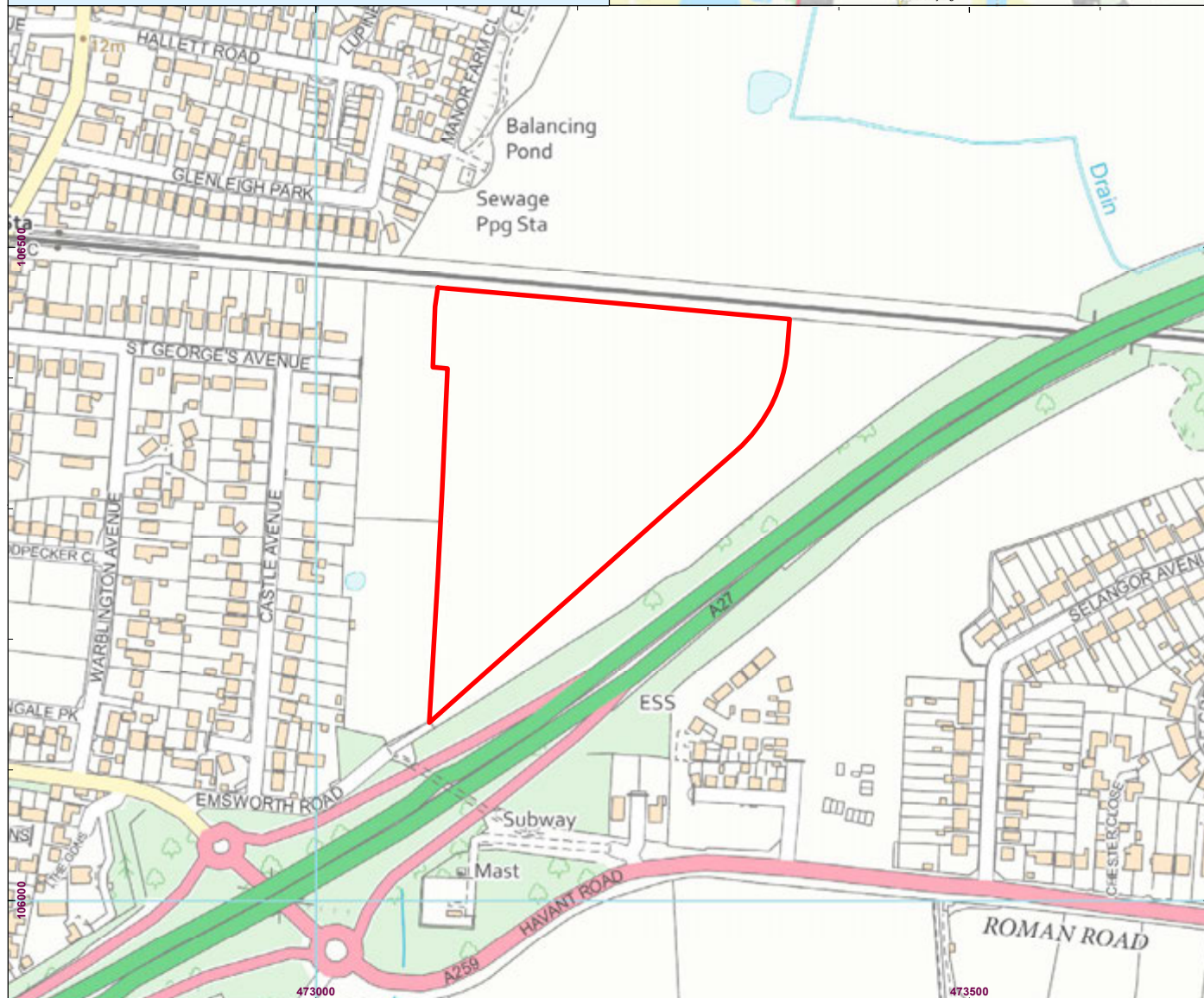
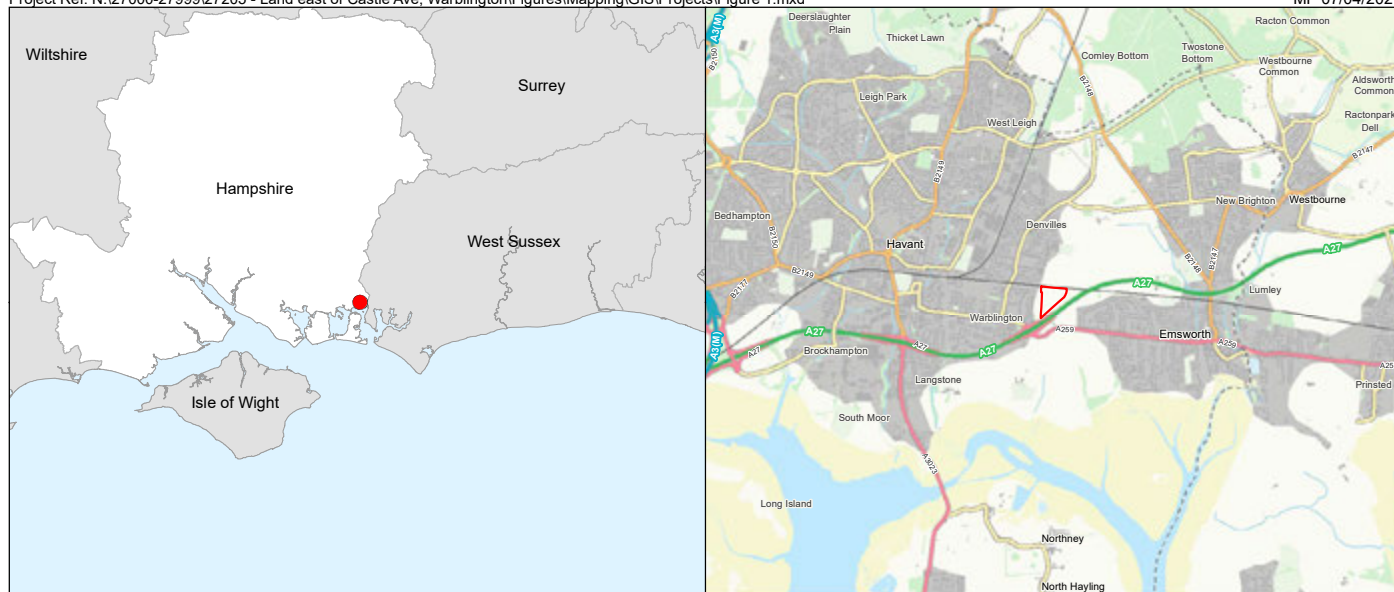
1999 Google Earth Image

2011 Google Earth Image

2016 Google Earth Image

2019 Google Earth Image

FIGURES



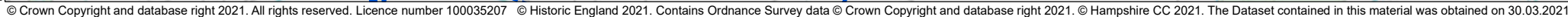
 Site Boundary

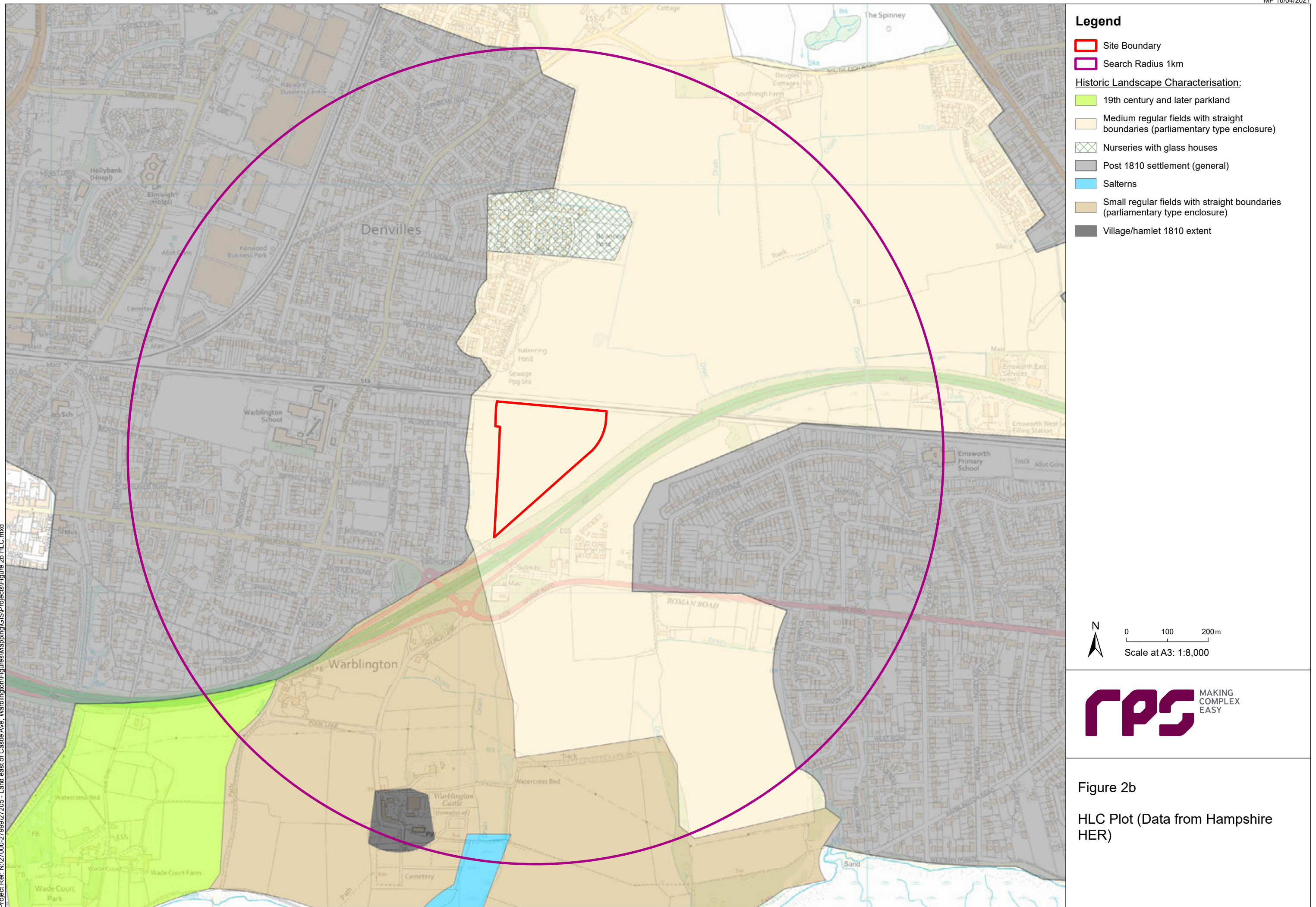


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 1
Site Location







Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency NLP

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
Jan 2020

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



0 50 100m
Scale at A3: 1:2,500



Figure 3

LiDAR Plot



Approximate Site Location



0 250 500 750m

Scale at A4: 1:35,000 approx.



Figure 4

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire



Approximate Site Location



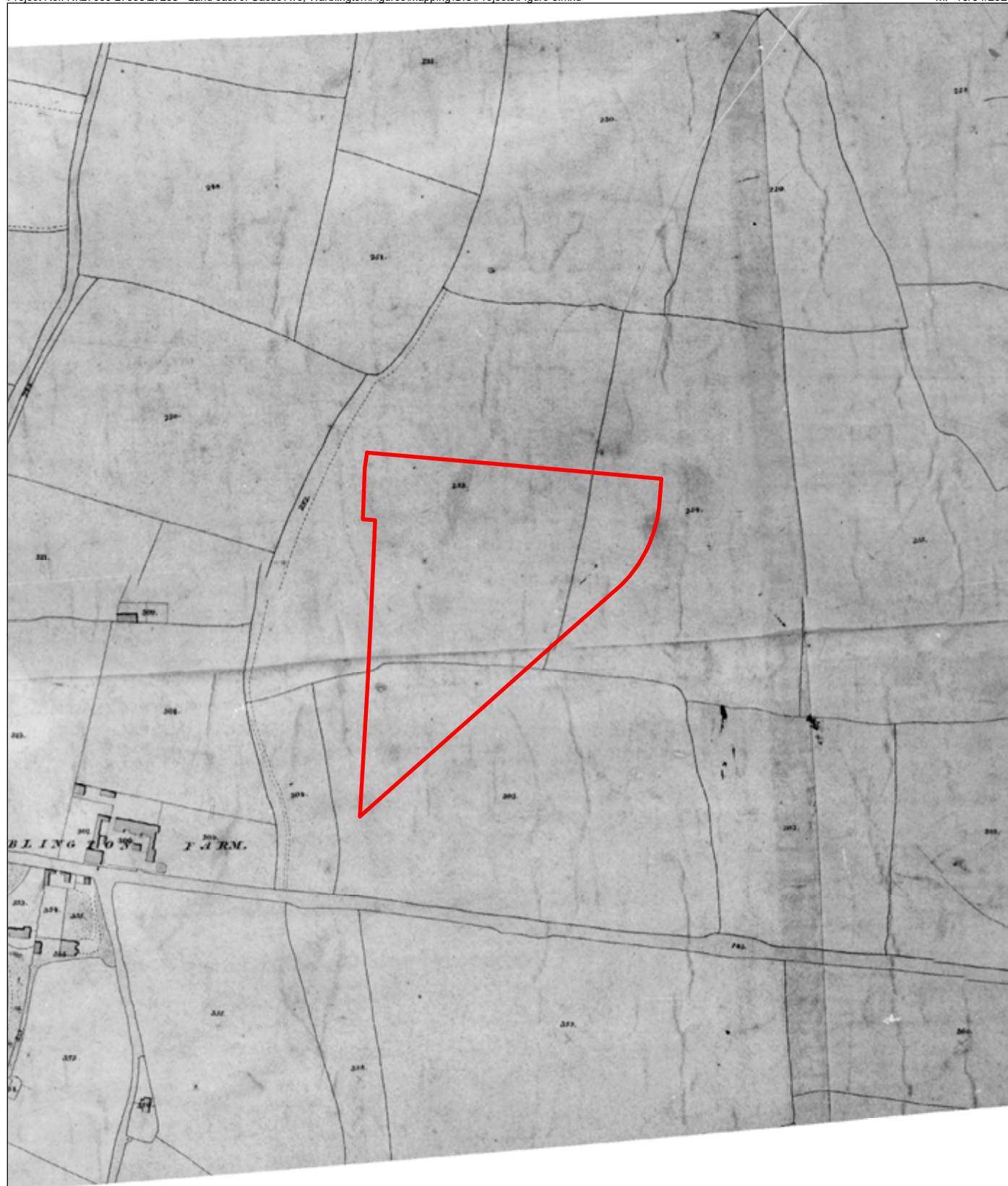
0 100 200m

Scale at A4: 1:10,000 approx.



Figure 5

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Approximate Site Location

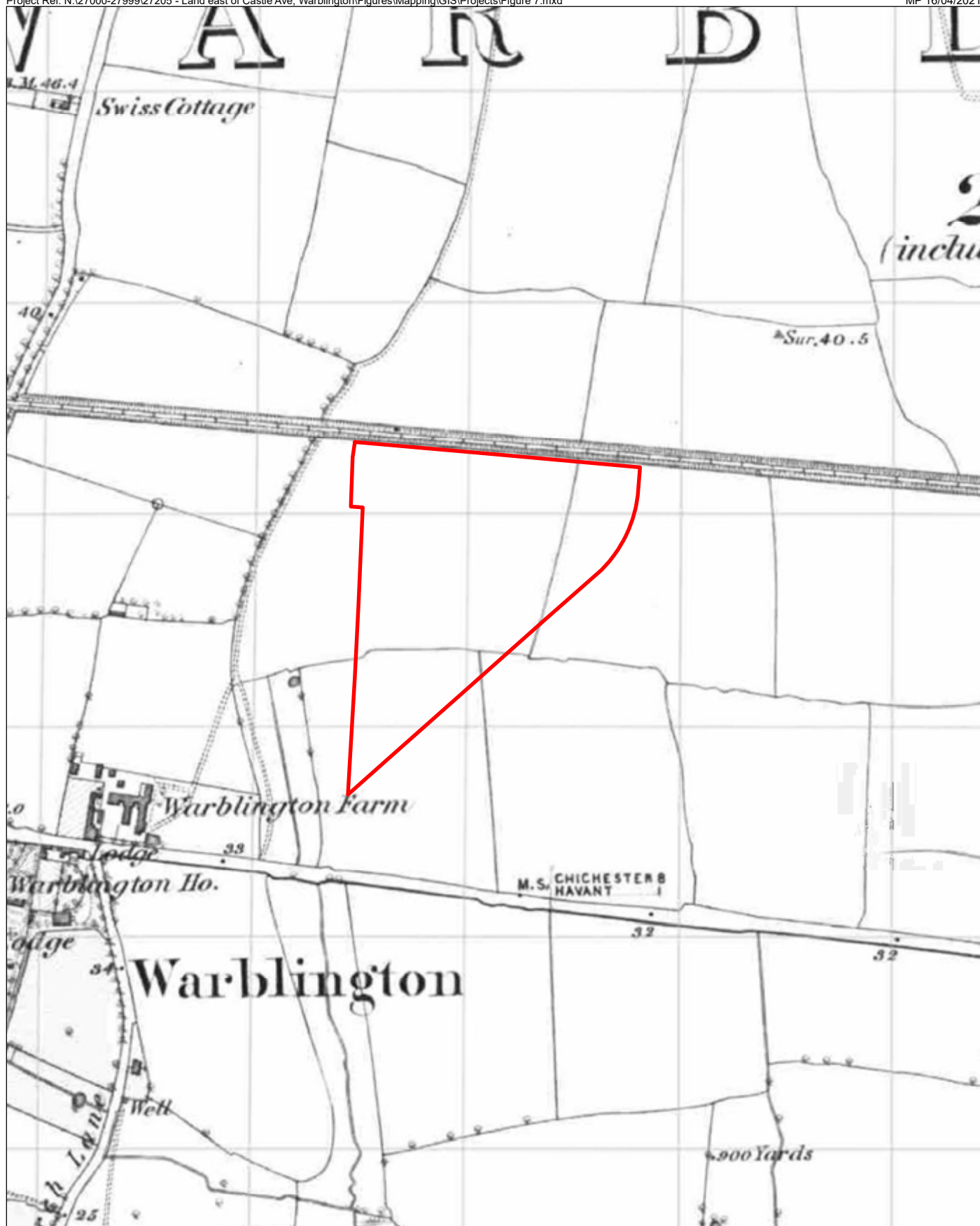


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000 approx.



Figure 6

1838 Warblington Parish Tithe Map



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 7

1866 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)



 Site Boundary

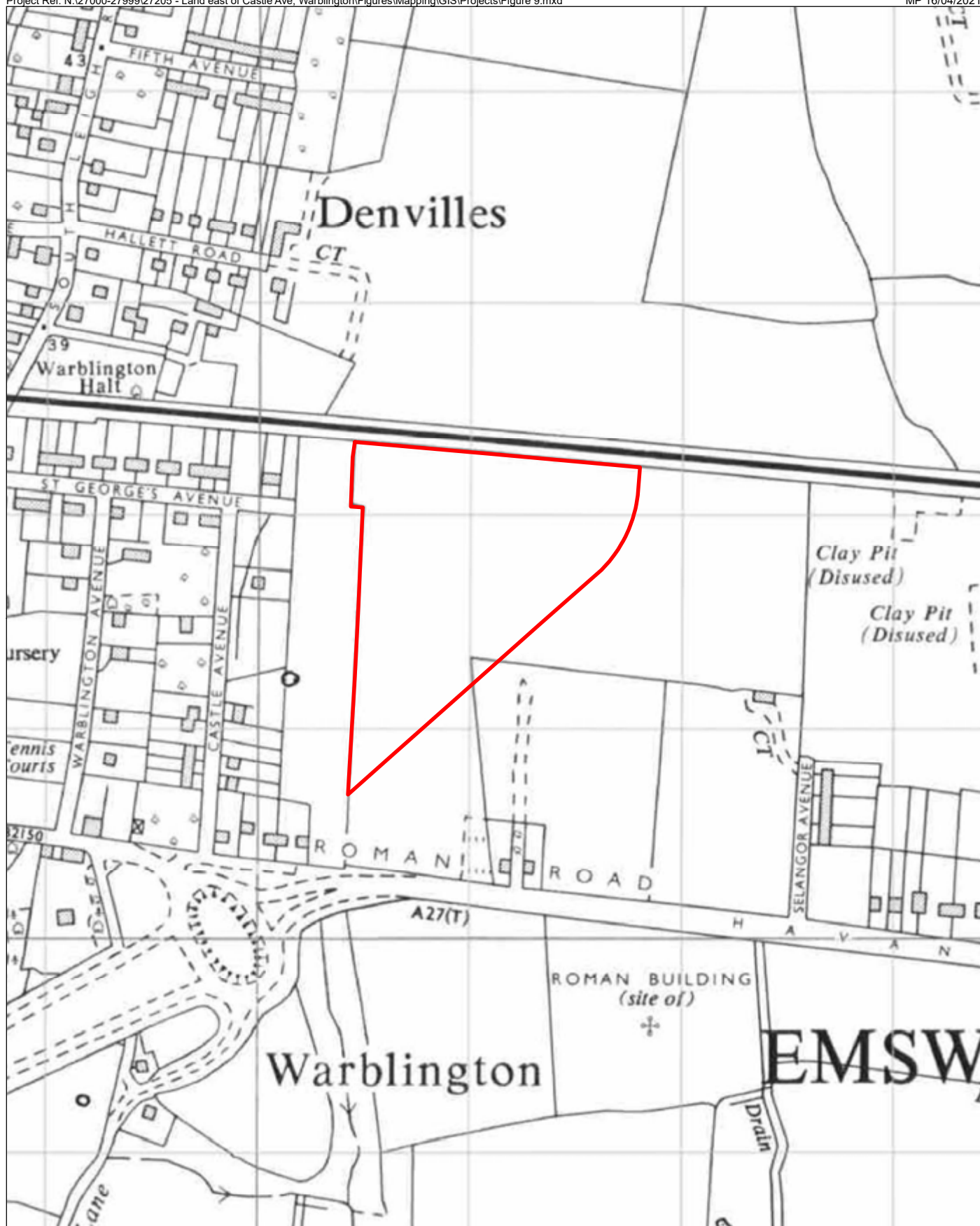


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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EASY

Figure 8

1931 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)



 Site Boundary

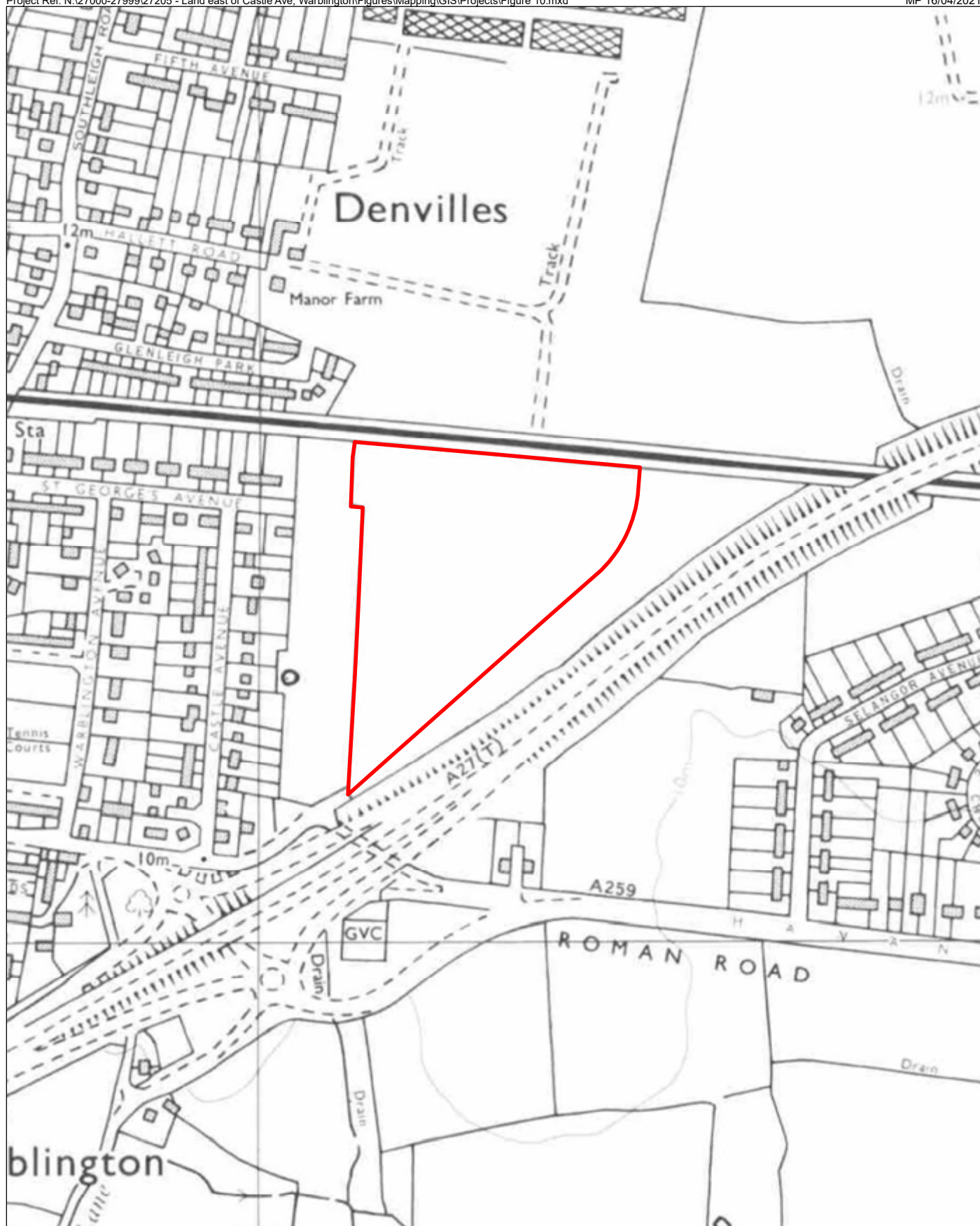


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 9

1966 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 10

1991 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 11

1999 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary

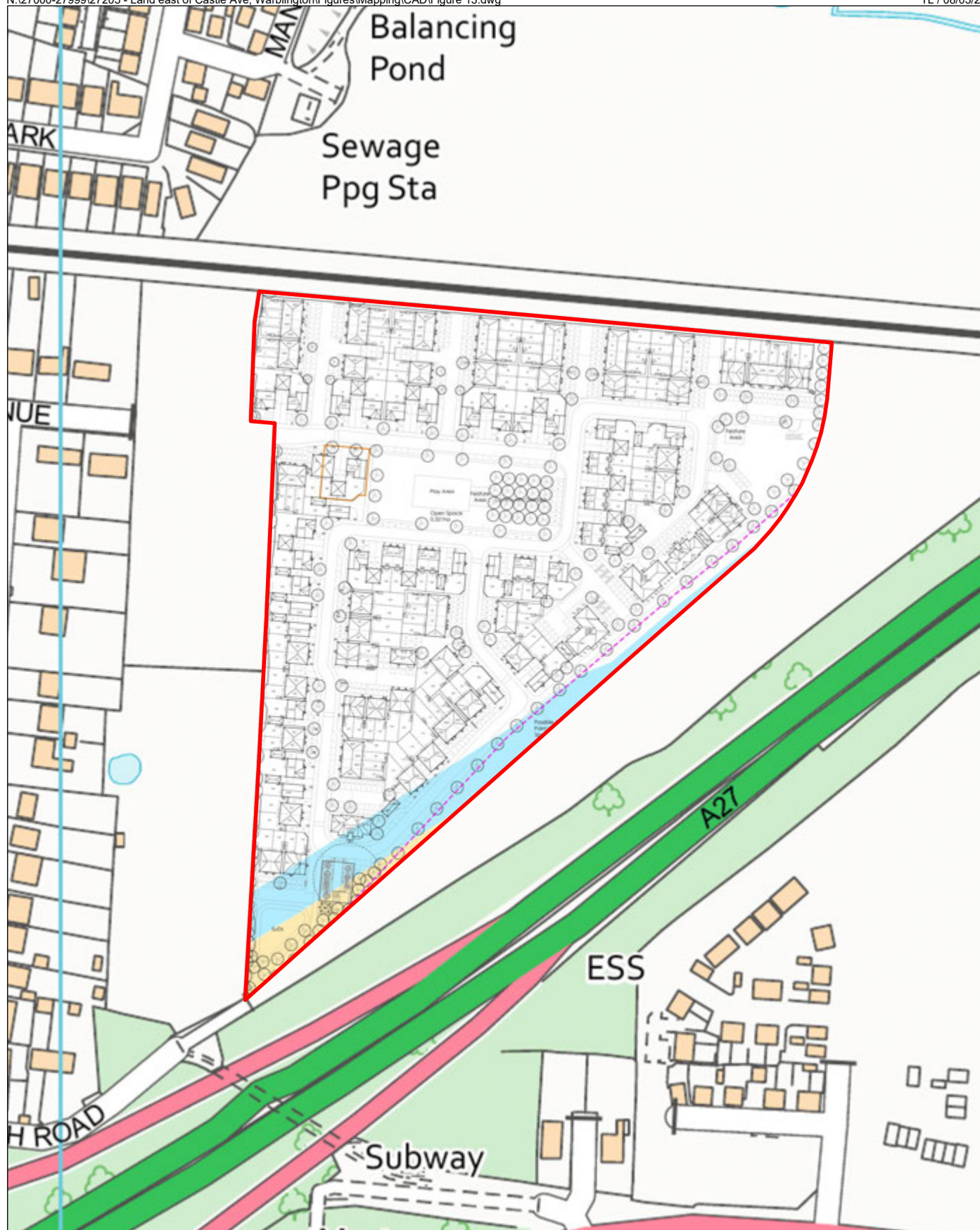


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

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Figure 12

2019 Google Earth Image



Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 13

Proposed Development



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