

Heritage Statement

SOLENT ROAD HAVANT

For Chancerygate Limited

Karl Hulka PGC Arch Hist (Oxon)

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Heritage Statement

SOLENT ROAD HAVANT

Client:	Chancerygate Limited
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Local Authority:	Havant Borough Council
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Site Code:	N/A
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Planning App:	APP/21/00601
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Author(s):	K Hulka
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Doc Ref:	LP3704L-HS-v1.4
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NGR:	471 105, 106157
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Date:	August 21
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1. Introduction

1.1. This heritage statement has been prepared by Karl Hulka on behalf of L - P : Archaeology under instruction from Chancerygate Limited. It relates to a forthcoming application for planning permission seeking consent for an employment use development across the former football field and tennis courts to the north of Solent Road, Havant. The National Grid Reference (NGR) for the centre of the application site is 471105, 106157.

1.2. This heritage statement is supported by an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA), prepared by Satsuki Barton of L-P Archaeology, which details the historic background to the site including analysis of entries on the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record (HAHBR) and a map regression exercise. The DBA sets out the archaeological potential of the application site and is included in this statement at the Appendix.

1.3. THE HERITAGE ASSETS

1.3.1. The proposed development is located on land approximately 20m from the gardens of The Old Manor House (1154427), an early 19th century, grade II listed house associated with the Foster family and the development of the tanning works in this area. In addition, the extreme eastern part of the site lies within the Brockhampton Conservation Area which also bounds the application site on the north and north western sides. There are also a number of undesignated buildings in the vicinity of the application site which contribute to the character of this part of the conservation area, namely the Tannery Building and The Pump House along with Nos. 6 and 8 Bedhampton Lane. Whilst there is no physical alteration to these assets, the development has the potential to affect the setting of the historic buildings and important views into or out of the Brockhampton Conservation Area.

1.3.2. Due to existing structures, tall trees and topography, it is thought unlikely that a relatively low-rise development of the sort proposed, could have a harmful effect on the significance of other heritage assets in the area.

1.3.3. The boundary of the conservation area, where it crosses the application site, appears to be marked on the ground by a row of trees, running parallel to the

site boundary and forming a corridor between the two hedges. Trees lining the stream along the northern boundary of the application site allow only interrupted views into the conservation area, across the lakes of Brockhampton Springs, from the south. Similarly, a high brick wall screens views of the lower storeys of the buildings closest to the northwest boundary of the application site. There are only limited views into the conservation area, across the application site, from the public highway because of a hedge of mature trees along the application street boundary.

- 1.3.4. There are no scheduled monuments or registered parks or gardens within 2km of the application site.

1.4.THE PROPOSALS

- 1.4.1. The current proposals comprise two large functional buildings accessed from the northern end of the existing road servicing The Medical Centre. The building in the northeast of the site is orientated east-west, is of two storeys and is proposed as office space. The building in the west is oriented north – south and comprises 4 different units. Surrounding these buildings is hardstanding providing access and parking along with grassed and planted areas between.

1.5.SCOPE

- 1.5.1. The purpose of this document is to provide an analysis of the significance of the heritage assets potentially affected by the proposals and thereby assist in the determination of the application.
- 1.5.2. The appended DBA details our current understanding of the development of the site and its surroundings and sets out its archaeological potential.
- 1.5.3. Consideration is given to the effects of development upon the setting of the nearby listed building as well as that of other historic buildings in the vicinity. The effects of the proposals on the character and appearance of the Brockhampton Conservation Area are also considered and particular regard is given to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 (DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT 1990).

2. Planning Background

2.1.LEGISLATION

2.1.1. Legislation relating to listed buildings is contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Sections 16 and 66 of the Act place a duty on the decision-maker to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings and their settings.

2.1.2. Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”

2.1.3. The decision-maker is required to give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings, and where there is conflict with the statutory objective in Section 66(1), the question for the decision-maker is whether the presumption is overridden by other considerations of public interest.

2.1.4. It is essential that in applying the subsequent advice in paragraphs 189 to 192 of the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which is expressed in terms of a balance rather than expressly referring to issues of weight and significance, the approach of the decision-maker is consistent with the statutory obligation under Section 66(1). Thus the questions should not be addressed as a simple balancing exercise but whether there is justification for overriding the presumption in favour of preservation.

2.2.REVISED NPPF (2018)

2.2.1. The NPPF constitutes the Government’s current national guidance and policy regarding development in the historic environment. It is a material consideration and includes a succinct policy framework for local planning authorities and decision-takers. It relates to planning law by stating that applications are to be determined in accordance with the local plans unless

material considerations indicate otherwise.

- 2.2.2. Paragraphs 184 to 202 of the Revised NPPF deal with conserving and enhancing the historic environment with much emphasis on “significance”, defined in Annex 2 as:

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

- 2.2.3. Annex 2 of the Revised NPPF describes the setting of a heritage asset 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.”

- 2.2.4. Paragraph 189 of the Revised NPPF places a duty on the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, providing a proportionate level of detail. The effects of any development on a heritage asset therefore need to be assessed against the four components of its heritage significance: its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interests

- 2.2.5. Paragraph 190 requires LPAs to identify and assess the *"the particular significance of any heritage asset"*. This should be taken into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, including by development affecting its setting.

- 2.2.6. Paragraph 192 requires local planning authorities to take account of the desirability of new development, making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

- 2.2.7. Paragraph 193 applies specifically to designated heritage assets. It states that great weight should be given to their conservation and it requires a proportionate approach (i.e. the more important the asset, the greater the weight attached to its conservation).

2.2.8. Conservation (for heritage policy) is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF:

“The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.”

2.2.9. The importance and relevance of this definition is that it does not suggest conservation to be the same as preservation. Indeed, what sets conservation apart is the emphasis on proactively maintaining and managing change and not on a reactive approach to resisting change. In its simplest interpretation conservation could amount to a change that at least sustains the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.10. Paragraph 194 deals with substantial harm to, or total loss of, significance of a designated heritage asset. In cases of substantial harm or total loss of significance, applications should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that outweighs that harm or loss. Paragraph 195 deals with cases of less than substantial harm and notes that any such harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. Heritage protection and the conservation of heritage assets are recognised as of benefit to the public.

2.2.11. Harm is defined by Historic England as a change which erodes the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.12. Paragraph 200 notes that proposals which preserve those elements of the setting of heritage assets that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of that asset should be treated favourably.

2.3. PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT (2018)

2.3.1. The National Planning Practice Guidance (Published 2014, updated 2018) (MHCLG 2018) provides advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment in accordance with the NPPF (2018).

2.3.2. Accordingly, the guidance notes that a thorough assessment of the impact on 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.

2.3.3. In relation to harm the guidance states:

“Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.”

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT GOOD PRACTICE ADVICE IN PLANNING NOTE 3:
THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS (ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2015)**

2.3.4. This document, was published by Historic England (previously known as English Heritage) in April 2015 and revised in 2017 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017). The document provides for a thorough understanding of the setting of a heritage asset and the relationship of the setting to curtilage, character and context.

2.3.5. The guidance document notes, in paragraph 9 and 10, that the protection of the setting of heritage assets need not prevent change. The document recognises that not all heritage assets are of equal importance and states that the contribution made by their setting to their significance will also vary. Not all settings have the same capacity to accommodate change without causing harm to the significance of the asset.

2.3.6. In line with earlier Historic England (English Heritage) guidance the document advocates a stepped approach to assessing the impact of change within setting on the significance of heritage assets. This stepped approach is:

- ◆ Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- ◆ Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s);
- ◆ Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial

or harmful, on that significance;

- ◆ Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
- ◆ Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

2.3.7. Guidance under Step 2 notes that the asset's physical surroundings and how the asset is experienced (such as views, noise, tranquillity, sense of enclosure etc.) should be taken in to consideration.

2.3.8. Step 3 is also important in making it clear that a proposed development should not be assessed in terms of its impact on setting; instead it should be assessed in terms of the impacts on significance. That is to say, what matters is not the extent of visibility of the development or change to the setting of an asset, but the extent of change to its archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. In some circumstances, this evaluation may need to extend to cumulative and complex impacts which may have as great an effect on heritage assets as large-scale development and which may not only be visual. At the very least the assessment should address the key attributes of the development in terms of its location and siting, form and appearance, additional effects and permanence.

2.4.LOCAL PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

2.4.1. Local policies relating to the treatment of heritage assets within the planning system are contained within the Havant Borough Local Plan Core Strategy (2011) along with its various revisions, notably the Allocations Plan (2014). The adopted Core Strategy (2011) contains two policies, CS11 and CS27 relating to the management of heritage assets within the borough. Whilst the local policies place heritage management in an appropriate context, the policies broadly reflect the national legislation and guidance.

2.4.2. In addition, Policy HB2 of the Allocations Plan identifies the application site as allocated for employment use (Solent Road North BD13). Policy BD14 identifies the potential for development to have an effect on the historic environment and the consequent need for any application to be supported by a

heritage statement.

3. Assessment of Significance

3.1. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 190, NPPF 2018) is fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

3.2. An assessment of the significance of The Old Manor House (grade II), other nearby historic buildings and the Brockhampton Conservation Area are presented below. The assessment is based on a site visit carried out on 2nd October 2020 during which the setting of the affected heritage assets was examined and a walk-over survey of the application site was carried out. Assessment of the archaeological potential also draws on existing information held by Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) and the local records office along with other desk-based sources. The significance of both the built and buried heritage assets may be revised as a result of information provided through the monitoring of any exploratory works which may be required. Nonetheless, this assessment provides sufficient information to understand the significance of the assets and any impact the proposals may have upon that significance.

3.3. THE OLD MANOR HOUSE (GII - 1154427)

3.3.1. The building was added to the List on the 16th May 1952 and lies on the eastern side of Brockhampton Road, towards the southern end, and is believed to have been constructed during the early 19th century by the Foster family. The house comprises two principal storeys with attic beneath a pitched roof covered with plain tiles. It is rectangular in plan, the principal elevation facing to the south and is constructed principally of red brick with 'blue' brick headers. It is arranged over 4 bays although the entire western end of the building is in red brick, possibly suggesting that this bay has been added. On the northern side, the rear of the building, there is a projecting range under two hipped roofs and a further range, probably the original laundry, beneath a pitched roof surmounted by a tall, narrow chimney stack. The rear pitch of the roof has a dormer in the centre between the roofs of the rear range.

3.3.2. The house is well screened from the public highway by the perimeter wall and vegetation in the garden. The grounds of the house were not accessed during

the site visit and consequently, other elements of the architectural detailing are taken from the list description. The building has brick dentilled eaves, brick quoins, a brick storey band and a rubbed brick chamfered ground floor plinth. The principal entrance on the southern side is fitted with a pedimented doorcase with frieze, pilasters and panelled reveals. The top two panels of the 6 panelled door are glazed. The windows are small-paned sashes with those at first floor being 10/10.

- 3.3.3. The house stands in an enclosed plot with high walls on the north, east and west. The front garden is enclosed by metal railings but mature planting screens views to and from the principal elevation from the public highway. It is assumed that the area to the rear of the house comprises yards. In any view of the house, the two and three storey tannery building, immediately to the northeast of the Old Manor House is dominant. In views from the road the three storey element provides the backdrop. The historic association between the residents of the house and the tannery mean that this forms an important part of the setting of the listed building. Its setting to the west is that of the narrow side-garden of the house, enclosed from the street by a flint rubble wall and beyond, the semi-suburban, largely residential streetscape of Brockhampton Road. As mentioned above, the setting to the south of the listed building comprises the enclosed front garden and terraced down from that level, the access drive, beyond which is the new residential development of Manor Court. The setting to the east comprises the driveway as it curves around that side of the listed building, enclosed on the east by a wall separating it from the northern end of the Manor Court development. Beyond this is the rough grassland of the application site and the Brockhampton Springs.

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

- 3.3.4. The house has notable architectural interest as a surviving example of an early 19th century, middle class farmhouse. Externally, the building exemplifies the abode of a 'gentleman farmer' of this time, a modest, relatively plain building with some fashionable embellishment and limited accommodation for staff. Because the building was not inspected in any detail, it is not clear to what extent the architectural interest of the listed building has been eroded by

inevitable alterations and repair but in general terms, the envelope of the building reflects its date and original style.

ARTISTIC INTEREST

- 3.3.5. The significance of the listed building is not believed to lie in its artistic interest and is not known to be the subject of any notable artistic work

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 3.3.6. The special interest of the listed building does not rely on any archaeological interest although archaeological evidence of its construction may survive beneath the building or its gardens.

HISTORIC INTEREST

- 3.3.7. The historic interest of the building lies principally in its ability to reflect the development of this part of Havant during the early 19th century. This house appears to be among the first buildings in the area, along with some along West Street, which attest to the growth of the town at this time. In addition, the association with the Foster family who were both the lords of the manor and the owners of the tannery which grew across the land to the north of the application site, between Brockhampton Road and Brockhampton Lane. In this respect, the building, as part of the wider development of Havant has high historic interest.

- 3.3.8. The builder/ designer/ architect is not known but it is believed to have been built for the Fosters.

- 3.3.9. The setting of the building varies dramatically from the north and east to the south and west. To the north lie the yards of the Portsmouth Warter Company and the former tannery building which give this part of the setting an industrial feel. To the northeast and east the setting is largely open and semi rural whilst to the south and west the setting is suburban and residential. Appreciation of the building from beyond its grounds is limited to parts of the upper storey and the roofscape. When seen from the application site, there are no obvious views from the house to the site and no real appreciation of the form or design of the listed building from the site. Whilst the 19th century

occupants were also documented as farmers, the tithe map shows that the application site did not form part of their lands and the design of the house does not have any reference to it. Whilst the openness of the application site does reflect the former agricultural nature of the area, it does not form an important element of the buildings significance.

3.3.10. Whilst it is likely that in the depth of winter the leafless trees afford more complete views of the listed building from the east and west, the application site does not form an important part of its setting.

3.4. BROCKHAMPTON CONSERVATION AREA

3.4.1. The extreme eastern part of the site lies within the south eastern part of Brockhampton Conservation Area, first designated 13th April 2005. This part of conservation area is described in terms of the largely residential streetscape to the west of the application site and the springs and industrial history of the land to the north. The part of the conservation area which crosses the site in the extreme east appears to serve principally to connect the outlying group of historic buildings along Brockhampton Lane to the bulk of the conservation area. There is no built development proposed inside the conservation area.

3.4.2. The character of the conservation area to the north of the application site is dominated by the mature trees around the lakes and the stream. These help to screen the modern buildings of the waterworks beyond. The taller buildings on the water works site are visible in views from the site towards the northwest and these include the landmark buildings of the 1920s Pump House and the former tanneries building. Views into the conservation area from Solent Road are very limited in the vicinity of the application site because of mature trees along the application site's southern boundary.

3.4.3. The landmark buildings which are identified in the Brockhampton Conservation Area Character Appraisal and mentioned above are largely set within the Water Works compound and as such, the industrial surroundings form the important element of their setting. The application site, being beyond the main part of the Water Works and therefore does not play any notable part in the significance of those assets. The application does not lie within the

setting of the two 19th century single storey lodge buildings or engine house. The residential building forming Nos 6 and 8 Brockhampton Lane are dominated by the large, modern buildings of The Tanneries Industrial Estate to the north. The houses face southwards where the setting is dominated by a mature Willow tree. There is no real appreciation of the buildings from the application site and no views of the application site when looking through the conservation area towards these buildings from the public highway.

4. Impact Assessment

- 4.1. At this stage the detailed proposals for the site are not available. However, provided they are not more than two storeys tall, arranged as per the preliminary layout drawings and as described above, the potential effects on the historic environment can be assessed.
- 4.2. The proposed development will involve a full application for planning permission to develop the application site for employment use.
- 4.3. As set out in Section 3, the special interest of the nearby listed building lies principally in its architectural and historic interest. The setting of the listed building does play an important part in its significance but it is its association with the tannery and the surviving tannery buildings which provide greatest context with the application site having no historic association with the listed building.
- 4.4. The archaeological desk-based assessment identifies a moderate potential for remains dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods, a moderate to low potential for Roman remains and a low potential for remains of other periods to be encountered on site. Any remains are likely to be agricultural in nature and therefore of low significance. Consequently it is unlikely that any remains which require preservation in-situ will be present. The DBA concludes that further archaeological work will be required to determine the archaeological resource across the application site and mitigate the effects of the development. In the first instance this will likely take the form of evaluation trenches.
- 4.5. It is the conclusion of this heritage statement that the proposed development will not have an effect on the significance of the listed building, other historic buildings in the vicinity or the character and appearance of Brockhampton Conservation Area,

Whilst there will be a change in the setting of the listed building, the change will not erode its overall significance. Similarly, the change on the boundary of the conservation area will not affect any key views into or out of it. Any archaeological remains which may survive across the site are likely to be of low significance and can therefore be preserved by record.

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. This report relates to the potential effects on the historic environment as a result of the proposed development of the former playing fields north of Solent Road, Havant. This heritage statement has described the significance of the assets capable of being affected by the proposed development as far as is possible at this stage. This includes The Old Manor House (grade II), the Brockhampton Conservation Area and a number of historic buildings within it which positively contribute to its character and appearance.

5.2. Section 4 concludes that the proposals will have a negligible effect on the setting and thereby, the significance of any of the built heritage assets identified. The DBA has not identified the potential to encounter any nationally or regionally significant buried remains across the site although without any intrusive investigations, there is always the potential to encounter as yet unknown remains which may be of greater significance.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

SOLENT ROAD HAVANT

Chancerygate Limited

S.Barton MSc

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

SOLENT ROAD HAVANT

Client:	Chancerygate Limited
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Local Authority:	Havant Borough Council
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NGR:	471 105, 106157
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Abstract

This assessment presents archaeological, cartographic and documentary research undertaken by L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Chancerygate Limited for land at Solent Road, Havant.

The land is currently open field and occupied by Portsmouth Water. The land is allocated for employment development within the Havant Borough Local Plan.

The land lies within a wider region which has a varied archaeological record from Prehistoric to Modern periods. The site contains no listed buildings or scheduled monuments, although a corner is included within Brockhampton Conservation Area.

There have been no modern intrusions that would have adversely impacted the survival of any potential archaeological deposits.

The proximity to Brockhampton Springs raises the potential of earlier archaeological deposits that are further removed from historic memory and leave no visible trace on the landscape. There is a moderate to high potential for archaeology of the Prehistoric period, which would be likely to be of medium significance. The potential for evidence of Roman occupation varies from a low potential for highly significant remains, to a high potential for evidence of low significance. The land was probably meadow throughout the Early Medieval and Medieval periods and there is a low potential for Post Medieval archaeology of medium significance which may relate directly to Havant's tanning industry.

The lack of evidence within the site itself is a reflection of the lack of previous archaeological investigation and it is reasonable to expect that Hampshire County Council may recommend a program of archaeological investigation to confirm the extent and significance of any archaeological remains on site.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) considers land at Solent Road, Havant, Hampshire, which is proposed for development.
- 1.2 It has been researched and prepared by S.Barton of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Chancerygate Limited.
- 1.3 The site is an irregularly shaped greenfield site located to the north of Solent Road, Havant PO9 1DQ, Hampshire, close to Havant Town Centre. It is a 1.68ha parcel of land centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 471105, 106157, bounded to the north by an area known as Brockhampton Springs and to the west by the an area of hardstanding (part of Portsmouth Water PLC), a car parking area and the rear of residences in Manor Court; it is bounded to the east by The Tanneries Industrial Estate, residences along Brockhampton Lane and Bosmere Medical Centre, and to the south by Solent Road. Brockhampton Stream flows along the north and northernmost half of the west boundary. Further south to the west is a continuation of the open field, which together with the are of Brockhampton Springs and belongs to Portsmouth Water. The site is surrounded by The Brockhampton Conservation Area to the north, east and west, and lies partially within it at the north east.
- 1.4 An application has been made (Ref. No: APP/21/00601) for the development of the site into a new Portsmouth Water PLC headquarters office building with three commercial units with associated landscaping and hardstanding for access drive and car parks.
- 1.5 The following terms are used in this report:
 - ◆ “the site” - the area defined by the site boundary (FIGURE 2)
 - ◆ “the study area” - a 2km radius around the site’s centre point (FIGURE 1)
- 1.6 This report focuses specifically on identifying the potential and significance of the buried archaeological resource. It covers archaeological evidence within a 2km radius surrounding the site’s centre point which will allow the potential resource to be assessed within its wider landscape context.

1.7 The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as published literature and is produced in line with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2020).

2 Planning Background

2.1 NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1.1 In February 2019 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (HCLG 2019). Chapter 16 of the NPPF sets out planning policies on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

2.1.2 In addition, the following legislation is considered by this assessment:

- ◆ Hedgerows Regulations (DEFRA 1997)
- ◆ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HMSO 1979).
- ◆ Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (HMSO 1990).

2.2 LOCAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the Local Planning Authority, Havant Borough Council (HBC), is bound by the policies provided by the NPPF.

2.2.2 The Local Planning Authority is also bound by the policies within The Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations Plan) (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2014) and the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2011). These plans form the Havant Borough Adopted Local Plan, which provides the statutory framework or ‘rules’ for guiding decisions on planning applications in the area.

2.2.3 For heritage assets and archaeology, Policy CS11 of the Core Strategy sets out the strategic approach to protect heritage designations:

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

Planning permission will be granted for development that: [...] 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, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological

sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest. (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2011)

- 2.2.4 Policy DM20 of the Allocations Plan sets out the development management requirements for planning applications that affect or have the potential to affect heritage assets. It states:

POLICY CS27 | QUALITY OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

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. Describes 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. (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2014)

- 2.2.5 The site has been allocated by HBC for employment development (Solent Road North BD14), as identified in Policy HB2 (Havant & Bedhampton Employment Allocations) of the Allocations Plan.

Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals [...] take account of all site specific development requirements set out in the relevant site profile. (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2014)

- 2.2.6 Policy BD14 identifies among known constraints for the site the potential for previously unidentified archaeological deposits, and states the site specific development requirement that a Heritage Statement may be required on the advice of Hampshire County Council (HCC), to support planning application. (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2014)

- 2.2.7 The Core Strategy and the Allocations Plan will be replaced by the Havant Borough Local Plan 2036. The Pre-Submission Plan is currently undergoing consultation before it can be formally submitted to the Secretary of State, and is

expected to be adopted in 2021.

- 2.2.8 The site is surrounded by the Brockhampton Conservation Area to the north, east and west, lying partially within it to the north east. There is the Grade II listed building The Old Manor House (1154427), which is an early 19th century residential brick building, close to its western boundary.
- 2.2.9 This DBA has been prepared in accordance with government guidelines and current best practice standards at early stages of a planning application process in order to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns that may affect the development of the site.
- 2.2.10 On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment, HBC takes advice from the HCC Historic Environment Team.

3 Methodology

3.1 SCOPE

- 3.1.1 This assessment deals with the buried heritage (archaeology) of the site. Although where assets have both above and below ground sensitivities, appropriate consideration is given in this assessment.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with industry guidance (CIFA 2017) this assessment seeks to address the following:
- ◆ To assess the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological remains;
 - ◆ To assess the significance of potential archaeology.
 - ◆ To assess the condition of the potential archaeology.
 - ◆ To assess the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the archaeology.
 - ◆ Provide the Local Planning Authority with well reasoned and sufficient information to aid decision-making.
 - ◆ Consider the need for design, engineering or archaeological solutions to the potentials identified.
- 3.1.3 A study area of 2km radius from the site centre point was examined in order to create a manageable dataset that was wide enough to characterise the buried archaeology. This 2km radius should be regarded as permeable, that is to say that relevant information from beyond the study area will be included in the assessment.

3.2 SOURCES

- 3.2.1 The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:
- ◆ A search of the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR)
 - ◆ The Brockhampton Conservation Area Appraisal (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2007)

- ◆ The Havant Borough Landscape Character Assessment (KIRKHAM LANDSCAPE PLANNING CONSULTANTS 2007)
- ◆ Examination of historic maps
- ◆ Examination of aerial photographs
- ◆ Examination of lidar imagery
- ◆ Published and unpublished literature available from resources such as the Archaeological Data Service (ADS 2020) and British History Online (BRITISH HISTORY ONLINE 2020)
- ◆ Data on designated heritage assets held by Historic England (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2020)

3.2.2 The Archives and Local Studies Office at Hampshire was consulted and based on their response a visit in person was not considered necessary taking into consideration government travel advice in light of the recent coronavirus pandemic.

3.2.3 A full list of sources consulted during the compiling of this assessment is included at the rear of this document.

3.3 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.3.1 A heritage asset can be defined as being a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape that can be identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017).

3.3.2 The significance of a heritage asset can be seen as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017).

3.3.3 The significance of an archaeological asset may not be fully determined until its nature and extent has been sufficiently tested through archaeological

fieldwork.

- 3.3.4 The following table is constructed from a combination of industry guidance, as well as professional judgement and the value of archaeological assets within this report are considered against this rationale.

VALUE	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
Very High	World Heritage Sites. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments. Undesignated sites of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that can contribute significantly to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained.

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

3.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

- 3.4.1 The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:
- 3.4.2 The data from the HAHBR can be limited because it is not based on a systematic search of the county but rather, the records are reliant upon chance finds, opportunities for research and public contribution.
- 3.4.3 Documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret unless they can be corroborated by other sources of information.
- 3.4.4 The presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.

- 3.4.5 Grid coordinates for heritage assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can no longer be identified.
- 3.4.6 The radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider context and character of the archaeological resource. It is important to note that any set boundaries on the report should be considered as permeable. Areas do not develop in isolation, and thought must always be given to significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.
- 3.4.7 When considering evidence from solely non-intrusive investigations, areas of archaeological significance represent only 'potential' significance until 'ground truthed' by intrusive investigations. Whilst it is possible to extrapolate interpretation and identification of archaeological remains through comparative morphology or geophysical signature, unless the remains are physically examined through excavation, their significance cannot be securely determined as their state of preservation is not known. For example, whilst a feature may resemble a Roman enclosure ditch and so be considered as being highly significant, excavation may reveal that modern farming has truncated the feature so that only the very bottom of the ditch survives, providing relatively little evidence of usage, date or original extent and consequently, it would have lower significance.

4 Site Background

4.1 GEOLOGY

4.1.1 Geologically the site is located at the southernmost edge of the Hampshire Basin (Chichester Syncline), which consists of the Tertiary clay and sand sediments along the southern seaboard of Hampshire and the Solent, where it meets the higher outcrop of chalk escarpment to the south (Portsdown Anticline) (KING 2019) (KIRKHAM LANDSCAPE PLANNING CONSULTANTS 2007).

4.1.2 The British Geological Survey Onshore Geoindex (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2020) shows the bedrock geology is undifferentiated chalk formation and the superficial geology is alluvium and river terrace deposits.

4.2 LANDSCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1 The underlying chalk is the principal aquifer that provides much of Portsmouth and its environs with water, and the relatively high groundwater levels in the South Downs provide the driving head for groundwater to flow through the chalk under the Tertiary deposits in the centre of the Chichester Syncline to emerge at a series of springs (KING 2019). There are twenty eight springs which issue along a 1.5km east – west line fed by the South Downs chalk aquifer, whose main sources are now at Bedhampton and Havant. Twenty four of the springs are impounded, the spring water being collected by gravity in surface basins (H.K JONES & ROBINS 1999) The site is located just south of the area known as ‘Brockhampton Springs’, historically known for its springs (three of which are marked on the 1867 OS map (FIGURE 16)). Today the Brockhampton Springs are contained and channelled to water treatment sites at Bedhampton and Farlington. There are multitudinous capped spring heads still visible at ground level within the grounds of Portsmouth Water PLC as well as two ponds, which used to be reservoirs, and are now purely ornamental.

4.2.2 The site is broadly flat at a height of 4m OD.

4.3 SITE SURVEY

4.3.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 5th October 2020. Full access was achieved across the site.

4.3.2 The site is broadly flat. There is a row of trees running east – west along the north border of the site following the course of the Brockhampton Stream and north – south along the east border of the site within the conservation area. There is also a row of trees that have been planted along the south border providing screening from the busy Solent Road. There is an area of hardstanding in the north east corner which has been used as tennis courts. There are no other features of interest.



Plate 1 -The site from the east looking west

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 The archaeological and historical timescales used in this text are outlined in the following table:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	2,400 BC
BRONZE AGE	2,400	800 BC
IRON AGE	800	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1901AD
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

5.2 Information from the HAHBR is referenced with the Monument ID code in brackets e.g. (1234).

5.3 The following analysis is from a search of the HAHBR within a 2km radius from the NGR centre point of the site.

5.4 PREHISTORIC

5.4.1 There are twenty three Prehistoric HAHBR records scattered throughout the study area (FIGURE 4).

5.4.2 Four instances of Prehistoric archaeology have been recorded within a 1km radius of the site. An archaeological evaluation and excavation undertaken prior to development 240m to the west of the site at land off Ranelagh Road (67964) revealed a curvilinear ditch containing two sherds of Late Bronze Age (LBA) or Early Iron Age (EIA) pottery, a Bronze Age pit cluster, as well as

evidence of the site's use as a quarry in the 19th century. Elsewhere roadworks 540m to the south east of the site revealed a Mesolithic conical core and two scrapers (23386) and a number of Neolithic type utilised flint flakes with Mesolithic tools (23387), while another entry describes a findspot 100m further to the south east involving a lithic scatter of Mesolithic flint cores and flakes (64422).

- 5.4.3 Further afield, almost 2km to the west is a significant Prehistoric monument. Bevis's Grave (23182), a Neolithic long barrow with a surrounding Saxon burial ground and scheduled monument. The location on raised ground above the coastal plain made it a focal point within the landscape, and its continual significance extended beyond the Prehistoric period as excavations have revealed the barrow was the focus for later Saxon and medieval burials around the monument (KIRKHAM LANDSCAPE PLANNING CONSULTANTS 2007).
- 5.4.4 Almost as far and also to the west, four flint scrapers and three sherds of Bronze Age pottery were found during motorway excavations (23287). Just over 1km to the west of the site a Prehistoric ring ditch has been visible on aerial photography (70451) and an evaluation nearby at Lower Road Havant revealed a Late Prehistoric linear feature with a series of small pits (71351).
- 5.4.5 Just over 1km to the south west of the study area Bronze Age pottery has been found in areas which appear to be raised shingle beaches (23489), and Iron Age hearths have been identified nearby, possibly indicative of a salt boiling site (23490). Several more Iron Age hearth areas have also been recovered nearby during reclamation activities (23241).
- 5.4.6 Just over 1km to the north west of the site, a watching brief at Bedhampton revealed two Prehistoric waste flakes (35425). Other scattered Prehistoric finds in the vicinity include a Neolithic polished flint axe (23356), two stuck flints (57574), and a Mesolithic burin (57575).
- 5.4.7 Almost 2km to the north east of the site a stray find of a Palaeolithic flint has been recorded (23461). Just over 1.1km to the north east of the site an evaluation revealed evidence of Prehistoric and Roman activity, including ditches, post holes and a possible hearth, along with numerous sherds of

Prehistoric and Roman pottery (32430). Almost 2km to the east of the site an evaluation at Manor Farm, Denvilles recorded a LBA to EIA occupation site represented by post built structures, pits and ditches (65643).

- 5.4.8 Approximately 1.2km to the south east of the site, two Bronze Age cremations were found during pipe laying at Mill Lane in Langstone (23578) and various undiagnostic flints were revealed during an evaluation (38660) less than 100m away at Flint House. 300m further south of (23578) an isolated findspot consisted of nine neolithic flints and at least two scrapers (23572). Elsewhere in the vicinity the record shows two other instances of finds of prehistoric flint: four neolithic flint scrapers and a variety of utilised flakes were found during grave digging at St Thomas cemetery 1.8km to the south east of the site (23382); some 800m to the west of this flint flakes, scrapers and blades were found on the foreshore at Warblington Quay (23389).
- 5.4.9 Overall, the study area presents evidence throughout of early to late Prehistoric activity, including rich early Prehistoric evidence in the coastal plain around Langstone, and the location of Bevis's Grave on high ground to the far west of the study area suggests the area around the site within the plain was settled or farmed (HCC 2019). Furthermore the proximity of the site to sources of fresh water in the form of Havant and Bedhampton Springs, in particular the immediate proximity to Brockhampton Springs, would probably have made it an attractive location for early settlers.
- 5.4.10 There is a moderate to high potential for archaeology of the Prehistoric period. If present this would be likely to be of medium significance.

5.5 ROMANO-BRITISH

- 5.5.1 The route of the Roman Road between Chichester and Bitterne/Winchester (Margary 421)(23354) runs from east to west 160m north of the site and the route of the Roman Road between and runs from north to south 570m to the east of the site. Other than the Roman roads and the built-up areas of Roman occupation around them, salient points of Roman archaeology recorded within the vicinity of the site are the foundations were discovered at St. Faith's Church

and the remains of a Roman villa excavated at Langstone Avenue (see below).

5.5.2 Havant's position on the lower slopes of Portsdown Hill was determined by the supply of fresh water from Homewell and Brockhampton Springs, and the settlement became, along with Brockhampton, Bedhampton and Emsworth, one of a series of spring-line villages in the vicinity of the Roman road from Chichester to Wickham.

5.5.3 The small Roman town which later became known as 'Hamma's Funta', derived from the latin word 'fontum' meaning 'spring' (70233) grew around the crossing point of the two Roman roads. There is an abundance of records within 150m of this crossroads, reflecting the burgeoning level of occupation in the Roman period. These include:

- ◆ a Roman floor with foundation uncovered during renovations at St. Faith's Church, together with Roman coins (23480) and the identification of a possible 'Chi-Rho' Roman stone relief set in the church wall (69111)
- ◆ a Roman well and pit uncovered during a watching brief at Homewell House (64242) and a scatter of Romano-British pottery (including storage jars with finger-tip decoration) and oyster shells unearthed during building work nearby (23376)
- ◆ a Roman well discovered at the western corner of Homewell and West Street (70232)
- ◆ a possible ditch containing Roman pottery on the south side of East Street (25000)
- ◆ a pit containing Roman waste and possible ditch containing Roman pottery and ceramic building material at 44-54 West Street (62034)
- ◆ gullies and pits containing Romano-British finds revealed during an evaluation at 23 South Street (64075)
- ◆ Roman pottery found with an undated well during a rescue excavation in a garden on East street (32450)

- ♦ isolated findspots of Roman pottery recorded at 5 Grove Road (32457), at 19 East Street (23451), near West Street (38654), and at 4-12 South Street (35252)

5.5.4 Moving west towards Bedhampton along the route of the east – west Roman Road (Margary 421) and in proximity of the site, there are six more records of Roman activity:

- ♦ Unstratified finds of Roman coarsewares, samian sherds and a large fragment of amphora near the junction of Park Road and West Street, 250m away from the crossroads (23359)
- ♦ Roman pits, postholes and a ditch excavated at 59-61 West Street 240m to the north east of the site (67906)
- ♦ A cluster of points 800m away from the crossroads and 200m north of the site including a pit or ditch end containing Roman waste at an evaluation at 44-54 West Street (62034), a floor level, possibly that of a hut ((23436),(23439)), and a pit containing Late Roman material (23440)

5.5.5 Further to the west along the route of the same Roman Road (Margary 421), just over 1km away from the site, is the site of a possible villa at 52 Roman Way, Bedhampton, evidenced by a Roman pottery and tile scatter (23397).

5.5.6 Just over 2km further west along the route of the Roman Road the remains of a Roman villa were discovered south west of Littlepark Wood. The site is a scheduled monument and its area extends some 200m away from the route of the Roman road. The exceptionally well preserved villa of Fishbourne Palace, another scheduled monument, is located approximately 14km to the east along the same route and extends 280m away from the line of the road.

5.5.7 Approximately 1.6km to the east of the site along the route of the Roman road rim and body sherds from jars of a grey sandy fabric pottery were recovered during roadworks (23378).

5.5.8 A floor level, possibly that of a hut was visible in the section of a builder's trench. The floor was cut into the clay natural and was sealed by a later

ploughsoil. The fill included Romano-British pottery (B) and charcoal (23436).

5.5.9 There are three records from this period 200m to the north of the site, along the route of the Chichester to Bitterne Roman Road (Margary 421). A pit containing late roman pottery and oyster shells was found in the garden of 123 West Street (23440), a Roman floor was found nearby at 121 West Street (23436) and again less than 10m away (23439).

5.5.10 A Roman villa was excavated 1km to the south east of the site at 'Spes Bona', Langstone Avenue (23482), and nearby at 39 Langstone Road Roman pottery and ceramic building material were recovered during landscaping (69307). Roman building material was also found elsewhere in the area at (50062) and (50142) and Roman pottery at (50067). Some 500m south of Langstone Roman Villa at Mill Lane, a fine group of Atrebatian pottery of the 1st century was found in connection with a nearby Iron Age/Romano British site, associated with evidence of salt-making (33663).

5.5.11 Further afield from the site there a couple of isolated records of Roman activity, including a findspot 1km to the south west of the site of an early Roman ceramic flagon neck found on Langstone shore (23502), and approximately 1.2km to the north east of the site, evidence of Roman activity in the form of ditches, post holes and a possible hearth, along with numerous Roman pottery sherds (32430) at an evaluation at Oak Park School.

5.5.12 Almost 2km to the south east of the site another Roman villa site is represented by finds of brick, tile, tesserae and limestone blocks at Warblington Cemetery, adjacent to the Church of St Thomas-a-Becket (23380).

5.5.13 The site which is the subject of this report is 152 to 353m away from the route of the Roman road, within 600m of the crossing point (Margary 421, Margary 425) at central Havant and it is near freshwater sources (Brockhampton Springs). It might well have been seen as an ideal location for a villa or bathhouse or some other aspect of Roman infrastructure utilising the spring, although no evidence is visible of potential substantial underlying Roman remains in aerial photography of the open-field site.

5.5.14 There is a therefore a low potential for evidence of Roman occupation of high

significance, such as a complete villa or bathhouse, and a moderate to high potential for evidence of Roman occupation of medium significance. Given the proximity to the crossroads and the historic core of Havant, if the remains of substantial Roman infrastructure were to be revealed, it would give further definition to the extent of Roman occupation at the historic core of Havant, which is currently evidenced as findspots and occupation layers clustered around the crossing point of the Roman Roads, and could be of at least regional importance. There is a moderate to high potential for stray finds or possible agricultural evidence in the form of ditches or boundaries within the site. These would be of low significance.

5.6 EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1 An early description of Havant in an Anglo-Saxon charter AD 935 records the granting of seven *mansae* (hides) at *hamanfuntan* ('Hama's spring', which almost certainly contains a reference to the Homewell spring in central Havant). The presence of this spring was the main reason for the establishment of a settlement. The convenient proximity of the harbours and forest also meant ample supplies for fishing, hunting, wood and forest pasture.
- 5.6.2 The 1086 Domesday Book lists Havant as *Havehunt*, held by the monks of St. Swithin. St. Faith's Church was built c. 1150, probably on the site of an earlier one.
- 5.6.3 The site belonged to a tithing ('mesne manor') under the chief manor of Havant of Brockhampton (called 'Brochemtune' in the 11th century).
- 5.6.4 After the Norman conquest Brockhampton was called the hamlet of Bedhampton and became merged into the neighbouring manors of Bedhampton and Havant (although part may have retained a separate identity - there are references to 'the manor of Brockhampton' in conveyances dated to 1589 and 1636); the land occupied by the site almost certainly fell within that part amalgamated with Havant which was conveyed to the Bishop of Winchester in 1284 (LONGCROFT 1857).
- 5.6.5 Local industries based on agriculture and water developed throughout the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. The land was suitable for growing corn

and grazing, and there was an abundant supply of fresh water from over twenty springs that had a combined average output of about 100 million litres (23 million gallons) of water each day.

- 5.6.6 There are clusters of HAHBR records of activity from the Early Medieval and Medieval periods at Havant, Warblington, Langstone, Brockhampton and Bedhampton.
- 5.6.7 The site partly lies within Brockhampton Conservation Area (**FIGURE 3**), which is centred on the natural springs, streams, collecting basins, lakes and surrounding land and the historic locality that evolved around them. West Street, which follows the route of a Roman Road, runs east west across the north part of area. Brockhampton Springs at the centre of the area is acknowledged as the primary reason for the historic development of the area. There are three records from this period within the conservation area: a well containing Medieval pottery was found during pipe-laying approximately 175m to the west of the site (23434); approximately 200m north of the site a late Medieval pit was found during building work (23438); and evidence of a Medieval cobbled floor (23439) was uncovered 25m to the east of this. Possible ridge and furrow is evidenced (65093) 500m to the north of the site.
- 5.6.8 Old Bedhampton Conservation Area, some 800m to the west of the site, encompasses the historic village of Bedhampton and nearby springs. Bedhampton was first documented in AD 1086 as *Betametone* ('Dwellers by place where beet grows') (39298) as having two mills. An evaluation at St. Thomas Church, Bedhampton revealed an earlier churchyard boundary (23368), which may have been the site of a Saxon church referred to in Domesday. Further afield there is the site of the Medieval manor of Belmont, dating to the 14th century (65812).
- 5.6.9 Five records are clustered around Brockhampton, around 600m south of the site. Brockhampton was first documented in AD 1086 as *Brochematune* ('Farm of the Dwellers of the Brook')(39300) and one of the two mills in Havant Parish mentioned in Domesday may have stood on, or about, the same site as the Medieval Brockhampton Mill (58104), which was located on

Brockhampton Stream. The mill is demolished but an overgrown pond and an embanked portion of the stream survive, and the tidal channel downstream of the weir is called 'Brockhampton Mill Lake' (33037). Just to the south of this building works revealed three hearths and Medieval pottery (23462). A little further south, approximately 1km south of the site, a watching brief during groundworks identified two pits, possibly dating to the Medieval period (35300).

5.6.10 Some 80m to the west of Brockhampton Conservation Area towards the St Faiths Conservation Area at 59-61 West Street (within the Black Dog Conservation Area), an evaluation and excavation revealed evidence of Medieval occupation which became more intense during the Tudor period and it has been suggested that this area was used for tanning and possible parchment making (67906).

5.6.11 St Faiths Conservation Area is centred on the crossroads at Havant and highlights the historic elements of suburban architecture and industrial development, which grew around several spring sources, primarily the Homewell. Havant was first documented in AD 935 as *Hamafuntan* ('Hama's spring') (39306) and as *Havehunte* (28367) in Domesday, where it is recorded as having contained two mills and three salt houses. There are seven records of Early Medieval and Medieval activity within the conservation area, all of which clustered around the crossroads: A medieval well of chalk block construction was excavated at 50 East Street (24996), a 15th century occupation layer was observed at 49 South Street (70438), an evaluation at 23 South Street revealed a linear feature dated to the 12th or 13th century (64075), two Medieval pits were discovered during a watching brief at a former inn dating to the 18th century on North Street (54634), and Medieval findspots were recorded during a watching brief at the Former Empire Cinema site, East Street (35251), as well as during excavations at 5 Grove Road (32457) and in a garden to the rear of East Street at (32453). Just outside the conservation area but still less than 80m away from the route of the Roman Road, a Medieval pit was discovered during construction at (23426) and at (23359), and an evaluation at 44-54 West Street revealed a Medieval pit (62034).

5.6.12 Warblington Conservation Area, 1.4km to the south east of the site, is centred on the Ancient Church of Thomas-a-Becket and the adjoining remains of Warblington Castle. Warblington was recorded in Domesday as *Warblitone* (69054) where there were two churches and a mill. The site of a deserted settlement is thought to be evidenced in the form of earthworks of what may be house platforms (28366). Warblington Castle (52361) is an early manor house, with a deer park (54149) owned by the Bishop of Chichester AD 1231. In the 14th century the license was granted to crenelate, and in the 16th century it became a moated Tudor Castle re-built by Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury. A gate tower, a wall and part of an archway remain standing and the surrounding Medieval moat (23494) is visible as shallow depressions to the east and west and survives as a quite deep earthwork to the north. An evaluation near St Thomas-a-Becket Church revealed a Medieval ditch containing Medieval domestic debris (60042). Possible ridge and furrow is evident just west of the area (65112).

5.6.13 Langstone Conservation Area 1.2km to the south of the site is centred on the historical hamlet of Langstone which evolved around the harbour, and there are 3 records from this period within the vicinity. Environmental sampling and radiocarbon dating of the Wadeway (57155), a raised trackway which was used at low tide to cross to Hayling Island, suggest the Wadeway, in its current form, was constructed in the 13th or 14th century. An evaluation undertaken at Flint House, in the core of the village, revealed a possible Medieval boundary ditch (38660). Just to the north of the conservation area agricultural activity is evident as ridge and furrow at (64591) and at (65107).

5.6.14 Wade Court Conservation Area, centred on the historic Wade Court Estate, is just over 1km to the south of the site. There are four records from this vicinity. Three records surround Wade Court, which was first documented in AD 1170 as *Wada* (Ford Court)(39341): Medieval pottery and quernstone fragments were found at Wade Court Farm (23362) and Medieval salterns were recorded nearby (23496). Ridge and furrow earthworks (64951) remain just to the north of the conservation area.

5.6.15 About 500m west of the site, halfway between Brockhampton and Old

Bedhampton conservation areas, is the location of St. Chad's Well spring, which was described in 1801 as 'justly celebrated for its pleasant taste and useful qualities' (ROBBINS 1801) and whose use as a holy well possibly dates back to the Medieval Period (65094).

5.6.16 Sporadic evidence of agricultural activities away from known centres of activity include possible ridge and furrow (Medieval or Post Medieval) visible on aerial photographs 580m to the south west of the site at (65091), and 830m to the south east of the site at (65106). Approximately 1.5km to the north east of the site the beam slots of three small timber buildings were observed together with late Medieval pottery (23401) and further afield the site West Leigh was first documented in AD 1236 as *La Lye* ('Birch Tree Wood')(39340).

5.6.17 There is moderate potential for Early Medieval or Medieval archaeology. If present, such remains are likely to be agricultural and of low significance.

5.7 POST MEDIEVAL

5.7.1 The greater part of the Parish of Havant was being used for pasture in 1908, 1,150 acres being permanent grass, while only 557½ acres are employed as arable land, this lying chiefly around the town, and in the north of the parish there are over 750 acres of wood (PAGE 1908: 3).

5.7.2 From around 1600 for 300 years fellmongering, tanning and glove making prospered at Havant and in 1908 West Street was characterised by its large parchment works and tanneries. West Street was a centre for parchment works and tanneries. In 1860 Havant pumping station was opened by Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company (COUSINS 2016)

5.7.3 Major mills such as the Town Mill (a flour mill from around 1460), Langstone Mill (a fulling mill from at least 1750s) and Brockhampton Mill (powered by water from the Brockhampton Springs and demolished before 1900) thrived on this copious supply of water, together with that from the Lavant Stream and the Hermitage Stream. Until 1936 there was a parchment industry at Havant,

which may have had Medieval origins. This industry too required a large volume of water, and it has been suggested that the purity of the spring water accounted for the particular whiteness of the parchment produced at Havant. Brewing and tanning were similarly thriving local industries (COUSINS 2016).

- 5.7.4 Within the immediate vicinity (500m) of the site, there are eight entries for this period, the nearest of which describes the water works immediately to the north east of the site, as follows:
- 5.7.5 The mid 19th century pumping station (5592) was built to pump the spring water against a 150ft head to the reservoirs at Farlington on Portsdown Hill, whence it gravitates into Portsmouth. The copious springs at Havant and nearby Bedhampton are unique in that they were able to supply the entire needs of such a large and growing community as Portsmouth for nearly 90 years. Of the original works opened in 1860 only the ornate gatehouses remain. The massive brick and terracotta engine house dates from 1926/7 and a single storey building of 1939 houses standby pumps.
- 5.7.6 The engine house and gatehouses described above are locally listed and the engine house is noted in the Brockhampton Conservation Area Appraisal (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2007) as a landmark. A single story Victorian office building which is also part of the above complex is designated as a building of interest and a building at the south east corner of the complex, which appears on the 1867 OS map as part of a tannery and whose precursor may be visible on the earlier 1842 Tithe Map, is also designated a building of interest (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2007).
- 5.7.7 Towards Bedhampton some 300m to the west is the site of a brick field (65147), as shown in historic mapping, and 200m to the north east of the site is the site of a workhouse (55351), which is shown in the 1867 OS map. Approximately 480m to the north of the site (65093) possible Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photography.
- 5.7.8 The other entries for this period in the vicinity are the results of archaeological interventions. Approximately 146m north of the site near 93 West Street (54341) a watching brief revealed an undated well, a Post Medieval ditch and

walls from a building which was standing at least from 1870. Just over 240m to the west of the site at Ranelagh Road (67964) evidence was found relating to quarrying in the 19th century, and at 59-61 West Street (67906), approximately 240m to the north west of the site, evidence was found of Medieval occupation becoming more intense during the Tudor period, as well as tanning and parchment making activities. Another 45m west at Court House Public House (57315) an evaluation revealed several Medieval features and earlier phases of construction of existing building.

5.7.9 The grade II listed building The Old Manor House (6821) belongs to the historic building record rather than the archaeological record but is mentioned here because of its immediate proximity to and possible historical connection with the site. It is an early 19th century brick residence with garden, located immediately to the west of the site and south of the former tannery building located within the water works complex pumping station (55972). It is shown as a house with garden in the Havant Parish tithe map of 1840 (FIGURE 15) and may be on the same spot as the building shown in the original surveyor's drawing of 1797 (FIGURE 13) and the OS 'Old Series' map of 1810 (FIGURE 14). The apportionment names the landowner as Frances Foster and the tenant Thomas Land Foster. Thomas Land Foster is described in the 1841 Census as a 'tanner employing 8 men and a farmer of 30 acres employing 3 men'; his son Francis George Foster is described within the 1878 Whites Hampshire Directory (WHITE 1878) as tanner and farmer, as well as lord of Brockhampton Manor. It is likely that 'Brockhampton Manor' refers to the inheritance of the mesne manor of Brockhampton, rather than the grade II listed building itself (6821), although the name 'The Old Manor House' possibly derived from the earlier legacy; in 1748 Thomas Shepherd was lord of the Brockhampton mesne manor and Thomas Land in 1764 (who then bequeathed it to Francis Foster). The mesne manor included about fifteen or sixteen copyhold estates, situated in the tything of Brockhampton, and included the possession of 'one messuage and one yardland of bondland' within the same tything, held by copy of Court Roll, under the chief manor of Havant (LONGCROFT 1857).

5.7.10 The tannery shown on the 1867 OS Map (FIGURE 16) was almost certainly the

tannery run by Thomas Land Foster and after him by his son Francis George Foster, who is recorded as having lived at Brockhampton Manor House:

Thomas Land became Lord in 1764; he left the estate by will to Francis Foster, and Thomas Land Foster was the son of Francis. It was apparently he who created the successful tannery in Brockhampton Road. He lived at Brockhampton Manor House, where tan pits can still be seen in the garden. One of his workshops is in use as a store by the water company who bought the land and the workshops when they moved their main pumping station to Brockhampton in the early 1900s. The spring at Brockhampton is still called Foster's Spring by the water company (REGER 1975).

5.7.11 The site itself is recorded on the 1840 Havant parish tithe map (FIGURE 15) as comprised of two adjacent plots 693 'Boiling Meadow' and 694 'Little Meadow', belonging to James Hewett and occupied by Joseph West. It is interesting to conjecture that the name 'Boiling Meadow' could include a reference to tanning activities, but there is no further evidence to support this land was a tanning yard or held tanning waste pits or ever belonged to the Foster family, although at the time the tithe map was drawn the Fosters owned land immediately surrounding the site to the north and west. On the tithe map the site of the Old Manor House to the west (Plot 690) was described as 'house and garden' and land to the north west of the site, where the old tannery building remains, was Plot 689, a 'homestead and tanyard'. These and the plots in the area to the north of the site (Plot 689 'arable field' and Plot 702 'upper meadow') were all owned by Frances Foster and tenanted by Thomas Land Foster.

5.7.12 The 1867 OS map (FIGURE 16) shows the creation of a reservoir north of the site and the 1897 OS map (FIGURE 17) shows the creation of another next to it, as well as the diversion of the Brockhampton Stream to the run along the north edge of the site. Both reservoirs are the precursors to the two (now purely ornamental) ponds that are the overground manifestation of 'Brockhampton Springs' visible today.

5.7.13 Further afield from the site there are 29 records from this period classified as

monuments in the HAHBR as follows:

5.7.14 Almost 2km to the south west of the site lies Warblington Castle (23493), a fortified brick manor house (1514 – 1526), which is a scheduled monument.

5.7.15 Elsewhere there are nine records of agricultural activities including ditches, field boundaries, trackway, field drains and possible ridge and furrow [(23289), (39265), (54246), (64951), (65091), (65093), (65106), (65107), (65112), (65092)], four instances of former mills [(23429), (23430), (33029), (56264)], a 17th century industrial kiln (23455), the site of a spring at Bidbury some 630m to the west of the site (54953), 19th century water works (55973), former buildings visible on historic maps [(31433), (38738), (52743), (54961), (54962)], landing places/stations [(23433), (57102), (58029), (65148), (65155)], a wreck [(57339), (57340)] and six instances of Post Medieval activity revealed during programmed excavations [(32453), (32457), (35300), (38659), (38660), (57627), (58131), (60042), (69597)]. Fourteen records are classified as parks and gardens and still extant [(31436), (52007), (52008), (52016), (52041), (52071), (52072), (52073), (52074), (54076), (52315), (52358), (52361), (52362)] and the remaining four records are scattered findspots [(23503), (32464), (32465), (32466)] of coarseware pottery, clay pipes and tokens.

5.7.16 There is low potential for Post Medieval activity and if present, it would be of low significance, unless it related directly to the tannery, in which case it would be of medium significance.

5.8 MODERN AND UNKNOWN

5.8.1 The site itself remained as greenfield throughout the Modern period. The greater part of the Parish of Havant was being used for pasture in 1908, and the field probably remained meadow until it was purchased by The Borough of Portsmouth Water Works Company in the early twentieth century (1909 OS Map, FIGURE 18).

5.8.2 At some point between 1909 (FIGURE 18) and 1932 (FIGURE 19) some of the buildings of former tannery immediately to the east of the site were

demolished. An aerial photograph (EPW039719) which can be seen on the Britain from Above website shows the landscaping surrounding the Water Works in 1930; there were fewer trees along the north and east borders of the site than there are now. The 1842 field boundary running north south through the centre of site persisted until 1969 (FIGURE 20) and trees were planted at the southern end of the site to screen it from the newly constructed Solent Road. More recently the site was intermittently used as a playing field. The tennis courts visible in the 1989 OS map (FIGURE 21) were still being used by employees of Portsmouth Water until around 2000 and there was a football pitch for the staff football team during the 1990s, the trace of which is just visible in the south west corner from lidar imagery (1m DTM, 2019). The development of Manor Court to the east of the site is visible from 1993 onwards (FIGURE 22).

- 5.8.3 Most of the HAHBR data from this period are World War II relics [a searchlight battery (41723); shelters (54980), (60103), (65080), (65081); military sites seen in aerial photography (65079), (65108), (65109), (65120), (69557); a starfish decoy site (60102); and an anti-tank gun (69557)].
- 5.8.4 There are eight more records from this period. 2km to the south west of the site, a line of timbers was revealed during shorewalking (57102), and 200m away from this Warblington Cemetery (still extant) is recorded as (52362). Previous phases of the existing building were identified at The Court House Public House in central Havant 260m north east of the site (57315). Other records represent features such as made ground, pits and stakeholes/postholes (modern or from an unknown period) during planned programmes of archaeological excavations at various locations [(38660), (39145), (57627), (68392)]. There is also an isolated findspot of a ship's mouthpiece (692000).
- 5.8.5 Records of unknown date include a series of pits or postholes (24977), undated hearths (23462), and a spread of seashells (35429).

6 Site Development

6.1 PREVIOUS IMPACTS

6.1.1 There is no evidence of previous development which could have adversely affected earlier archaeological deposits.

6.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.2.1 There are no detailed proposals for development at this stage. However a development is likely to consist of one two storey building and one single storey building (refer to Appendix 2). There is no information currently available regarding basements or depth of excavation required.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 A site North of Solent Road in Havant is proposed for development. The site is currently open field and is owned by Portsmouth Water.
- 7.2 The proximity of the site to the Brockhampton Springs, which is at the historic core of the Brockhampton Conservation Area, raises the likelihood that there would be some form of early archaeology present on site. There is a moderate to high potential for archaeology of the Prehistoric period of medium significance. There is a low potential for evidence of Roman archaeology of high significance, and a moderate to high potential for Roman archaeology of low or medium significance. There is a moderate potential for Early Medieval or Medieval archaeology of low significance, and there is a low potential for Post Medieval activity of low or medium (if, for example, it further elucidates the early tanning industry) significance.
- 7.3 There is no evidence to suggest any subsequent activity could have adversely affected the survival of potential archaeological deposits.
- 7.4 It is reasonable to assume HCC would recommend a program of archaeological investigation in order to confirm the extent and significance of any archaeological remains that may exist on site. This would probably be a program of evaluation by trial trenching initially, followed by further works to be determined by the results of the evaluation.

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1810 'OLD SERIES' ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF HAMPSHIRE

1840 HAVANT PARISH TITHE MAP

1867 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

1897 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

1909 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

1932 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

1969 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

1989 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

1993 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

LICENSES

Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing: Open Government Licence version 1.0 (OGL v1.0).

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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings -
_Portsmouth_\(OSD_75-3\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Portsmouth_(OSD_75-3).jpg)

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Aerial view of Brockhampton road showing the Water Works. 1/9/1928Aerofilms copy
photograph <http://www.hantsphere.org.uk/object-5650-2010>

Aerial view of The Portsmouth Water Company Water Works and Havant Pumping Station
and environs, Havant. 1932Aerial photograph EPW039719 ENGLAND (1932)

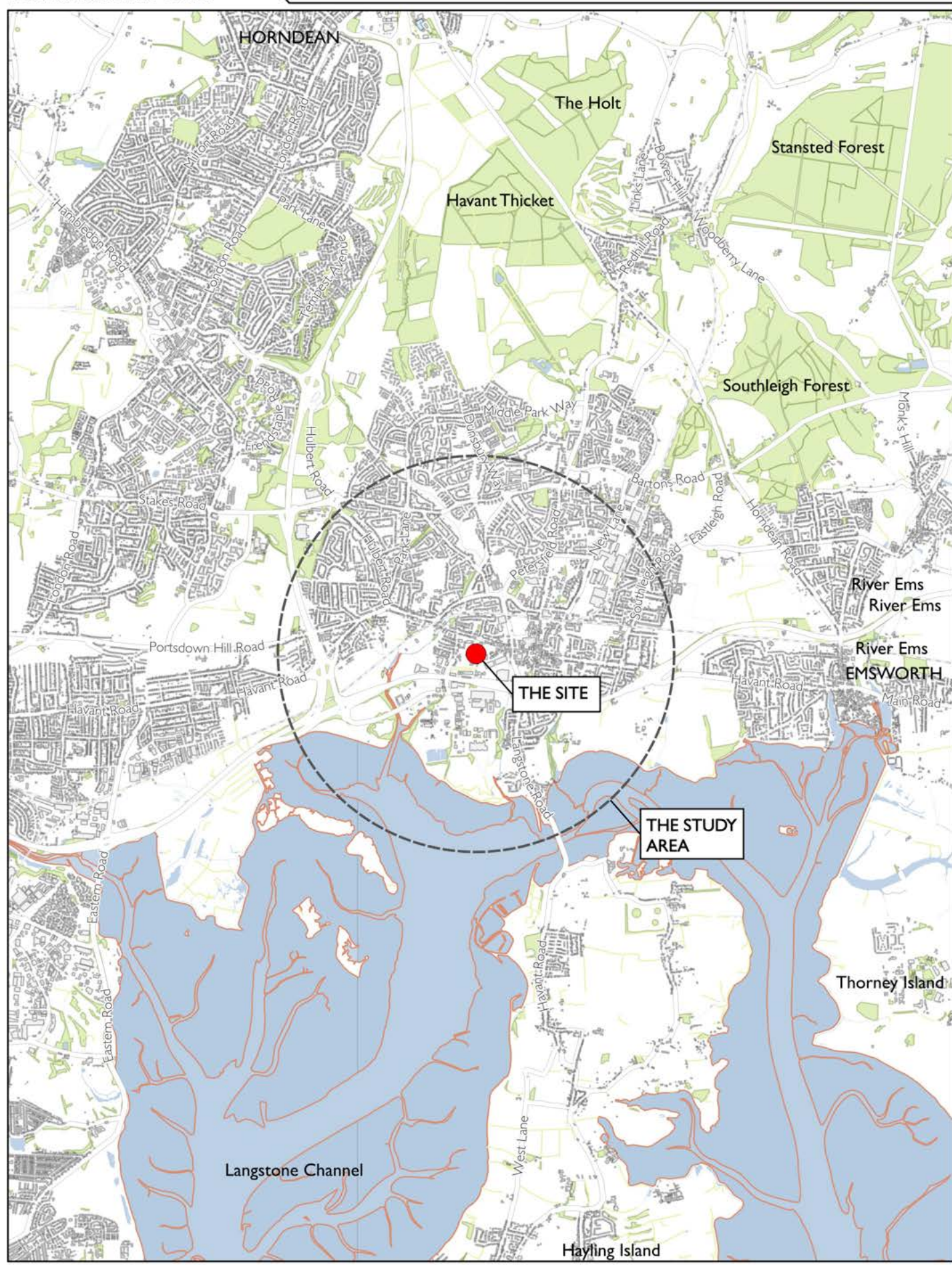
<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/en/image/EPW039719>

Lidar imagery of the site (OS SU70 NW) (1m DTM 2019 multidirectional hillshade model
provided by the Environment Agency, 2019)

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



0 1 2 km



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

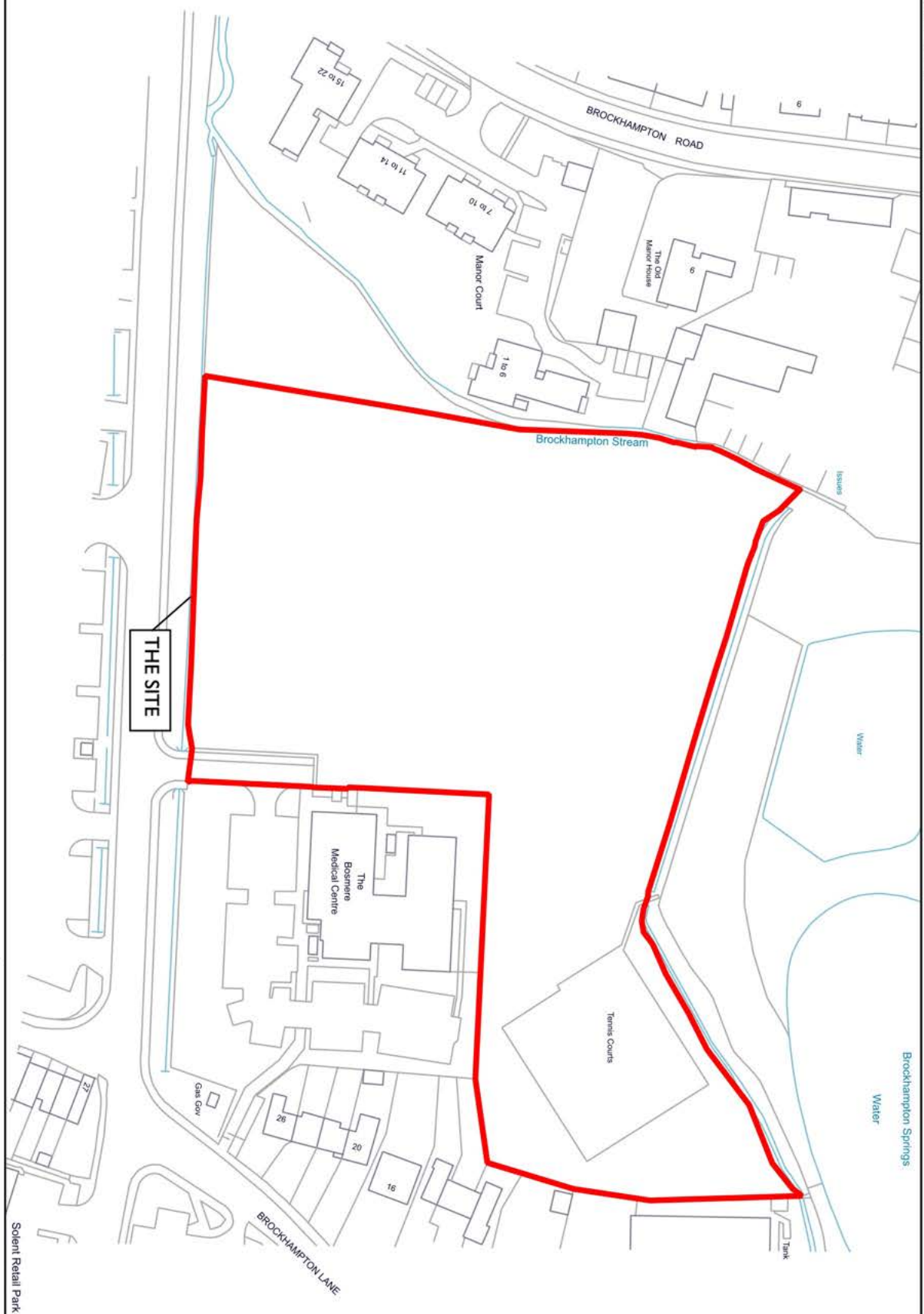
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2020 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

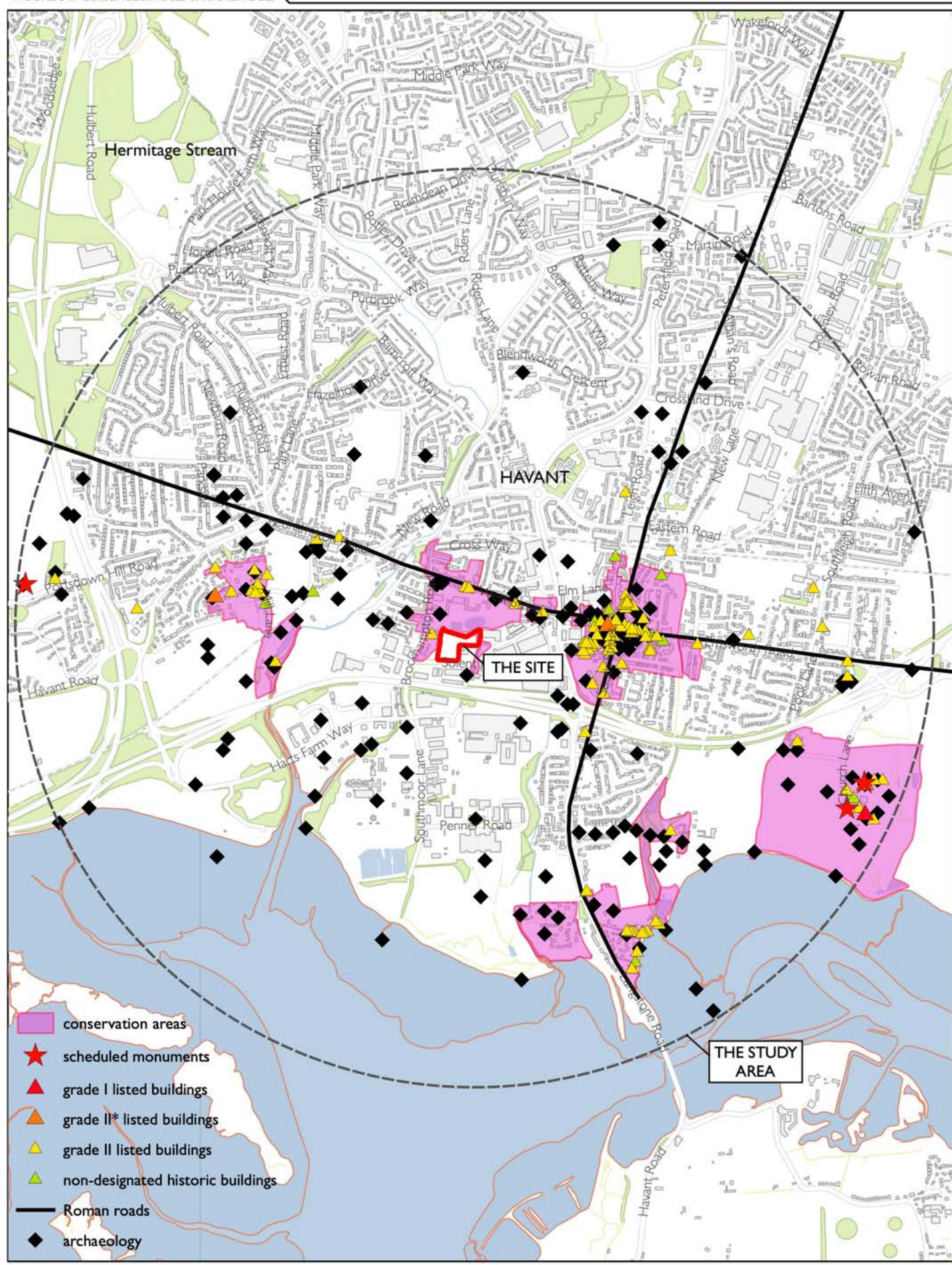
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Conservation Areas & HAHBR Data



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

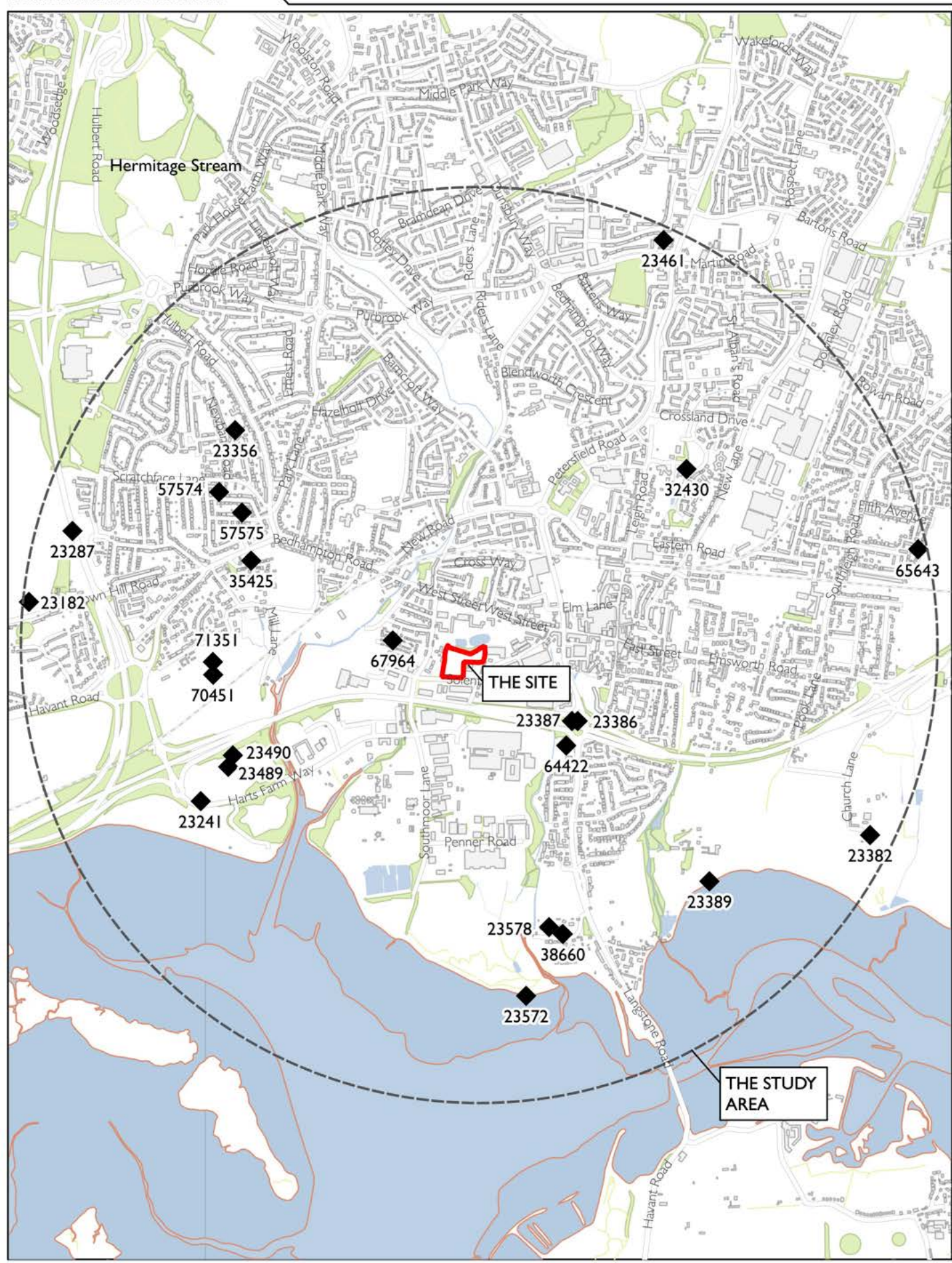
DESCRIPTION // Conservation areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, non-designated historic buildings and archaeology

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // HAHBR Data: Prehistoric



0 1 km



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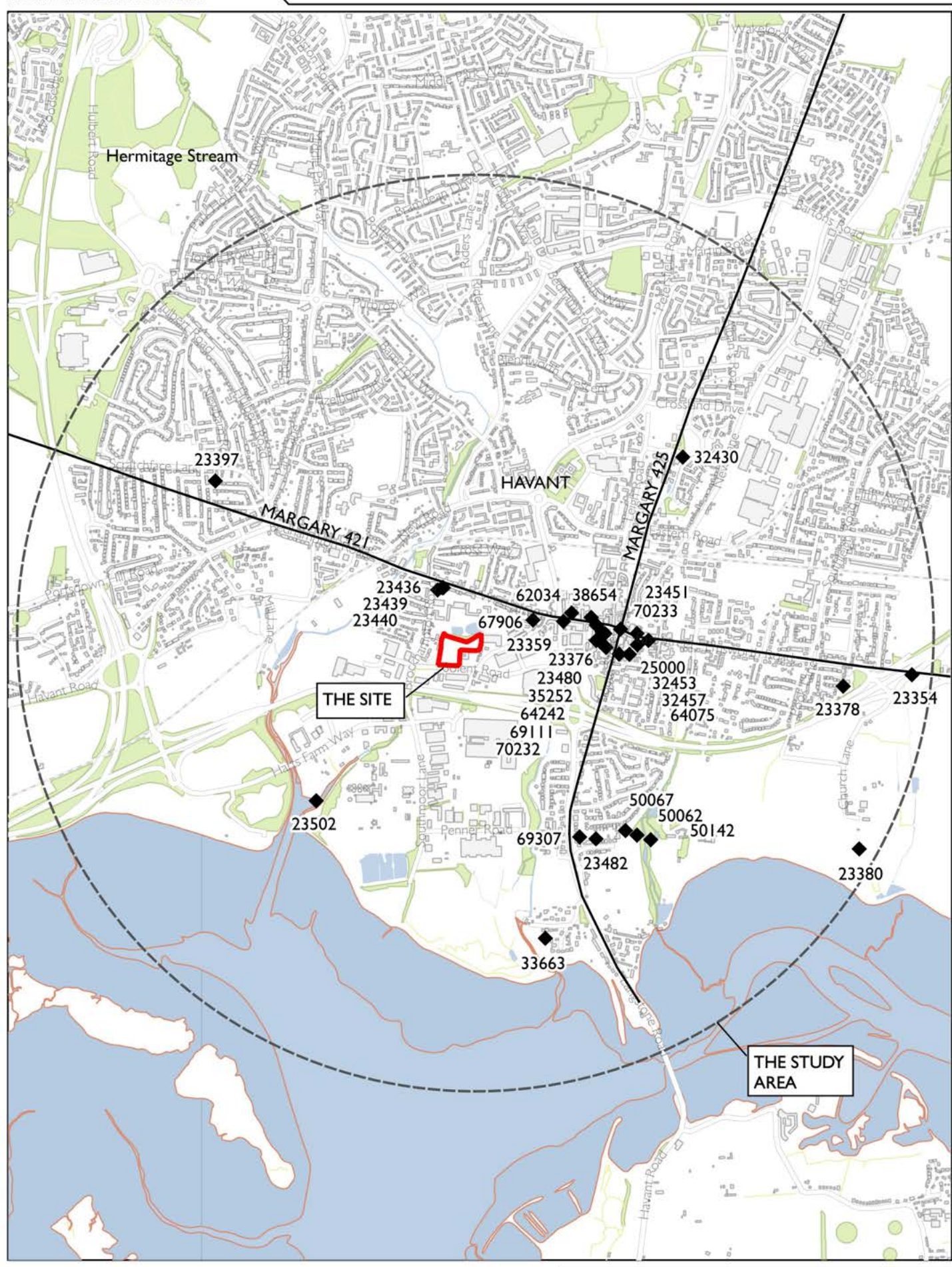
DESCRIPTION // Prehistoric archaeology

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // HAHBR Data: Roman



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

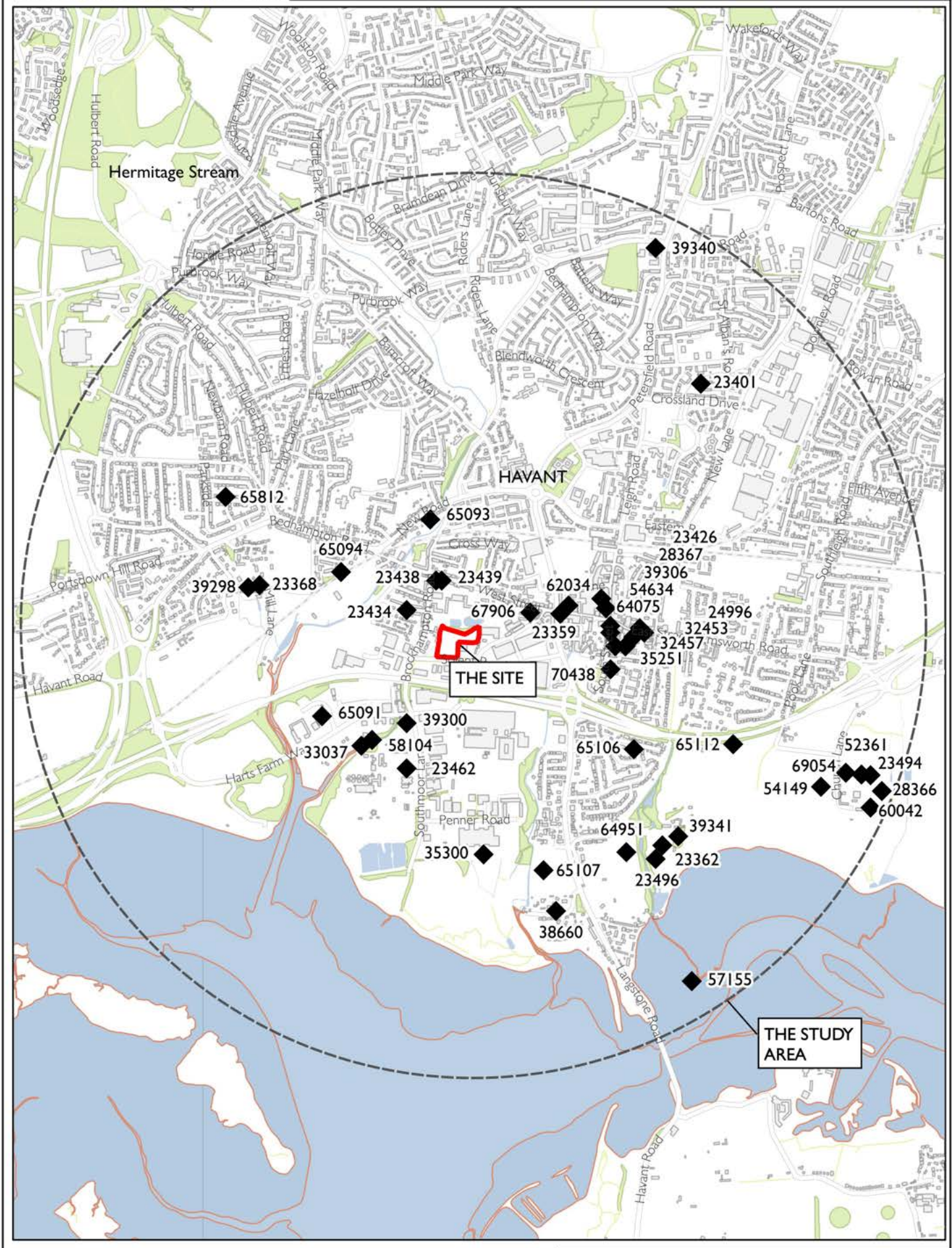
DESCRIPTION // Roman archaeology

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.5

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6//HAHBR Data:Early Medieval & Medieval



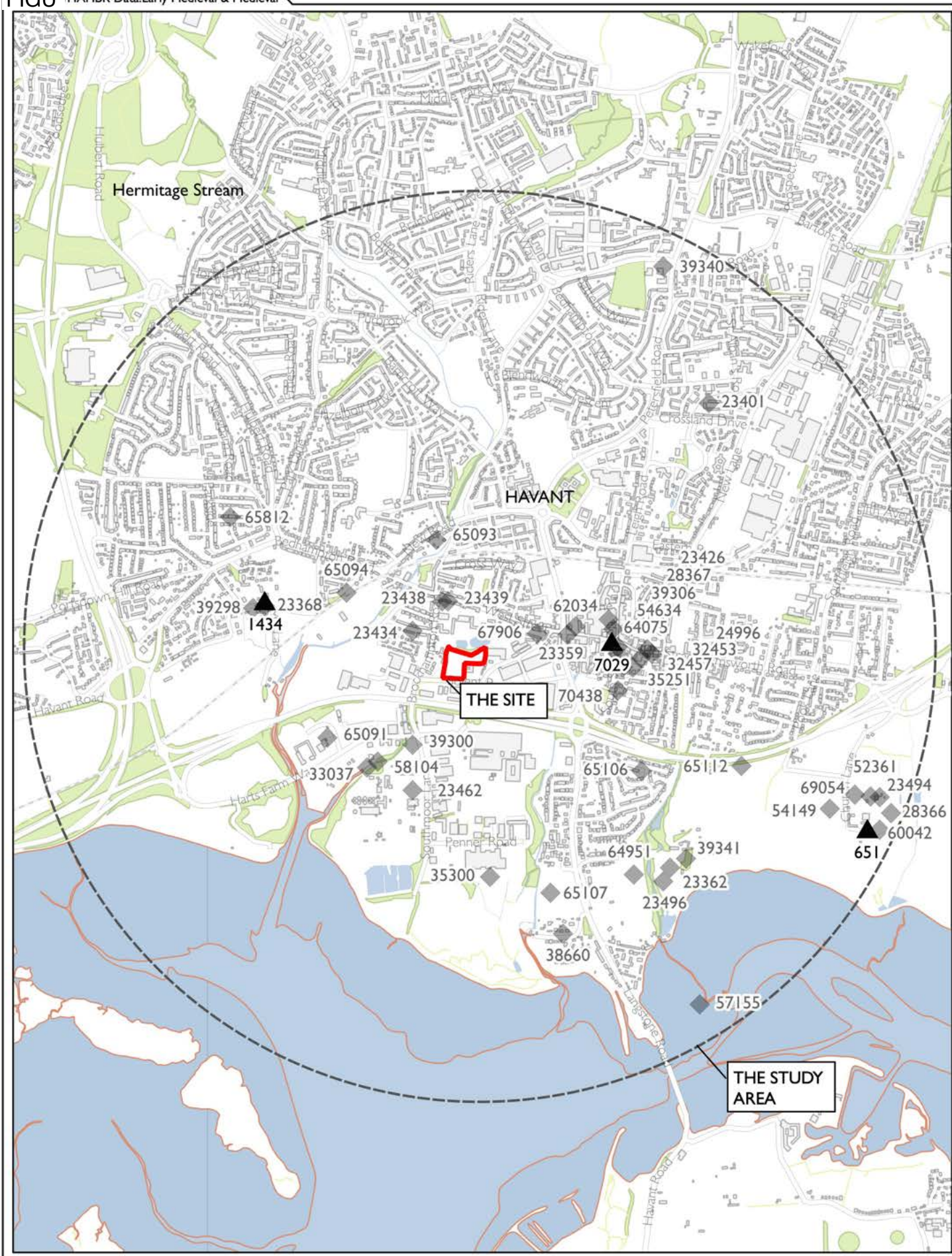
PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

DESCRIPTION // Early Medieval and Medieval archaeology

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



- ◆ archaeology
- ▲ historic buildings

0 1 km



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

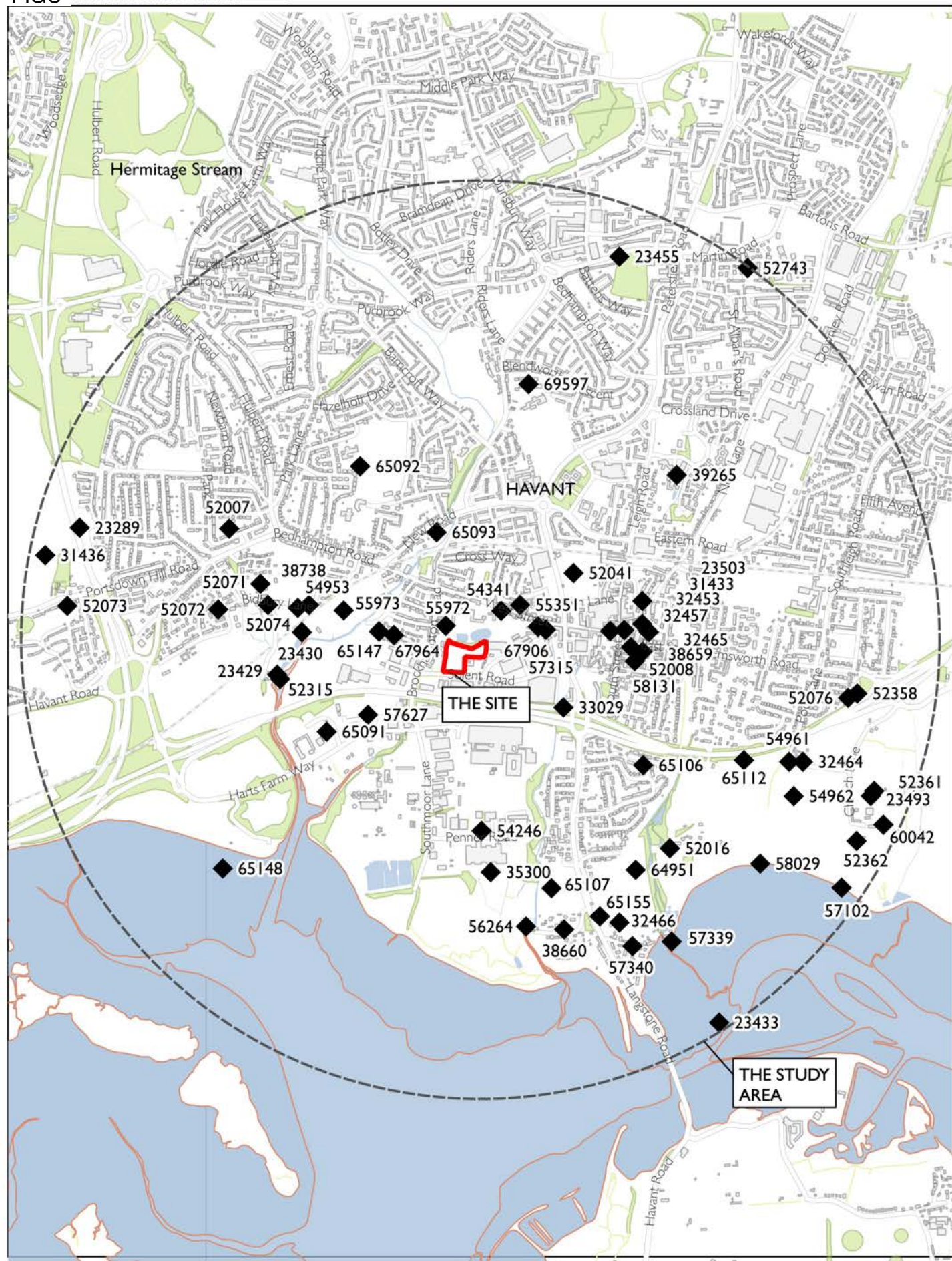
DESCRIPTION // Early Medieval and Medieval
historic buildings

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGU / HAHBR Data: Post Medieval



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

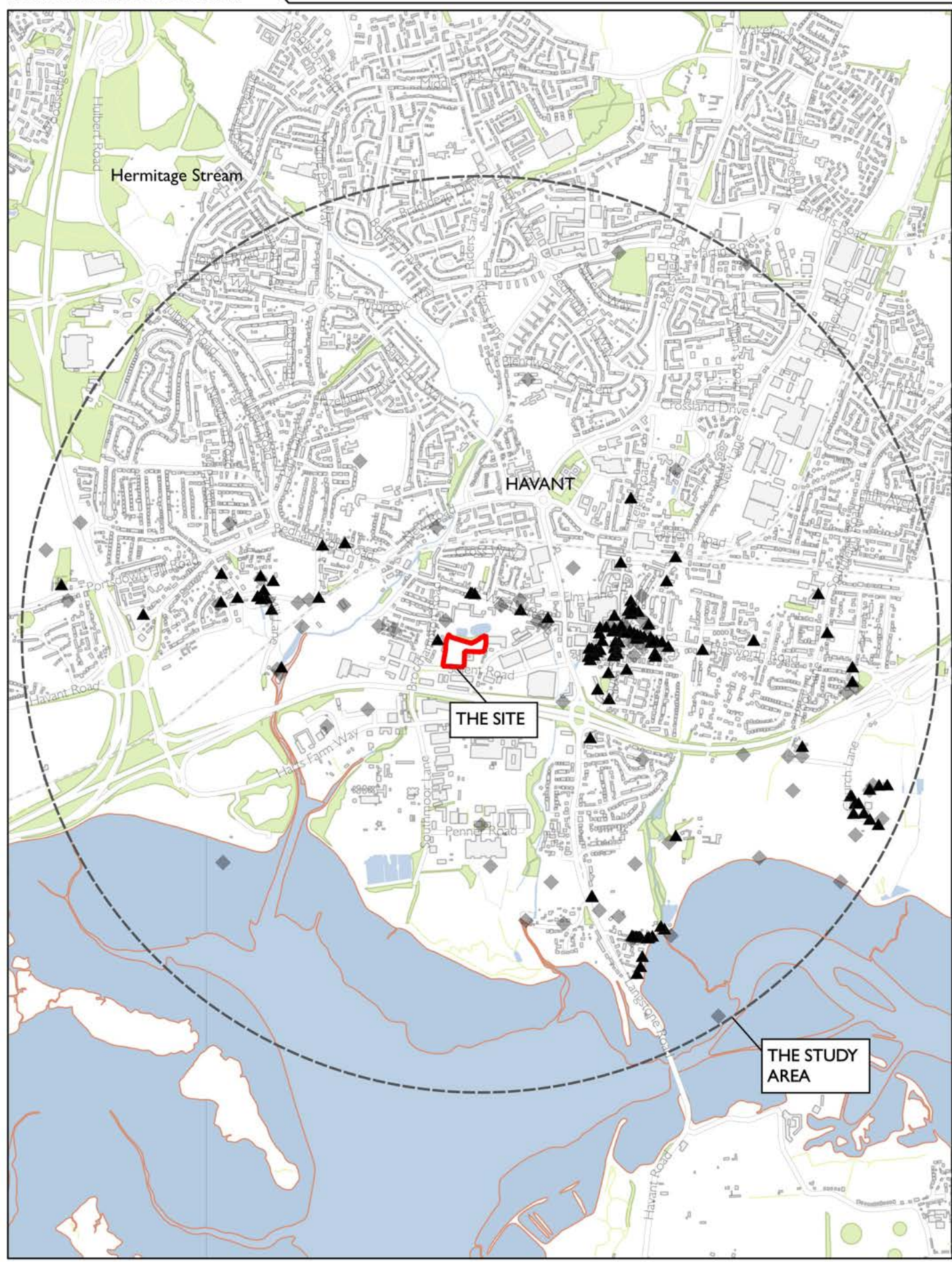
DESCRIPTION // Post Medieval archaeology

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // HAHBR Data: Post Medieval



- ◆ archaeology
- ▲ historic buildings

0 1 km

PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

DESCRIPTION // Post Medieval historic buildings with archaeology

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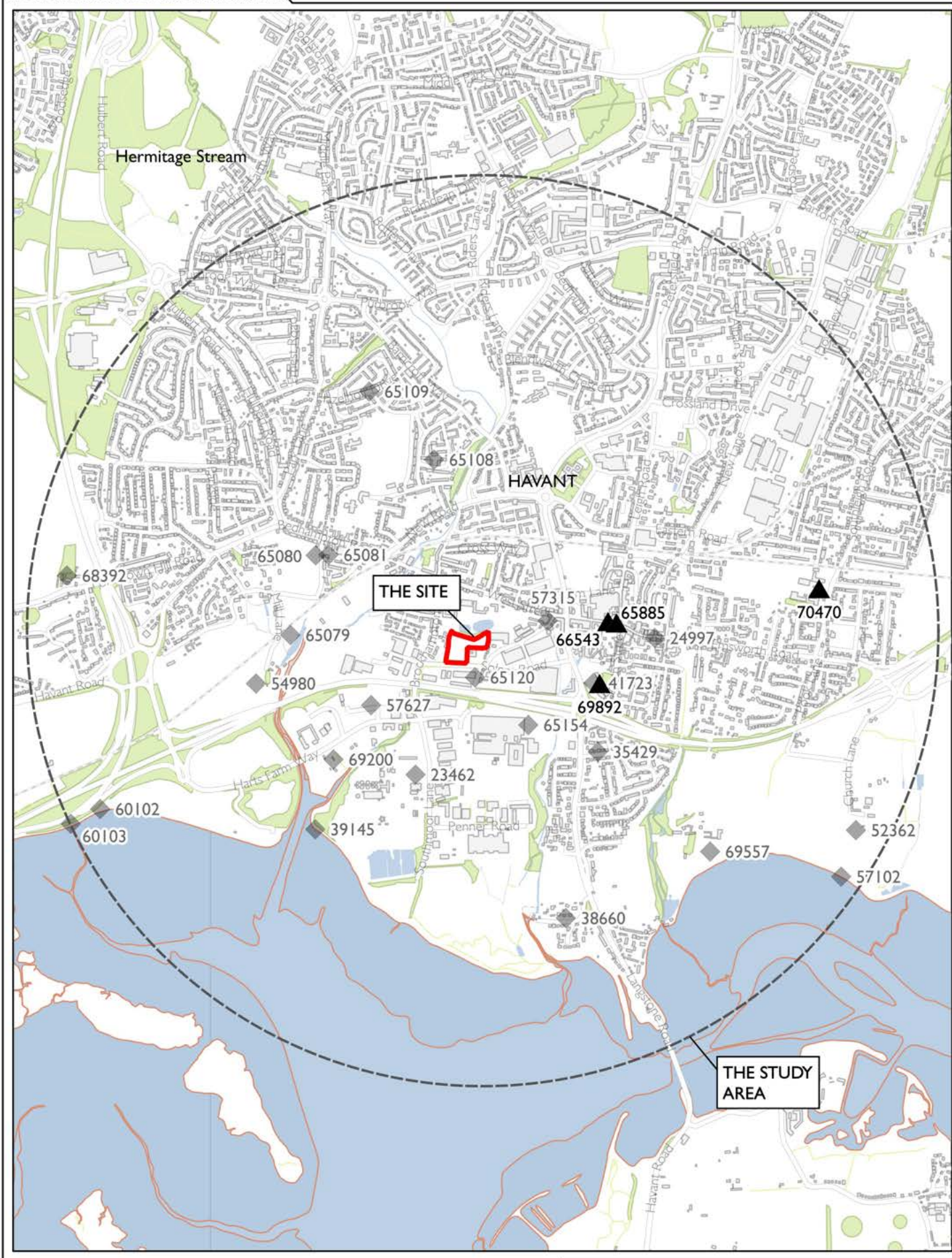
DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.5

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

The map displays the Havant area, with a dashed circle indicating the 'THE STUDY AREA'. A red outline marks 'THE SITE'. Numerous numbered points are scattered across the map, including 65109, 65108, 65080, 65081, 68392, 65079, 54980, 57627, 69200, 23462, 39145, 60102, 60103, 57315, 24997, 41723, 65120, 65154, 35429, 38660, 69557, 52362, 57102, and 65109. The map also shows Hermitage Stream, Havant Road, and other local features.

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 11 // HAHBR Data: Modern & unknown



- ◆ archaeology
- ▲ historic buildings

0 1 km



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

DESCRIPTION // Modern historic buildings with archaeology (modern and of unknown date)

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.5

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

Legend:

- Brockhampton Conservation Area
- archaeology (HAHBR data)
- Roman road
- grade II listed buildings
- locally listed buildings (L=Landmark)
- other buildings of interest (L=Landmark)
- Special Feature

Map Labels:

- Cross Way
- Boundary Way
- North Way
- Park Way
- Union Road
- MARGARY 421
- West Street
- Knox Road
- Raleigh Road
- Brockhampton Road
- Brockhampton Lane
- Solent Road
- Selbourne Road
- St Joseph's Church (L)
- The Prince of Wales Public House (L)
- Pump House (L)
- Victorian Office Building
- No. 5, Victorian Lodge
- No. 7, Victorian Lodge
- Tannery Building
- The Old Manor House
- Nos. 1-17
- Nos. 40-47
- Nos. 138-144
- Nos. 107-117b
- Nos. 83 to 93
- Nos. 65a-81
- Nos. 27-39
- Nos. 148-162
- No. 103
- No. 105
- No. 105a
- No. 65
- No. 63
- No. 8
- No. 6
- No. 14
- No. 20
- No. 22
- No. 24
- No. 26
- Nos. 1-1a
- Nos. 8-26
- Nos. 1-17
- Nos. 40-47
- Nos. 138-144
- Nos. 107-117b
- Nos. 83 to 93
- Nos. 65a-81
- Nos. 27-39
- Nos. 148-162
- No. 103
- No. 105
- No. 105a
- No. 65
- No. 63
- No. 8
- No. 6
- No. 14
- No. 20
- No. 22
- No. 24
- No. 26

Archaeological Features:

- 23436
- 23439
- 23438
- 23440
- 55972
- 54341
- 55351
- 65120

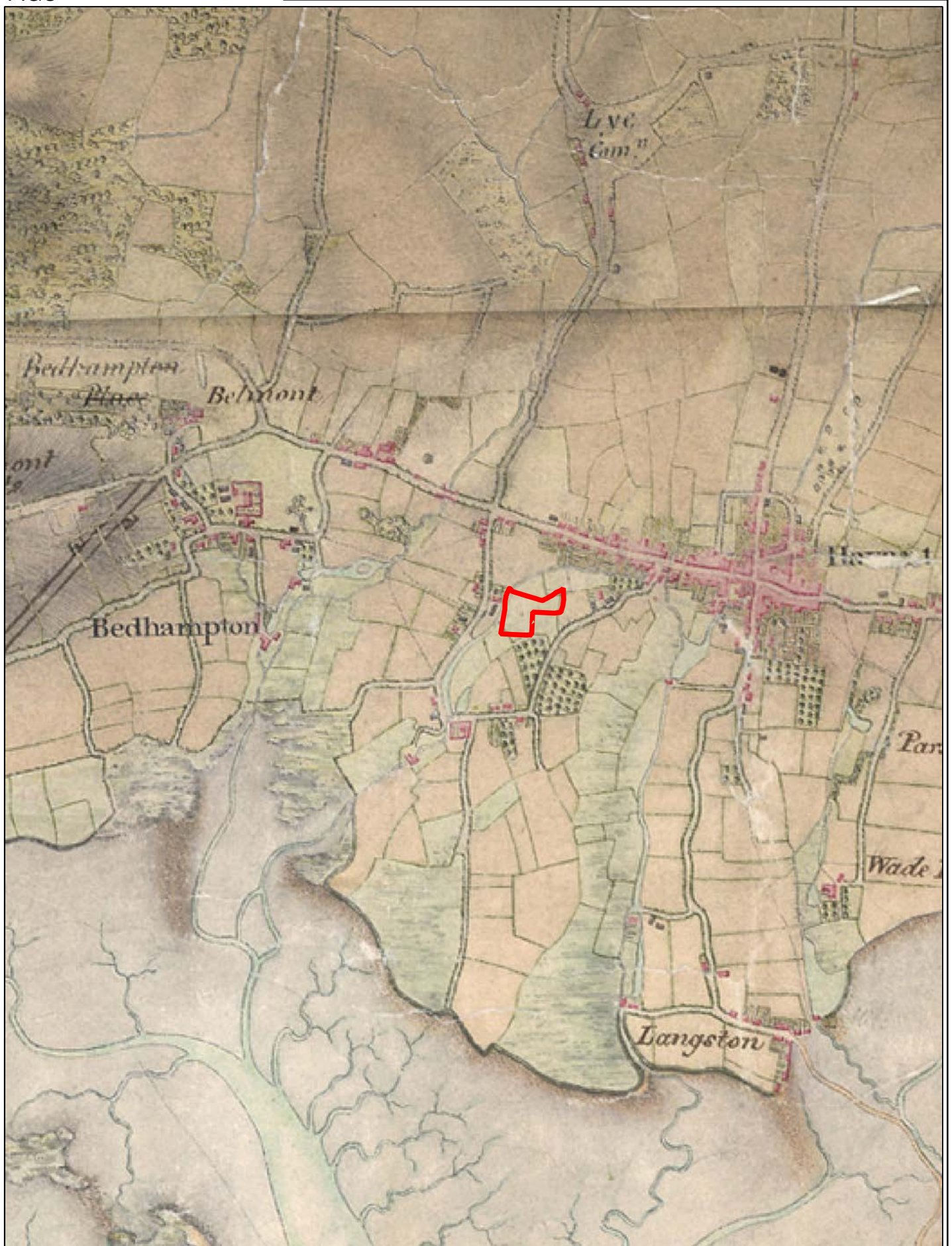
Other Labels:

- boundary wall
- Brocklands
- boundary wall
- THE SITE

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

0 100 m

FIGU // 1797 OS Drawing



— site area

0 1 km



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Drawing (Portsmouth), 1797

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGU // 1810 OS Map



— site area

0 1 km



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

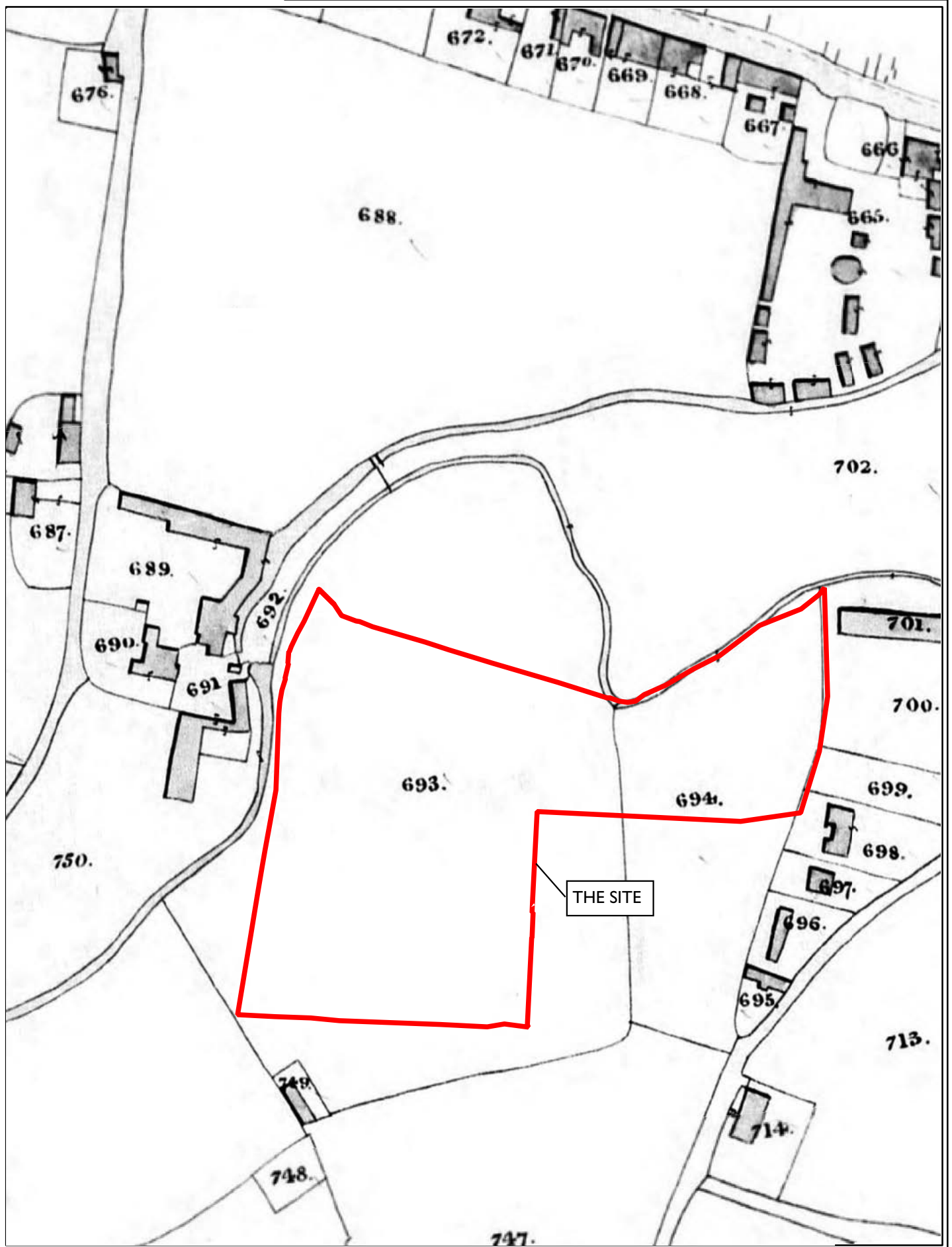
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey (Old Series), 1810

Courtesy of The National Library of Australia (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-231917049>)

DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGU // 1842 Tithe Map



0 100 m



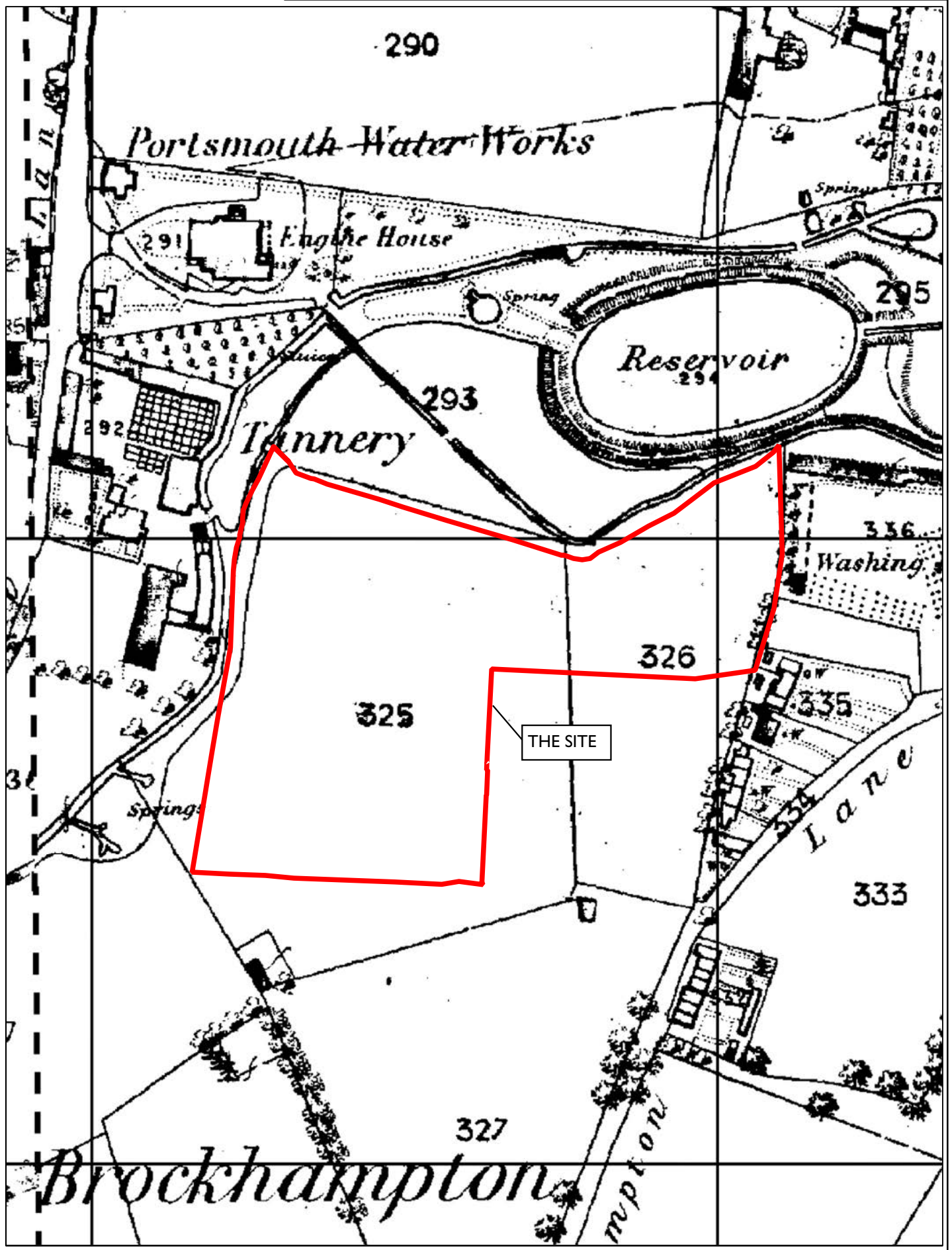
PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

DESCRIPTION // Havant Parish Tithe Map, 1842

Courtesy of TheGenealogist © Crown copyright (The National Archives, London)

DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

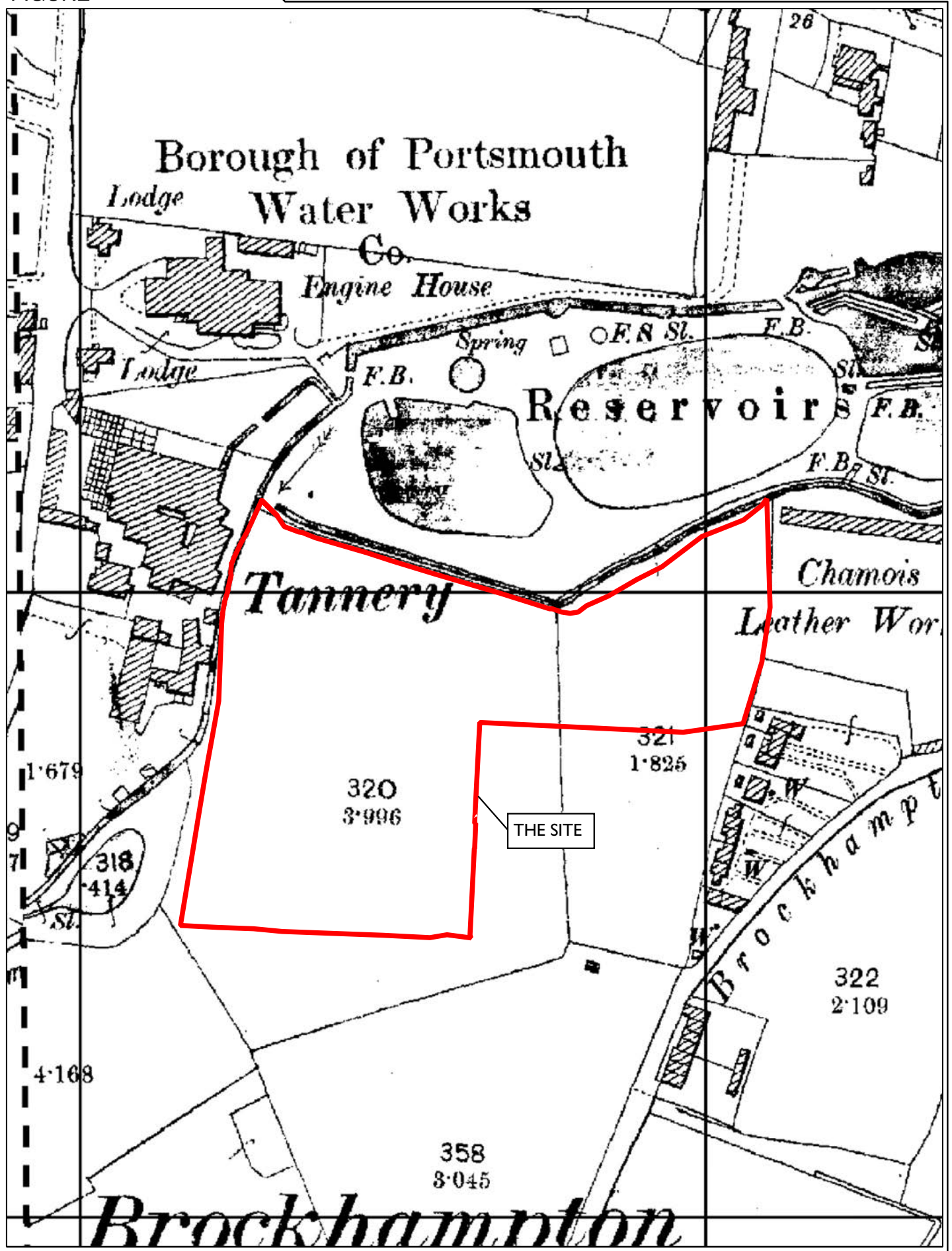
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey 1867

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 897 OS Map



0

100 m



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

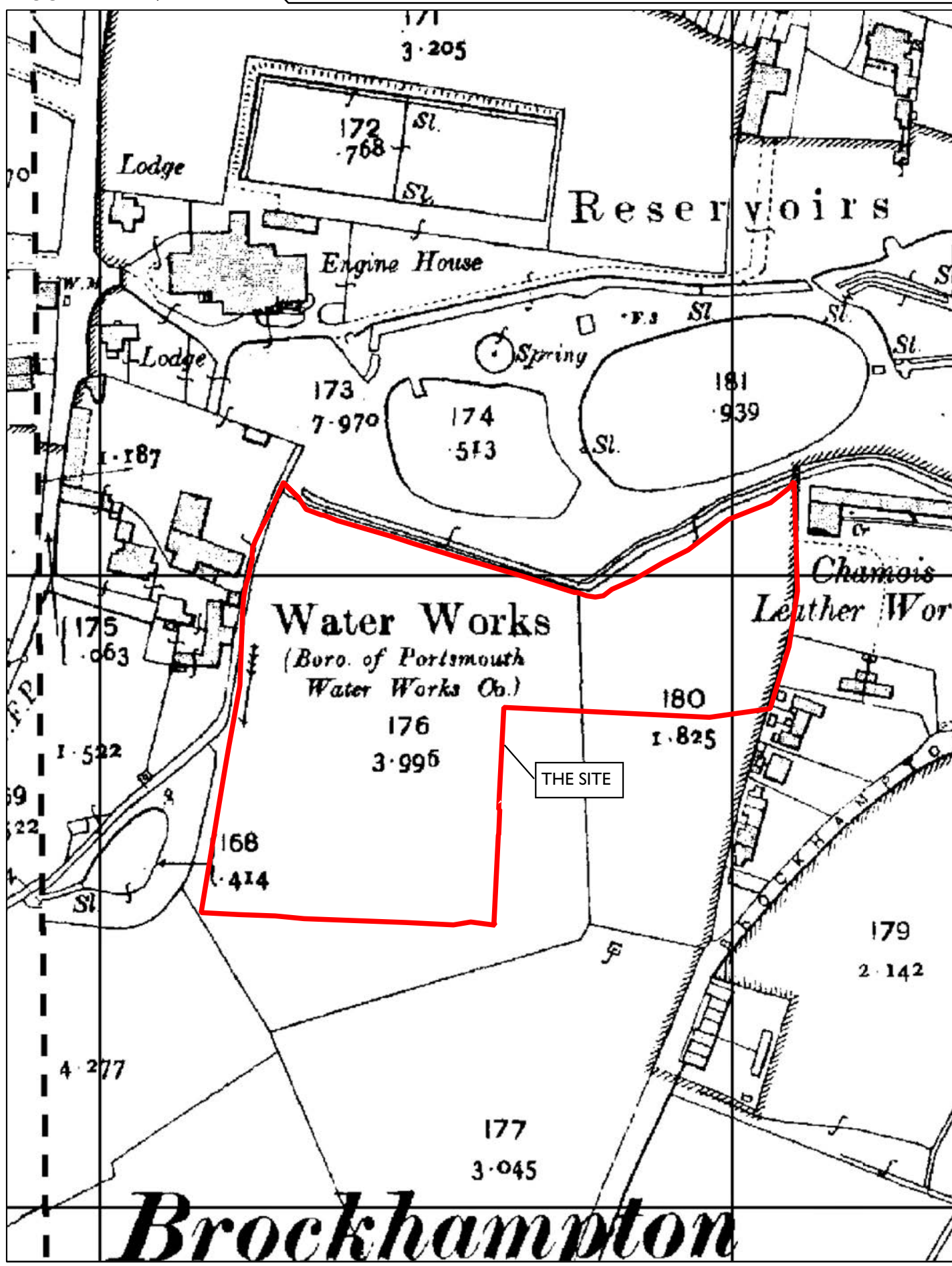
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey 1897

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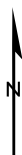
DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGU // 1909 OS Map



0 100 m



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey 1909

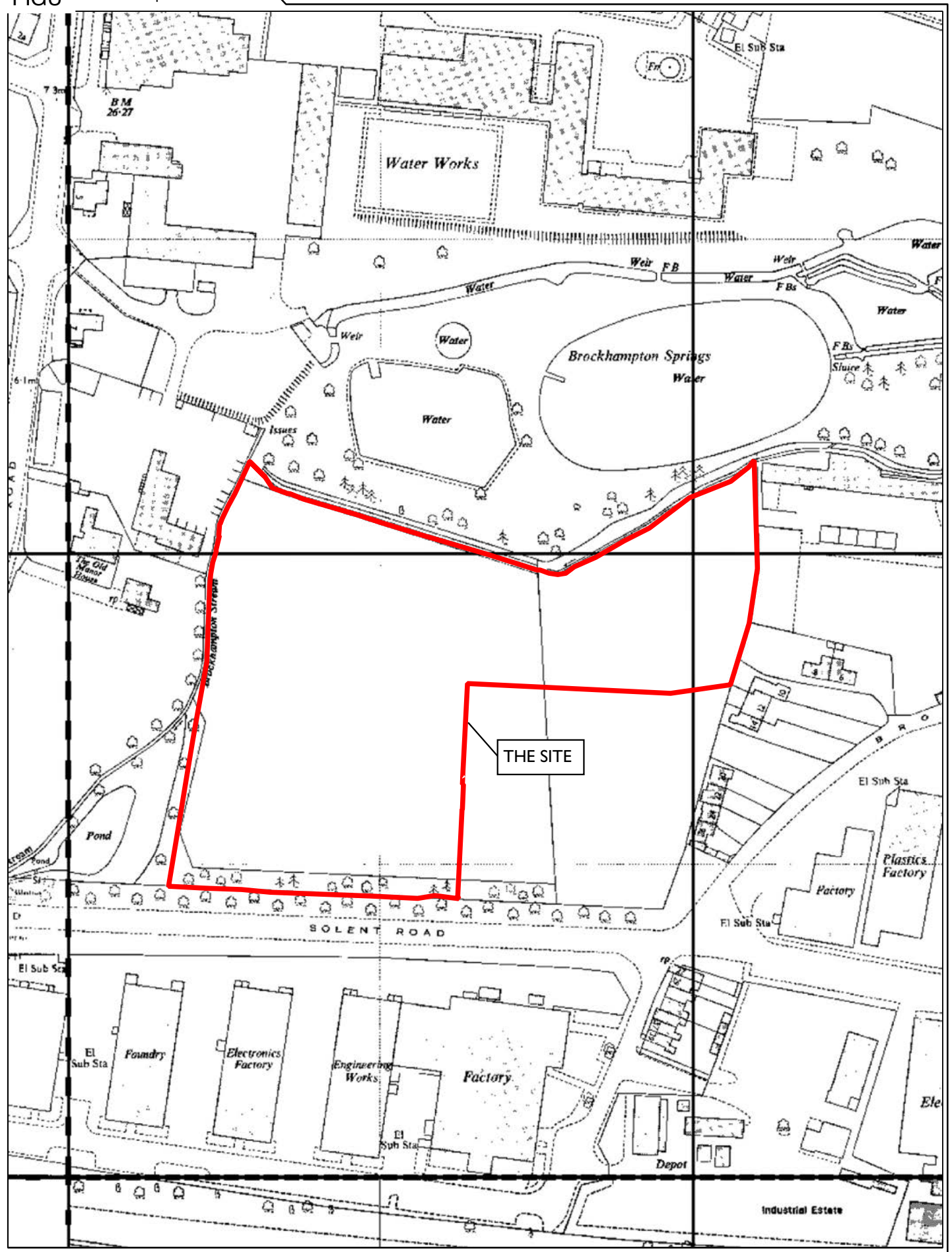
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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

The map shows a section of Brockhampton with various buildings and land parcels. The 'Water Works (Portsmouth Water Co.)' is a central feature. A red line outlines a specific area labeled 'THE SITE'. The map includes labels for 'Engine House', 'Lodge', 'Spring', and 'Leather Works'. Several parcels are numbered with their area in acres, such as 172 (288), 173 (10.789), 174 (401), 176 (3.996), 177 (3.045), 179 (2.142), 180 (1.825), 181 (939), 167 (1.130), 168 (287), 169 (876), 171 (698), and 175 (1.063). The map also shows 'Brockhampton Road' and 'F.P.' (Fire Pump) locations.

FIGU // 1969 OS Map



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

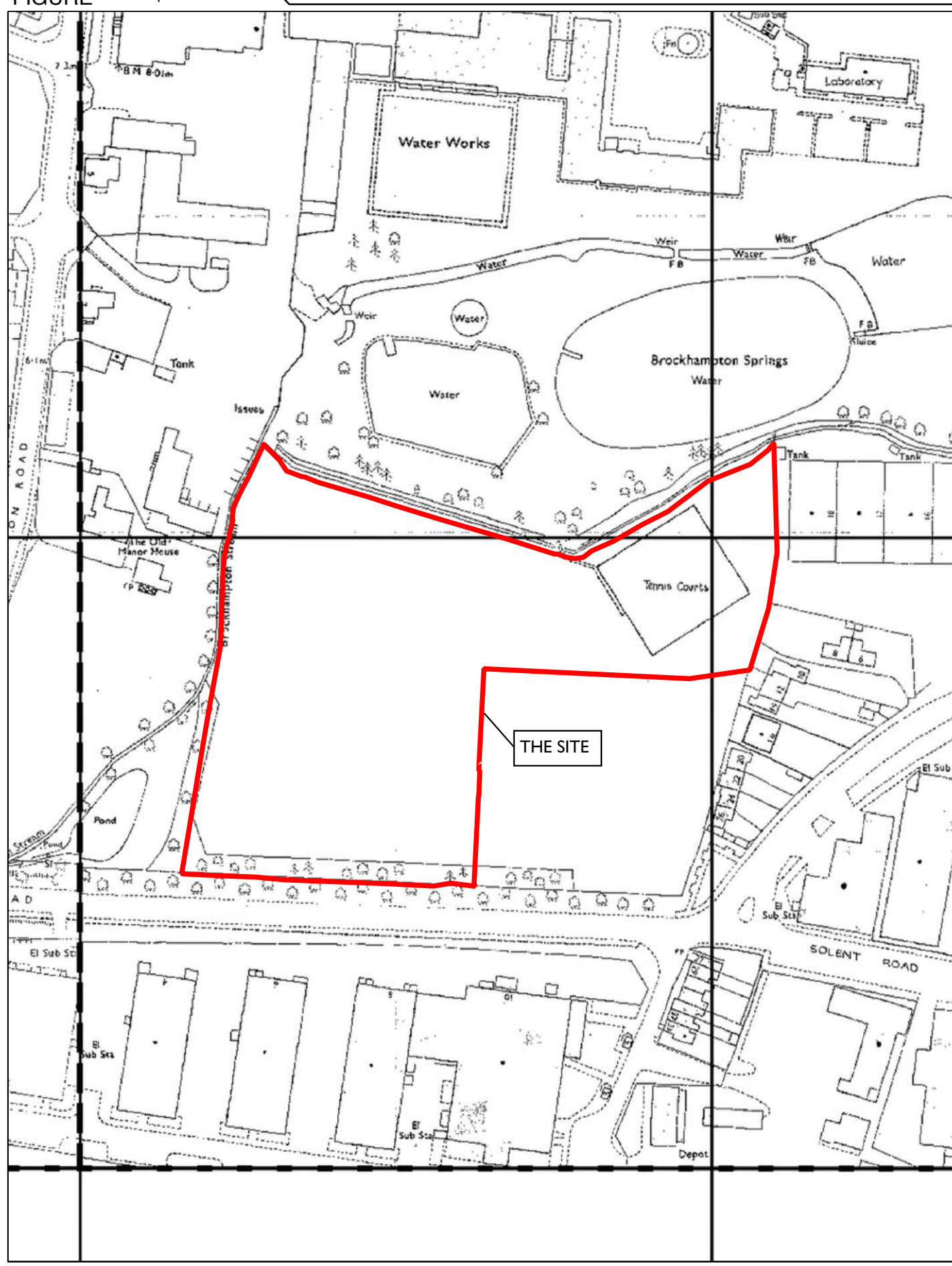
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey 1969

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 989 OS Map



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

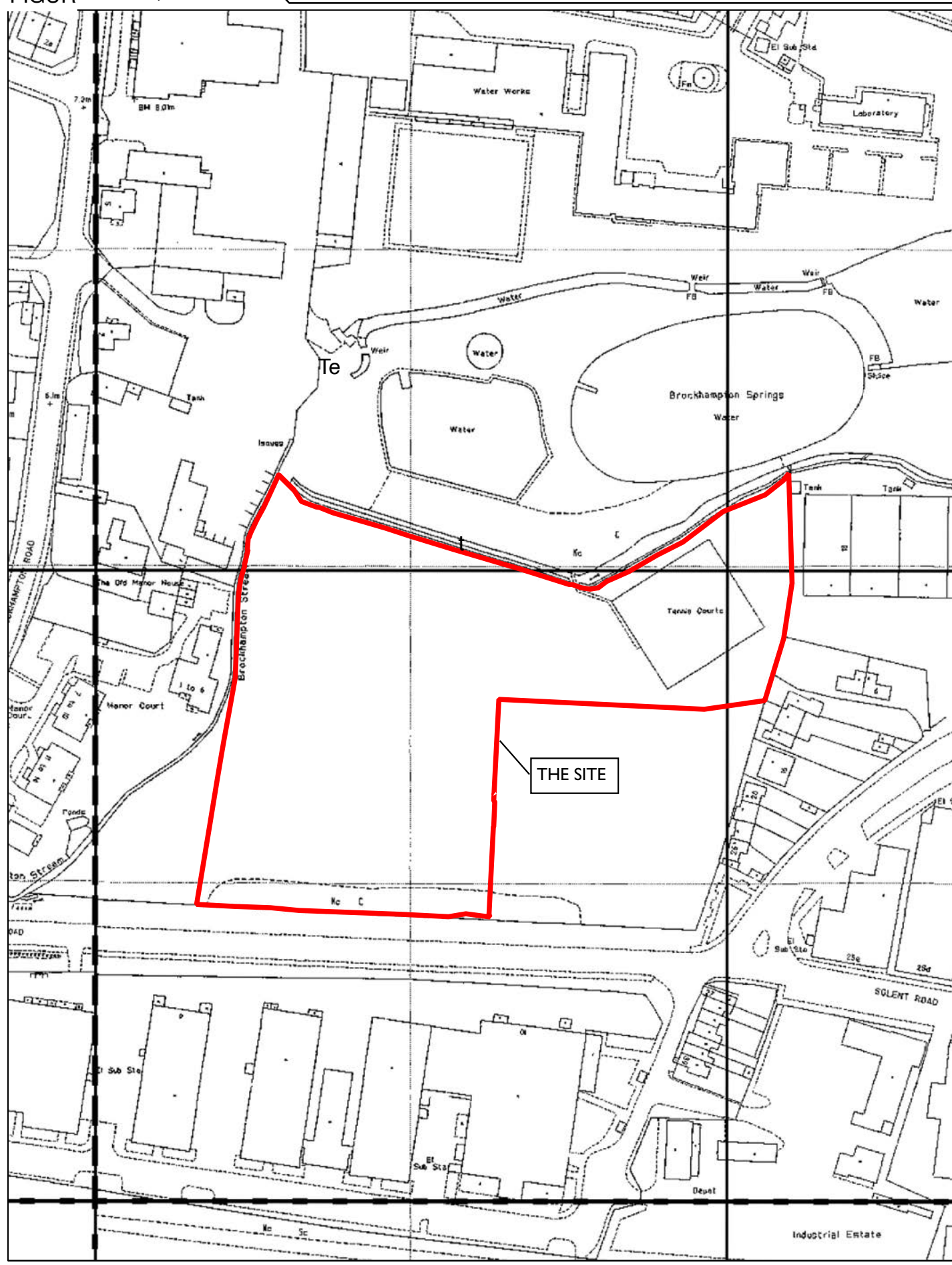
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey 1989

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 1 // 1993 OS Map



PROJECT // 3704L - Solent Road Havant

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DOC REF: LP3704L-HST-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

HAHBR DATA

APPENDIX I

Appendix Table 1 – Archaeology

Monument ID	Record Type	SiteName	Site Summary
23182	Monument	Bevis's Grave Long Barrow & Early Medieval Cemetery	A Neolithic long barrow lying east to west, with a Saxon graveyard around it.
23241	Monument	Iron Age Hearths	(1) "Several hearth areas", distinguished by a group of pot boilers, flint flakes and pottery (iron age) recovered during the stripping and reclamation of marshes for a refuse tip. Finds in Portsmouth City Museum Acc. Reg. No. 29 and 48/71. Density of o
23287	Findspot	Bronze Age Flint Scrapers And Pottery	Four flint scrapers and three sherds of bronze age pottery were found approx 10cm into the subsoil during excavations in advance of motorway building. The finds are in Portsmouth City Museum Acc No. 274/1979.
23289	Monument	Post Medieval Field Drains	Parallel lines of chalk lumps laid into the subsoil were revealed during soil stripping for the construction of the M3. The lines are approx. 3-4m apart and run south east - north west. They are probably post medieval field drains.
23354	Monument	Chichester To Bitterne Roman Road	(1) Traces of the east-west road running from Chichester to Bitterne have been found between Emsworth and Bedhampton. The road line is now followed by the A27 and then the B2150 until Bedhampton from where the route continues west-ward under housing es
23356	Findspot	Neolithic Polished Axe Findspot	A neolithic polished flint axe was found probably during the 1950s. It is now in Portsmouth City Museum Accession no. 8/59. (1962, confirmed 1969).
23359	Monument	Medieval Pit And Roman Pottery Sherds	Builders digging footing trenches at the junction of Park Road and West Street during 1971 discovered a medieval pit and several sherds of Roman pottery.
23362	Findspot	Medieval Finds, Wade Court Farm, Hayling Island	Sherds of medieval pottery and quernstone fragments have been found to the west of Wade Lane
23368	Monument	Possible Site Of Saxon Church	Traces of a curvilinear churchyard boundary suggest that this may be the site of a possible Saxon church referred to in the Domesday Book.
23376	Monument	Evidence Of Roman Occupation	(1) A scatter of Romano-British pottery and oyster shells (B) were unearthed during building work. The pottery includes storage jars with finger-tip decoration. The finds are now with Portsmouth Museum (1969).
23378	Findspot	Roman Pottery	(1) Roman pottery sherds were recovered during roadworks on the south verge of the A27 at Warblington in 1958. The pottery consists of rim and body sherds from jars of a grey sandy fabric. The pottery is stored in Portsmouth City Museum (1969).
23380	Monument	Site Of Romano- British Villa	Roman villa site represented by brick, tile, tesserae and limestone blocks.
23382	Findspot	Neolithic Flints	(1) 4 neolithic flint scrapers and a variety of utilised flakes were found in the cemetery of St. Thomas, Warblington during 1966 grave digging.
23386	Findspot	Mesolithic Flints	(1) A mesolithic conical core and 2 scrapers were found during road works. (2) The finds, made in 1968 were retained by Richard Bradley (1969)
23387	Findspot	Neolithic Flint Flake	(1) A number of neolithic type utilised flint flakes were found with mesolithic tools (SU70NW23) during road works.
23389	Findspot	Flints From Warblington Quay	Flint artefacts, mostly struck flakes but with some scrapers and blades, have been found on

		the foreshore at Warblington Quay.
23390	Findspot	Romano-British Pottery
23397	Monument	Site Of Possible Roman Villa, Roman Way
23401	Monument	Playing Fields, Oak Park School
23426	Monument	Medieval Pit
23429	Monument	Bedhampton Springs Mill
23430	Monument	Upper Mill, Bedhampton Springs
23433	Monument	Wade Way
23434	Monument	Well
23436	Monument	Floor Of Previous Building On West Street
23438	Monument	Medieval Pit
23439	Monument	Floor Surface
23440	Monument	Roman Pit
23451	Findspot	Sherd Of Roman Pottery
23455	Monument	Site Of Industrial Kiln, Battins Copse
23461	Findspot	Paleolithic Flint
23462	Monument	Hearths & Medieval Pottery, Brockhampton Sewage Works
23480	Monument	Roman Material, St Faiths Church
23482	Monument	Roman Villa At Spes Bona, Havant
23489	Findspot	Bronze Age Pottery, Havant
23490	Monument	Iron Age Hearths, Havant

the foreshore at Warblington Quay.

(1) Romano-British pottery was found in a builders trench at this location. The finds are with Portsmouth City Museum.

Roman pottery and tile scatter, possibly representing the site of a Roman villa.

(1) The beam slots of 3 small timber buildings were observed at Oak Park School playing fields. Finds of late medieval pottery (B) were made in the locality.

(1) A pit was sectioned by a builders trench. Medieval pottery and tiles were retrieved from it.

Watermill (1540 AD-1900 AD)

(1) The Upper Mill at Bedhampton has been demolished and is now partly occupied by the Portsmouth Water Company. The millhouse still survives.

The Wadeway is first mentioned in 1552 though a date for its building has not yet been discovered.

(1) A well containing medieval pottery (B) was found during pipe-lying in front of the pumping station at Havant. The finds were made in 1927 and the pottery is now with Portsmouth City Museum.

A floor level, possibly that of a hut was visible in the section of a builder's trench. The floor was cut into the clay natural and was sealed by a later ploughsoil. The fill included Romano-British pottery (B) and charcoal.

(1) A late medieval pit was found to cut through the roman occupation floor revealed during building work on the site of 121 West Street.

(1) A cobbled floor, possibly of medieval date was found to the east of the pit (A) and roman floor (SU70NW51).

(1) A pit containing late roman material was found in the garden of 123 in 1966. Finds of roman pottery (B) and oyster shells (C) were given to the Portsmouth City Museum.

(1) A sherd of roman greyware pottery was found in the garden of 19 East Street in 1971.

(1) An industrial kiln of post-medieval date was excavated in Battins Copse. It was built of limestone with a brick facade and measured approx. 4m by 0.75m. Suggested to be 17th century.

(1) A palaeolithic artefact (no more details given) was found in a field between Leigh Lane and the railway, south of Little Leigh Farm. The find is in Portsmouth City Museum Acc. no. H/63/59.

Road building revealed 3 hearths, though Medieval pottery was also found it could not be said to be associated

Floor level resting on Roman brick and cement found during renovations in 1857. Roman coins also found.

Remains of a Roman villa site were located in a garden to the north side of Langstone Avenue.

Bronze Age pottery has been found in areas which appear to be raised shingle beaches several small hearth areas on the shingle of an old shoreline with quantities of worked flints and iron age pottery, possibly a salt boiling site.

23493	Monument	Warblington Castle	Fortified brick manor house (1514-1526)
23494	Monument	Warblington Castle	(1) A medieval moat encloses the site of Warblington Castle (A). The moat is only visible as shallow depressions on its east and west sides but survives as a quite deep earthwork to the north.
23496	Monument	Medieval Salterns, Wade Court Farm, Langstone	Medieval salterns are recorded south of Wade Court Farm
23502	Findspot	Roman Pottery, Langstone Shore, Havant.	An early Roman ceramic flagon neck was found on Langstone shore
23503	Findspot	Post Medieval Pottery	(1) An extension to the rear of 18 East Street produced finds of unstratified 17th - 19th century coarseware pottery, from what appeared to be garden soil deposits.
23572	Findspot	Neolithic Flints From Havant	Nine neolithic flints all with secondary working and at least 2 scrapers
23578	Monument	Bronze Age Crementations, Mill Lane, Langstone Village	Fragments of bronze age urns, probably the remains of a bronze age cremation burial and a cremation burial in a well preserved inverted barrel urn found at Mill Lane
24996	Monument	Medieval Chalk Well	1) A medieval well of chalk block construction was excavated at 50 East Street, Havant by M F Hughes in 1976. Pottery, a few oyster shells and animal bones (D) were retrieved from other features (B) nearby.
24997	Monument	Small Pits Or Post Holes	1) A number of small pits or postholes were found near to the well. The features contained pottery (C), a few oyster shells and animal bones (D).
25000	Monument	Roman Ditch	1) A possible ditch feature was found during excavations. It contained Roman pottery (B). 2) The ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep.
28366	Monument	Site Of Deserted Settlement, Warblington	Warblington (Warblitone), two churches and a mill are mentioned in Domesday Book. Earthworks of what may be house platforms are visible.
28367	NamedPlace	Havant	Havant (HAVEHVNTTE), two mills and three salt houses are mentioned in the Domesday Book.
31433	Monument	Gazebo Garden	1) Havant Gazebo 1779 by William Lellyet. It would have originally stood in grounds of Manor House Gardens reconstructed in 1989
31436	Parks & Gardens	Belmont Park	1) Belmont Park 2) Parkland, Icehouse and an area known as 'The Avenue' (no further information)ca
31437	Monument	Belmont Park	Site of Icehouse
31438	Monument	Belmont Park	1) Site of Lodge
32430	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation, Site Of Oak Park School	An evaluation was carried out on the site of Oak Park School during 1992. This work revealed evidence of Roman and prehistoric activity. Ditches, post holes and a possible hearth were recorded, along with numerous sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery.
32452	Monument	Bidbury Mead Bedhampton	1. No archaeology or artefacts were recovered during a watching brief prior to the development of a new band pavillion. "An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bilbury Mead, Havant"
32453	Monument	Excavation In Garden To Rear Of East Street	1. Roman, Medieval and post Medieval pottery and an undated well were found in excavating a garden in East street.
32457	Monument	5 Grove Road, Havant	1. Pottery of all periods from Roman onwards recovered during excavations.
32464	Findspot	Glebe Cottage, Pook Lane	1. Chichester halfpenny. HCMs Acc. A1980 7H.
32465	Findspot	8 Manor Close, Havant	1. Chichester halfpenny. HCMs Acc.No. A1980 8H.
32466	Findspot	Clay pipe fragments	1. Langstone. Stray finds of 8 fragments of 19th cent. clay pipes. HCMs Acc. No. A1981 99H.

33029	Monument	Town Mill Havant	1) Town Mill, Havant on the Havant Mill Stream. Large five storey brick building which was demolished in 1958. Some brickwork of the wheel pit can still be seen to the north-west of the roundabout on the M27 at the junction with Park Road South.
33037	Monument	Mill	1) Mill at Brockhampton, on the Brockhampton stream. The mill is demolished but an overgrown pond and an embanked portion of the stream survive. The tidal channel downstream of the weir is called 'Brockhampton Mill Lake'.
33663	Findspot	Iron Age/Romano-British Pottery Findspot, Mill Lane	A fine group of Atrebaic pottery of the 1st Cent. found at Mill Lane, Langstone. From an Iron Age/Romano British site, associated with evidence of salt-making.
35251	Findspot	Former Empire Cinema Site	1) Two sherds of medieval pottery were found during the watching brief at East Street, Havant. Finds with HCMS.
35252	Findspot	Rear Of 4-12 South Street	1) Three sherds of Roman pottery discovered on spoil heap during watching brief at 4-12 South Street, Havant. Finds with HCMS.
35300	Monument	Watching Brief At Southmoor Lane, Havant	A watching brief carried out at Southmoor Lane, Havant
35425	Monument	Watching Brief, Bedhampton	(1) A watching brief was undertaken in this area as condition on Planning Permissions 93/50439/1-5. No indication of archaeology apart from two waste flakes.
35429	Monument	Watching Brief At Rectory Road, Havant	1) Apart from a spread of sea shells near the surface no archaeological features were noted during the watching brief. Ref P-94-012.
38654	Findspot	Roman Pottery Findspot	1) Four pieces of Roman grey ware pottery were recovered including an inverted rim jar.
38655	Monument	Bidbury Mead Nursery	1) An archaeological watching brief was carried out but no features of archaeological significance were observed.
38659	Monument	Rear Of White Hart Public House, North Street	1) Cess pit containing Victorian stoneware ginger beer bottles, glass medicine bottles, a bone toothbrush, a pair of leather boots, broken wine glasses, a stoneware ink bottle and numerous clay pipe stems and bowls.
38660	Monument	Evaluation At Flint House	An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Flint House, Langstone
38738	Monument	Site Of Old Manor House, Bedhampton	Site of a C16/C17 timber framed house which was demolished in 1881.
39145	Monument	Linear Row Of Stakes	1) During a watching brief a linear row of 58 stakes was observed. They were aligned NW-SE.
39265	Monument	Oak Park	1) During an archaeological evaluation a linear cut was observed and was probably a former hedge or fence line. NB:- The grid reference in the report appears to be incorrect. The correct grid reference appears on this record.
39298	NamedPlace	Bedhampton	First documented in AD 1086 as BETAMETONE (Dwellers by place where beet grows).
39300	NamedPlace	Brockhampton	First documented in AD 1086 as BROCHEMATVNE (Farm of the Dwellers of the Brook).
39306	NamedPlace	Havant	First documented in AD 935 as (AET) HAMANFUNTAN (HAMA's spring).
39340	NamedPlace	West Leigh	First documented in AD 1236 as LA IYE (Birch Tree Wood).
39341	NamedPlace	Wade Court	1) First documented in AD 1170 as WADA (Ford Court). See also SU70NW 7, 79 and 100.
41723	Monument	Site Of Searchlight Battery	The site of a searchlight battery.
50062	Monument	Site Of Romano-British Villa	Roman building remains found in this area during the 1960s. Possibly the remains of a

		Roman villa.
50067	Findspot	Findspot, S Of Longmead Gardens
50142	Findspot	Roman pottery found during building works in 1964 Roman roof tile and greyware pottery from a jar were found from a tree root following windblow.
50281	Monument	A watching brief revealed no archaeological features. A small number of Roman - Post Medieval finds were recovered from disturbed contexts.
52007	Parks & Gardens	Bedhampton Social Hall Park to a house built c1735 on a greenfield site by the Rt Hon William Talbot. Site now developed.
52008	Parks & Gardens	Belmont House The late C18 gazebo was originally part of a townhouse garden, and is now separated from the main house. A small public garden was built c1990 based on a C18 design encompassing the gazebo. It occupies the edge of a car park in Havant providing historica
52016	Parks & Gardens	The Gazebo Garden C19 house, park and garden with late C19 /early C20 water garden, adjacent to shoreline with harbour views. Original parkland remains largely undeveloped and rural in character.
52041	Parks & Gardens	Wade Court The tower and mature mixed C19 tree planting contribute to the landscape ch
52071	Parks & Gardens	Havant Park Public park. Land for the park was purchased in 1888 and 1889 by Havant Borough.
52072	Parks & Gardens	Manor House, Bedhampton Garden
52073	Parks & Gardens	The Elms Three acres of gardens remain with some mature trees including yew, 9 beech trees and large pine and remains of orchard. Pavilion and gatepiers. Garden re-landscaped 10-12 years ago.
52074	Parks & Gardens	Belmont Castle Now the house is a residential home for the elderly.
52076	Parks & Gardens	The Rectory, Bedhampton Garden
52315	Parks & Gardens	Warblington House Garden
52358	Parks & Gardens	Old Mill House Garden. Keats wrote some poetry here.
52361	Parks & Gardens	Warblington Lodge Garden
52362	Parks & Gardens	Warblington Cemetery An early manor house, a deer park in 1231, a license to crenelate in the C14, and in the C16 became a moated Tudor Castle re-built by Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury. One gate tower, a wall, and part of an archway, are all that remain after the de
52743	Monument	Warblington Cemetery The desk-based assessment established that there were no securely provenanced archaeological sites within the development area. The site was occupied by the house and grounds, including an ornamental lake, of West Leigh House from at least the late 18th
54149	Monument	Martin Road Owned by Bishop of Chichester AD 1231
54246	Monument	Warblington Deer Park Six ditches and a possible Post Medieval trackway were found during a watching brief.
54341	Monument	Ditches And Possible Trackway, Brockhampton A watching brief carried out in 2003 found an undated well, a Post Medieval ditch and walls from a building which was standing at least from 1870.
54953	Monument	Ditch, Well And Walls Found Near 93 West Street Shallow dip indicates the site of a pond or spring, one of a number present on Bidbury Mead at the time of the c.1845 Title Map Survey.

54961	Monument	Site Of House	Site of house on Tithe Map of c.1841.
54962	Monument	Rectilinear Feature	Rectilinear feature marked on Tithe Map c.1841.
54980	Monument	Site Of World War II Concrete Shelter	The approximate location of a World War II concrete shelter. A workhouse is recorded here on the first edition OS map. It had been built of brick and housed 200 inmates.
55351	Monument	Site Of Havant Union Workhouse	
55634	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation N Of The Curlew Public House	Nothing of archaeological importance was uncovered.
55938	Monument	No Evidence For Roman Villa E Of Spes Bona	Watching brief found no evidence of a Roman villa at 8 Langstone Avenue.
55972	Monument	Havant Pumping Station	Mid C19 water works.
55973	Monument	Bedhampton Pumping Station	Late C19 water works.
56022	Monument	9 West Street, Havant	Archaeological monitoring
56105	Monument	Negative Evidence, E Of Lakeside Gardens	An archaeological evaluation uncovered nothing of archaeological significance.
56264	Monument	Langstone Mill	Watermill shown on early mapping
56841	Monument	12 West Street	Watching brief at 12 West Street.
56874	Monument	Former British Red Cross Site, East Pallant	A watching brief for ground works for a new semi-detached dwelling.
56910	Monument	The Dolphin PH	Watching brief carried out at the site of the former Dolphin Public House
57050	Monument	Evaluation - Potash Terraces, Havant	An archaeological evaluation at Potash Terraces, Havant
57102	Monument	Double Line Of Timbers, Wayfarer'S Walk	Double line of Timbers recorded during shorewalking for the Chichester Harbour Conservancy.
57155	Monument	Chichester Harbour Wadeway	Investigations of the Wadeway, a feature which runs between Hayling Island and Langstone Village, for Chichester Harbour Conservancy. The Wadeway is only exposed at low tide and was the primary access to Hayling Island for many centuries.
57315	Monument	Watching Brief & Building Survey At Court House Public House	A watching brief carried out at the Court House Public House in Havant
57339	Maritime	Wreck Of The Sailing Barge "Langstone".	The wreck of the sailing barge "Langstone".
57340	Monument	Anchor Of The Sailing Barge 'Langstone'	Anchor of sailing barge "Langstone" recovered in 2000.
57565	Monument	Watching Brief And Evaluation, Budds Farm Waste Water Treatment Works	A watching brief and evaluation at Budds Farm waste water treatment works.
57574	Findspot	Struck Flint Findspot	Two struck flint flakes found in the garden of 52, Roman Way.
57575	Findspot	Mesolithic Burin Findspot	A Mesolithic burin found in the garden of 8, Queen Anne's Drive.
57627	Monument	Harts Farm Way - Archaeological Evaluation	An archaeological evaluation carried out at Harts Farm Way.
57701	Monument	Watching Brief At 33 Emsworth Road, Havant	A watching brief carried out at Emsworth Road in Havant.
57716	Monument	Archaeological Investigation At 21 East Street, Havant	Site visit subsequent to development
58029	Maritime	Row Of Stakes, Warblington	Parallel timber piles, probably the remains of a wharf or jetty.
58104	Monument	Site Of Medieval Brockhampton Mill	The Domesday book records two mills in Havant parish. One may have stood on, or about, the same site as the more recent Brockhampton mill.
58131	Monument	Watching Brief At 8 West Street	An archaeological watching brief was carried out in November 2007 during extension works at this property. Two made ground deposits and a floor surface, all of late 19th century date, were recorded.
60042	Monument	Evaluation On Land East Of St Thomas-A-Becket Church	During 2004 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the east of St Thomas-a-Becket. 6 trenches were excavated and a geoarchaeological test pit was dug in trench 5.

			Sections of an E-W aligned ditch was uncovered in trenches 2 and 6. This f A set of Q-lights and a starfish site once existed here. They formed part of the WWII bombing decoy system in Langstone Harbour.
60102	Monument	Bombing Decoy Lights And Starfish Site	A control shelter once existed here. It formed part of the WWII bombing decoy system in Langstone Harbour.
60103	Monument	Bombing Decoy Control Shelter	An archaeological evaluation carried out at 44-54 West Street, Havant
62034	Monument	Evaluation At 44-54 West Street, Havant	An evaluation was carried out on the site of Oak Park Hospital
63769	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation, Oak Park Hospital	2 trenches excavated as the first phase of an evaluation revealed evidence of Romano-British and Medieval activity.
64075	Monument	Evaluation At 23 South Street, Havant	
64242	Monument	Roman Well And Pit, Havant	A Roman well and pit was uncovered during a watching brief at Homewell House in Havant
64422	Findspot	Mesolithic Flint Cores And Flakes	1970s find spot of Mesolithic flakes.
64424	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation, Land East Of Langstone Technology Park	A desk beased assessment and archeological evaluation was carried out on land east of Langstone Technology Park, the evaluation demonstrated no archaeological remains.
64951	Monument	Ridge And Furrow Earthworks	Area of ridge and furrow clearly visible as an earthwork by public footpath in Langstone.
65079	Monument	Wwii Allotment Gardens	WWII allotment gardens visible on aerial photographs
65080	Monument	Site Of Wwii Air Raid Shelters	Site of WWII air raid shelters visible on aerial photographs
65081	Monument	Site Of Wwii Air Raid Shelters	Site of WWII air raid shelters visible on aerial photographs
65091	Monument	Possible Ridge And Furrow	Site of possible ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs
65092	Monument	Post Medieval Ridge And Furrow	Site of Post Medieval ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs
65093	Monument	Possible Ridge And Furrow	Site of possible ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs
65094	Monument	St Chad's Well	Site of St Chad's Well - a holy well possibly dating to the Medieval period
65106	Monument	Possible Ridge And Furrow	Site of possible ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs
65107	Monument	Possible Ridge And Furrow	Site of possible ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs
65108	Monument	Wwii Military Site	WWII military site visible on aerial photographs, comprising military buildings and water tanks
65109	Monument	Wwii Military Site	WWII military site visible on aerial photographs
65112	Monument	Possible Ridge And Furrow	Site of possible ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs
65120	Monument	Temporary Wwii Military Camp, Brockhampton	WWII military camp visible on aerial photographs
65147	Monument	Site Of Brick Field, Bedhampton	Site of a brick field, shown on historic mapping
65148	Monument	Site Of Landing Place, Langstone Harbour	Site of landing place, Sinah common, shown on historic mapping
65154	Monument	Site Of Sewage Works, Havant	Site of sewage works shown on historic mapping
65155	Monument	Site Of Langston Station	Site of Langston railway station, shown on historic mapping
65168	Monument	Negative Watching Brief, 29 Bedhampton Road	A watching brief revealed no archaeological finds or features
65643	Monument	Lba/Eia Occupation Site (Evaluation & Excavation Areas 1-3)	An Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation site represented by post holes and ditches.
65812	Monument	Site Of Medieval Manor Of Belmont	The site of the Medieval manor of Belmont c14
65908	Monument	Land At Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton	An inconclusive magnetometer survey prior to development revealed only a modern farm

			track and no archaeological signatures. This was followed up by trial trenchin, and most recently, an archaeological excavation.
67904	Monument	Watching Brief At 17 South Street, Havant	No features of archaeological origin were identified during excavation.
67906	Monument	59-61 West Street, Havant	Evaluation and excavation revealed Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval activity in the area.
67964	Monument	Land Off Ranelagh Road	Archaeological Evaluation and excavation undertaken prior to development.
67996	Monument	Auger Transect, Budds Wall	Part of a comprehensive Auger Survey of Langstone Harbour.
68392	Monument	Belmont Castle Rest Home	Summary of results taken from an archaeological evaluation Belmont Castle Rest Home
69054	NamedPlace	Warblington	Recorded in Domesday as WARBLITONE.
69111	Monument	Stone Relief St Faith'S Church	Stone relief set in the west wall of St Faith's Church.
69161	Monument	Land At 3 Grove Road, Havant	Results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief
69200	Maritime	Tarmac_0699: Ship'S Telephone Mouthpiece	An isolated find of a ships telephone mouthpiece, identified as part of the Marine Aggregate Industry Protocol for Reporting Finds of Archaeological Interest.
69307	Findspot	Roman Finds, 39 Langstone Road	Details of Roman finds recovered during landscaping
69557	Monument	Anti-Tank Gun Emplacement	Site of a WWII Anti-Tank gun
69597	Monument	Land At Blendworth Crescent, Havant	Results of a programme of archaeological evaluation
69755	Monument	Land At Southmoor, Langstone	Archaeological monitoring undertaken during the excavation of geotechnical test pits.
70200	Monument	Southmoor, Langstone Harbour FCERM Scheme	Watching brief undertaken during investigations of the sea wall.
70232	Monument	Roman Well	Approximate position of a Roman Well
70233	Monument	Roman Town	Small Roman Town of Hamma's Funta derived from the latin word Fontum meaning springs.
70438	Monument	49 South Street	15th Century occupation layer
70451	Monument	Ring ditch	Ring ditch visible on AP
71351	Monument	Land at Lower Road Havant	Evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Appendix Table 2 – Historic Buildings

Monument ID	Grade	SiteName	Site Summary
273	Grade II	21 East Street	House (1766 AD-1799 AD)
274	Grade II	The Limes, Boundary Wall	House (1700 AD-1735 AD)
275	Grade II	52 East Street	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)
276	Grade II	8 And 10 East Street	Formerly one house, now 2 shops. Early C18 with early C19 and C20 alterations. Stucco, with a tile roof. Stone panel, incised HHM 1713.
278	Grade II	2 Prince George's Street	House. Early C19. Red brickwork in Flemish garden wall bond; hipped tile roof. 2 storeys, 1 window. Upper sash, lower casement. Late C20 doorcase with cornice, pilasters, and a French door. Included for group value.
334	Grade II	12 High Street	Terraced house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
651	Grade I	Church Of St Thomas-A-Becket	A church first built in the Saxon period retaining at least a tower and archway from this date. It was altered between the late C12 and C13. It was enlarged in the C15 and restored in 1859 by J H Ball.
652	Grade II	Warblington Castle Farmhouse	Farmhouse (1600 AD-1635 AD)
653	Grade II	Warblington Lodge	Lodge (1825 AD-1835 AD)
1025	Grade II	Manor Cottage	House. Early C19. Brick, with a tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 2 windows. Red brick walls in Flemish bond with blue headers, 1st floor red band, cambered rubbed arches to the ground floor. Casements. Outshot at the eastside, containing the entrance.
1064	Grade II	The Old Rectory	Vicarage (1700 AD-1839 AD)
1119	Grade II	Nw Grave Watchers Hut At Warblington Church	Early C19 grave watchers hut. One of a pair of huts within the churchyard.
1165	Grade II	Hall Place	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)
1190		46 East Street	Unlisted house in a Conservation Area. 1865-1899
1361	Grade II	The Old House At Home PH.	Public house (1500 AD-1835 AD)
1414	Grade II*	Warblington Castle	House (1514 AD-1526 AD)
1434	Grade II	Church Of St Thomas	Church built c.1140 with later alterations and restored in 1870 and 1878.
1435		1 Homewell	Unlisted house in a Conservation Area.
1577	Grade II	Langstone Hotel	House (1835 AD-1865 AD)
1636	Grade II	The Old Rectory	Vicarage (1765 AD-1799 AD)
3889	Grade II	The Old Mill, Langstone	Windmill; House;and Mill Store (storehouse)
6814	Grade II	Hill Lodge	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6815	Grade II	Golden Lion PH.	Public house. Early C19. Stucco, with a tile roof. Plain symmetrical front (south) of 2 storeys and attic, 3 windows (centre blank). Bracketed eaves, 1st floor band, plinth. Ground floor sashes, 1st floor Victorian sashes. Simple doorcase, with a c

6816	Grade II	Manor House	Manor house (1500 AD-1835 AD)
6817	Grade II	Manor House Boundary Wall	Boundary wall. C16. Tudor wall on the east and south boundary. Red brickwork in English bond, with some blue headers in diaper patterns, moulded plinth. The south wall has a plain Tudor arched doorway, the east has a similar doorway recessed within a
6818	Grade II	Bidbury House	House (1765 AD-1899 AD)
6819	Grade II	Stable Block To Old Rectory	Former stables, now garage. Early C19. Flint rubble walling with yellow brick dressings, hipped tile roof. A rectangular block with a wide slightly projecting centrepiece, having a gable containing a quatrefoil above a lunette window; irregularly plac
6820	Grade II	The Old Mill House	House (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6821	Grade II	The Old Manor House	House. Early C19. Brick, with a tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 4 windows. Blue header walling with red brick dressings; brick dentil eaves, quoins, 1st floor band, rubbed cambered arches to the ground floor, plinth. Sashes in exposed frames. Doorca
6822	Grade II	Spring Lawn	House. Early C19. Brick with a tile roof. Symmetrical front (east) of 2 storeys, 3 windows. Painted brick walls in Flemish bond with rubbed arches. Sashes in exposed frames. Doorcase with pediment, frieze, architrave, and 6 (flush) panelled door.
6826	Grade II	Se Grave Watchers Hut, Warblington Church	Early C19 grave watchers hut, one of two in the churchyard.
6827	Grade II	Barn, 50 Yds Nw Of Church	C17 timber framed barn of 3 bays, with aisles all round.
6828	Grade II	5 Church Lane	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6829	Grade II	Warblington Castle Cottage	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6830	Grade II	Granary, 10 Yds E Of Warblington Castle	Granary. Early C19. Timber frame on 9 saddles. 1/2 hipped tile roof. Boarded walls.
6832	Grade II	Warblington Lodge Cottage, With Outbuildings	Stable (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6838	Grade II	13 East Street	House (now offices). Early C19. Stucco, with a tile roof. Brick dentilled eaves. Upper windows are Victorian sashes. The lower C20 casements. Doorcase, with pediment, frieze, pilasters, and 6 panelled door.
6839	Grade II	The Bear Hotel	Hotel (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6841	Grade II	17 East Street	House (now commercial premises, with a continuous ground floor shop front). mid C19. Stucco. Victorian classical front (south) of 3 storeys, 4 regular windows. Parapet with bold coping and moulded (egg and dart) band, rusticated quoins, 1st floor openi
6842	Grade II	19 East Street	Office (1835 AD-1908 AD)
6843	Grade II	Gazebo At Rear Of Nos 23 And 25	Garden feature (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6845	Grade II	Magnolia House	Office (1700 AD-1735 AD)
6846	Grade II	2 East Street	Office (1865 AD-1899 AD)
6847	Grade II	4 East Street	Shop (1865 AD-1899 AD)
6848	Grade II	6 East Street	Shop (1865 AD-1899 AD)
6849	Grade II	22 East Street	Former house, now 2 shops. Late C18. Brick, with a tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 4 upper windows. Blue headers brickwork with red dressings; brick dentil eaves, quoins. Old sashes to No.22, Victorian to 24. Mid c20shop fronts.
6850	Grade II	24 East Street	Shop (1765 AD-1799 AD)

6851	Grade II	The Rectory, Boundary Wall, And Coachhouse	Vicarage (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6852	Grade II	Denvilles House	Clubhouse (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6853	Grade II	Orchard House	House (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6881	Grade II	8 High Street	Terraced house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6882	Grade II	9 High Street	Terraced house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6883	Grade II	10 High Street	Terraced house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6884	Grade II	11 High Street	Terraced house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6885	Grade II	13 High Street	Terraced house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6887	Grade II	14 High Street	Terraced house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
6889	Grade II	16 High Street	Houses of timber framed origin. C18 with C20 alterations. Rendered walling, tiled roofing. 2 storeys and attic, 4 above 5 windows. Upper casements, lower sashes. Side entrances.
6890	Grade II	17 High Street	House (1700 AD-1990 AD)
6891	Grade II	18 High Street	House (1700 AD-1990 AD)
6892	Grade II	The Royal Oak PH.	Public house. Early C19. Painted brick, with a tile roof. 2 storeys and attic. 3.3 windows (some blank upper windows). Casements: 2 ground floor sashes. Modern doorways. Included for group value.
6894	Grade II	The Robin Hood PH.	Public house (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6895	Grade II	22 Homewell	Office (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6911	Grade II	The Green Cottage	House. Of C18 origin, but C19 and C20 exterior. Rendered and brick walls, tiled roof. 1 storey and attic, 2.3 windows. Hipped 1/2 dormers, late C20 casements and glazed door.
6912	Grade II	The Ship Inn	Public house. C18, much restored. Painted brick walls (some stucco) and tiled roof. 2 storeys, 6 windows to the long east elevation. Victorian sashes. 1/2 glazed mid C19 porch.
6913	Grade II	59 Langstone	Pair of houses. Late C18. Weather-boarded walls, and tiled roof. Symmetrical front (west) of 2 storeys, and attic, 2 windows. 1/2 hipped roof, 2 hips above the rear extension. Casements. Side entrances, within a small porch on the south side.
6914	Grade II	61 Langstone	House (1765 AD-1799 AD)
6915	Grade II	Elmleigh House	House (1825 AD-1990 AD)
6922	Grade II*	The Elms	House (1700 AD-1835 AD)
6933	Grade II	11 The Pallant	House. Early C19. Brick, with a tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 1 window, hipped roofed dormer, with a Victorian sash, brick dentil eaves. Blue header walls, with red flush verticals and quoins, plinth. 2 storeyed bow, with 3 light sashes. Architrave
6934	Grade II	The Pelham	House, now a gallery. C18. Brick, and tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 3 windows (centre filled with blue headers). Red brick walling in Flemish bond, rubbed flat arches to the ground floor. Victorian sashes with narrow side panes. C20. Traditional
6935	Grade II	10 The Pallant	Warehouse (1718 AD-1718 AD)
6936	Grade II	St Faiths Church House	House (1700 AD-1835 AD)
6949	Grade II	The Towers	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)

			House (now office). C18. Brick, with a tile roof. Red brick walling in Flemish bond, brick dentil eaves, cambered rubbed arches to the ground floor openings. Upper sashes in exposed frames, lower mid C20 casements. Doorcase with open pediment, broke
6950	Grade II	1 Prince George'S Street	
6951	Grade II	4 Prince George'S Street	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)
6992	Grade II	10 South Leigh Lane	House (1700 AD-1799 AD)
7010	Grade II	13 South Street	Shop (1765 AD-1899 AD)
7011	Grade II	23 South Street	House (1765 AD-1799 AD)
7012	Grade II	Newnham House	Office (1800 AD-1835 AD)
7013	Grade II	4 South Street	House (1700 AD-1799 AD)
7014	Grade II	6 South Street	House (1700 AD-1799 AD)
7015	Grade II	8 South Street	House (1700 AD-1799 AD)
7016	Grade II	10 South Street	House (1700 AD-1799 AD)
7017	Grade II	18 South Street	Stable (1700 AD-1799 AD)
7018	Grade II	18A South Street	Stable (1700 AD-1799 AD)
7025	Grade II	14 Town Hall Road	House (1850 AD-1850 AD)
7026	Grade II	16 Town Hall Road	House (1850 AD-1850 AD)
7027	Grade II	Telephone Kiosk (Near St Faiths Church)	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
7029	Grade II*	Church Of St Faith	Church built in the C12 with alterations and additions between the C13 and C15. Restored in the C19.
7030	Grade II	The Black Dog PH.	Public house (1500 AD-1835 AD)
7031	Grade II	65 West Street	House. Early C19. Brick, with a tile roof. Symmetrical front (north) of 2 storeys, 2 windows. Hipped roof with brick dentil eaves. Painted brick walls in Flemish bond. Sashes in exposed frames. Wood doorcase with pediment, frieze, pilasters and 6
7032	Grade II	Westfield House	House. Early C19. Brick, with a tile roof. Symmetrical front (north) of 2 storeys, 3 windows. Blue header brick walls, with red dressings; brick dentil eaves, quoins, 1st floor band, cambered rubbed arches to the ground floor, plinth. Sashes in expo
7033	Grade II	105 West Street	House (1800 AD-1835 AD)
7034	Grade II	105A West Street	Stable (1800 AD-1835 AD)
9400	Grade II	The Boat House, Langstone	Disused 18th century tide mill, now a boat store.
14208		Old Town Hall (Arts Centre)	Built as a house in c.1870 it is marked on the second edition 25" OS map as being part of the Town Hall complex. It became a museum in 1979.
14439		The Havant Club	Unlisted in a Conservation Area.
14683	Grade II	Wade Court (Wade Tower, East Wing & West Wing)	Country house (1700 AD-1799 AD)
14690	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	A parchment workshop built in the mid C19.
14769	Grade II	Signal Box At Havant Station	Signal box (1890 AD-1890 AD)
23432		Crossing Keepers House, Bedhampton Springs	Mid C19 crossing keeper's house.

38669	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	A treatment shed built in the late C19.
38670	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	An office and store built in the late C18 to early C19 with extensions in the mid C19 and early C20.
38671	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	The skin processing range was built in the early to mid C19.
38672	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	The scalding range was built in the mid C19.
38673	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	The drying shed dated to the late C18 or early C19.
38674	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	A drying chamber, which originally had a kiln, built in the late C18 or early C19.
38675	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	A warehouse which dates between 1847 to 1866 from map evidence.
38676	Grade II	Homewell Parchment Works	Probably a workshop which dates to the later C19.
42607		Stable 80M Nw Of Church	Stable (1865 AD-1880 AD)
42608		Pigsty Range 70M Nw Of Church	Pigsty (1865 AD-1880 AD)
54541	Grade II	Bedhampton Arts Centre (Former County First School)	Former school built as a National School in 1868 with a teacher's house. Now listed and transformed into the Bedhampton Arts Centre.
54542		Havant Fairfield County Infant School, Fairfield Road	Built as a board school in 1895 by A E Stallard.
54634		Former Inn And Medieval Pits, North Street	Two Medieval pits were discovered during a watching brief on a site which was formerly an inn from the early C18.
54954		Granary Building, Mill Lane	Former granary building with ornate facade, built in the C19.
57396		Homewell Parchment Works	Originally constructed as part of a three building development and may have been used as ancillary buildings.
65156		Coastguard Station And Watchtower, Langstone	Coastguard station and watchtower, Langstone shown on historic mapping
65567		The Star Inn, Havant	Post Medieval public house
65885	Grade II	Havant War Memorial	A Grade II Listed war memorial built in 1922 to commemorate the fallen of Havant.
66168		42 East Street, Havant	Unlisted building situated in a conservation area.
66543	Grade II	K6 Telephone Kiosk Near St Faith's Church	Telephone kiosk. Type k6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron.
67476	Grade II	The White Heart Public House, 1 East Street, Havant	Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
69892	Grade II	Bosmere Junior School	Grade II listed building.
70470	Grade II	Warblington Secondary School	School buildings listed as part of a project looking at post-war educational buildings.
			School built between 1955-56

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX 2

NOTES

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Do not scale. Work only to figured dimensions.

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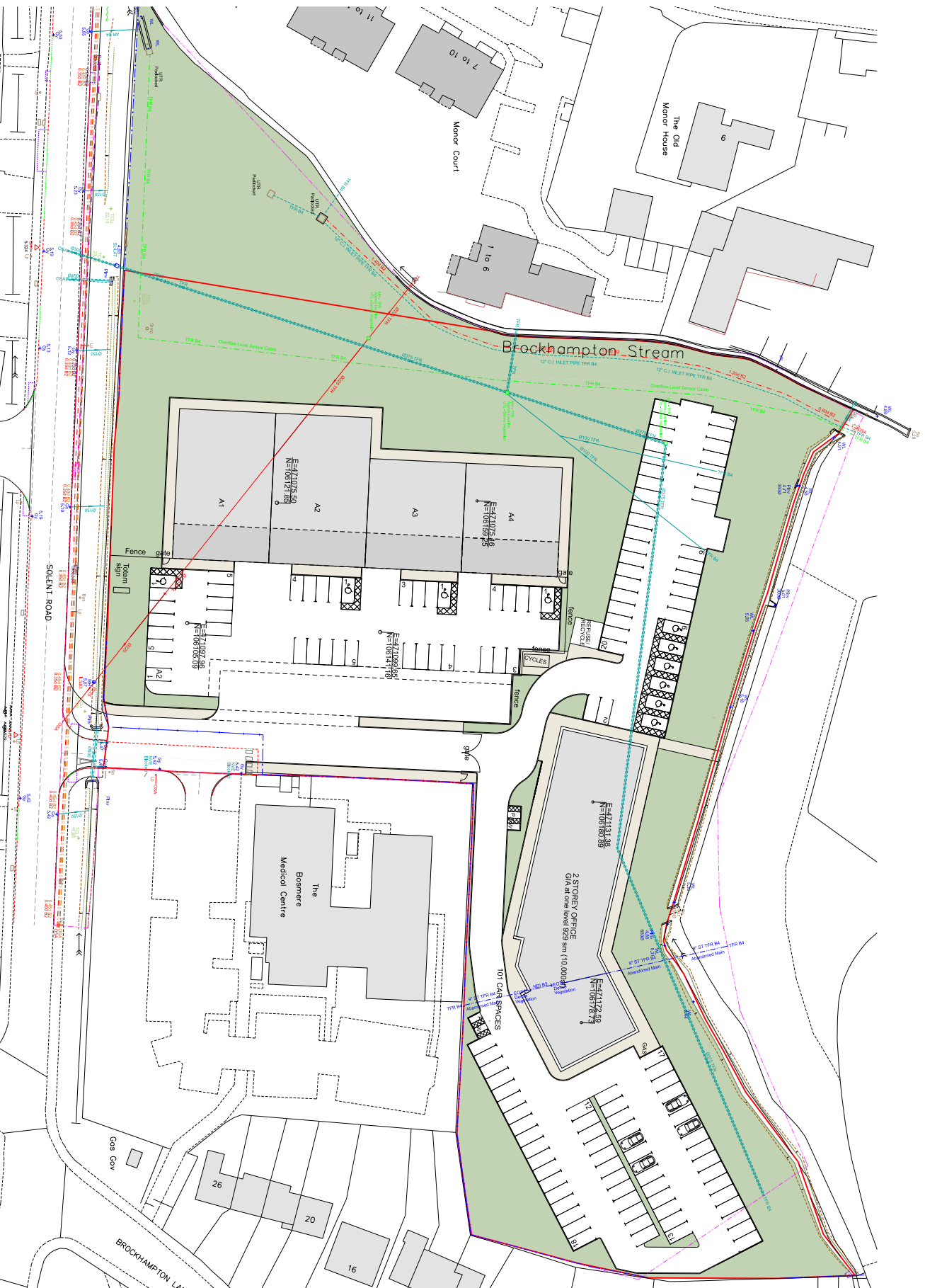
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All dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of work.

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Rev	Description	CHK	Date
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**SOLENT ROAD
HAVANT**

**SITE PLAN LAYOUT OPTION 19
WITH CO-ORDINATES**

Drawing Status.

FOR INFORMATION

0 5 metres 40

Scale. Date. Chkd By.

R P 1:500 @ A2 30/01/2020 E D

Drawing No. 19003 - SK - 039

Rev. -

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Subject to design development

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All dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of work.

Subject to Rights of Light Approval.



No build line

POWERED TWO WHEELER (MOTORCYCLES)

Boundary for Town Planning Application

Site Ownership Boundary

Road demarcation area

Postnouth Water Office demarcation area

Industrial units demarcation area

D	Boundary & Demarcation lines amended	ED	15.06.2020
C	Boundary & Demarcation lines amended	ED	16.01.2020
B	Area under demarcation	ED	20.11.19
A	Office amended, demarcation lines indicated	ED	19.11.19
Rev	Description	CHK	Date

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Project Title:

**SOLENT ROAD
HAVANT**

Drawing Title:

Site Plan Layout Option 19

Drawing Status:

PRELIMINARY



Drawn By: Scale: Date: CHD By: E D
H S 1:500 @ A2 15/11/2019

Chancerygate 

Drawing No. 19003 - SK - 038 Rev. D

LISTING DESCRIPTION

The Old Manor House

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1154427

Date first listed: 16-May-1952

Statutory Address: THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, BROCKHAMPTON ROAD

Location

Statutory Address: THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, BROCKHAMPTON ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hampshire

District: Havant (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference: SU 71010 06203

Details

SU 70 NW HAVANT BROCKHAMPTON ROAD

16.5.52 The Old Manor House 4/34 II

House. Early C19. Brick, with a tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 4 windows. Blue header walling with red brick dressings; brick dentil eaves, quoins, 1st floor band, rubbed cambered arches to the ground floor plinth. Sashes in exposed frames, Doorcase with pediment, frieze, pilasters, panelled reveals, 6-panelled (2-top-glazed) door.

Listing NGR: SU7201705467

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:135325

Legacy System:LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing