

LAND OFF LANGSTONE ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Havant, Hampshire
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land off Langstone Road, Havant, Hampshire has been assessed for its archaeological potential.

At present, the Study Site comprises a pasture field. The Study Site lies immediately south of The Mallards and south of the built area of Havant.

In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.

Few modern archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Study Area. Evidence of a possible Roman villa has been identified within c.200m of the Study Site.

The Study Site is considered to have a moderate potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Roman period.

The Study Site is known to contain possible ridge and furrow features. The Study Site is also likely to contain evidence of post-Medieval farmstead occupation.

A low potential is identified for the presence of archaeological evidence relating to all other past periods of human activity.

A moderate but widespread below ground impact is identified as arising from the historic and modern agricultural use of the Study Site. The Study Site is considered to retain its archaeological potential.

The Local Planning Authority is anticipated to require further archaeological information in this instance. It is considered that a geophysical survey and targeted archaeological trial trench investigation represents a proportionate response to the archaeological potential identified. Any such archaeological works could follow the granting of planning consent and be secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Edward Hawkins and edited by Sally Dicks of RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of Persimmon Homes.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, referred to as the Study Site, is the land off Langstone Road, Havant, Hampshire (Fig.1). The Study Site is approximately centred on NGR SU 71541 05183.
- 1.3 In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017), Persimmon Homes has commissioned RPS Consulting Services Ltd to undertake this Archaeological desk-based assessment.
- 1.4 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other sources, together with the results of a comprehensive historic map regression exercise.
- 1.6 This document draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in June 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated 23 July 2019. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to be taken into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition; December 2017)

- 2.14 This advice note focuses on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. This document replaces GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (March 2017) and Seeing History in the View (English Heritage, 2011) in order to aid practitioners with the implementation of national legislation, policies and guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets found in the 1990 Act, the NPPF and PPG. The guidance is largely a continuation of the philosophy and approach of the 2011 and 2015 documents and does not present a divergence in either the definition of setting or the way in which it should be assessed.
- 2.15 As with the NPPF the document defines setting 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'. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context. The guidance emphasises that setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, and that its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, or the ability to appreciate that significance. It also states that elements of setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of the heritage asset.

- 2.16 While setting is largely a visual term, with views considered to be an important consideration in any assessment of the contribution that setting makes to the significance of an asset, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, setting also encompasses other environmental factors including noise, vibration and odour. Historical and cultural associations may also form part of the asset's setting, which can inform or enhance the significance of a heritage asset.
- 2.17 This document provides guidance on practical and proportionate decision making with regards to the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. It is stated that the protection of the setting of a heritage asset need not prevent change and that decisions relating to such issues need to be based on the nature, extent and level of the significance of a heritage asset, further weighing up the potential public benefits associated with the proposals. It is further stated that changes within the setting of a heritage asset may have positive or neutral effects.
- 2.18 The document also states that the contribution made to the significance of heritage assets by their settings will vary depending on the nature of the
- 2.19 heritage asset and its setting, and that different heritage assets may have different abilities to accommodate change without harming their significance. Setting should, therefore, be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
- 2.20 Historic England recommends using a series of detailed steps in order to assess the potential effects of a proposed development on significance of a heritage asset. The 5-step process is as follows:
- 1) Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - 2) Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of a heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - 3) Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - 4) Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
 - 5) Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.21 The relevant Core Strategy Document was adopted in March 2011 and forms part of the Local Plan for the Borough of Havant. The Core Strategy sets out the overarching policies for the provision of new development in the Borough until 2026.
- 2.22 The relevant policy from the Core Strategy comprises:

Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

- 2.23 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Site, the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey Online (December 2020) shows the superficial geology of the Study Site as comprising River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand, Silt and Clay. The bedrock geology of the Study Site is recorded as being entirely comprised of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk.
- 3.2 No geotechnical data is currently available for the Study Site.

Topography

- 3.3 The topography of the Study Site is essentially level at c.4m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 3.4 The Study Site is bound in the west by an un-named stream that has been canalised for use by a mill that had been positioned to the south west of the Study Site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

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

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Study Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence to be present.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the Study Site (Fig.2a), also referred to as the Study Area, held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with an historic map regression exercise charting the development of the Study Site from the late 18th Century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.
- 4.4 There have been few archaeological investigations within the Study Area. Past archaeological investigations are discussed in the relevant period sections below and have not identified any finds or features of greater than local significance.
- 4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the conditions of the Study Site and whether the proposed development will impact the archaeological potential identified below.
- 4.6 The available Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Data (Fig.2b) illustrates the entirety of the Study Site as forming land associated with 'industrial' use characterised historically by a small mill to the south west and modern commercial built development to the north west. The Study Site lies to the immediate south of the built area of Havant and north of Langstone.
- 4.7 No LiDAR (light detecting and ranging) data is available for the Study Site.

Undated Archaeological Evidence

- 4.8 Undated archaeological evidence recorded within the Study Area includes a deposit of timbers, possibly forming the remains of a wharf located c.800m to the east of the Study Site (58029) and a possible natural feature, forming a bank exposed at low tide, connecting Hayling Island and Langstone, known as the Wadeway (57155, c.675m to the south east of the Study Site). An undated trackway is also recorded c.800m to the south east of the Study Site (31778).
- 4.9 The undated archaeological evidence recorded within the Study Area is not considered to enhance the specific archaeological potential of the Study Site.

Undated Prehistoric

- 4.10 Worked flint flakes of unknown, but evidently Prehistoric origin have been recorded c.600m to the east of the Study Site on the foreshore at Warblington Quay (23389).

Palaeolithic

- 4.11 No archaeological evidence of Palaeolithic date has been recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.12 Based on the available information the Study Site is identified as having a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Palaeolithic period.

Mesolithic

- 4.13 Flint flakes of Mesolithic date were found in the 1970's c.525m to the north of the Study Site (64422).
- 4.14 A Mesolithic flint core and two scrapers were found during road works undertaken c.650m to the north of the Study Site in 1968 (23386).
- 4.15 Based on the available information the Study Site is identified as having a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Mesolithic period.

Neolithic

- 4.16 A scatter of Neolithic flints has been recorded as being found c.400m to the south of the Study Site (23572).
- 4.17 A small number of worked flint flakes, though to be of Neolithic date, are recorded as having been found c.650m to the north of the Study Site (23387).
- 4.18 Based on the available information the Study Site is identified as having a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Neolithic period.

Bronze Age

- 4.19 Evidence of Bronze Age activity within the Study Area is limited to a number of fragments of urns and a preserved inverted barrel urn recorded c.75m to the south of the Study Site, indicating a cremation burial site.
- 4.20 No other evidence of Bronze Age activity or settlement has been recorded within the Study Area. Based on the extremely limited evidence relating to this period encountered to the south, it is considered that the Study Site has a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to this period.

Iron Age

- 4.21 No archaeological evidence relating to the Iron Age period has been recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.22 Based on the available information the Study Site is identified as having a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Iron Age period.

Roman

- 4.23 A number of Roman period finds were made during the excavation of a soakaway to the rear of 39 Langstone Road, c.100m to the north east of the Study Site. These finds included pottery sherds and roof tiles (69307).
- 4.24 Archaeological investigations undertaken in the 1920s and 1960s on Langstone Avenue, c.150m to the north east of the Study Site identified a long drain, tiled floor and foundations, together with numerous coins and remains of possible mosaic floors. These finds are thought to indicate the site of a Roman villa (23482). A deposit of Roman building materials was also recorded in the 1960's c.300m to the north east of the Study Site (50062).
- 4.25 The presence of Roman occupation evidence within the Study Area is consistent with Havant being a market centre dealing in salt, fish, shellfish and wildfowl from the sea and marshes to the south; grain and market garden produce from the fertile coastal plain; cattle, pigs and hides from the forests and wood-pastures to the north; pottery from the Rowlands Castle kilns, and wool and sheep from the Downs beyond.
- 4.26 A scatter of Roman pottery sherds were recorded as being found during building works c.300m to the north east of the Study Site in 1964, (50067).
- 4.27 Roman roof tile fragments and greyware pottery were recorded as being found among the roots of an upturned tree c.350m to the north east of the Study Site (50142).
- 4.28 An assemblage of 1st Century AD Atrebatian pottery is recorded as having been found at Mill Lane, c.200m to the south of the Study Site (33663).
- 4.29 Based on the available information the Study Site is considered to have a moderate potential for the presence of Roman period finds similar to those recorded in the immediate vicinity, such as fragments of building materials or pottery sherds.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 4.30 The Study Site is likely to have been in agricultural use since at least the Medieval period and possible ridge and furrow features have been recorded within it (65107). Other areas of possible ridge and furrow features are recorded c.250m to the east of the Study Site (64951), c.550m to the north east of the Study Site (65106) and c.875m to the north east of the Study Site (65112).
- 4.31 The Domesday Survey of 1086 AD records two mills in Havant parish, of which one may have stood on, or about, the same site as the more recent Brockhampton mill (58104).
- 4.32 The local place name 'Wade Court' is recorded in early Medieval documentary sources (39341).
- 4.33 An assemblage of Medieval pottery sherds and quernstone fragments has been recorded as found c.400m to the east of the Study Site (23362).
- 4.34 Medieval salterns are recorded c.400m to the east of the Study Site (23496).
- 4.35 The Wadeway feature connecting Langstone to Hayling Island is first mentioned in documentary sources in 1552 (23433, c.800m to the south east of the Study Site).
- 4.36 An occupation layer dating to the 15th Century is recorded as being found c.800m to the north of the Study Site (70438).

- 4.37 Based on the available information, the Study Site is considered to have a high potential to contain evidence of Medieval agricultural activity in the form of plough soils and below ground evidence of land division. The Study Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence of Medieval settlement.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.38 In the post-Medieval period the agricultural use of the Study Site and vicinity intensified, though the built area of local settlements did not notably expand until the later 19th Century.
- 4.39 A 19th Century park and garden, adjacent to shoreline is recorded c.400m to the north east of the Study Site (52016).
- 4.40 The former site of the Langston Rail Station is recorded c.100m to the south east of the Study Site (65155).
- 4.41 An assemblage of post-medieval pottery is recorded as being found c.175m to the south east of the Study Site (32466).
- 4.42 Several instances of maritime archaeological remains of post-medieval date, including a barge (57339), an anchor (57340) are recorded along the foreshore to the east of the Site.
- 4.43 A 19th Century swing bridge was located c.840m to the south of the Study Site (23601).
- 4.44 The location of a former watermill is recorded c.100m to the south west of the Study Site (56264).
- 4.45 Six post-Medieval ditches are recorded c.300m to the north west of the Study Site, together with a former trackway (54246).
- 4.46 Three post-Medieval hearths have been recorded c.650m to the north west of the Study Site (23462).
- 4.47 A now demolished post-Medieval mill at Brockhampton, on the Brockhampton stream, is recorded c.850m to the north west of the Study Site (33037).
- 4.48 The site of a post-Medieval sewer works is recorded c.550m to the north of the Study Site (65154).
- 4.49 The Town Mill, Havant on the Havant Mill Stream was a post-Medieval brick building demolished in 1958 that had been positioned c.700m to the north of the Study Site (33029).
- 4.50 Defensive features of Second World War date, comprising an anti-tank gun emplacement c.600m east of the Study Site (69557), a searchlight battery positioned 750m to the north of the Study Site (41723) and a military encampment located c.800m to the north west of the Study Site (65120).

Historic Map progression

- 4.51 In the post-Medieval Period cartographic sources are useful for understanding the historic land use and phases of built development in the Study Site and Study Area.
- 4.52 The 1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire (Fig.3) illustrates the Study Site as lying south of the historic core of Havant. This map illustrates the Study Site and vicinity prior to the construction of the present Langstone Road which defines the eastern boundary of the Study Site. The former mill to the south west of the Study Site is shown on this map. At this time the Study Site is likely to have been in agricultural use, forming part of the rural bounds of the settlement at Havant to the north.
- 4.53 The 1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig.4) illustrates the Study Site as being comprised of two agricultural fields. A small group of buildings, possibly a farmstead, are shown within the Study Site boundary. By this time, the present route of Langstone Road had been established. At the end of the 18th Century the character of the Study Site and vicinity is predominantly agricultural, with maritime activities focused along the foreshore a short distance to the south and south east.

- 4.54 The 1840 Havant Parish Tithe Map (Fig.5) illustrates the Study Site as a single agricultural field with courtyard farmstead and yards at the northern end. The accompanying tithe apportionments describe the Site and farmstead as being owned by Francis Lane and occupied by Charles Lane. The character of the Study Site and vicinity is rural-agricultural. In the east the Study Site is bound by Langstone Road and by a mill stream in the west. The farmstead within the Study Site may date to the period of inclosure or could have earlier origins.
- 4.55 The 1869 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig.6) indicates that the farmstead within the Study Site had been demolished in the mid-19th Century and replaced by Langstone Farm on the northern side of The Mallards. On this map the Study Site is shown as a single agricultural field. A short distance to the east of the Study Site is a rail line and pair of cottages.
- 4.56 The 1897 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig.7) indicates a number of small instances of built development in the vicinity of the Study Site, including the large Glynfield residence to the south. There is a further small increase in local built development on the 1909 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig.8), though the character of the Study Site and vicinity remains primarily agricultural.
- 4.57 In the early 20th Century the 1932 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig.9) shows a notable increase in suburban residential development to the north east and south east of the Study Site.
- 4.58 By 1989 (Fig.10) the vicinity of the Study Site to the north and north east is characterised by suburban residential development. To the south are a number of larger residences set in private grounds along Mill Lane. The rail line to the east of the Study Site has fallen out of use by this time, though its position east of Langstone Road remains shown.
- 4.59 Comparison of the aerial photographs of 1999 (Fig.11), 2011 (Fig.12) and 2019 (Fig.13) show an increased density of built development to the north, east and south of the Study Site. The area west of the Study Site remains characterised by marsh or pasture land. To the north west, there is an area of commercial-industrial development. The Study Site represents a gap of open space between the expanded built areas of Havant and Langstone.
- 4.60 Based on the available information the Study Site is considered to have a high potential to contain evidence of post-Medieval farmstead occupation and agricultural use.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.61 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.62 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.63 Only archaeological evidence of low (local) significance has been recorded within the Study Area. Any archaeological evidence present within the Study Site is considered likely to also be of low significance, similar to the finds previously made within the Study Area.
- 4.64 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the Study Site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low.	Low (Local)
Roman	Moderate	Low (Local) to Moderate (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	High for evidence of cultivation and. Moderate for farmstead type settlement activity.	Low (Local)
Post Medieval	High for evidence of farmstead occupation.	Low (Local)

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

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The Study Site is likely to have been in agricultural use since at least the Medieval period.
- 5.2 The Study Site is considered to have undergone a moderate but widespread impact as a result of historic and modern agricultural use.
- 5.3 The Study Site is considered to retain its archaeological potential.

Proposed Development

- 5.4 The Study Site is proposed for residential development with associated access and landscaping. An indicative structure plan of the Proposed Development is given as Figure 14.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Assets

- 5.5 No designated archaeological assets are located within the Study Site or a 1km radius.
- 5.6 No designated assets have been identified as having the potential to be affected by the proposed development.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.7 It is considered that any artefactual evidence present within the Study Site will most likely be of low significance, similar to that identified locally.
- 5.8 Based on the available information the proposed development is not anticipated to have a significant archaeological impact following a suitable scope of archaeological investigation prior to construction.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The Study Site has been assessed for its archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.
- 6.3 The Study Site is considered to have undergone a moderate but widespread impact as a result of historic and modern agricultural and landscaping.
- 6.4 The Study Site is considered to retain its archaeological potential.
- 6.5 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low	Low (Local)
Roman	Moderate	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	High for evidence of cultivation. Moderate for farmstead type occupation.	Low (Local)
Post Medieval	High for farmstead occupation and agricultural use.	Low (Local)

- 6.6 Based on the available information the proposed development is not anticipated to have a significant archaeological impact.
- 6.7 The Local Planning Authority is anticipated to require further information in this instance. It is recommended that a geophysical survey and targeted archaeological trial trench evaluation represent a proportionate response to the archaeological potential identified. Any such archaeological works could follow the granting of planning consent and be secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library
Hampshire Historic Environment Record
The National Archive

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

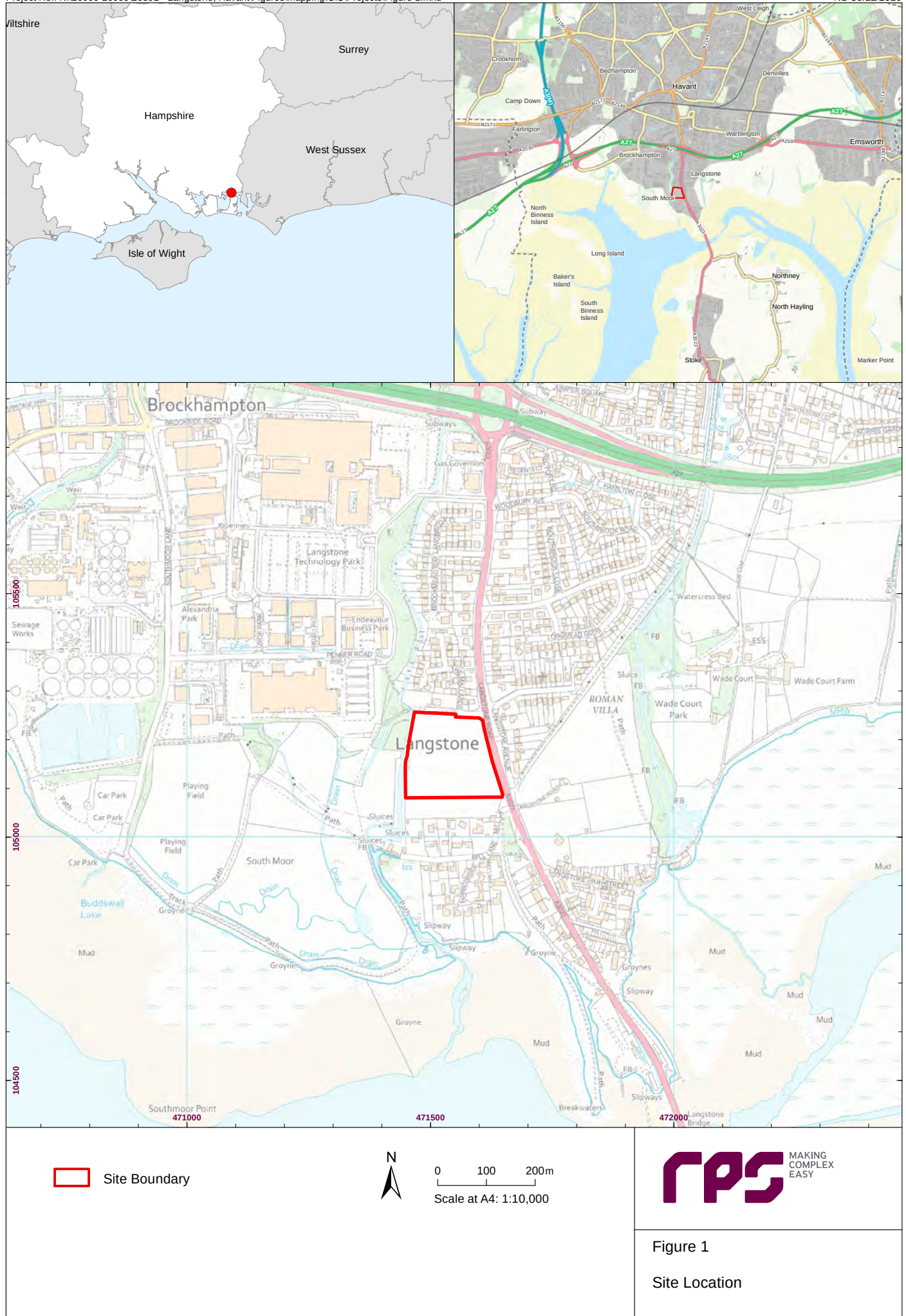
Bibliographic

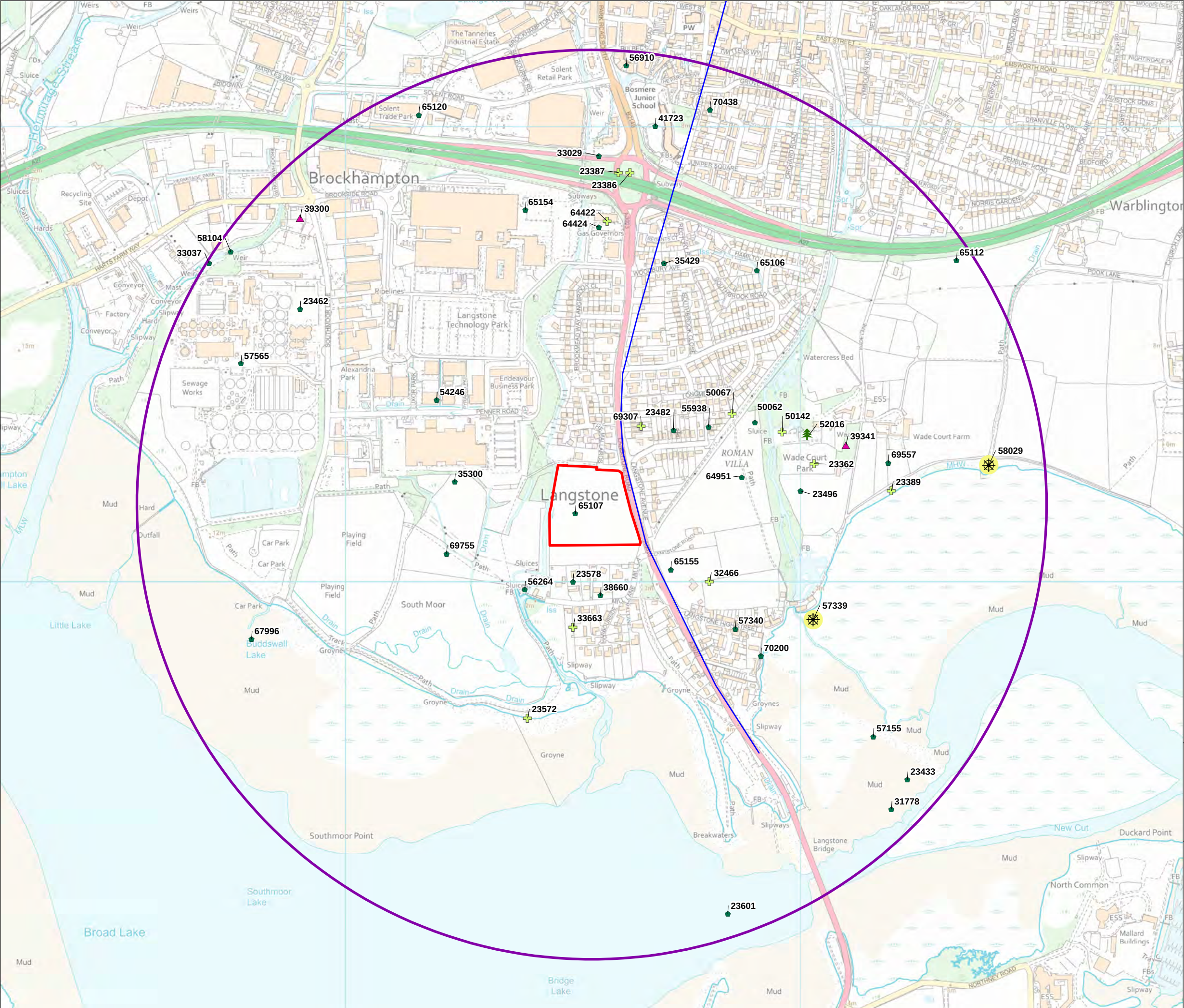
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment 2017
Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment 2008 (new draft 2017)
Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans July 2015 unpublished document
Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document
Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019, National Planning Policy Framework

Cartographic

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire
1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing
1840 Havant Parish Tithe Map
1869 Ordnance Survey Map
1897 Ordnance Survey Map
1909 Ordnance Survey Map
1932 Ordnance Survey Map
1989 Ordnance Survey Map
1999 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth image)
2011 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth image)
2019 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth Image)

FIGURES





Legend

Site Boundary

1km search radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Records Points

Monument

Findspot

Maritime

Named Place

Parks and Gardens

Roman Roads

Rowlands Castle to Havant

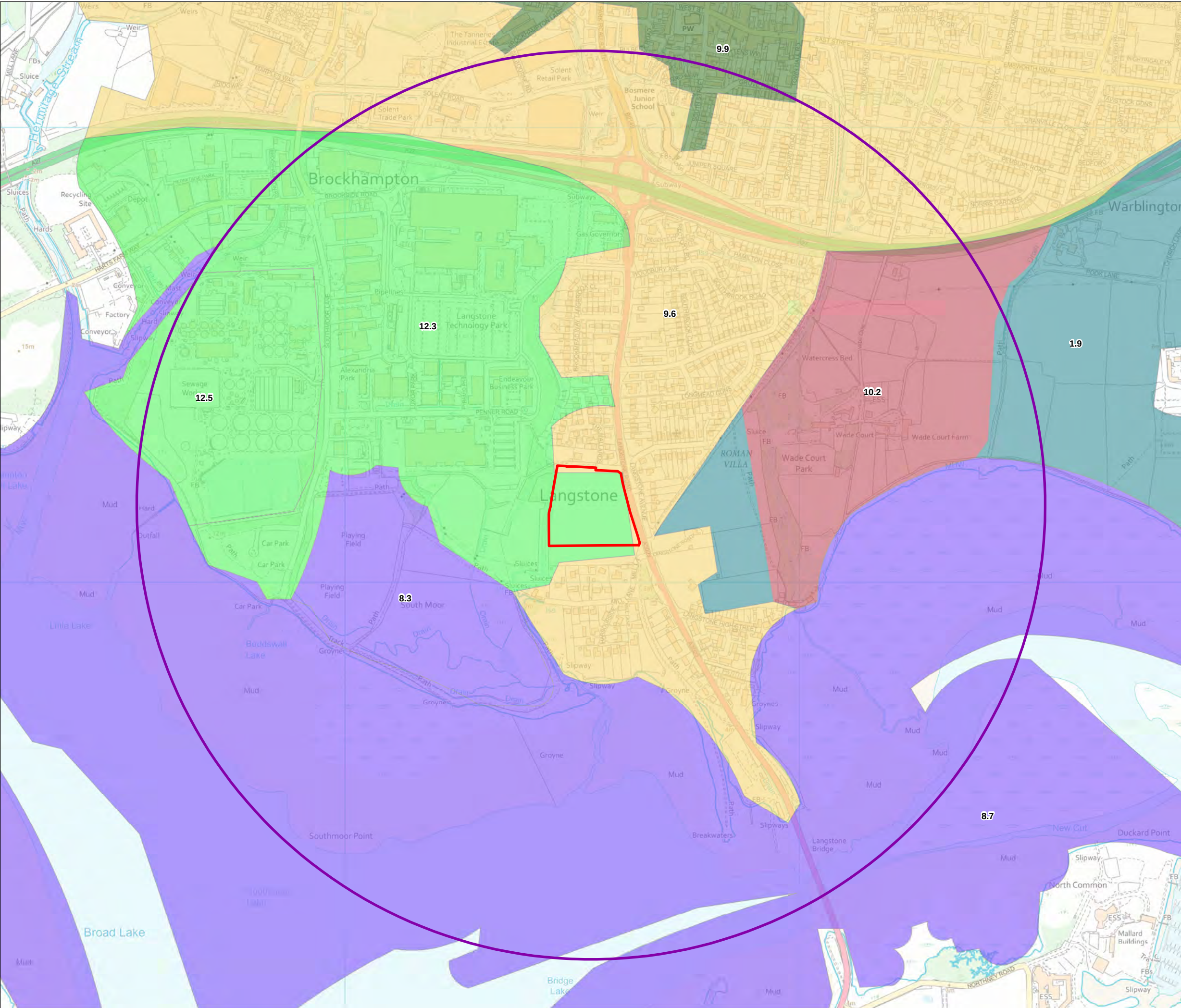


0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:8,000



Figure 2a

HER Data Plot



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Coastal
- Industry
- Old Settlement
- Parks
- Recent Settlement
- Small parliamentary

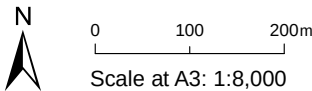
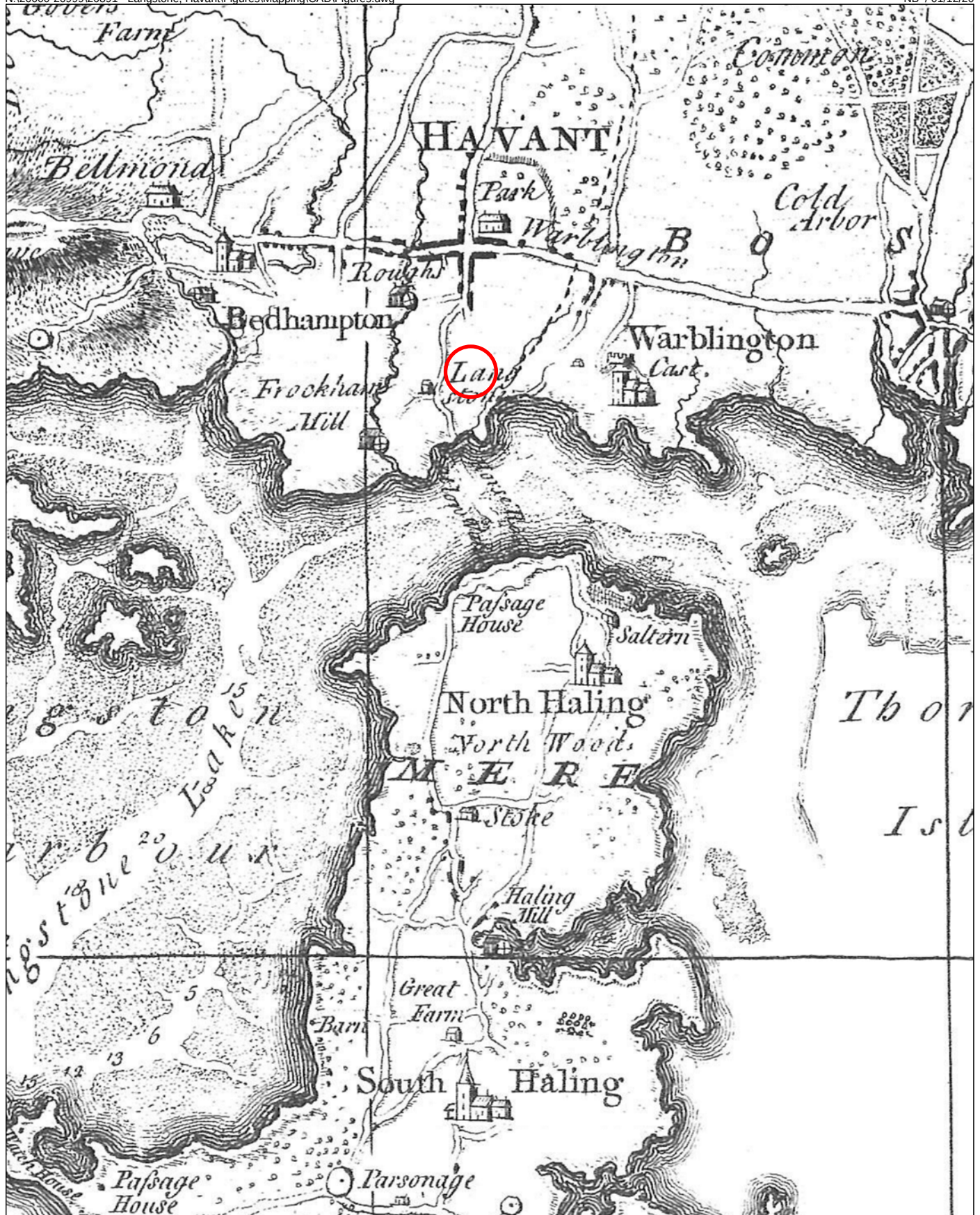


Figure 2b
Historic Landscape
Characterisation Data



Approximate site location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire



 Site Boundary

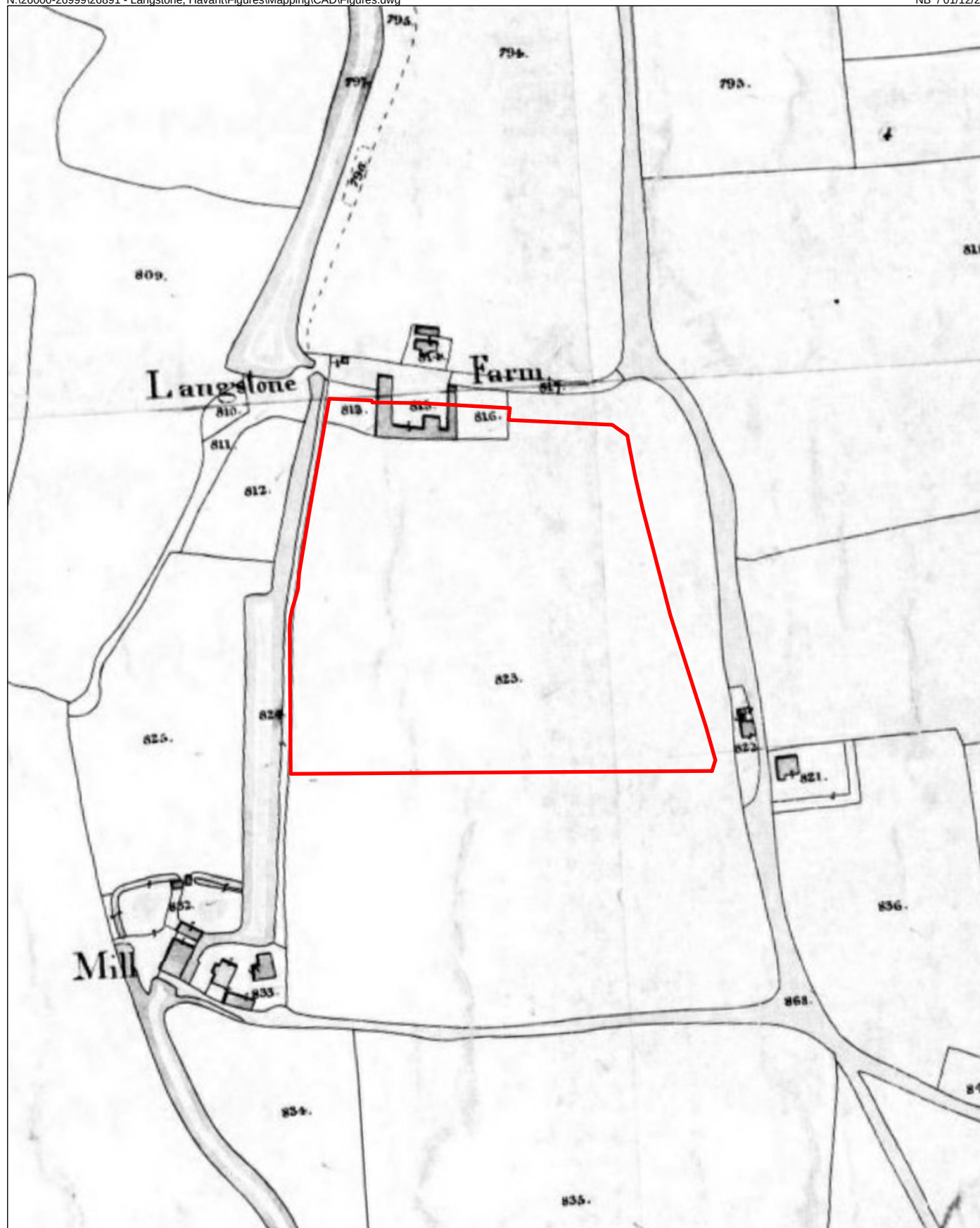


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 4

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Site Boundary

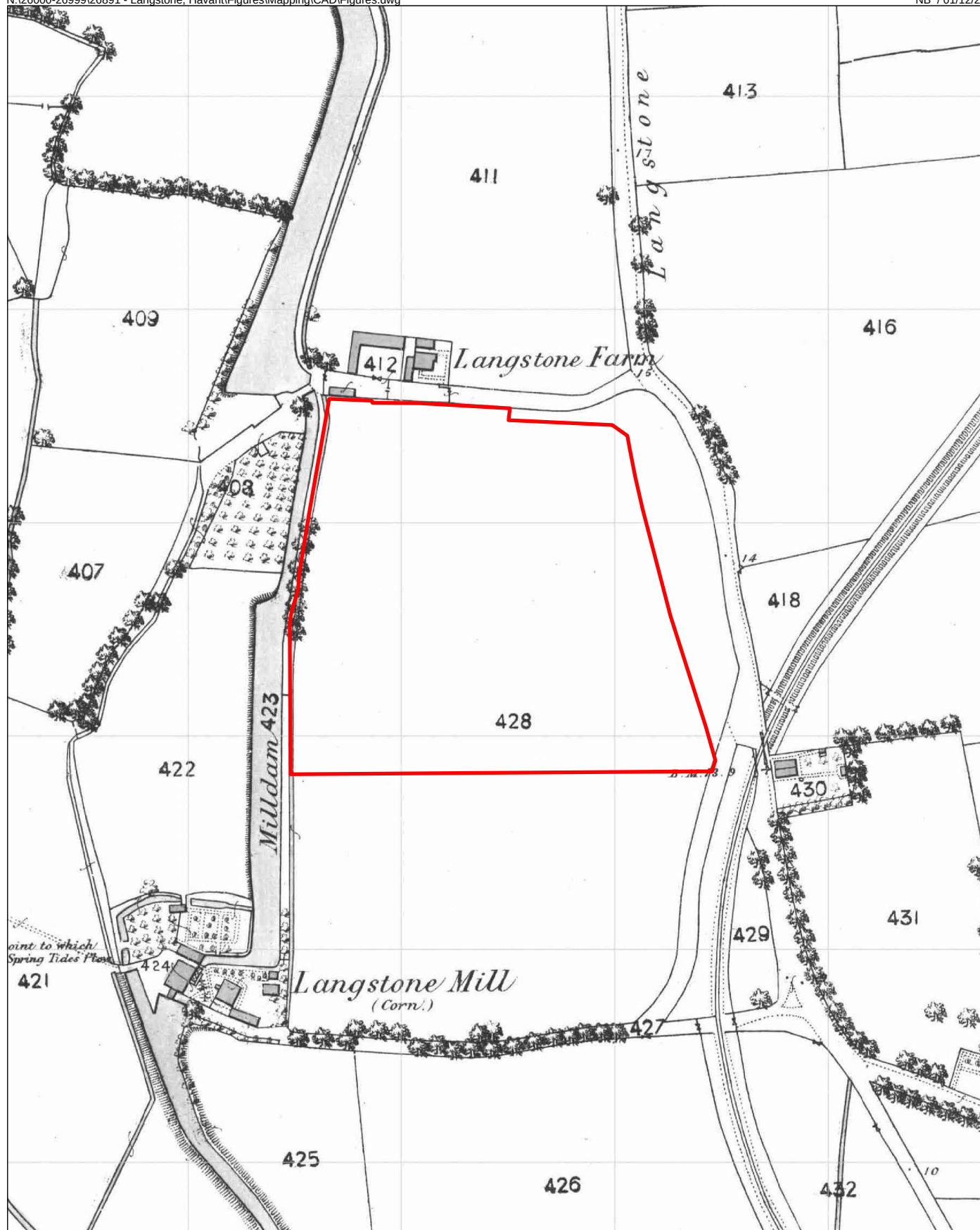


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Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 5

1840 Havant Parish Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

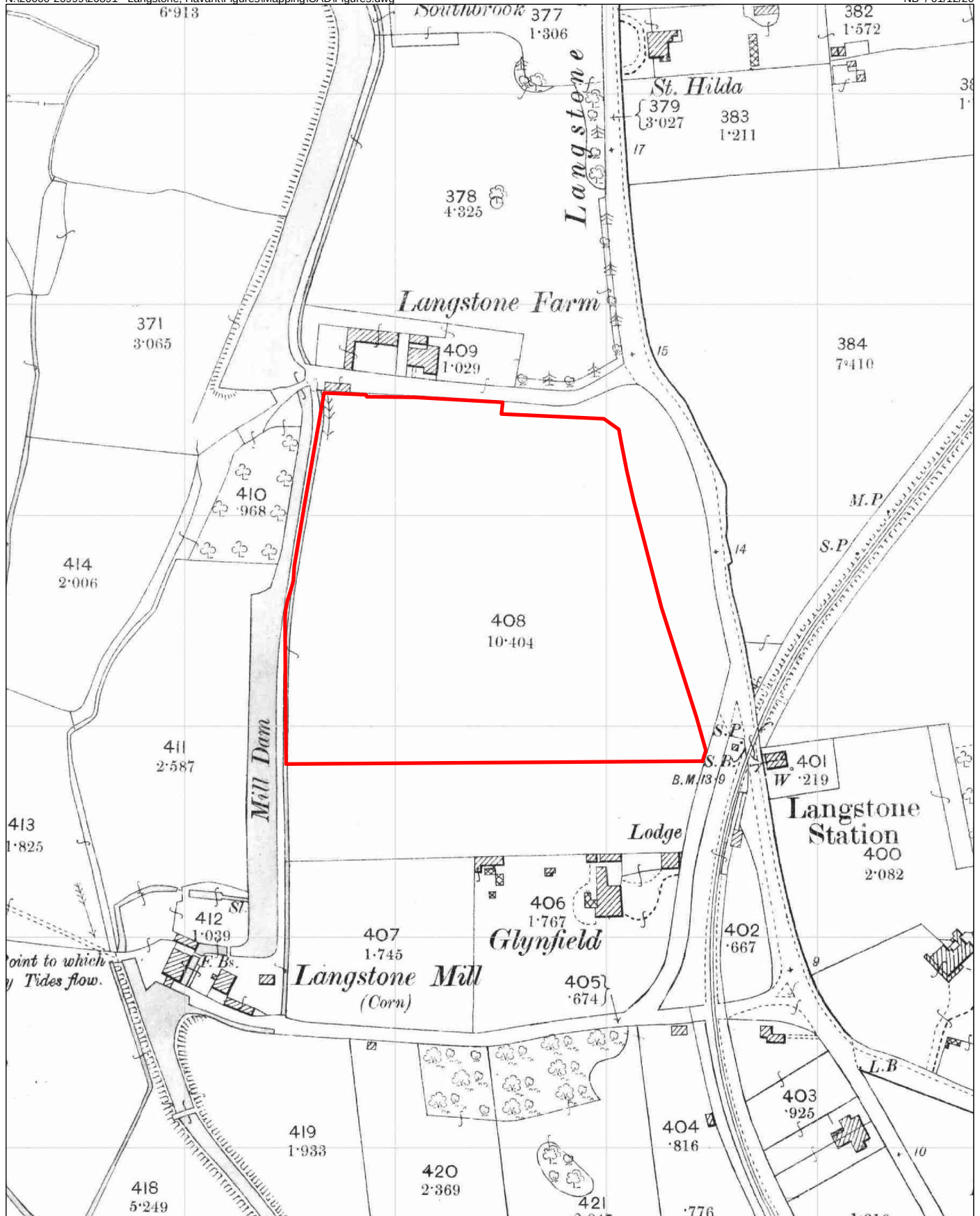


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 6

1869 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

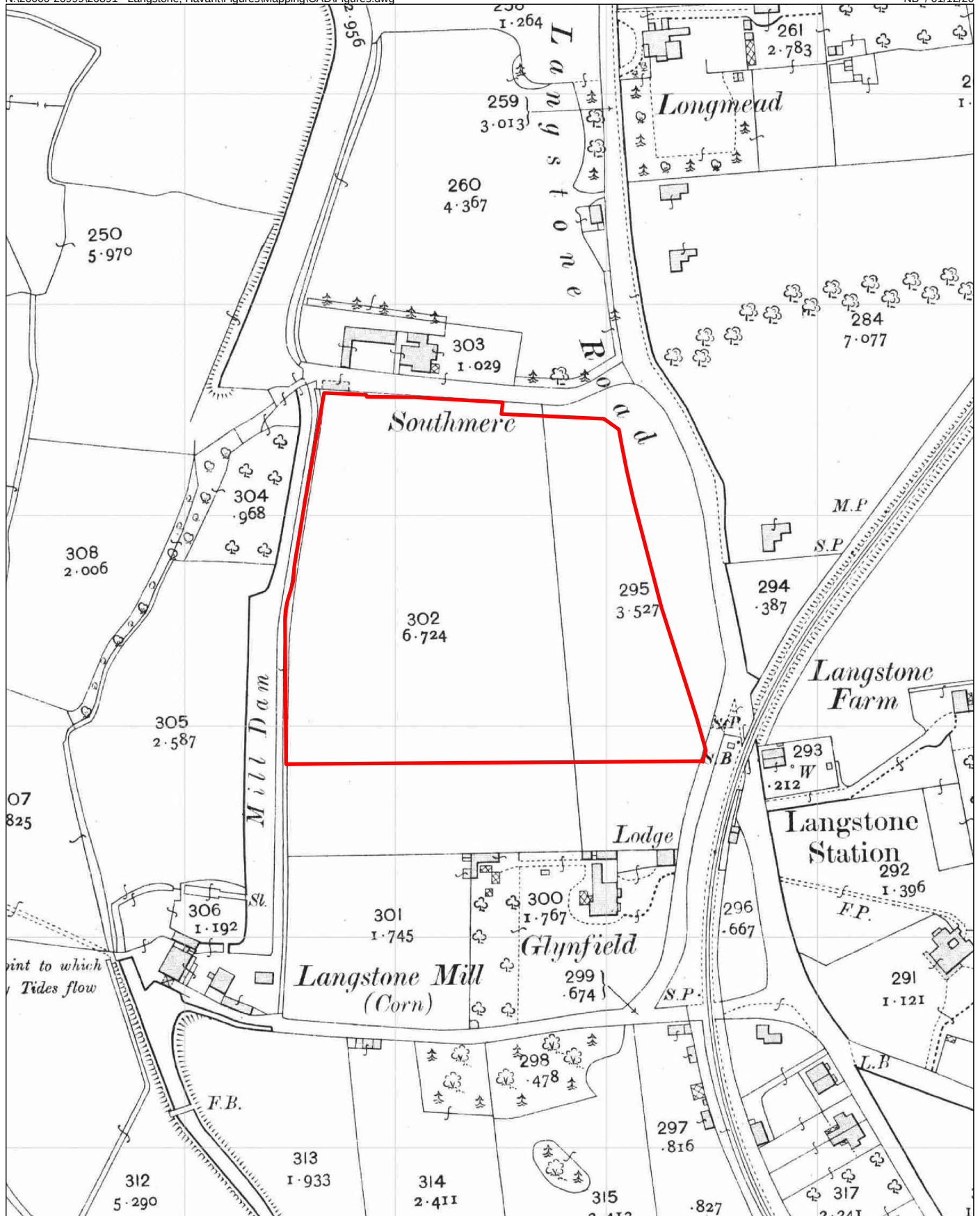


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 7

1897 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

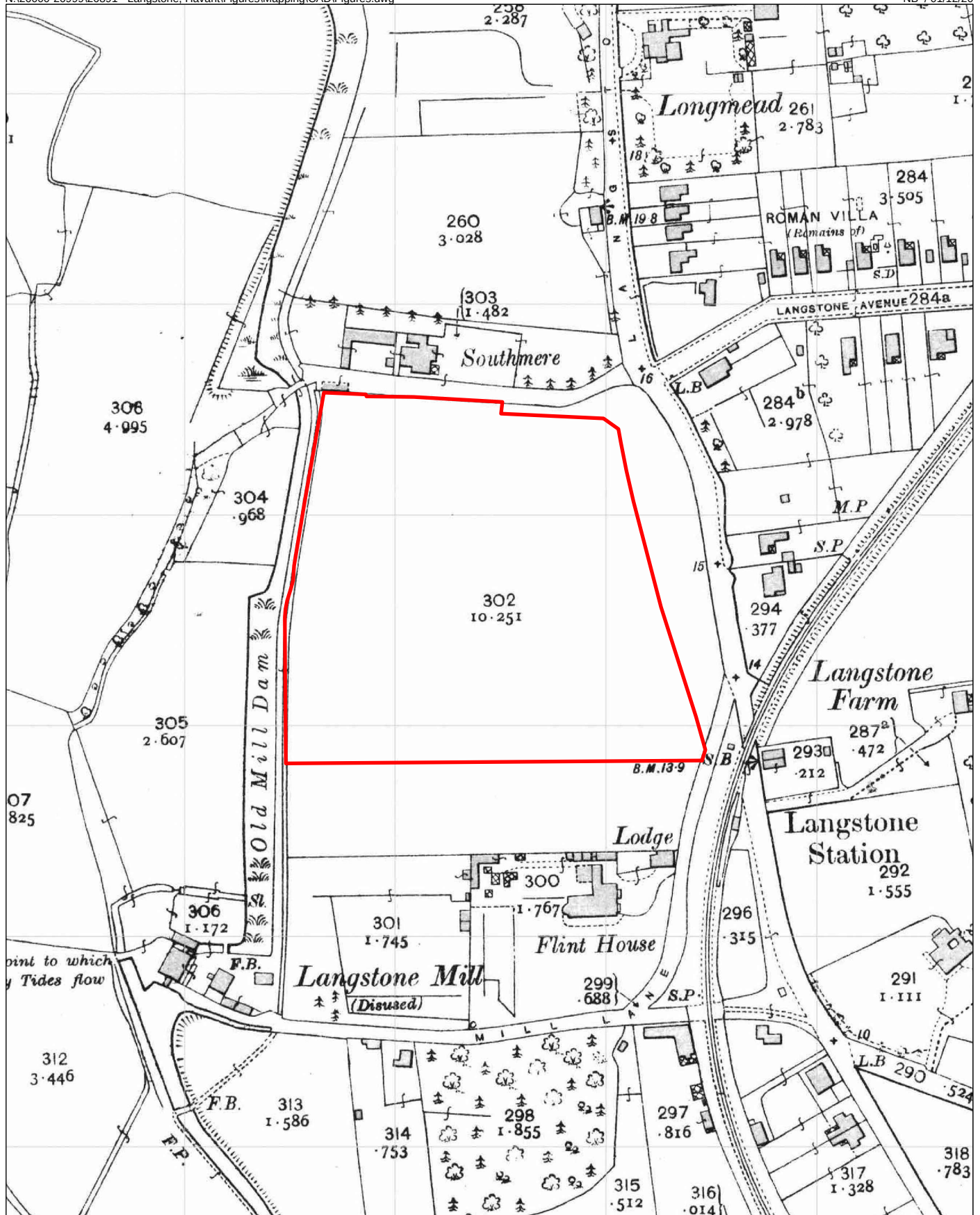


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

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EASY

Figure 8

1909 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

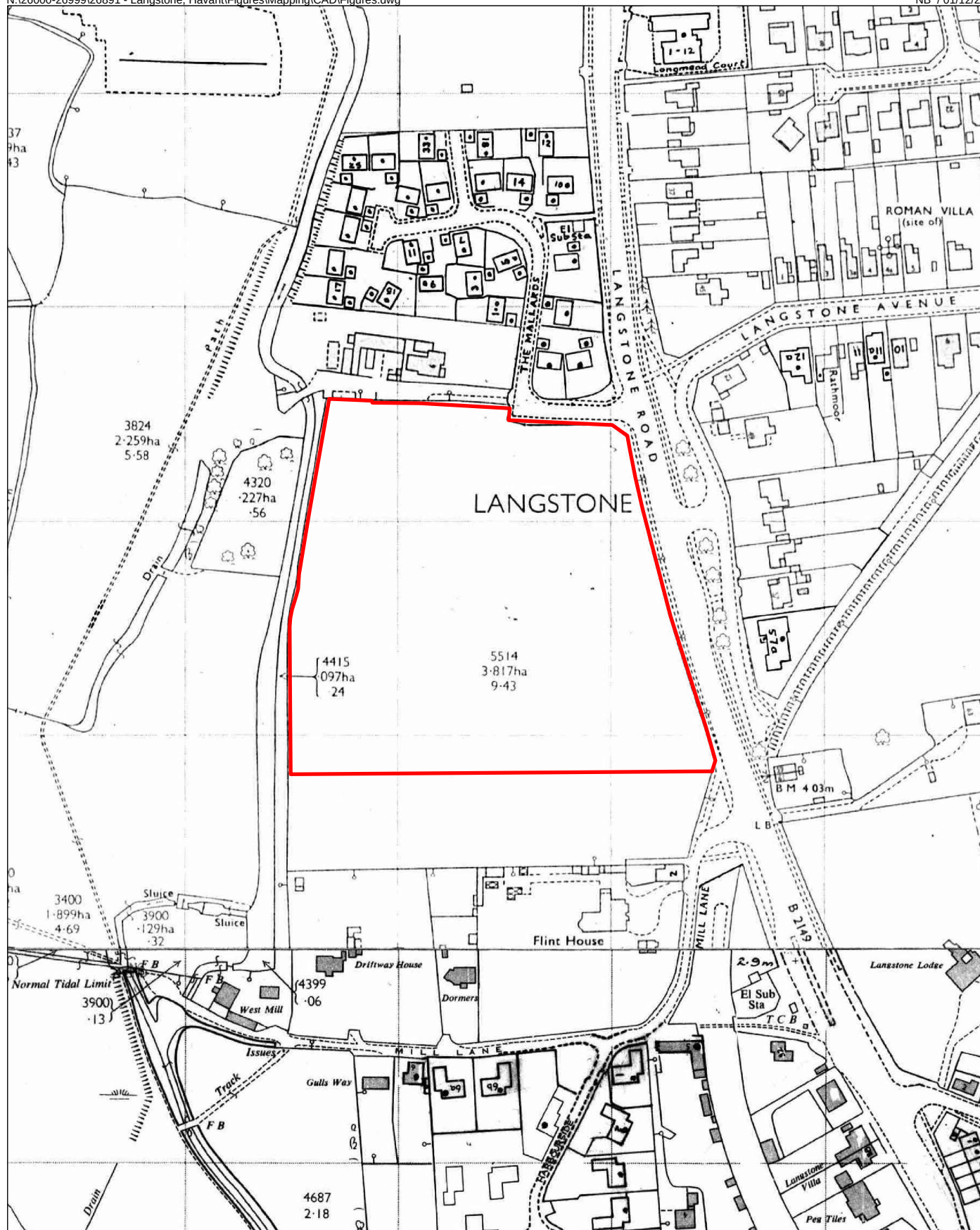


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

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Figure 9

1932 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary



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

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Figure 10

1989 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



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



Figure 11

1999 Aerial photograph
(Google Earth Image)



 Site Boundary



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



Figure 12

2011 Aerial photograph
(Google Earth Image)



 Site Boundary

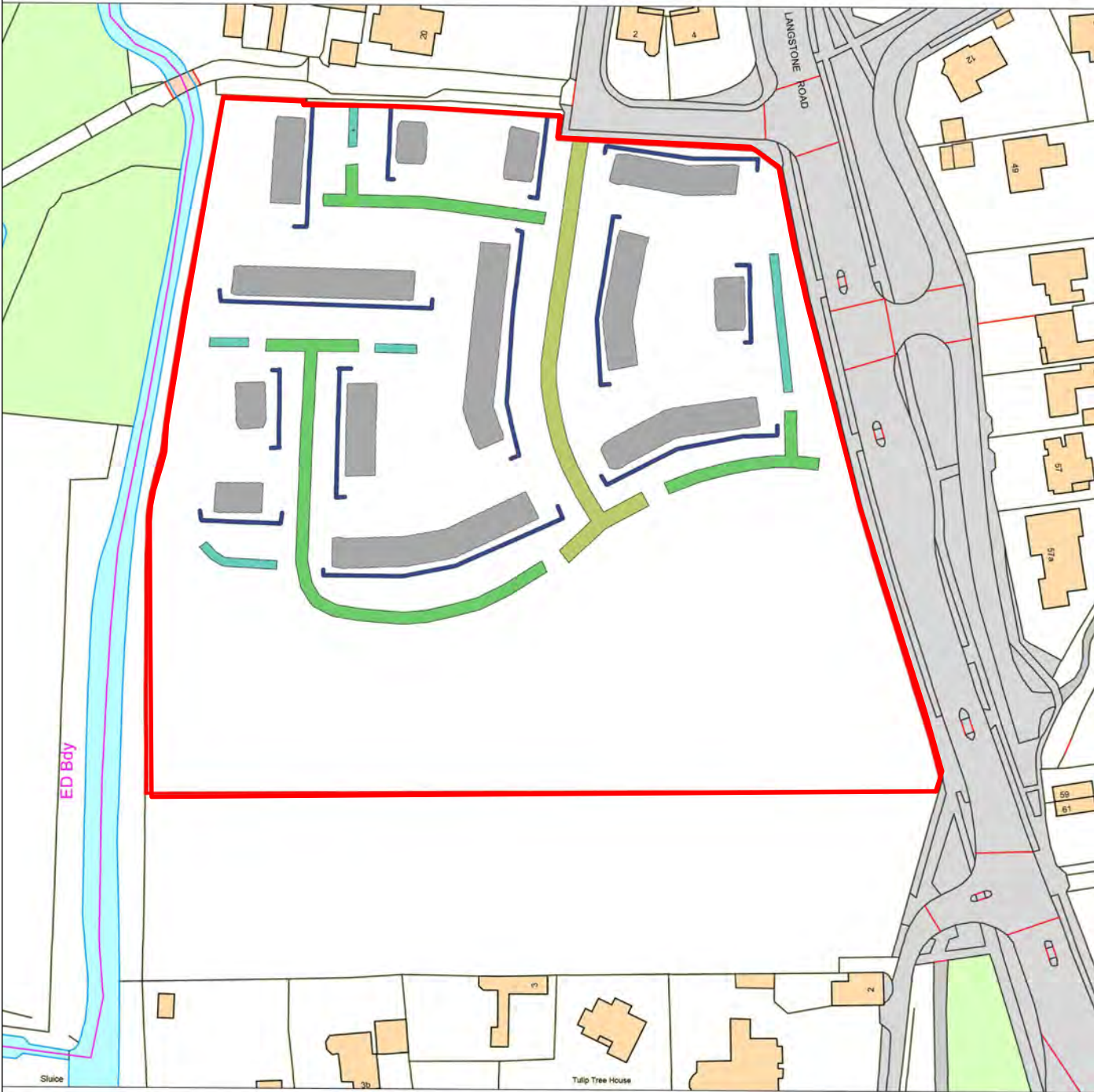


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

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Figure 13

2019 Aerial photograph
(Google Earth Image)



Map data provided by Ordnance Survey. All other data is the property of the author. The map is not to be used for any purpose other than the one for which it was prepared. The map is not to be used for any purpose other than the one for which it was prepared.

 Site Boundary

 Principal elevation

 Primary Street

 Secondary Street

 Private Drive



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,500



Figure 14

Proposed Development Layout



rpsgroup.com