



making sense of heritage

Market Parade Havant, Hampshire

Desk Based Assessment



Ref: T18724
September 2014



Market Parade, Havant Hampshire

Heritage Statement

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Futuremost to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Market Parade, Havant, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 471791, 106536. This study will support a planning application for the re-development of the site, providing mixed-use residential and commercial premises, to be submitted to Havant Borough Council.

The recorded historic environment resource within a 1km study area around the site was considered in order to provide the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the identified historic environment resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has determined that a number of listed buildings are located within the local area of the site, the closest being the Grade II Listed 4 Prince George's Street 150m to the south, the signal box and Havant Station 220m to the east, and Elmleigh House 270m to the north. However, no intervisibility between the site and these designated heritage assets was established during the site visit due to the intervening development.

The historic core of Havant possesses a large number of Listed Buildings, concentrated along the arterial roads of North, South, East and West Streets. The increased height of the proposed development could allow glimpsed views of the upper stories of the landmark tower from certain of these heritage assets, in particular from those Listed Buildings situated at the central crossroads which would have clearer views along North Street. Due to distance and intervening modern development, these glimpsed views are likely to have only a minor negative impact on the setting and significance of the heritage assets, which themselves are already situated in a multi-period urban environment.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to features associated with the Romano-British settlement of Havant and the north-south aligned road of this period, which runs 75m east of the site, and the Post-medieval development of the eastern part of the application area. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations within the site, the potential for and significance of any such archaeological remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence, although it is anticipated that any such remains would likely be of local significance.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Acknowledgements

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Heritage Statement

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Futuremost to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Market Parade, Havant, Hampshire, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 471791, 106536.
- 1.1.2 This study will support a planning application for the re-development of the Site, providing mixed-use residential and commercial premises, to be submitted to Havant Borough Council.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the north of Havant town centre, 7km north-east of Portsmouth.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises a trapezoidal plot of approximately 0.25 hectares, currently occupied by a commercial complex with associated service areas.
- 1.2.3 The Site is bounded to the north and east by North Street, to the south by Market Parade, and to the west by a pedestrian plaza serving existing shop frontages.
- 1.2.4 The Site is situated on a broadly flat area of previous development, at an approximate height above Ordnance Datum (aOD) of 9m. The underlying geology is mapped as Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by Clay and Gravel Head Deposits.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The methodology employed for the preparation of this assessment, including the study areas, sources and assessment methods as well as terminology used in the report, is described in detail in **Appendices 1 and 2**.
- 2.1.2 In summary, the recorded historic environment resource within a 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource.

2.2 Scope of document

- 2.2.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

2.3 Aims

- 2.3.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 1km from the site boundary;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting; and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.

3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
- *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
- *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets;*
- *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

3.3 Local Plan

- 3.3.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Havant Borough Council. The Havant Borough Core Strategy is the principal document in the council's Local Plan. It covers the Borough of Havant, setting out the spatial planning strategy for the area up to 2026.
- 3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 3**.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified are listed in **Appendix 4**. The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) and National List entries are listed by number within the text:
- **1-46 Listed Buildings;**
 - **47-118 Archaeological records;**
- 4.1.3 Entries are given a **WA** prefix in the text for ease of reference. An overall illustration of the identified heritage assets is provided in **Figures 1 and 2**.

4.2 Previous studies

- 4.2.1 There is no record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site. However, due to the heavily developed nature of Havant, a large number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Study Area.
- 4.2.2 The majority of fieldwork events were watching briefs, trial trench evaluations, and excavations carried out as part of the archaeological mitigation required during relatively small scale development works. The results of these assessments and investigations will be discussed below, as appropriate.

4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

- 4.3.1 The designated heritage assets are illustrated in **Figures 1 and 2**.

Site

- 4.3.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site itself.

Study Area

- 4.3.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area.
- 4.3.4 The designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise a single Grade II* and 45 Grade II Listed Buildings. The majority of the listed buildings are located in the historic core of Havant, and along the main east-west road running towards Emsworth and Bedhampton. The closest heritage assets to the Site are the Grade II Listed No.4 Prince George's Street (**WA27**) 150m to the south, the signal box and Havant Station (**WA43**) 220m to the east, and Elmleigh House (**WA29**) 270m to the north. The listed building

types are representative of an established town, with large numbers of 18th and 19th century residences and public houses, the Grade II* listed Church of St. Faith (**WA01**), Homewell Parchment Works (**WA08**), a K6 telephone kiosk (**WA11**), and Havant War Memorial (**WA16**)

- 4.3.5 Four conservation areas have been defined within the historic core of Havant (St. Faith's and Lymbourn Road) and along West Street (Brockhampton and Black Dog), as shown on **Figure 1**. St. Faith's conservation area originally terminated 30m south of the Site, a 2008 revision extending the area to the north to include the (now demolished) Star Inn and the eastern part of the Site. A fifth conservation area, Wade Court, extends into the far south of the Study Area.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets recorded within the 1km Study Area surrounding the Site, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 The archaeological records obtained from HAHBR and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 3** and listed in **Appendix 4**.

Prehistoric

- 4.4.3 The evidence relating to early prehistoric activity within the Study Area is limited to the chance discovery of isolated or groups of flint tools, dating from the Mesolithic (**WA47** and **48**) and Neolithic (**WA49**). It is likely that these finds represent artefacts which have been removed from their original contexts through erosion and redeposited within the topsoil or subsoil.
- 4.4.4 The Site is currently located 1.5km north of Langstone Harbour, an area of inter-tidal marshland and saltings, which separates Havant from Hayling Island. During much of the prehistoric period this area would have been largely terrestrial in nature, with the coastline significantly further to the south than today (Allen and Gardiner 2000).
- 4.4.5 During the Bronze Age, population growth led to progression of forest clearance and the expansion of farmland. The settlements, often located alongside rivers, were common and often consisted of recognisable farmsteads and associated fields. Evidence of this period within the Study Area is lacking, although burial mounds are known on Ports Down to the north and at least one urned cremation has been recorded in Langstone 1.5km to the south.
- 4.4.6 It is believed that from the late Bronze Age the sea levels gradually began to rise, with saltmarshes and tidal river systems developing. This environmental change would have pushed settlement northwards within the landscape, later establishing maritime and intertidal activities in Langstone Harbour. Salt making, fishing, and exploitation of other marine resources are likely to have been an increasingly important element of the later prehistoric economy to the south of the Study Area.
- 4.4.7 Hayling Island to the south of the Study Area, possess a poorly investigated Iron Age hillfort at Tournier Bury, and a late Iron Age shrine. The natural route from the north towards Hayling Island would pass through modern Havant possibly a forerunner of the later north-south Roman road which is proposed to run 75m east of the Site.

- 4.4.8 There is limited evidence for activity of this period within the Study Area, restricted to the discovery of early Iron Age pottery, post-holes and a possible hearth on the site of Oak Park School 500m to the north-east, heavily disturbed by later Romano-British activity (**WA50**). In the wider landscape, a series of Iron Age enclosures, post-built structures, hearths and pits indicating settlement have been identified on Ports Down, 2.5km to the west of Site.

Romano-British

- 1.1.1 Havant is believed to have originated in the Romano-British period, and developed as a roadside settlement adjacent to the Chichester to Bitterne Roman road 250m south of the Site (**WA117**) (Hughes 1976).
- 1.1.2 A second Roman road crosses the Study Area, aligned north to south, passing 75m east of the Site (**WA118**). The road is thought to have been constructed in order to connect pottery kilns at Rowlands Castle to key markets at Havant and Hayling Island, and as such is likely to have been built after the kilns, in the 3rd or 4th century AD (ibid.).
- 1.1.3 There is considerable archaeological evidence relating to the Romano-British town, located largely in the historic core of the town and along the Chichester-Bittern road. A Romano-British floor and Roman coins discovered beneath St. Faith's Church (**WA51**) indicate that the Saxon church was preceded by a Romano-British structure. Romano-British pottery has been recovered at a number of locations (**WA53-66**). A possible ditch was identified on East Street (**WA63**) and a pit containing Roman pottery was found on West Street during an archaeological evaluation (**WA60**). A floor level containing Roman pottery and charcoal (**WA54**) and a pit containing Late Roman pottery (**WA57**) were identified on West Street in the west corner of the Study Area.
- 1.1.4 Beyond the settlement focus, 500m north-east of the Site, a series of ditches containing a significant amount of Romano-British pottery suggest an ancillary occupation site (**WA50**).
- 1.1.5 A post-conquest villa is believed to exist in Langstone beyond the southern extent of the Study Area, constructed at a similar time to Fishbourne Roman Palace c.12km to the east, indicating that this area of Southern Britain was a settled and functioning part of the Empire from an early date.

Saxon and medieval

- 4.4.9 Although there is no archaeological evidence for Saxon activity within the Study Area, Havant itself was first documented as *Hamanfuntan* (Hama's spring) in AD 935 (**WA67**), and a fragment of a stone font built into the southern internal wall of St. Faith's Church to the north-east of the Site church is thought to be of Saxon date (Wessex Archaeology 2005), suggesting the possibility of an earlier religious building on the site.
- 4.4.10 Havant was recorded in the Domesday Book (1086) as *Havehunte*, held by the monks of the Bishop of Winchester (**WA75**).
- 4.4.11 Findspots of medieval material and occasional features have been made during recent archaeological investigations within the town (**WA68-70, 72, 74, 76-80, and 82**), although consecutive layers of occupational development from at least the Saxon period, make the identification of a clear developmental history of the growth and development of the town difficult.
- 4.4.12 Analysis of aerial photographs of land within the Study Area has highlighted possible medieval ridge and furrow field systems to the west and south of the Study Area (**WA71, 73 and 81**).

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern

- 4.4.13 The Post-medieval period and 19th century saw the continuing development of Havant, and a number of HAHBR records within the Study Area relate to domestic activity within the town, including building remains and floors, pits, wells, pottery and other finds (**WA84, 86, 87, 92, 95**, . Significant buildings and public areas within the area of the town include the Town Mill (**WA88**), Havant Park (**WA91**), Havant Union Workhouse (**WA93**), Havant Pumping Station (**WA94**), the Old Town Hall (**WA97**).
- 4.4.14 The 1842 Havant Enclosure map (**Figure 3a**) depicts the Site as partly developed, with a series of buildings in the eastern part, fronting onto North Street. The buildings within the Site were recorded as private cottages, plot 372 with associated barn (373) and shop (373a) which would later become the Star Inn. North Street at this time, prior to the construction of the railway in the late 19th century, would have provided one of the main routes into and out of the town.
- 4.4.15 Ordnance Survey mapping (**Figure 3b-d**) depicts the continuing development of the buildings within the Site, the Star Inn being identified consistently. The remainder of the Site was undeveloped open space until the later 20th century, known locally as 'Star Field' and used for public entertainments (Cousins and Rogers, 1993).

4.5 Setting

- 4.5.1 The methodology employed to assess the settings of heritage assets and the relevant guidance followed in order to provide an accurate assessment are discussed in detail in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.5.2 The Site visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development.
- 4.5.3 The Site is situated on relatively flat parcel of land and is surrounded by suburban development. Consequently, views from and towards the Site are relatively closed, and long distance views in most directions are not afforded.
- 4.5.4 The designated heritage asset located within the closest proximity to the Site are the Grade II Listed 4 Prince George's Street (**WA27**) 150m to the south, the signal box and Havant Station (**WA43**) 220m to the east, and Elmleigh House (**WA29**) 270m to the north.. Due to intervening development no intervisibility could be established between the Site and these designated heritage assets.
- 4.5.5 Due to the screening provided by development, it was not possible during the Site visit to establish intervisibility between the Site and the remaining designated heritage assets situated within the Study Area or wider landscape.
- 4.5.6 None of the remaining undesignated heritage assets located within the 1km Study Area could be identified from the Site.

5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment; and that will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

5.2 Known heritage assets with the Site

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.2.1 The Post-medieval Star Inn was previously located in the eastern part of the Site, fronting onto North Street. This building has been recently demolished following the production of a conservation statement (HGP Architects, 2013) detailing its historical and architectural significance.

5.3 Potential buried archaeological remains

- 5.3.1 Based on the evidence presented within the baseline resource (**Section 4**) there is considered to be the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the Site relating to the following periods:

- *Romano-British;*
- *Medieval; and*
- *Post-medieval and modern.*

- 5.3.2 This is summarised in **Table 2** below.

5.4 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 5.4.1 This study has identified modern disturbance across the majority of the Site, relating to previous and extant structures.
- 5.4.2 Consultation of cartographic and documentary sources suggests that previous to the Post-medieval and later development on the Site, the land was part of a rural landscape since at least the medieval period. Consequently, whilst initially damage to the potential buried archaeological remains would have been limited to past agricultural practices such as the construction of drainage systems, excavation of ponds and, in particular, ploughing, the later development of the Site, in particular foundations, service trenches and cellars, will have severely impacted the buried resource.
- 5.4.3 It is possible that pockets of land within the Site may have suffered no, or minimal, truncation during previous development and demolition, and may retain the archaeological horizon.

5.5 Summary

Heritage assets within the Site (direct impacts)

- 5.5.1 The following table (**Table 1**) presents a summary of the known and potential remains within the Site which may be subject to direct impacts as a result of the proposed development.
- 5.5.2 The risk of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study.
- 5.5.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the Site, based on a Site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant Site information (e.g. HER event records).

Table 1: Summary of known and potential remains within the Site

Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
High	Post-medieval and Modern	The Site has been partially developed since the Post-medieval period, fronting onto North Street, and fully developed since the second half of the 20 th century. It is likely that remains relating to the construction and demolition of these buildings will exist within the Site Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential	Good
Medium	Romano-British	Whilst the Site is likely to have been situated outside the settlement focus of Havant in this period, a later Roman road ran north-south 75m east of the application area and there is the potential that features or artefacts of this period maybe located within the Site. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential	Unknown
Low	Prehistoric	Few prehistoric remains have been recorded within the Study Area, although it is possible that the later north-south Roman road running approximately 75m east of the Site followed an earlier established trackway accessing Langstone Harbour Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives	Local	Evidential	Good
Unknown	Saxon	There are limited records of Saxon remains within the Study Area, and the Site is likely to have been beyond the settlement focus in this period. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives	Regional	Evidential	Unknown

6 IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that “...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...” (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Proposed development

- 6.2.1 The proposed development within the Site currently comprises a four storey mixed use complex of residential and retail units with landmark features up to eight stories. The development has been designed to provide a visual landmark at the end of Market Parade and North Street, of a height to be visible from the town centre and Havant Park.
- 6.2.2 The construction works at the Site will include the following ground disturbance and excavations associated with the scheme:
- Demolition of existing buildings on site
 - piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches for buildings;
 - excavation of trenches associated with services;
 - construction/adaption of adjacent infrastructure; and
 - hard and soft landscaping works (levelling, remodelling).

6.3 Statement of impact

Designated heritage assets

- 6.3.1 The Site visit established that the present buildings within the application area did not currently share intervisibility with any of the nearby heritage assets. The design proposals intend for the complex, in particular the 8 storey landmark features, to be visible from Havant town centre, to provide a link between the area of the station and this entrance to the town, with the commercial centre.
- 6.3.2 The historic core of Havant possesses a large number of Listed Buildings, concentrated along the arterial roads of North, South, East and West Streets. The increased height of the proposed development could allow glimpsed views of the upper stories of the landmark tower from certain of these heritage assets, in particular from those Listed Buildings situated at the central crossroads which would have clearer views along North Street. Due to distance and intervening modern development, these glimpsed views are likely to have only a minor negative impact on the setting and significance of the heritage assets, which themselves are already situated in a multi-period urban environment.
- 6.3.3 St Faith's Conservation Area has been recently extended, the proposed inclusion of the northern part of North Street, and consequently the eastern part of the Site, being suggested because *'It is considered that this part of the street is of no less value than the southern section of the street and that extending the conservation area would afford some*

protection to the Star Public House, a building of distinction and quality, and safeguard the long views into the town from the station – an important arrival to the town’ (Havant Borough Council 2007).

- 6.3.4 The Star Inn has recently been assessed, recorded, and demolished prior to the installation of a temporary car park (HGP Architects 2013). The long distance views between the station and the town centre would indeed be impacted by the proposed development, however, one of the guiding principles of the current scheme is to rejuvenate this area of Havant, providing a strong entrance point to the town and, through hard and soft landscaping, increase the visual and physical links between the two. Following the loss of the buildings fronting onto North Street, there are no components of the Site or adjacent properties which would warrant protection via inclusion in the St. Faith’s Conservation Area.

Archaeological potential

- 6.3.5 Groundwork undertaken in relation to the proposed development, in particular the excavation of foundations, service trenches and access routes, and possible ground reduction through landscaping, has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets within the footprint of any intrusive groundwork.
- 6.3.6 Despite the previous development of the Site, there is the potential for survival of stratified archaeological deposits within the footprint of modern buildings. The demolition of the current buildings on the Site could further impact the below ground remains if present.
- 6.3.7 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 7.1.2 This assessment has determined that a number of listed buildings are located within the local area of the Site, the closest being the Grade II Listed 4 Prince George’s Street 150m to the south, the signal box and Havant Station 220m to the east, and Elmleigh House 270m to the north. No street level intervisibility between the Site and the designated heritage assets was established during the Site visit due to the intervening development, although the 8 storey landmark feature of the proposed scheme has been designed to provide a visual link between the Site and town centre, and would extend views of the buildings across larger parts of the Study Area.
- 7.1.3 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to features associated with the Romano-British settlement of Havant and the north-south aligned road of this period which runs 75m east of the Site, and the Post-medieval development of the eastern part of the application area. However, due to a



lack of previous archaeological investigations within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such archaeological remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence, although it is anticipated that any such remains would likely be of local significance.

7.2 Mitigation

- 7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. Due to the known archaeological potential of the Site, it is likely that additional archaeological fieldwork may be required by the Local Planning Authority. These may include a phase of watching brief during ground clearance in the first instance. The results of this phase of archaeological observation would provide information on the extent of below ground truncation associated with previous development of the Site, and inform the need for and scope of any subsequent works.
- 7.2.2 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

8 REFERENCES

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- Wessex Archaeology 2005. *Land to the north of Solent Road, Havant: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished Client report ref. 59400
- Wessex Archaeology, 2012, *Land east of Langstone Technology Park, Havant, Hampshire: Desk-Based Assessment*, unpublished report no. 84800.01

8.2 Historic Environment Records

- Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR)
- Hampshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)



8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1842 Havant Tithe map and apportionment

1870 6" Ordnance Survey map

1897 6" Ordnance Survey map

1909 6" Ordnance Survey map

British Geological Survey http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

8.4 Online resources

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://www.promap.co.uk/>

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Methodology

Study Area

- 9.1.1 A 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was acquired for this assessment from sources listed below.

Sources

- 9.1.2 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted, including:
- *The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
 - *National heritage datasets including the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK;*
 - *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Hampshire Records Office;*
 - *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Hampshire Records Office and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied;*
- 9.1.3 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

Setting

- 9.1.4 The aim of the setting analysis was to establish whether the Site constituted or contributed to the setting of any monuments within the wider landscape.

Guidance

- 9.1.5 Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF 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.'*
- 9.1.6 The assessment was carried out in accordance with *The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance* (English Heritage 2011). The above guidance states that *'setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset'.*

Site visit

- 9.1.7 The Site was visited on the 10th September 2014. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.
- 9.1.8 The Site visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the setting of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development, by comparing the theoretical ZVI to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site. Any heritage assets which had been identified as located within the theoretical ZVI were assessed to see if intervisibility could in actual fact be established. Note was made of any intervening vegetation, housing or landscape features which may have prevented meaningful views between the Site and the monument in question.
- 9.1.9 Heritage assets which could not be demonstrated to share intervisibility with the Site were then scoped out of any further assessment, while those identified as potential sensitive receptors were put forward for further detailed assessment in terms of their intrinsic significance and contribution made to that significance by setting and potential impacts of the development.

Assessment Criteria

- 9.1.10 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.
- 9.1.11 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 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.'*
- 9.1.12 NPPF requires the level of the assessment to be proportionate to the significance of the asset (NPPF Para. 128). However, there is no single accepted guidance for the assigning of different levels of the overall significance to heritage assets. As a result, basing on professional judgement and available guidance, the following criteria were developed in order to determine the significance of heritage assets (**Table 4**):

Table 2: Summary of factors for determining significance of heritage assets

Significance	Factors determining significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives

Significance	Factors determining significance
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

- 9.1.13 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008a). Within this document significance derives from the sum of values (aesthetic, communal, evidential and historical) attached to heritage assets. The criteria for which heritage assets are valued are presented below (**Table 5**).
- 9.1.14 In order to accurately assess the significance of a heritage asset, it is necessary to understand the relative contribution of each identified heritage value to the overall significance of the asset. Wessex Archaeology developed a method for assessing the relative importance of each of the values ascribed to heritage assets and their potential to contribute to people's understanding of the past, based on the *Conservation Principles* and professional judgement. This approach is presented in **Table 5**, below:

Table 3: A method for assessing the importance of values of heritage assets

Value	Criteria	Importance	Factors determining the relative importance
Evidential	Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.	High	There is a high potential for the heritage assets to provide evidence about past human activity and to contribute to our understanding of the past. This potential relates to archaeological sites that are likely to survive (both below and above ground) and, in the absence of written records, provide the only source of evidence about the past, resulting in enhanced understanding of the development of the area. It also relates to other physical remains of past human activity, such as historic fabric within buildings and surviving elements in the historic landscape which contribute to its historic character
		Medium	The potential for heritage assets to yield physical evidence contributing to the understanding of the development of the area is recognised, but there may be fewer opportunities for new insights to be deduced due to the nature of the heritage assets in question, our knowledge of the past of the area or subsequent changes to the development of the area throughout history. The potential for archaeological deposits to contribute to an understanding of the development of the area may not be fully recognised due to the current level of understanding of the local and regional history. The potential may also be impacted, in a limited way, by later development.
		Low	The physical remains are preserved in a limited way – limited assets survive, very few are recorded or assets are known to have been partially or significantly damaged. Low evidential value of archaeological deposits may be affected by the current lack of research within the area, but this does not preclude for further remains of higher value to be discovered.
		None	There are no surviving physical remains from which evidence about past human activity could be derived (assets are known to have been removed or destroyed by later activity)
Historical	Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.	High	The legible heritage assets are clearly perceptible in the landscape/townscape and the links between the assets and the history or prehistory of the area (illustrative value) or to historical events or figures associated with the area (associative value) are easily visible and understandable. The high value is not precluded by some degree of the 20th/21st century alterations to the historic buildings and landscapes.
		Medium	The legible heritage assets are present in the area, but their legibility may have been compromised by some form of alteration to the asset or its surroundings (i.e. rural parish church now situated within a suburban residential development). Even in their present form, such assets enable the local community to visualise the development of the area over time as there are potential associations between assets. The presence of these assets may contribute to an understanding of the development of the area. Further research, including archaeological investigations, may clarify these associations and elucidate the contribution of these assets to the history of the wider area.
		Low	The historical associations of the asset are not clearly understood, as a result of severe changes to the asset or its surroundings

		None	There are no legible heritage assets and their associations are not understood.
Aesthetic	Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.	High	The aesthetic values of the heritage assets are visually perceptible within sympathetic surroundings, developed through conscious design or fortuitously, throughout prehistory and history. The completeness or integrity of the heritage assets within the landscape is clear and their contribution to the aesthetics of the surrounding area is significant.
		Medium	The aesthetic qualities of the individual assets or landscapes are legible, but there may have been considerably impacted upon by the modern, unsympathetic development.
		Low	The aesthetic qualities of the individual assets or landscapes have been significantly impacted upon by the modern development as a result of which the aesthetic value is not clear, however, there may be a possibility for improvement.
		None	Assets have no aesthetic values as they have been removed by inconsiderate modern development. Buried archaeological remains are not ascribed aesthetic values as, whilst buried, they are not visible/perceptible in their context.
Communal	Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.	High	Heritage assets which could be used to engage the community through interpretation. Assets that clearly form part of a wider history of an area which can be drawn into a narrative. There may already have been a degree of interpretation and/or the community/public already has access to at least some of the heritage assets within the area.
		Medium	The ability for the heritage assets to contribute to the history of the place may be limited by the current understanding, their legibility within the townscape or through limited access. Potential for improvement is recognised
		Low	There are few known heritage assets which make it difficult to elucidate their history or apply it to a wider interpretation. There is no access or the legibility of the heritage assets is negligible.
		None	Heritage assets that have been destroyed. Heritage assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest to the local community

9.2 Appendix 2: Terminology used within this report

9.2.1 The following terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF as well as within other guidance and legislative documents and has been collated in tabulated format for convenience.

Glossary

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	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.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Medieval	1066 – 1500
Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
19th century	1800 – 1899
Modern	1900 – present day

9.3 Appendix 3: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

National planning policy

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible
n/a	Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002)	Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and if: A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is: a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map.

Local planning policy: Havant Borough Core Strategy (adopted January 2010)

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
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 & gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

9.4 Appendix 4: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets within the Study Area (based on HAHBR and other sources)

National Heritage List for England – Listed Buildings within the Study Area

WA No.	List Entry No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1	1092120	CHURCH OF ST FAITH	II*	471764	106238
2	1154427	THE OLD MANOR HOUSE	II	471010	106203
3	1092122	103 AND 103A, WEST STREET	II	471158	106405
4	1155670	WESTFIELD HOUSE	II	471174	106402
5	1092121	65, WEST STREET	II	471369	106333
6	1303243	THE BLACK DOG PUBLIC HOUSE, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS	II	471491	106294
7	1091605	LANGSTONE HOTEL	II	471676	105774
8	1362081	HOMEWELL PARCHMENT WORKS	II	471685	106160
9	1340201	THE ROBIN HOOD P.H.	II	471715	106233
10	1091599	22, HOMEWELL	II	471731	106198
11	1339946	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK NEAR ST FAITH'S CHURCH	II	471745	106258
12	1092115	HALL PLACE	II	471756	106059
13	1092114	NEWNHAM HOUSE	II	471759	105941
14	1155534	18 AND 18A, SOUTH STREET	II	471778	106136
15	1339953	4,6, 8 AND 10, SOUTH STREET	II	471783	106174
16	1416419	Havant War Memorial	II	471783	106253
17	1303303	THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME PUBLIC HOUSE	II	471785	106195
18	1303339	23, SOUTH STREET	II	471795	106143
19	1092113	13, SOUTH STREET	II	471802	106192
20	1340213	2, EAST STREET	II	471807	106241
21	1154554	4 AND 6, EAST STREET	II	471821	106237
22	1091622	8 AND 10, EAST STREET	II	471830	106235
23	1154616	ORCHARD HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING	II	471834	106070
24	1091612	11, THE PALLANT	II	471842	106333
25	1091618	13, EAST STREET	II	471849	106245
26	1092126	THE PELHAM	II	471849	106333



WA No.	List Entry No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
27	1155220	4, PRINCE GEORGE'S STREET	II	471851	106373
28	1092127	10, THE PALLANT	II	471852	106311
29	1154964	ELMLEIGH HOUSE	II	471853	106824
30	1339923	2, PRINCE GEORGE'S STREET	II	471858	106348
31	1092135	1, PRINCE GEORGE'S STREET	II	471859	106340
32	1340211	THE BEAR HOTEL	II	471866	106235
33	1092128	ST FAITH'S CHURCH HOUSE	II	471883	106326
34	1154588	22 AND 24, EAST STREET	II	471883	106206
35	1091619	17, EAST STREET	II	471883	106225
36	1091620	19, EAST STREET	II	471895	106223
37	1340212	21, EAST STREET	II	471910	106217
38	1091621	GAZEBO AT REAR OF NOS. 23, AND 25	II	471931	106271
39	1154546	MAGNOLIA HOUSE	II	471939	106217
40	1091623	THE LIMES	II	471940	106192
41	1155596	GOTHIC COTTAGE	II	471958	106139
42	1339956	KINGSWAY HOUSE	II	471991	106188
43	1271846	SIGNAL BOX AT HAVANT STATION	II	472048	106564
44	1154595	THE RECTORY, BOUNDARY WALL AND COACHHOUSE	II	472167	106158
45	1340214	DENVILLES HOUSE	II	472391	106212
46	1092107	10, SOUTHLEIGH ROAD	II	472709	106229

Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record

WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
47	64422	Mesolithic flint cores and flakes	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint artefacts comprising of cores and flakes.	471575	105793
48	23386	Mesolithic Flints	Mesolithic	(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).	471625	105900

WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
49	23387	Neolithic Flint Flake	Neolithic	A number of Neolithic type utilised flint flakes were found with Mesolithic tools (SU70NW23) during road works.	471600	105900
50	32430	Archaeological evaluation, site of Oak Park School	Iron Age	During February 1992 an evaluation excavation was carried out on the site of the former Oak Park School. Evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity was recorded although many of the archaeological features appeared to have been truncated. Soil samples were taken from the ditches but no significant remains were Recovered.	472100	107000
51	23480	Roman material, St Faiths Church	Romano-British	During renovation work at Havant Church the pillar bases were found to rest on a solid concrete floor level made of Roman brick and cement. Roman coins (B) were also found associated with this floor level.	471760	106230
52	63769	Archaeological evaluation, Oak Park Hospital	Romano-British	Two pits and a stake hold of unknown date were uncovered alongside a sherd of Iron Age pottery.	472012	107165
53	23390	Romano-British pottery	Romano-British	Romano-British pottery was found in a builder's trench at this location. The finds are with Portsmouth City Museum.	471700	106300
54	23436	Floor of Previous Building on West Street	Romano-British	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.	471050	106430
55	38654	Roman Pottery findspot	Romano-British	Four pieces of Roman grey ware pottery were recovered including an inverted rim jar.	471700	106300
56	64075	Evaluation at 23 South Street, Havant	Romano-British	The first phase of an evaluation included the excavation of 2 trenches in the eastern end of the site. Gullies and pits were found to contain Romano-British and medieval finds. Relatively	471822	106140

WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				little modern intrusion is noted.		
57	23440	Roman pit	Romano-British	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.	471030	106420
58	32457	5 GROVE ROAD, HAVANT	Romano-British	Pottery of all periods from Roman onwards recovered during excavations.	471900	106140
59	25000	Roman Ditch	Romano-British	A possible ditch feature was found during excavations. It contained Roman pottery (B). 2) The ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep.	471950	106200
60	62034	Evaluation at 44-54 West Street, Havant	Romano-British	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Southampton Archaeology Unit prior to re-development. A Roman and medieval pit was uncovered.	471615	106320
61	23359	Medieval pit and Roman pottery sherds	Romano-British	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.	471579	106283
62	23451	Sherd of Roman Pottery	Romano-British	A sherd of roman greyware pottery was found in the garden of 19 East Street in 1971.	471900	106230
63	32453	Excavation in garden to rear of East Street	Romano-British	An undated well was found during the excavation of a garden in East Street. However, a well is shown on 1 st edition OS mapping in the vicinity and the garden is to the rear of post-medieval properties. The well is likely to date to the same period as the house (AG 2012)	471900	106200
64	35252	Rear of 4-12 South Street	Romano-British	Three sherds of Roman pottery discovered on spoil heap during watching brief at 4-12 South Street, Havant. Finds with HCMS.	471765	106169
65	23376	Evidence of Roman occupation	Romano-British	A scatter of Romano-British pottery and oyster shells (B) were unearthed during building work. The pottery includes storage jars with finger-tip	471722	106200



WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				decoration. The finds are now with Portsmouth Museum (1969).		
66	64242	Roman well and pit, Havant	Romano-British	A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on two test pits during proposed redevelopment works. A pit containing Roman material was found.	471739	106194
67	39306	Havant	Anglo-Saxon	First documented in AD 935 as (AET) HAMANFUNTAN (HAMA's spring).	471000	106000
68	23401	Playing fields, Oak Park School	Medieval	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.	472200	107300
69	23439	Floor Surface	Medieval	A cobbled floor, possibly of medieval date was found to the east of the pit (A) and Roman floor	471055	106430
70	57315	Watching brief and Building Survey at Court House Public House	Medieval	A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Archaeology Unit on the erection of a new apartment building. Several later medieval features were identified, and phases of the existing standing building were recorded.	471480	106276
71	65106	Possible ridge and furrow	Medieval	Possible ridge and furrow marks visible on aerial photographs in two fields north and south of this point	471904	105685
72	23434	Well	Medieval	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.	470900	106300
73	65093	Possible ridge and furrow	Medieval	A survey of aerial photographs was carried out by Wessex Archaeology as part of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey.	471004	106700
74	23438	Medieval pit	Medieval	A late medieval pit was found to cut through the roman occupation floor revealed during building work on the site of 121 West Street.	471030	106430



WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
75	28367	Havant	Medieval	Havant (HAVEHVNTE) village, two mills and three salt houses mentioned in the Domesday Book.	471800	106200
76	24996	Medieval chalk well	Medieval	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.	471950	106200
77	23426	Medieval Pit	Medieval	A pit was sectioned by a builder's trench. Medieval pottery and tiles were retrieved from it.	471760	106350
78	32465	8 MANOR CLOSE, HAVANT	Medieval	Chichester halfpenny. HCMS Acc. No. A1980 8H.	471900	106400
79	24997	Small pits or post holes	Medieval	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).	471950	106200
80	35251	FORMER EMPIRE CINEMA SITE	Medieval	Two sherds of medieval pottery were found during the watching brief at East Street, Havant. Finds with HCMS.	471930	106220
81	65112	Possible ridge and furrow	Medieval	Possible ridge and furrow marks visible on aerial photographs in two fields north and south of this point	472343	105707
82	54634	Former inn and Medieval pits, North Street	Medieval	Two medieval pits were discovered one was larger than the other, broadly dated to the C12 to C14 from pottery recovered.	471781	106308
83	52008	The Gazebo Garden	Post-medieval	The Gazebo built in the late C18 - 1779 is stamped on the weather vane - stood in the garden of the house then sited on the present 23 and 24 East Street, Havant, owned by William Lellyet. The Gazebo is built with red brick with grey headers and handmade clay tiles. The lower storey was probably used for storage. The upper storey, reached by an outside flight of stone steps, has a small room with evidence of	471928	106266

WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				windows on three sides, and with a fireplace in the northwest corner. In the C18 and C19 it would have looked out over the Manor House and its grounds and the Fair Field, and then on to open country. It was eventually separated from the main house.		
84	56022	9 West Street, Havant	Post-medieval	Archaeological monitoring of ground works including the excavation of three small evaluation trenches undertaken by Development Archaeology Services 16-24 March 2004. No significant archaeology earlier than Post-medieval was encountered.	471660	106264
85	31433	GAZEBO GARDEN	Post-medieval	Havant Gazebo 1779 by William Lellyet. It would have originally stood in grounds of Manor House Gardens reconstructed in 1989.	471900	106300
86	39265	OAK PARK	Post-medieval	During an archaeological evaluation a linear cut was observed and was probably a former hedge or fenceline. NB:- The grid reference in the report appears to be incorrect. The correct grid reference appears on this record.	472050	106950
87	23503	Post Medieval Pottery	Post-medieval	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.	471850	106200
88	33029	TOWN MILL HAVANT	Post-medieval	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.	471557	105937
89	65567	The Star Inn, Havant	Post-medieval	The Star public house was built in the Post medieval period.	471809	106540



WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
90	66168	42 East Street, Havant	Post-medieval	Building located within the historic St Faith's Conservation area, on the southern side of East Street. Originally built as a residential dwelling. The building has a rendered facade, recessed entrance doorway with 2 and 3 light casements either side at ground floor, 3 Victorian sash windows at first floor level and a slate roof.	471952	106196
91	52041	Havant Park	19th century	Havant Borough purchased land for a public park in 1888 and 1889 from 3 owners, Miss Norman, Sir Frederick Fitzwygram and Mr W S Gloyne. The northern boundary was abutted by the railway line, the south by a small stream, the eastern side by the Cattle Market and private dwellings, and the west by a road and a private entrance to the isolation hospital. A footpath ran diagonally from east to west across the southern half of the park. In 1890 a pavilion was built, in the northwest corner adjacent to the railway, from public subscription. The size of the trees, shown in photographs between 1912 and 1921, indicate that trees had probably been planted on the boundaries soon after it became a public park. The fact that the lodge is noted on the 2nd edition O.S. map suggests that it was built between 1890 and 1897/98.	471601	106522
92	54341	Ditch, well and walls found near 93 West Street	19th century	A watching brief was carried out by CKC Archaeology between April and early May prior to development.	471286	106357
93	55351	Site of Havant Union Workhouse	19th century	The site of Havant Union Workhouse which was built of brick and could accommodate 200 inmates. (2) Marked on the first edition 25" OS map.	471368	106383
94	55972	Havant Pumping Station	19th century	The function of this station is to pump the spring	471044	106293



WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				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 of 1926/7 now contains metal plant, but a 10hp grasshopper beam engine from the 1867 Farlington works is preserved here. A single storey building of 1939 houses three pumps driven by Brush horizontally opposed diesel engines now on standby duty.		
95	58131	Watching brief at 8 West Street	19th century	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. These mostly related to the former presence of a number of demolished outbuildings. In addition, the size and shape of number 8's plot strongly suggests this was once a medieval burghage.	471760	106270
96	38659	Rear of White Hart Public House, North Street	19th century	Watching brief by Southern Archaeology prior to building works at the rear of the White Hart (96/52764/3) produced assemblage of late medieval and Post medieval pottery sherds.	471821	106274
97	14208	Old Town Hall (Arts Centre)	19th century	The Havant Museum is accommodated in a large Victorian house (c1870), formerly part of the old Town Hall Complex. The principal elevations are of coursed natural flint, with red brick and ashlar dressings. Windows are sashed, with stone	472016	106173



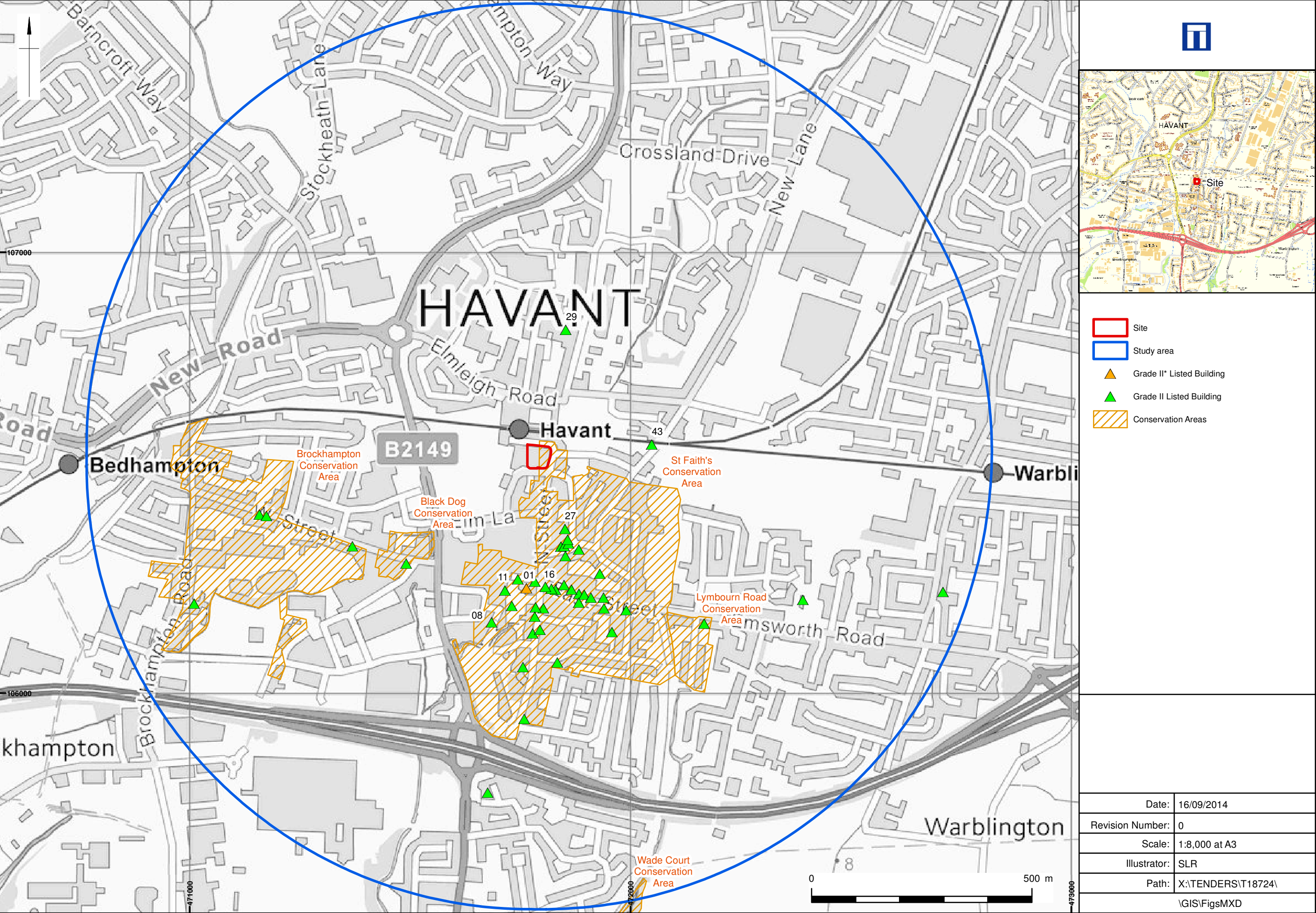
WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				mullions and surrounds. The gabled N front has a large square bay, with moulded stone cornice, and battlemented parapet. Roofs are of plain tiles, with painted barge boards, and decorative finials. The higher section of roof at the rear of the pyramidal form, with an ornamental wrought iron finial on the apex. The two storey extension is of similar general form, but has casement windows with red brick dressings. The front entrance is through a projecting porch, with pitched tiled roof, and arched keystone opening. The porch gable bears a small tablet dated 1920.		
98	14439	The Havant Club	19th century	Unlisted in a Conservation Area.	471817	106257
99	1190	46 East Street	19th century	Unlisted house in a Conservation Area.	471965	106196
100	54542	Havant Fairfield County Infant School, Fairfield Road	19th century	A single storey Board School designed by A E Stallard, and built 1895. The structure is of red brick with stone bandings and dressings, pitched plain tile roofs, and gables with stone copings and ball finials. The sash windows are mullioned and transomed with square and four-centred arched heads. The W front is a symmetrical composition with a tall central three light window in a gable with flanking brick buttresses and single light windows. The projecting outer gables each have similar windows and buttresses, with an ornamental stone tablet and banding above. The school entrances, set at angles, have projecting roofed porches and door openings with four centred arched stone heads, and squared hood-moulds. The adjoining cloak blocks all have canted ends, and tiled hipped roofs.	472009	106459
101	275	52 East Street	19th century	House and cottage, now offices. Early C19. Stucco, with a tile roof. 2 storeys, 2 windows.	471989	106193

WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				Parapet with coping and moulded cornice, architraves to openings, rusticated quoins. Sashes, ground floor casement. 2 porches, with parapet, cornice, and one with arched opening. The cottage has 2 storeys, 2 windows, painted brick walls, parapet with dentilled band, casements (1 sash).		
102	1435	1 Homewell	19th century	Unlisted house in a Conservation Area.	471718	106257
103	57050	Evaluation - Potash Terraces, Havant	Modern	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Development Archaeology Services in November & December 2005 in response to proposed development at the site. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.	471478	106549
104	65108	WWII military site	Modern	Military buildings identified on aerial photographs (interpretation by south east RCZAS)	470981	106983
105	64424	Archaeological Evaluation, Land East of Langstone Technology Park	Modern	An evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology and consisted of ten machine excavated trenches. The only archaeological remains consisted of a single flint tool, of a probable Neolithic Date. This suggests that there is minimal human activity in this area for all periods.	471557	105780
106	65154	Site of sewage works, Havant	Modern	Site of sewage works shown on historic mapping (interpretation by south east RCZAS)	471395	105818
107	56874	Former British Red Cross Site, East Pallant	Modern	A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new semi-detached dwelling (footing trenches and soakaways). The ground was seen to have suffered extensive modern truncation, but the absence of any features or artefacts of archaeological significance suggested that no archaeological deposits had existed on the site. This confirmed the known history of the site, which indicated that it had	471960	106317

WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				always been outside the historic core of Havant.		
108	65120	Temporary WWII military camp, Brockhampton	Modern	Temporary WWII military camp, Brockhampton (interpretation by South East RCZAS).	471161	106027
109	41723	Site of searchlight battery	Modern	The site of a searchlight battery. These are normally surrounded with a small ring-ditch and with trenches for shelter. The former may survive, but can be confused with similar prehistoric features.	471681	106002
110	57701	Watching brief at 33 Emsworth Road, Havant	Modern	A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on the foundations for two new dwellings at 33, Emsworth Road. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.	472322	106180
111	35429	Watching brief at Rectory Road, Havant	Modern	A watching brief was carried out at Rectory Road in Havant. No significant archaeological features or deposits were recorded.	471700	105700
112	55634	Archaeological Evaluation N of the Curlew Public House	Modern	Archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East. No archaeological remains or features were uncovered.	471922	107172
113	56105	Negative Evidence, E of Lakeside Gardens	Modern	An archaeological evaluation carried out by Wessex Archaeology uncovered no significant archaeological features. The trenches did reveal, however, that the site consisted largely of layers of modern material overlying the natural strata. This was the result of relatively recent episodes of ground levelling/disturbance which would have removed any archaeological layers.	471997	107000
114	56841	12 West Street	Modern	No archaeological evidence.	471731	106291
115	56910	The Dolphin P.H	Modern	A watching brief was carried out in March and April 2005 by CKC Archaeology on the site of the former Dolphin Public House in Havant. No	471617	106135



WA No.	HER No.	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				archaeological finds or features were observed during the groundworks at the site.		
116	57716	Archaeological investigation at 21 East Street, Havant	Modern	Gifford were commissioned to conduct an archaeological investigation on the site of development. The building works had already begun, but trial trench was excavated in front of the new build to understand the site stratification. No archaeological features were observed, and very few finds were recovered aside some Post-medieval pottery. The suggestion is that the area was used for gardening or agricultural purposes over a considerable time period, as there had been a thick build up of garden type soils.	471915	106255
117	12	Chichester to Bitterne	Romano-British		477171	105598
118	15	Rowlands Castle to Havant	Romano-British		472147	107254



Designated heritage assets within the Study Area

Figure 1