

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

HAVANT ROAD WARBLINGTON

For Barratt Homes

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Abstract

A site located at Havant Road, Warblington is proposed for redevelopment. This report contains results of cartographic, archaeological, and documentary research into the site undertaken by L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt Homes.

The site does not lie within a Council designated Archaeological Priority Area. The site does not contain any listed buildings or scheduled monuments.

There is a general lack of Prehistoric material recorded in the study area, however recent work at Manor Farm to the north of the site has shown the presence of settlement activity in this area during prehistory.

The main Roman road between Chichester and Bitterne it is believed to lie adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and there is a villa site located 125m south of the site. It is likely that the study site formed part of the farmland of the villa.

The site was most likely in use for agricultural purposes throughout the Medieval and Post Medieval periods and, as such, has not seen any previous development.

A geophysical survey has been conducted and the results identify several areas of modern disturbance, and few features that can be considered as archaeological. The areas of modern disturbance are concentrated in the northeast areas of the site.

Given the scarcity of Prehistoric evidence in Havant, the Local Planning Authority may recommend further fieldwork to test the conclusions of this report and the results of the geophysical survey.

1. Introduction

1.1.This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been researched and prepared by Kelly Madigan and Florence Laino of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt Homes. This report constitutes an updated desk based assessment (see superseded version (MADIGAN 2011)), which takes into consideration changes in planning law, recent archaeological evidence, and the results of a geophysical survey also conducted by L - P : Archaeology on the site (OGDEN 2011).

1.2.The report considers land at Havant Road, Warblington which is centered on NGR 473539, 106264 (FIGURE 1).

1.3.The following terms are used in this report:

- ◆ “the study area” - a 1km radius around the centre point of the site
- ◆ “the site” - the area defined by the perimeter of the site itself

1.4.The site is bounded to the north by the A27 Havant Bypass and the Havant to Chichester railway line. To the east the site is bounded by houses fronting on to Selangor Avenue, to the south by Havant Road, and to the west by a small collection of houses (FIGURE 2).

1.5.The site is proposed for redevelopment including the construction of new houses with access roads and associated service (Appendix 1) and the relocation of a gas pipeline (CUNDALL JOHNSTON 2016).

1.6.The local authority is Havant Borough Council who take archaeological advice from Hampshire County Council.

1.7.The site does not fall within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the Local Planning Authority. The site does not contain any scheduled monuments or listed buildings. The area of the study site has been characterised as ‘Parliamentary Fields’ and ‘Recent Settlement’ in a Historic Landscape Characterisation conducted by Hampshire County Council(HCC 2011). This reflects the site’s use in the Post Medieval to Modern period as enclosed agricultural land.

1.8.The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as published and unpublished literature, and geophysical survey.

2. Planning Background

2.1.NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1.1. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

2.1.2. As stipulated by the NPPF, this DBA assists the Local Planning Authority in identifying and assessing the significance of heritage assets, which might be subject to “substantial harm or loss” through proposed development (DCLG 2012). Following this a decision-making exercise must identify whether further archaeological work is required through field evaluation.

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

- ◆ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- ◆ Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.1.4. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Havant Borough Council, is bound by the policies laid out in the NPPF.

2.2.LOCAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.2.1. The Local Planning Authority is also bound by the saved policies within the borough's Local Development Framework, carried forward in the Havant Borough Core Strategy (adopted 1st March 2011). The relevant policy contained within the LDF is as follows:

POLICY CS11

PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE SPECIAL ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE OF HAVANT BOROUGH

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.

- 2.2.2. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment Havant Borough Council take impartial advice from the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist.
- 2.2.3. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the planning process to accompany a future planning application and to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the development site.

3. Aims of the Assessment

3.1. It is not the aim of this assessment to present a complete history of Warblington, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, the aim of this assessment is to review the available data and use it to construct a model of the potential archaeology within the study site.

3.2. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:

- ◆ To assess the potential for archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the significance of potential archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the condition of potential archaeology.
- ◆ To assess the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeology.

4. Methodology

4.1.GUIDANCE

4.1.1. This report has been researched and written to conform to L - P : Archaeology's Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessment. These standards in turn comply with the following guidance:

- ◆ Standards and guidance for historic environment Desk Based Assessments (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015A).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015B).
- ◆ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015C).
- ◆ Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment, (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2008).
- ◆ Using Historic Landscape Characterisation (CLARK ET AL. 2004).
- ◆ Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2009).

4.2.SOURCES

4.2.1. An initial site visit was undertaken on 11th August 2011. A second site visit was undertaken on the 15th July 2016, for the purposes of this report.

4.2.2. The following sources were consulted:

- ◆ British Library.
- ◆ Emsworth Library.
- ◆ Hampshire Local Studies Library.
- ◆ 1km radius search of the Hampshire Historic Environment Record.
- ◆ National Monuments Record.

- ◆ Internet sources and databases.

4.3.SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

4.3.1. A heritage asset is defined in the NPPF as:

“A building, monument, site, place or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)” (DCLG 2012)

4.3.2. The significance of the heritage assets is determined using the following criteria shown in TABLE 1, which is based on those given in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT 2007) and professional judgement.

4.3.3. Designated and non-designated heritage assets will be measured against the significance values in TABLE 1.

VALUE	DESCRIPTION
VERY HIGH	World heritage sites; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance
HIGH	Scheduled monuments; grade I and II* listed buildings; conservation areas or parks and gardens containing very important monuments or buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of national importance
MEDIUM	Grade II listed buildings; conservation areas or parks and gardens containing monuments or buildings that contribute to their historic character; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of regional importance
LOW	Locally listed monuments and buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of local importance
NEGLIGIBLE	Sites, buildings or landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
UNKNOWN	Archaeological sites where the importance has not yet been ascertained; buildings with hidden potential for historic significance

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

4.4.LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

4.4.1. The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources

described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:

- ◆ the GLHER entries can be limited because they are not based on a systematic search of the region but rather the records are reliant upon chance finds, opportunities for research and public contribution
- ◆ documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret
- ◆ the presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys
- ◆ grid coordinates for heritage assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can be difficult to locate
- ◆ the radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider context and character. It is important to note that any set boundaries on the report should be considered as permeable. Areas do not develop in isolation, and thought must always be given to significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.

5. Site Background

5.1.GEOLOGY

5.1.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bedrock of white chalk with a superficial deposits of clay, sand, gravel and silt. This data is at relatively low resolution and offers only a rough indication of the site geology.

5.1.2. Additional geotechnical information will be consulted as and when it becomes available to further refine the understanding of the geological conditions of the site.

5.2.TOPOGRAPHY

5.2.1. The site is situated in on a level coastal plain on the south coast of England. It is 1.1km north of Warblington Creek and 1.8km east of the coastal village of Emsworth. This area is accessed by sea via a series of channels and creeks that pass between Hayling and Thorney Islands to the south.

5.2.2. The site lies 1.9km west of Havant and 12km east of Chichester between the A27 to the north and the A259 to the south, and to the south of the railway line that runs east to west from Chichester to Havant.

5.2.3. The study site consists of a series of open fields used for the grazing of a herd of cattle. The site is low lying, and generally level although overall a slight rise is encountered as the site is traversed from south to north rising from 9mOD to 10mOD.



Plate 1 - Study site facing northeast



Plate 2 - Study site facing northwest

6. Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1. TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

6.1.1. Information from the Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HCCHER) is referenced with the Monument ID in brackets e.g. (12345). The following analysis is from a 1km radius search of the HCCHER around the study site and additional research and is illustrated in (FIGURE 3).

6.2. PREHISTORIC

6.2.1. There is one entry in the HCCHER for evidence of Prehistoric activity within the study area, approximately 500 metres north west of the site (65643). An evaluation at Denvilles Manor Farm in 2013, conducted by L - P : Archaeology (BARTON 2013) identified the remains of an enclosure containing a number of small, post-built structures. These were dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period by a number of pottery fragments contained within the fills. The site was deemed to be of local significance, given the that features found, were of types 'common to site of this period in southern Britain' (BARTON 2013: 35).

6.2.2. Elsewhere throughout Hampshire, early hunter gatherer activity would most likely have been confined to the coastal lagoons and estuaries to the south and east (ALLEN & GARDINER 2000), (FITZPATRICK ET AL. 2008). The heavy London Clay

would have been covered in tracts of woodland until the Neolithic period. Throughout the later Prehistoric period the heavy clay may have deterred agricultural settlements when communities were beginning to settle the drier more fertile chalk based soils of the South Downs and the better drained gravel terrace soils located toward Chichester to the east.

- 6.2.3. Although evidence of Prehistoric activity has been recorded in relatively close proximity to the site, the potential of encountering prehistoric archaeology on the study site must still be considered to be low given the comparative dearth of evidence in the Havant area. Such would be of local significance.

6.3.ROMAN

- 6.3.1. There is significant activity within the area of the study site during the Roman period.
- 6.3.2. A Roman road lies to the immediate south of the site. The road ran from the west gate of the Roman town of *Noviomagnus Reginorum* (Chichester) to the fort of *Clausentum* at Bitterne. In this locality is thought to follow the approximate line of Havant Road (MARGARY 1973)) and parts were identified 181m west of the study site (23354).
- 6.3.3. A Roman villa is known to exist 125m to the south of the site. Excavations have revealed floors, tiles, tesserae, pottery, wall foundations and evidence of large rooms. A potential bath house was also identified (23474).
- 6.3.4. Roman villas were status country residences and farmhouses that were concentrated in southern England. They were typically located just off of main roads but within easy traveling distance of major towns in order to utilize the transport network for trade and communication. The Warblington Villa is therefore situated in a typical location on a major Roman road with access to Chichester.
- 6.3.5. The study site is situated to the north of both the road and the villa sites but would most likely have belonged to the villa as part of its agricultural land. The potential for archaeology dating to this period upon the study site is limited to moderate evidence for agricultural activity but with a high potential for

archaeological deposits relating the Roman road in the south of the site. Finds dating to this period would be of local significance.

6.4.EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 6.4.1. There is limited archaeological evidence dating to the Early Medieval period within the 1km search radius of the study site with only one entry in the HCCHER.
- 6.4.2. A large quantity of Early Medieval pottery was found during excavations at the Roman villa which may indicate a period of reoccupation of the site (23474).
- 6.4.3. It is known that in c.500AD a Saxon named Weorbald sailed up Chichester Harbour to found Weorblings Ton (REGAR 1967:7).
- 6.4.4. The Church of St Thomas at Warblington was first erected pre-conquest and still has some surviving architectural material dating to the Early Medieval period in the tower. Reused Roman brick and tile was used in its construction (VCH 1905:137).
- 6.4.5. Timmins states that before the Norman Conquest of Britain, Warblington was part of the Westbourne Hundred and answered for 12 hides (1440 acres). It was owned by Earl Harold Godwin of Wessex (TIMMINS 2005: 12).
- 6.4.6. It is clear that there was settlement within the area of the study site during the Early Medieval period and that the population was large enough to warrant the construction of a Church and possible reoccupation of the villa. However, its nucleus is far enough away from the study site to maintain that the potential for archaeological finds dating to this period on the site is low and would likely be limited to agricultural activity. Any finds from this period would be of local significance.

6.5.MEDIEVAL

- 6.5.1. There is continued evidence for the settlement of the area during the Medieval period.
- 6.5.2. The Domesday survey of 1086 states that the Hundred of Westbourne had 4 hides (480 acres) land for 2 ploughs, 17 villagers, 12 small holders, 2

churches, 6 slaves and 1 mill worth 10 shillings (TIMMINS 2005:12).

- 6.5.3. There is evidence that after the 12th century the Warblington Creek began to silt up and so access via sea to Warblington became limited to small draft boats. It is after this time that Emsworth, 1km east of the study site, gained more prominence with an open channel to its harbour (REGAR 1967: 13). Warblington is listed as a deserted Medieval village in the HCCHER which is located 595m southwest of the study site (28366). However given the evidence it is unlikely that the area was completely abandoned but instead suffered from a downturn in fortune and a re-centering of the population to the east.
- 6.5.4. The Statutes of Winchester of 1285 enacted that all roads between Cosham and Chichester be cleared of trees to within two hundred feet of trees to make surprise attack and robbery more difficult. As such is it likely that the road to the south of the study site which was a still major highway in the Medieval period was cleared on either side of trees (RUDKIN 1978).
- 6.5.5. In 1340 Edward II gave a license to allow his step-nephew Thomas Monthermer to crenelate the manor. Thus the manor house that must have existed on the site was developed into a castle. The Castle, was situated 600m southwest of the study site and has Scheduled Ancient Monument status (52361).
- 6.5.6. A Medieval moat encloses the site of Warblington Castle. The moat is only visible as shallow depressions on its east and west sides but survives as a quite deep earthwork to the north (23294).
- 6.5.7. Archaeological investigations 35m southeast of the study site revealed an irregular dump of Medieval material with two pits. The dumped material included Medieval pottery, building material and residual Roman tiles. The area around the pits had also been used for burning (23497). Furthermore interlocking timbers of a Medieval Well surround were found near a rubbish area during the archaeological trenching (23500).
- 6.5.8. There is evidence for significant activity within the area during the Medieval period however there is no evidence within the immediate vicinity of the study site. As such the potential for archaeological finds dating to this period on the

site is low and would likely be limited to agricultural activity or residual material. Any finds from this period would be of local significance.

6.6.POST MEDIEVAL

- 6.6.1.** A fortified brick manor house was built by the Countess of Salisbury in 1514. The house, built around a courtyard, was constructed on the site of the Medieval moated manor house of Warblington Castle. Accounts dated 1517 for the building show that it was well advanced.
- 6.6.2.** General Surveyor to Sir Richard Cotton, did a survey of the castle and its grounds and noted a fair green court before the gate, a spacious garden with pleasant walks adjoining, groves of trees, two orchards, fishpond, barns, and stables. The Cottons were Royalist and Warblington was slighted in 1644 by the Parliamentarians. The 16th century building was mostly destroyed during the civil war with only an octagonal turret from the gate house surviving (23494).
- 6.6.3.** After the restoration, when the lands were returned to the Cottons, a farmhouse was built within the castle site for the tenants using the abandoned stone. The 1st Edition OS. map of 1867 shows the Castle Farm, a moat on three sides of the remains of the Castle, pathways and plantings on the north and east banks of the moat, and to the east there appears to be an orchard. Aerial photographs have shown the foundations of a range of buildings, which could be the site of the old stables and dovecote. The remains of the fishpond lie to the north of the castle (23494).
- 6.6.4.** Warblington House and Warblington Lodge occupied a site 450m west of the study site, the house and lodge were demolished and the grounds are now a housing estate (52358).
- 6.6.5.** In 1762 stage coaches began operating between Cosham and Chichester along Havant Road. The impassability of the road during the winter and the danger of highwaymen led to an Act of Parliament to widen the road through Emsworth. This may have extended as far west as the study site and consequently the road on the southern boundary of the site may have undergone improvement works (RUDKIN 1978: 13).

- 6.6.6. In 1847 the Mid Sussex Railway opened a railway line that provided a direct link between Portsmouth and Chichester (RUDKIN 1978: 34). This railway lies 30m to the north of the study site.
- 6.6.7. The railway line appears to the north of the site on the OS map of 1869. At this time the study site is part of a series of fields to the north of Havant Road (FIGURE 4).
- 6.6.8. The 1897 OS map depicts the study site as still being under pasture. However a pump is identified in the centre of the site and houses have been built to the east of the site fronting onto Havant Road (FIGURE 5).
- 6.6.9. The OS map of 1908 no longer shows the pump within the site boundary but does identify additional houses that front onto Havant Road with possible allotments at the rear of these properties (FIGURE 6).
- 6.6.10. The 1932 OS map depicts a well within the site boundary, in approximately the same location as the pump in the 1897 OS map. It also depicts a trackway running north to south across the centre of the southern field. The only HCCHER findspot reported within the site boundary is a road or trackway but on all earlier OS maps this appears as a field boundary (35432). During the site visit a depression that was interpreted as a former field boundary was noted running north to south across the centre of the southern field. The fields of the study site at this time belonged to Castle Farm. Further houses have been constructed to the east of the site, with Selangor Avenue having now been laid out with pair of houses on its eastern side. A clay pit is identified to the north east of the site (FIGURE 7).
- 6.6.11. The 1952 OS map displays that further development has taken place to the east of the study site with almost all of it given over to a housing development. Within the site boundary a small farm building has been constructed in the centre and the field boundaries are no longer depicted on the map. A ward boundary however is displayed running southwest to northeast across the northern area (FIGURE 8).
- 6.6.12. The 1963 OS map shows that alterations have been made to the farm buildings in the center of the site with a change in shape and an additional out building

(FIGURE 9).

6.6.13.The OS map of 1989 depicts that the elevated Havant Bypass has now been constructed to the north of the study site but the land within the site boundary remains as pasture with small farm buildings in the centre (FIGURE 10).

6.6.14.There is a good deal of activity within the area surrounding the study site during the Post Medieval period but the potential for archaeological remains of the Post Medieval period upon the study site is low. Any surviving archaeological remains will likely be associated with agricultural activity and possibly a trackway. These deposits would be of local significance.

7. Geophysical Survey Results

7.1.GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

7.1.1. Following the recommendations of the initial DBA (MADIGAN 2011) a geophysical survey was advised in order to identify any buried archaeological features, to target with archaeological trial trenching.

7.1.2. A fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted by Jessica Ogden of L - P : Archaeology in 2011 (OGDEN 2011). A summary of the results is provided here.

- ◆ Extensive modern disturbances were detected in the northeastern area of the site, including a high pressure gas main, surface debris and the effects of modern dumping across the site.
- ◆ A possible 20th century trackway identified in the 1932 Ordnance Survey map was confirmed in the southern area, as well as the remains of a 19th century well described on the 1897, 1932, and 1963 Ordnance Survey maps. Structural remains of the small farm and out buildings were also detected.
- ◆ A positive anomaly, resembling a ditch was identified in the northern area of the site. This feature, possibly a drainage ditch, runs in approximately the same orientation as the ridge and furrow in the eastern most part of the site. The date of the ridge and furrow is unclear from the survey results alone, however, the narrow separation between ridges suggests the ridge and furrow could have occurred post-enclosure.
- ◆ Few archaeological features of interest were identified within the geophysical results. The presence of ridge and furrow in the northern area reinforced the notion that historically the site area was predominantly used for agricultural purposes.

7.2.CONCLUSION

7.2.1. The results of the geophysical survey identified few anomalies that might be considered possible archaeological features, in the form of the ditch and ridge

and furrow identified in the north west corner of the field, and Post Medieval field boundaries. These features would be considered of negligible to low significance.

8. Site Conditions and Proposed Development

8.1.SITE CONDITIONS

8.1.1. The main area of the site is currently in use as open pasture. There is no evidence for any previous development on the site. At the centre of the site is a small farm building with associated hardstanding.

8.1.2. There is little observational evidence for any earlier disturbance on the site except the small farm building and the laying of hedgerows. Any remains on the site are likely to be well preserved, in areas shown as undisturbed by modern truncations in the results of the geophysical survey.

8.2.PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT (APPENDIX 1)

8.2.1. The proposed redevelopment consists of residential structures with associated landscaping and services. Access roads will also be constructed from the development onto Havant Road.

8.2.2. The footings for the residential structures will cause damage to any surviving archaeological deposits. However, at the time of writing this report the full extent and depth of the footings are not known. Any associated service trenches in addition to the planned gas pipeline relocation (CUNDALL JOHNSTON 2016) are also likely to impact on any preserved archaeological deposits. Any landscaping or excavation ahead of the access road construction may lead to disturbance of any underlying deposits depending on the depth of this disturbance and any preserved remains.

9. Summary and Conclusions

- 9.1. A site to the north of Havant Road is proposed for redevelopment. The proposed redevelopment involves residential properties and the associated landscaping, access roads and services.
- 9.2. There is evidence for *in situ* prehistoric settlement activity to the north of the site, however there is otherwise a general lack of prehistoric material recorded within the study area. The prehistoric potential of the site is therefore unclear. Prehistoric evidence if present found would be of local significance.
- 9.3. A Roman road was situated to the south of the study site and a villa lay between this road and the coast. It is probable that the study site was associated with the villa and agricultural activity. The potential for archaeology dating to the period upon the study site is considered to be moderate with a higher potential adjacent to the Roman road at the south of the site.
- 9.4. The evidence indicates that the site was likely in agricultural use from the end of the Roman period until the present day. The potential for surviving remains from the Roman period onwards is low and any remains would be of local significance.
- 9.5. There is no evidence of any significant previous development on the site, with the exception of small farm buildings.
- 9.6. The results of a geophysical survey detected few features that may be considered as archaeological.
- 9.7. The exact details of the development were not finalised at the time of the preparation of this report. However, any disturbance associated with the development is likely to involve the excavation of building footings, service trenches and landscaping.
- 9.8. It is likely that Hampshire County Council will recommend that the Local Planning Authority request some form of archaeological evaluation on the site. Given the lack of evidence for significant heritage assets on the site, any such work could be undertaken under the provisions of a planning condition.

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CARTOGRAPHIC AND PICTORIAL

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP COUNTY SERIES 1869

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP COUNTY SERIES 1897

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP NATIONAL GRID 1908

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP NATIONAL GRID 1932

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP NATIONAL GRID 1952

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP NATIONAL GRID 1963

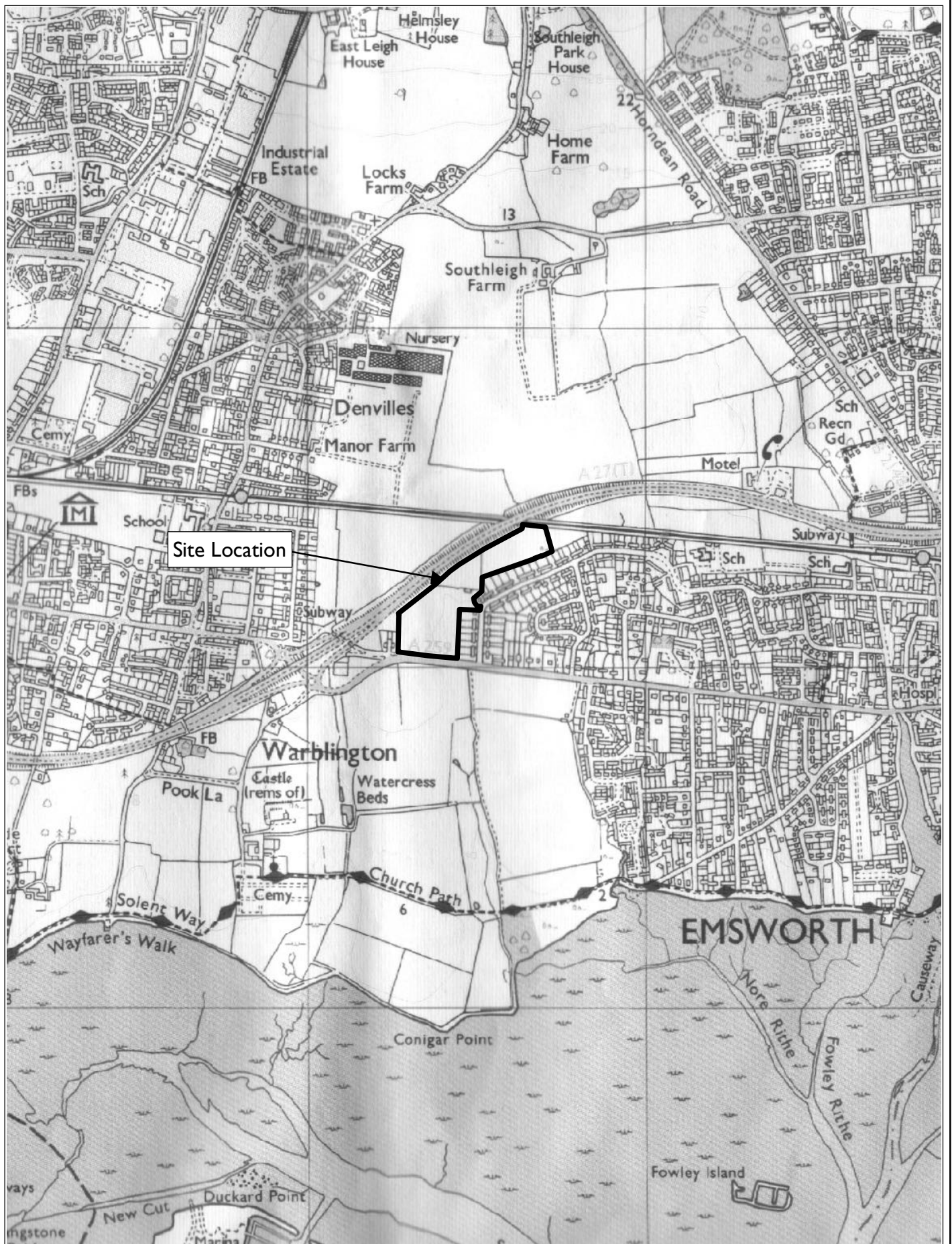
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP NATIONAL GRID 1989

DATA LICENCE

The dataset contained in this material was obtained on [15th July 2016].

FIGURES

FIGURE I // General Location of Site



Scale 1:15,000 @ A4

0 250m

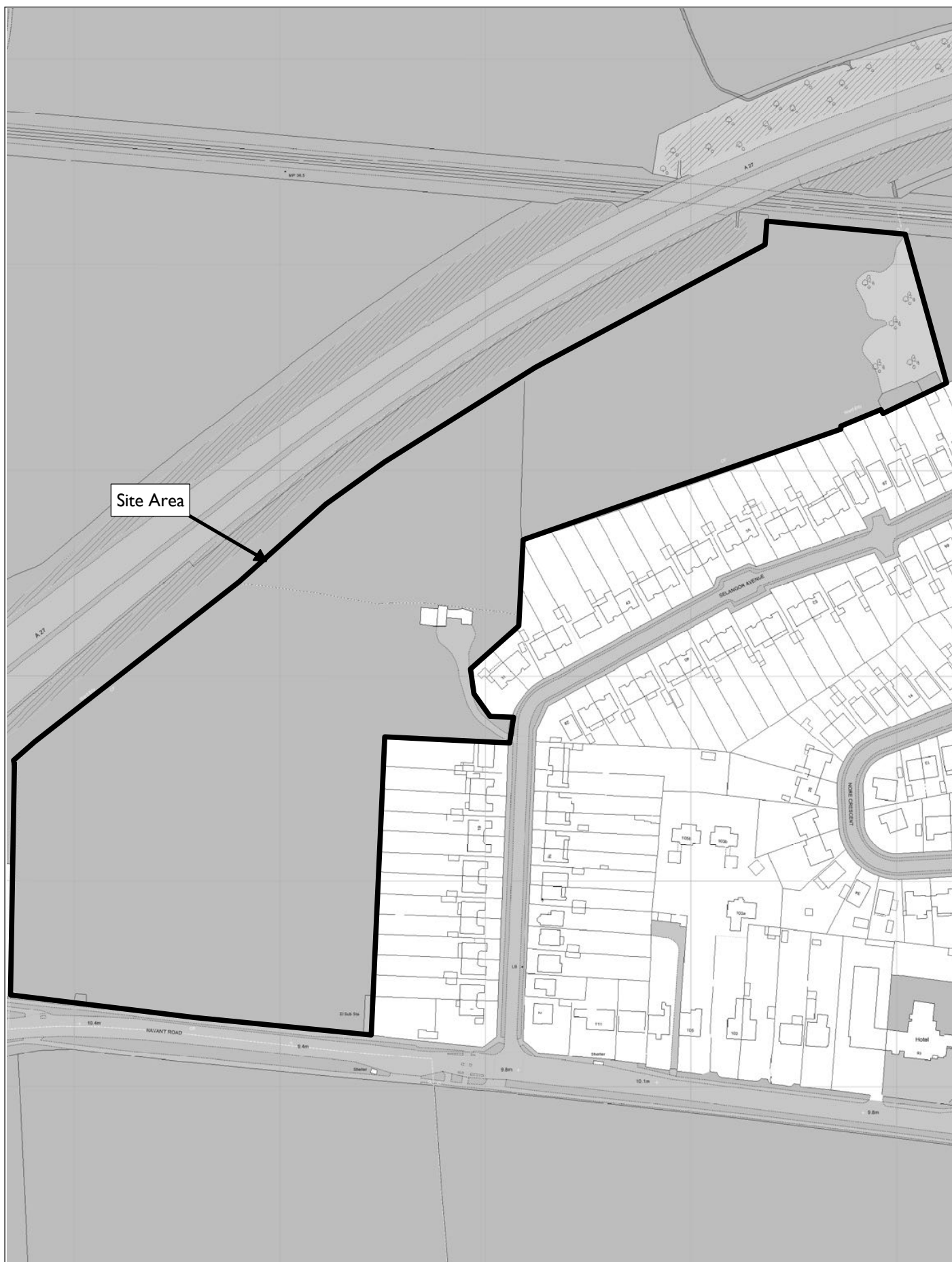
PROJECT // I211L - Havant Road, Warblington

DESCRIPTION // General Location

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DOC REF: LP1211L-DBA-v.2 L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detailed



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // I21 IL - Havant Road, Warblington

DESCRIPTION // Detail of Site Location

Map data generated by Groundsure Ltd License No 10001511162

DOC REF: LP121 IL-DBA-v2

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // HER



- ◆ Prehistoric
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Roman
- - - Approximate Line of Roman Road

0

500m

PROJECT // I211L- Havant Road, Warblington

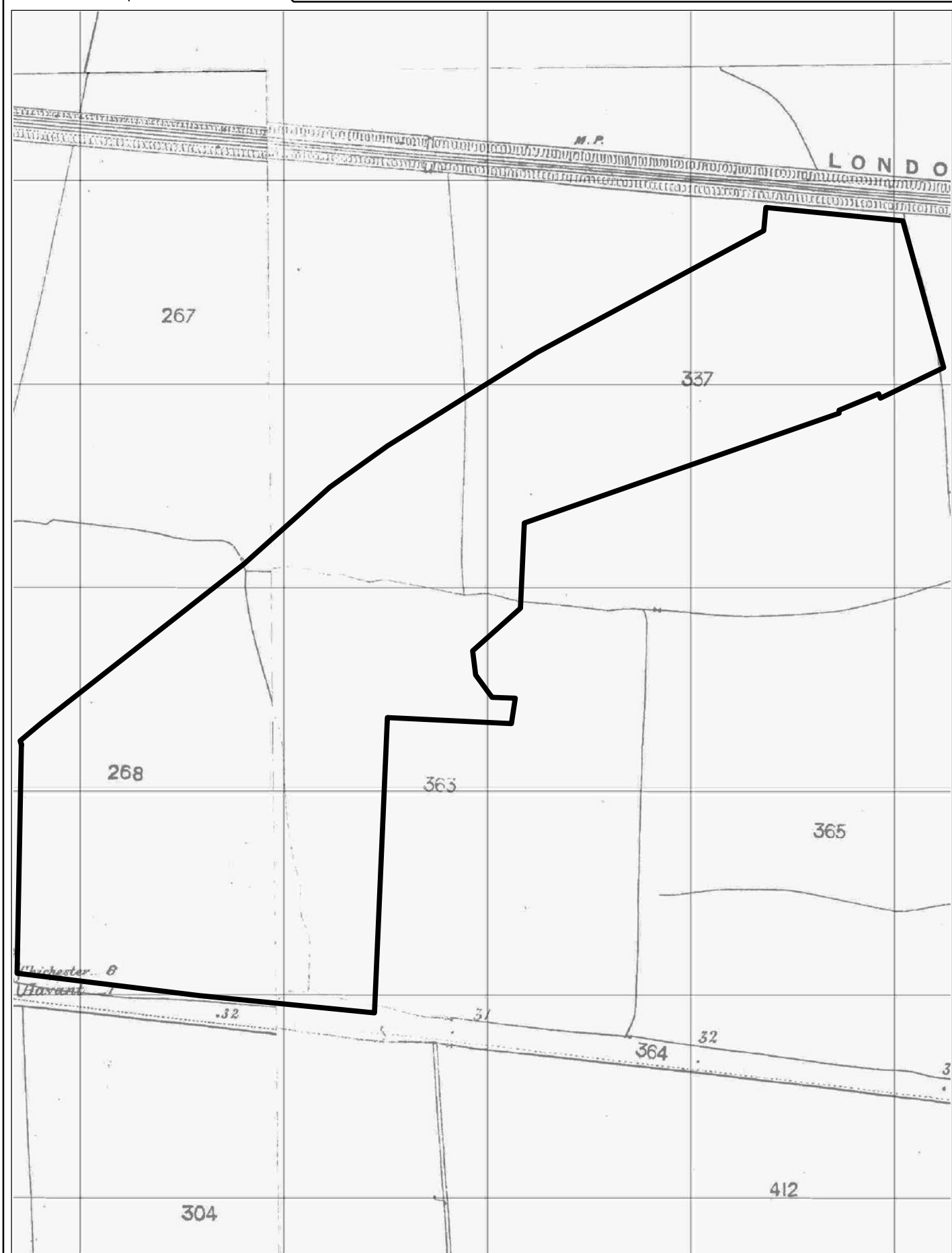
DESCRIPTION // Information from Historic Environment Record

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4// OS Map - 1869



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // I21 IL - Havant Road, Warblington

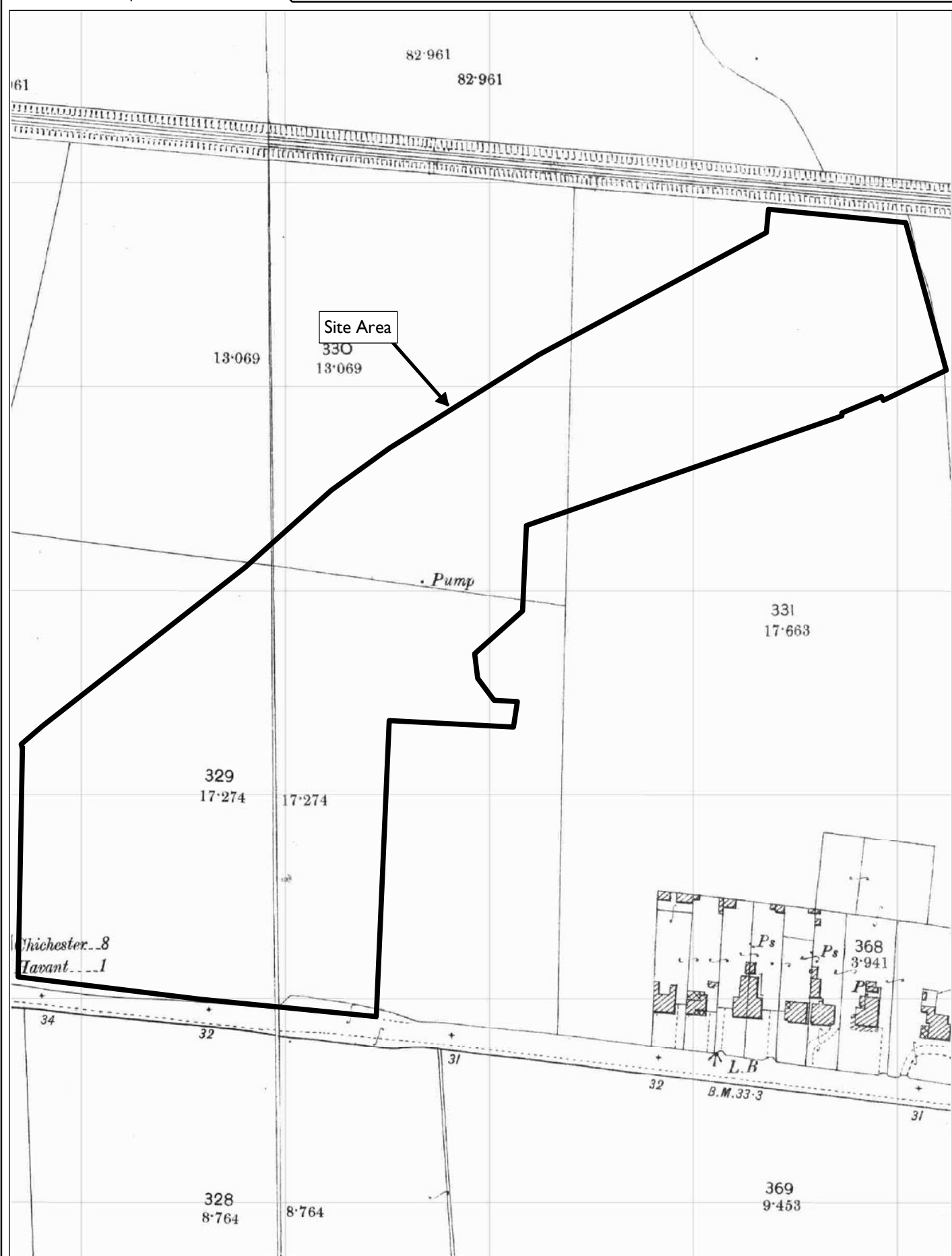
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map - 1869

Map data generated by Groundsure Ltd License No: 10001511162

DOC REF: LPI21 IL-DBA-v.2

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // OS Map - 1897



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // I211L - Havant Road, Warblington

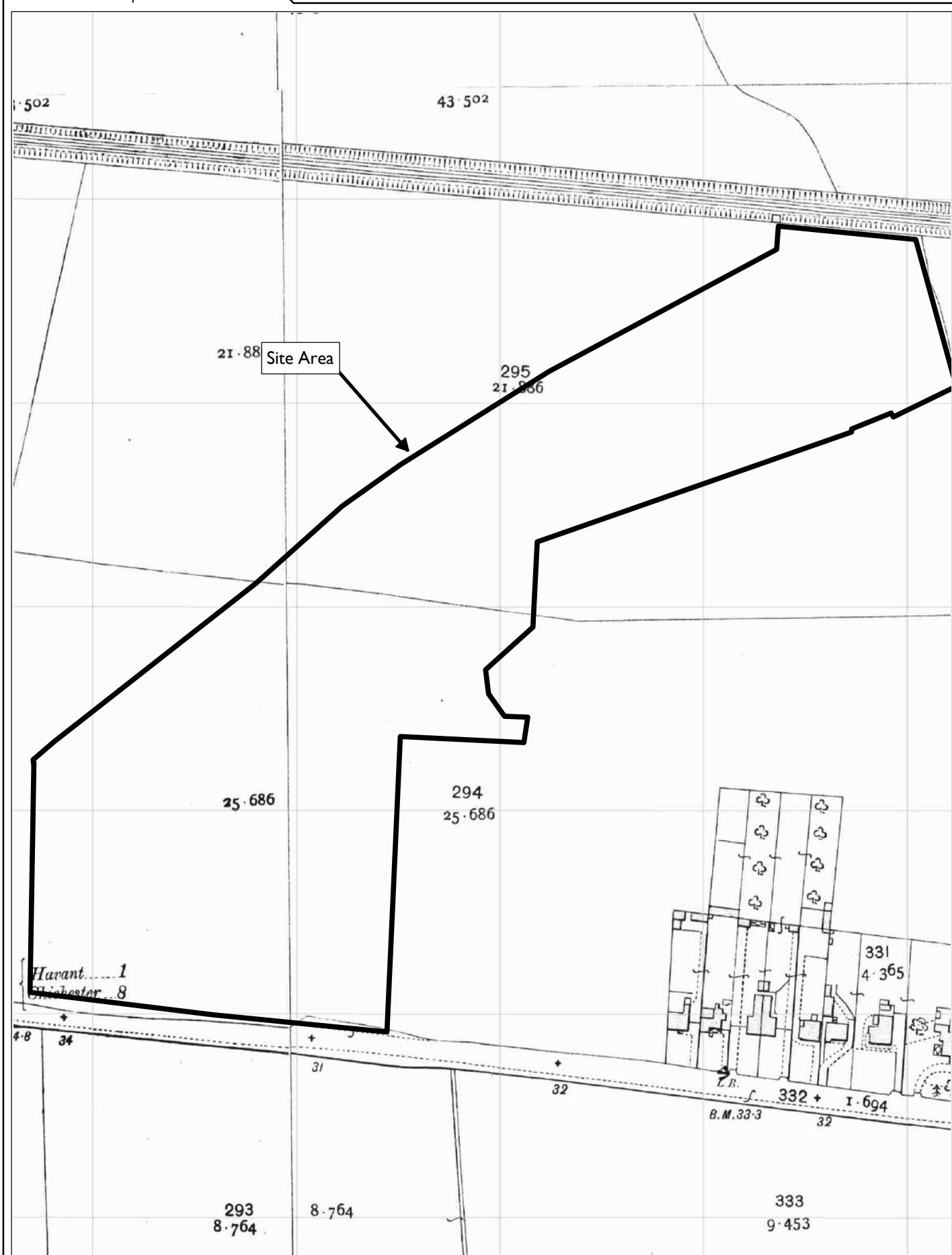
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map - 1897

Map data generated by Groundsure Ltd License No: 10001511162

DOC REF: LPI211L-DBA-v.2

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // OS Map - 1908



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // I211L - Havant Road, Warblington

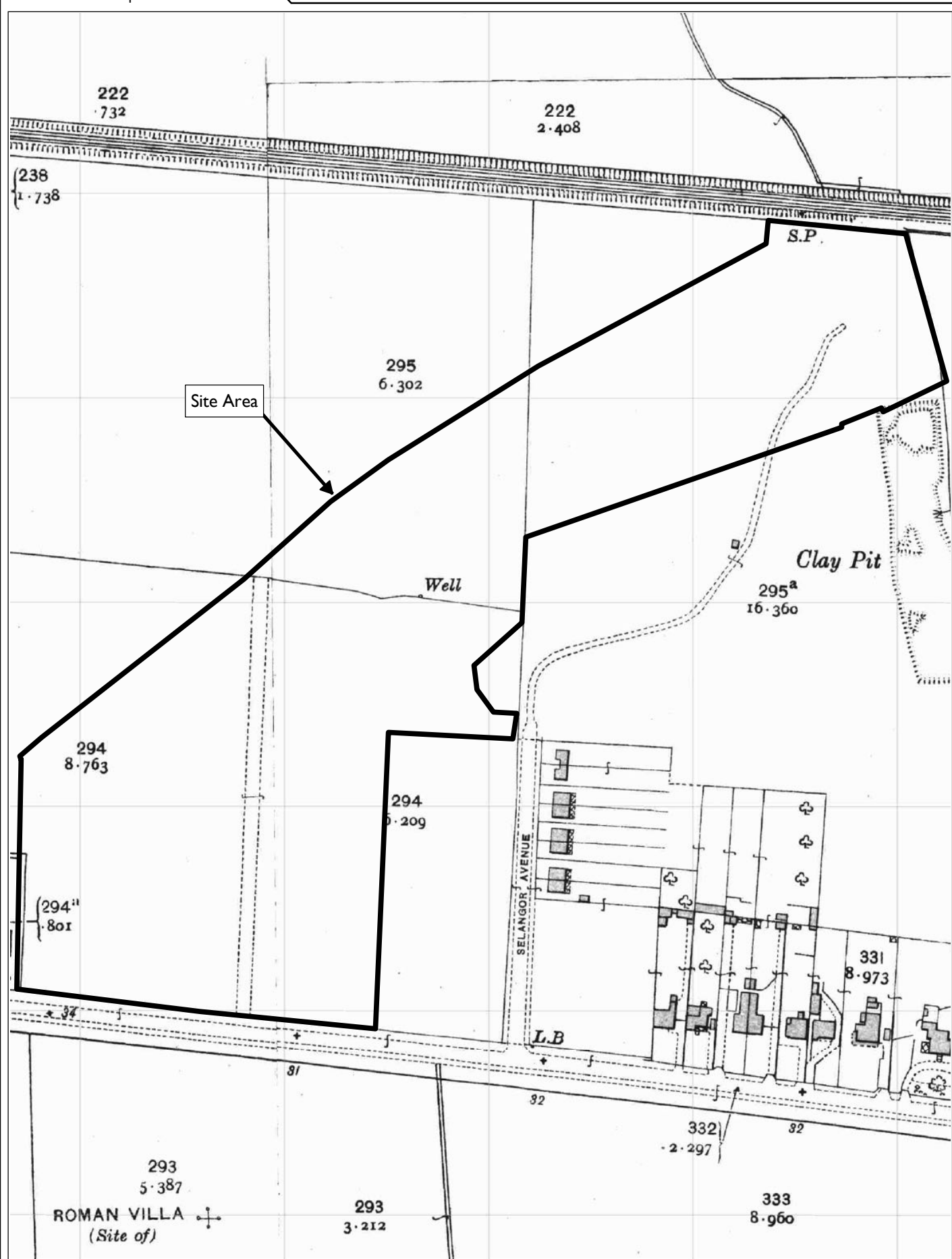
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map - 1908

Map data generated by Groundsure Ltd License No: 10001511162

DOC REF: LPI211L-DBA-v.2

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // OS Map - 1932



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // I211L - Havant Road, Warblington

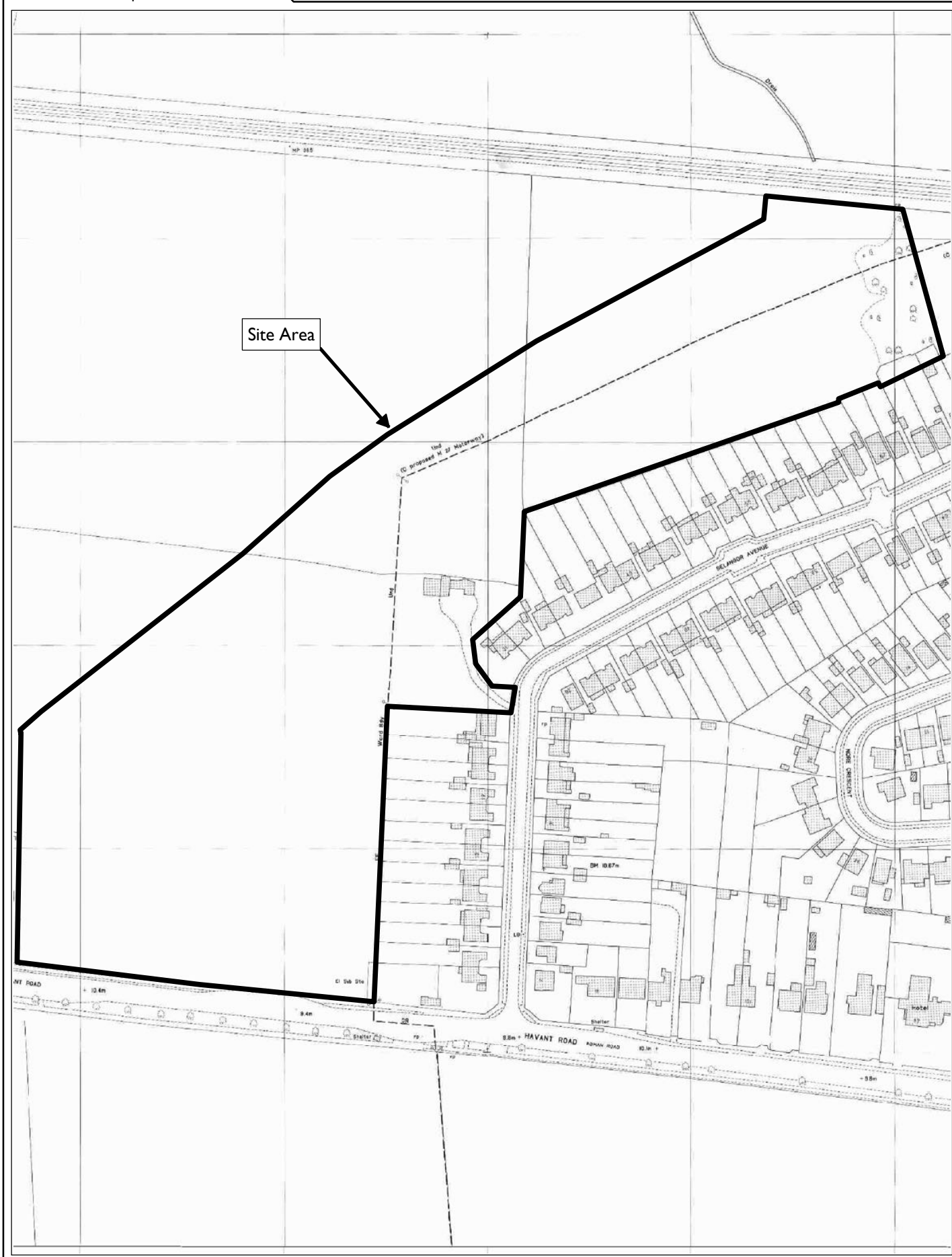
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map - 1932

Map data generated by Groundsure Ltd License No: 10001511162

DOC REF: LPI211L-DBA-v.2

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // OS Map - 1952



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // I211L - Havant Road, Warblington

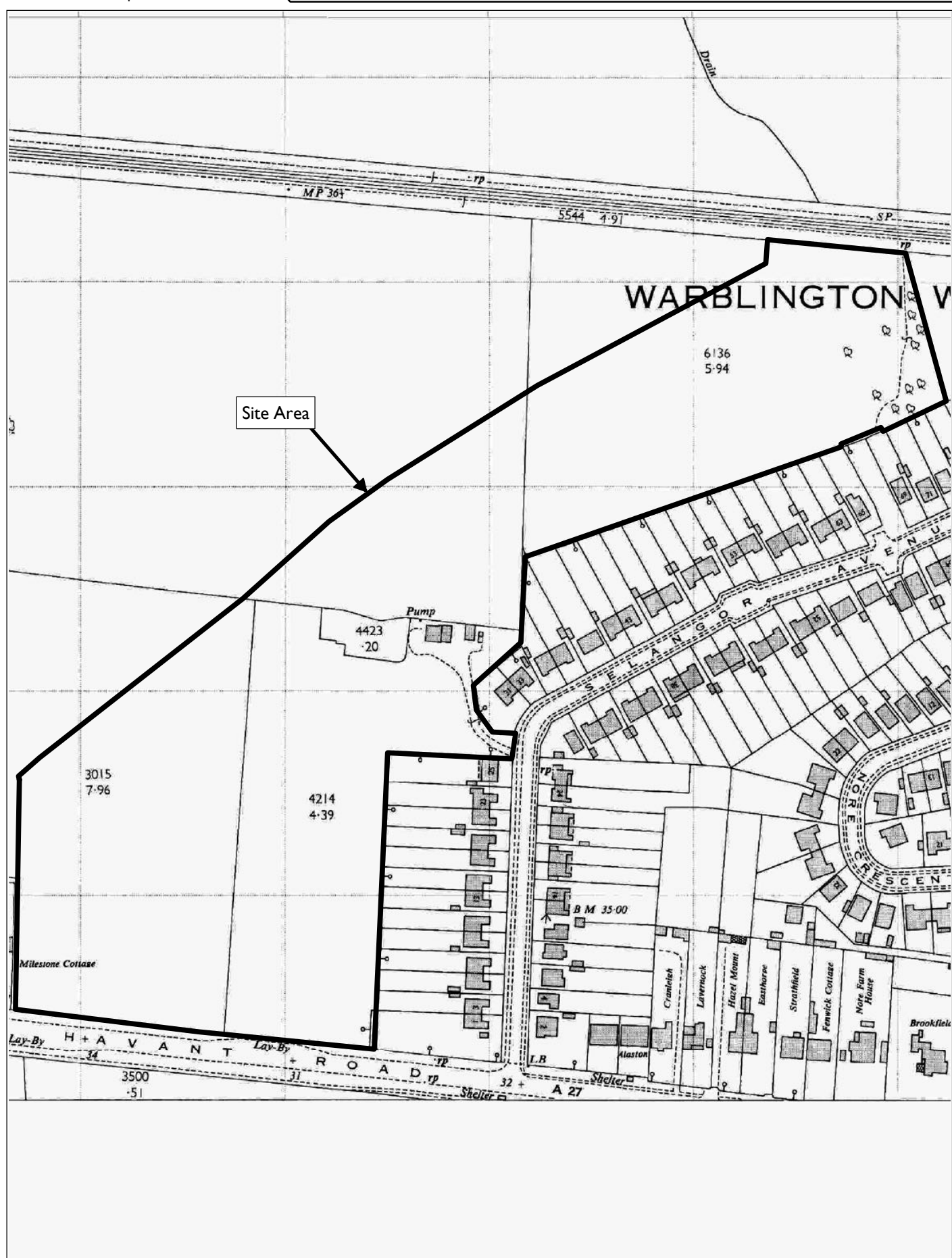
DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map - 1952

Map data generated by Groundsure Ltd License No: 10001511162

DOC REF: LP1211L-DBA-v.2

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // OS Map - 1963



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // I211L - Havant Road, Warblington

DESCRIPTION // Ordnance Survey Map - 1963

Map data generated by Groundsure Ltd License No: 10001511162

DOC REF: LPI211L-DBA-v.2

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

The map is a technical site plan. A large, irregularly shaped area is outlined with a thick black line and labeled 'Site Area' with an arrow pointing to it. This site area is located between a railway line (indicated by hatched lines and the label 'HP 385') to the north and east, and Havant Road to the south. To the east of the site area, there is a residential development with several streets, including 'DELMAR AVENUE' and 'HAYWARD ROAD'. The map includes various annotations such as 'HP 385', '10' 50' 00"', and '10' 10' 00"'. The overall layout shows the site's proximity to infrastructure and existing housing.

0 100m



DOC REF: LPI211L-DBA-v.2

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

PROPOSED DESIGNS

APPENDIX I



1:1000
 1:500
 1:250
 1:100
 1:50
 1:25
 1:10
 1:5
 1:2
 1:1

1:1000
 1:500
 1:250
 1:100
 1:50
 1:25
 1:10
 1:5
 1:2
 1:1

1:1000
 1:500
 1:250
 1:100
 1:50
 1:25
 1:10
 1:5
 1:2
 1:1

1:1000
 1:500
 1:250
 1:100
 1:50
 1:25
 1:10
 1:5
 1:2
 1:1