



Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological
Evaluation

LANGSTONE VIEW BEDHAMPTON

For Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Cornelius Barton BA AlFA

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

LANGSTONE VIEW BEDHAMPTON

Client: Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Local Authority: Havant Borough Council

NGR: 469326,106167

Planning App: APP-14-00232

Author: C. Barton

Doc Ref: LP1635L.WSI-v1.1

Site Code: 1635L

Date: October 14

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Cornelius Barton of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton Ltd.
- 1.2.The document sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation at Langstone View, Bedhampton (FIGURE 1). The NGR is 469326,106167.
- 1.3.This document has been prepared in response to a planning condition attached to the planning consent granted for the above site by the local planning authority, Havant Borough Council.
- 1.4.The site code 1635L has been assigned by L - P : Archaeology.
- 1.5.This document sets out the detailed method to be employed for the archaeological excavation, reporting and archiving at the above site.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for development of the site (see Appendix 2). The application reference is APP-14-00232.

2.1.2. 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.

2.1.3. In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority, Havant Borough Council (HBC), must consider the policies within the Local Development Framework (adopted 1st March 2011). On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment Havant Borough Council take impartial advice from the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist.

2.1.4. The relevant archaeological policy 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.

2.1.5. The site lies within an area of archaeological interest as defined in the Local Development Framework. The site does not contain any Scheduled Monuments (SMs), but lies adjacent to the SAM of Bevis Grave, a Neolithic long-barrow in the field to the north.

2.1.6. Planning consent for redevelopment of the site was granted in September 2014 by HBC. Condition 2 of the planning consent secures a programme of archaeological works as follows:

CONDITION 2

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a written

scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development on these heritage assets and having due regard to Policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan core strategy 2011 which forms part of the local development framework and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 2.1.7. This document sets out the methodology for the programme of assessment as required by the condition. If further mitigation works are required these will be covered by a separate document.

2.2.GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bedrock of white chalk with 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 (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2014).

- 2.2.2. A geotechnical assessment was carried out on the site by Wilson Bailey Partnership in 2014. The results showed the soil sequence in the northern part of the site to consist of a thin layer (0.30-0.35m) of topsoil overlying natural chalk. Further to the south there is a build-up of drift deposits to a maximum depth in excess of 4m (BRIGHTMAN PERS COMM).

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.3.1. The site is situated on the South Downs overlooking Langstone Harbour and the Solent (FIGURE 1).
- 2.3.2. The site is situated on the scarp slope of Camp Down. The highest point of Camp Down lies around 1.5km west of the site at Fort Purbrook. As is typical on the South Downs, the hill is steeply sloping on its southern slope and more gently sloping on the northern side as it leads down towards the Weald.
- 2.3.3. The site is bounded to the south by Havant Road, to the east by adjacent properties which front onto Glebe Park Avenue, to the north by adjacent properties fronting onto Portsdown Hill Road and to the west by an adjacent field (FIGURE 2).

- 2.3.4. Due to its location on the scarp slope of The Downs, the site is steeply sloping from north to south. The highest point of the site along the northern boundary is at c.40m OD and the southern edge is at c.10m OD.

2.4. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

- 2.4.1. In February 2014 L - P : Archaeology undertook an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site (HUNT 2014). The results are summarised by period below. Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record entries (HAHBR) are referenced with the Monument ID in brackets e.g. (12345).

PALAEOLITHIC/MESOLITHIC

- 2.4.2. During early prehistory, as in most subsequent periods, the site lies within a wider region that has a rich and varied archaeological record. In early prehistory, the environment would have been considerably different from the landscape observed today. The Solent itself would have been a river valley and Langstone Harbour immediately south of the site would have been a tributary of this river. The South Downs are thought to have been wooded following the retreat of the ice at the end of the last Ice Age (DREWETT ET AL. 1988).

PALAEOLITHIC/MESOLITHIC

- 2.4.3. The surrounding area contains a number of findspots from this period including a cluster of activity on Binness Island which would presumably have been a small hill before rising sea levels turned it into an island (HUNT 2014) .

NEOLITHIC

- 2.4.4. A barrow known as Bevis's Grave was located around 150m north of the northern boundary of the site. It is visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey sheet. The HAHBR states that the mound was damaged during chalk digging in the Post Medieval period, and then subsequently by road widening. A final phase of rescue excavation in 1974 revealed a Neolithic pit. Long barrows are typically considered as monuments of the Neolithic and taken with the excavated evidence, it seems reasonable to assign Bevis's Grave to the Neolithic period.

BRONZE AGE

- 2.4.5. Four flint scrapers and some Bronze Age pottery were found approx 10cm into the subsoil during excavations during construction of the A3 500m north east of the site (23287). A further six sherds of early-middle Bronze Age pottery found during the excavation of soil to make reservoir filter beds (23280) at Biness Island, approximately 1km to the south east of the site.

IRON AGE

- 2.4.6. The HAHBR states "Several hearth areas", distinguished by a group of pot boilers, flint flakes and pottery (iron age) were recovered during the stripping and reclamation of marshes for a refuse tip (23241). The "density of the occupation scatter was notable, possibly indicating a salt-boiling site." The location is c.900m to the south east of the site close to Langstone Harbour.
- 2.4.7. The Iron Age activity is also found clustered on several features on top of the Downs around 1km west of the site (HUNT 2014).

ROMAN

- 2.4.8. The Roman road, designated as route number 421 by Margary (MARGARY 1967) runs through Havant, following the line of East Street and West Street and then past Bedhampton Station along Bedhampton Road as far as the junction with Hulbert Road. The route is then projected to run in a straight line past the two Roman villas at Littlepark Wood and Crookhorn to Purbrook Heath Road in Purbrook. The road is mentioned in several records in the HAHBR, but the only excavated evidence comes from Southdowns College (56908, 56242).
- 2.4.9. Havant was a roadside settlement during the Roman period. As discussed, the East Street – West Street axis is the line of a known Roman road. In addition, North Street is a Roman road as is South Street leading towards Langstone and Hayling Island with its temple complex. Some evidence from the western edge of the Havant settlement falls within the extended 2km study area. This includes evidence for a Roman buildings and associated pits (23436, 23437, 23440).
- 2.4.10. In general, clusters of Roman activity are all significantly far from the site but do give a fairly comprehensive picture of Roman activity in the wider region.

EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.11. The site lies almost equidistant from the two local centres of Medieval rural settlement at Farlington and Bedhampton, both of which were centred on their churches. The site is situated within the parish of Bedhampton in Portsdown Hundred (PAGE 1900: 140–141).
- 2.4.12. An early Medieval cemetery was excavated at the site of Bevis's Grave just 150m north of the study site (23182). This consisted of around 80 graves dating AD595 to AD1020 which were clustered around the end of the earlier barrow. The cemetery was clearly nucleated around the earlier monument and there is no evidence that it spreads either north or south any significant distance from the barrow.
- 2.4.13. Other than 23182 there are no pre-conquest records in the HAHBR within the extended 2km study area. Nevertheless, it seems likely that Bedhampton was a settlement founded in the Saxon period and as HAHBR record 23368 states: "The Domesday Book records the existence of a church at Bedhampton. The exact location of it is not known". The VCH also elaborates on the possible origins of Bedhampton, stating that the earliest known reference is the grant of the Manor of Bedhampton to the Cathedral Church of Winchester (PAGE, 1900, PP. 142.

MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.14. To the southwest of the study site is Farlington, there is some debate as to whether Farlington has Saxon origins or whether it was perhaps a new settlement on the 13th Century (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL & BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY N.D.).
- 2.4.15. The evidence indicates a fairly clear pattern of settlement within the study area during the Medieval period, with nucleated settlements at Bedhampton and Farlington. It is therefore highly likely that the site lay within the agricultural lands of these settlements, most likely those of Bedhampton.
- 2.4.16. Due to this location, it seems that the site was likely peripheral to settlement and other activity during the Medieval period.

POST-MEDIEVAL

2.4.17. During the early part of the post Medieval period, settlement and land use patterns in the extended study area are very similar those of the Medieval period, with small nucleated settlements lying within an agricultural landscape.

2.4.18. Despite increasing activity in the study area from the 19th century onwards, the map evidence indicates that the site remained open fields throughout the period (HUNT 2014).

2.4.19. For more detailed information about the archaeological background please refer to the DBA (HUNT 2014).

2.5. SITE CONDITIONS

2.5.1. The site can be divided into two areas: the paddock area and the field area.

2.5.2. The paddock area is characterised by grassy pasture currently in use for grazing horses. There are no built structures on the site, although there appear to be one or two light wooden sheds. The paddock is fenced off with a fence of mixed construction types. The sporadic bushes along this fence appear to be self seeded rather than part of a deliberate attempt to create a hedge. This field boundary is not marked on any of the Ordnance Survey maps and can be considered to be relatively recent.

2.5.3. The field area is an arable field. There are no constructions of any kind on this area.

2.6. AGREED DEVELOPMENT

2.6.1. The proposed development of the site will be residential in character. The latest master plan (at the time of writing) is included in APPENDIX 2. The development consists of 47 dwellings with associated landscaping and open space areas. The proposed development will be accessed from a road at the southern corner of the site.

2.6.2. The footings for the residential structures will cause impact to any surviving archaeological deposits. However, at the time of writing this report the nature, extent and depth of the footings is not known.

3. Aims

3.1. The general aim of the evaluation is to determine the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site, and to gather enough information to understand the site and its significance as fully as possible in order to place the site within the wider landscape.

3.2. The specific aims of the excavation are:

- To look for remains relating to the Neolithic long barrow to the north of the site.
- To determine whether the Early Medieval cemetery extends into the northern area of the site.

4. Methodology

4.1. SITEWORKS

- 4.1.1. A sample of 5% of the total development area will be investigated by trial trenching. This will consist of 30 trenches measuring 30m by 2m. The trenches will be placed in a standard sampling pattern across the site (FIGURE 2).
- 4.1.2. The trench within the show-home area marked at the south east corner of the development in FIGURE 2 may be excavated first in order to free up this area for early development. The area will not be released until all archaeological remains within it are adequately excavated and recorded. Release of this area will be at the discretion of the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Authority.
- 4.1.3. The trench location is subject to reasonable change by the field officer dependent on conditions on site, to avoid services or obstructions. No changes will be made that affect the aims of the project.
- 4.1.4. The trench locations will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid using a DGPS system.
- 4.1.5. The trenches will be opened by appropriately sized plant. This will be a 360 degree tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket.
- 4.1.6. Any modern overburden will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- 4.1.7. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. The objective will be to define remains rather than totally remove them. Features will be investigated as considered appropriate by the field officer, but as a guide the following may be used:
 - ◆ 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
 - ◆ All terminals and intersections of linear features.
 - ◆ 50% structural features (beamslots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) only require exposure, cleaning and preservation for excavation in more appropriate

circumstances.

- ◆ 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.

4.1.8. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

4.1.9. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2008A). Accordingly the project team will abide by the IfA's code of approved practice and the IfA's guidance for field evaluation.

4.2. FINDS

- 4.2.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.
- 4.2.2. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the recipient museum. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear plastic bags marked with two tyvek tags placed within the bag. The label must include the site code, context number and bulk finds class.
- 4.2.3. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.2.4. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (BRICKLEY & MCKINLEY 2004) as set out by the IfA.
- 4.2.5. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2" (UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections" (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992) and the current IfA guidelines (INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2008B) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds' (LEIGH 1998). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

4.3. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, advice will be sought from the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor in the formulation of an appropriate sampling strategy. Samples will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2011) and our internal policy (ALLEN 2008).

4.3.2. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ◆ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- ◆ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- ◆ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- ◆ Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

4.3.3. All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analysis by an environmental specialist.

4.3.4. Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

4.4. SCIENTIFIC DATING

4.4.1. Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- ◆ Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.

- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

4.5.RECORDING SYSTEM

- 4.5.1. The site code 1635L has been assigned by L - P : Archaeology . This code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- 4.5.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994).
- 4.5.3. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained during the course of the project and will be deposited for long term curation with Hampshire Museums Service. See Section 7 for further details on the archive.

4.6.THE WRITTEN RECORD

- 4.6.1. The written archive will consist of recording pro-forma recording sheets that are based on the Museum of London "single context" system and conform to the standards for archive deposition so as to ensure maximum cross archive compatibility.
- 4.6.2. Register sheets will be employed to act as master indices of all types of documentary resources. In particular a context register will be maintained at all times that acts as a master list of the contexts that have been issued.
- 4.6.3. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo registers will also be used.
- 4.6.4. Context sheets will contain individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed.
- 4.6.5. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed.
- 4.6.6. The matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. The field

officer will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the integrity and completion of the matrix. The matrix will also form an integral part of the digital archive.

4.6.7. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the standard required for submission into Hampshire Museums.

4.6.8. If there is any doubt over recording techniques and terminology, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (SPENCE 1994). Copies of the manual will be available on site in the site office.

4.7. THE DRAWN RECORD

4.7.1. A site location plan will be constructed using a desktop GIS system. The base data will be derived from the Ordnance Survey's Mastermap series. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.

4.7.2. This base data will be supplemented by GIS shapefiles, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and the OS grid. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.

4.7.3. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan by the excavator of the context using 6H pencil on pro-forma permatrace drawing sheets at 1:20.

4.7.4. The drawing sheet should be completed in accordance with the Museum of London manual. Drawing conventions and line types are set out in detail in the manual. Drawings must also include: context number, grid square, matrix information and levels information.

4.7.5. Significant or complex deposits can be drawn at a higher scale such as 1:10 provided that the drawing is clearly marked as such.

4.7.6. At least one large section of the excavated area will be drawn, including the profile of the top of the natural deposits. This should be at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using

5. Report

5.1.1.1. If the results of the fieldwork are not considered significant enough to warrant publication, a formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared within three months of completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2008A) and will include:

- A non-technical summary (abstract).
- Introductory statements and site background.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the works, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports.
- A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance.
- An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- Sources consulted.
- A copy of the OASIS record sheet.

5.2. Following approval, a .pdf of the report will be sent to the client. Bound copies can be produced on request at the expense of the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the report will be submitted to HAHBR within six months of completion of the report.

5.3. L - P : Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning

6. Archive

- 6.1. The site code 1635L will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 6.2. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of Hampshire Museums Service. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 6.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the finds to Hampshire Museums Service.
- 6.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will properly be curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by Hampshire Museums Service and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections" (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 6.5. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in MoRPHE (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2009). It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 6.6. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (WALKER 1990) will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate Museum.
- 6.7. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority or English Heritage). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

- 6.8. The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.
- 6.9. The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulation 2003.

7. Access and Safety

- 7.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 7.2. The archaeological advisor should be given notice of at least one working week prior to the commencement date of site works.
- 7.3. Before any site work commences, a full Risk Assessment Document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety.
- 7.4. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 7.5. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. The installation of temporary support work and other attendance will be provided as required.

8. Staffing and Timetable

- 8.1.1. The project manager is Cornelius Barton of L – P : Archaeology.
- 8.1.2. Cornelius Barton will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the management of the archaeological excavation. Additional field officers, when required on site, will be under his direction and will be responsible for particular tasks that he assigns to them.
- 8.1.3. The work is due to take place in November 2014, and expected to take 2-3 weeks.

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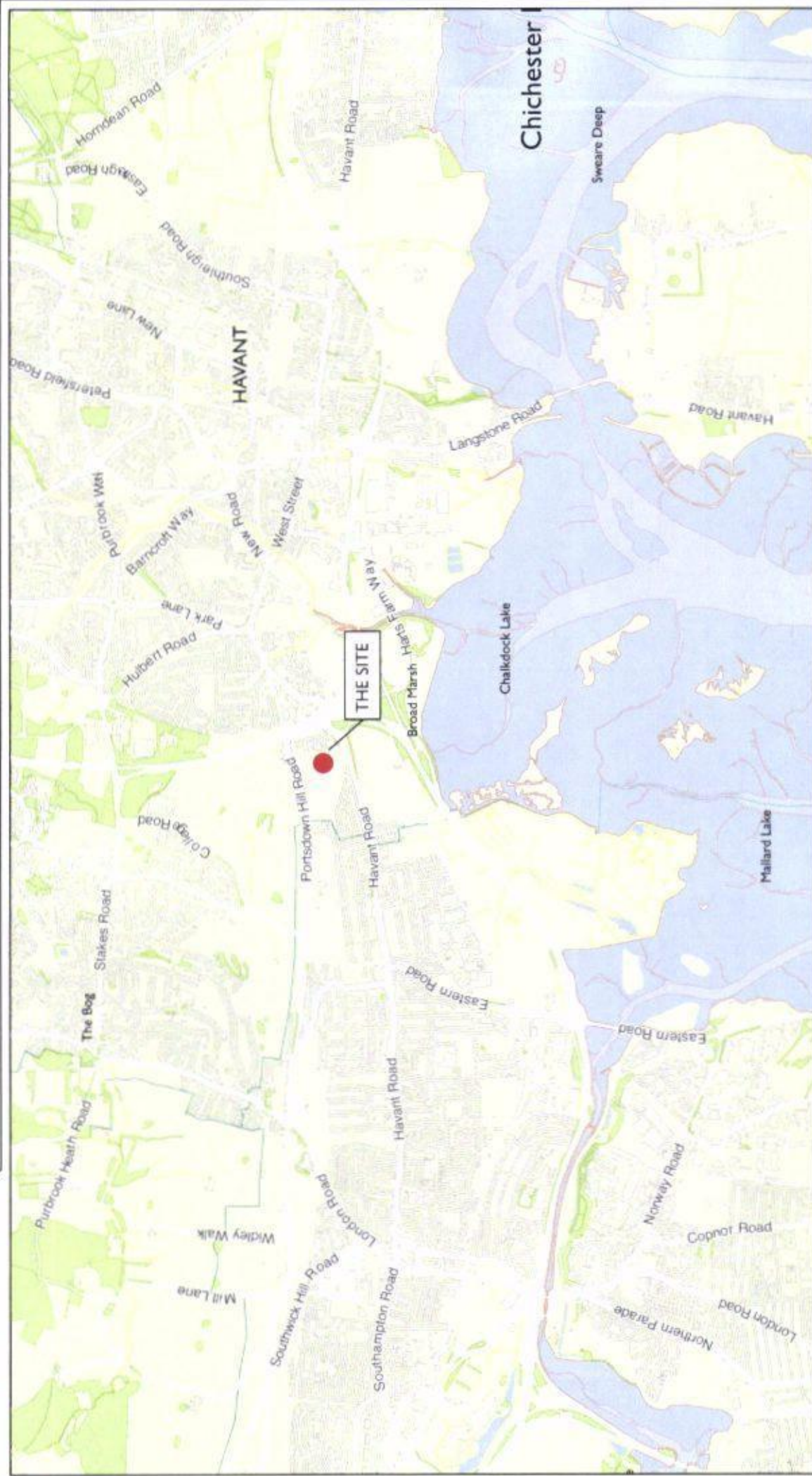
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FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



0 1000 m

PROJECT // 1635M - Havant Road, B&Hampcon

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP1635L-WSI-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Figure List:

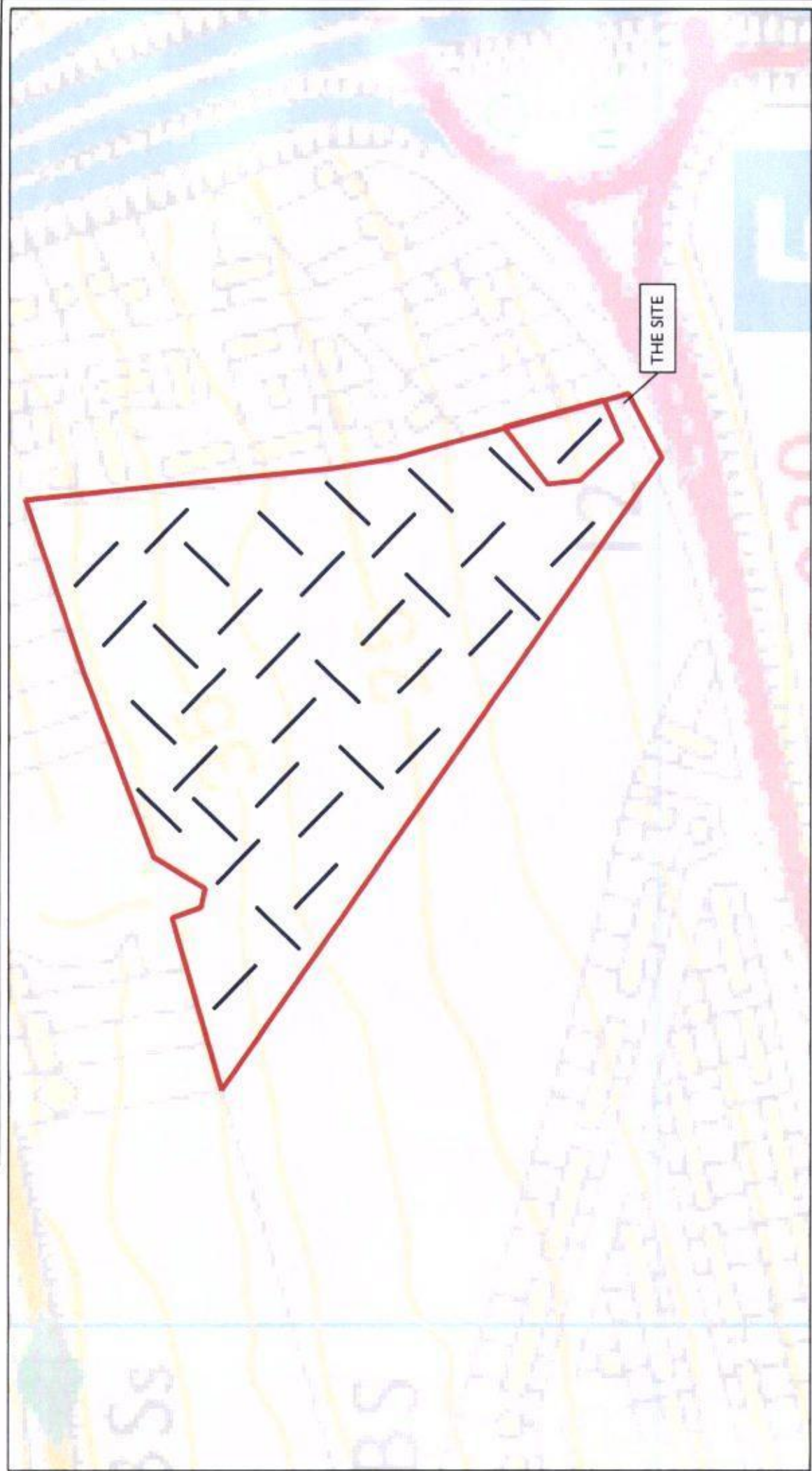
FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION GENERAL

FIGURE 2 - SITE LOCATION DETAIL WITH TRENCH LOCATIONS

FIGURE 3 - APPENDIX: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



FIGURE 2 // Proposed Trench Locations



PROJECT // 1635M - Havant Road, Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Site detail with proposed trench

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APPENDIX I: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN