



making sense of heritage

Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Ref: T17453.01
August 2013



salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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**Land west of Horndean Road
Emsworth
Hampshire**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared for:

Bidwells LLP
Bidwell House
Trumpington Road
Cambridge
CB2 9LD

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Bridgewood House
8 Laker Road
Rochester Airport Industrial Estate
Kent
ME1 3QX

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land west of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 474263, 107129. This study is required to accompany a planning application for a residential development and associated flood alleviation pond at the site.

The recorded historic environment resource within a 1.5km Study Area around the site was considered in order to provide the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. Designated heritage assets of national importance within the wider area were also included to assess the impact of the development upon these assets.

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.

The designated heritage assets identified within the study area comprise of 53 Listed Buildings, all of which are located at a distance of over 700m from the site boundary and therefore are not considered to be sensitive receptors to the proposed development. The closest Listed Buildings to the site are Grade II Listed, 1 and 2 Eastleigh Road located 780m to the north west of the site. The Emsworth Conservation Area and Westbourne Conservation Area are situated on the perimeters of the study area, and as a result are not expected to be affected by the proposed scheme. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the study area.

This assessment has established that overall there is a low potential for archaeological remains to be discovered within the site boundary. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains within the site. Much of the recorded archaeological evidence within the study area lies at a distance of over 800m from the site boundary. Therefore a low potential has been identified for the Prehistoric to medieval periods. However a Romano-British road and villa lie 900m to the south of the site, indicating a Romano-British presence in the wider area. A high potential has been identified for the post-medieval to modern periods in particular relating to agricultural use of the site, such as drainage features and field boundaries. A study of cartographic sources illustrates that there has been very little ground intrusion at the site suggesting a high level of preservation of any buried archaeological deposits that exist at the site.

The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such, it is possible that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the archaeological advisor to Hampshire County Council. 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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The report was researched and compiled by Marie Kelleher and the illustrations were prepared by Kitty Foster and Marie Kelleher. Mark Williams managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land west of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 474263, 107129 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This study will support a planning application for the construction of a residential development including access routes, and a flood alleviation pond.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located in the county of Hampshire close to the border with West Sussex, and lies to the north of the town of Emsworth, 3.5km from the centre of Havant and 11km from the City of Chichester.

1.2.2 The Site comprises of an irregular parcel of land that covers part of two agricultural fields covering approximately 6.6ha. Within the centre of the Site is an area of mature trees surrounding a small pond.

1.2.3 The area for development is bound to north by Southleigh Road, to the east by Horndean road and the properties that front it, to the south by residential properties and to the west by agricultural land.

1.2.4 The Site is situated on the coastal plain close to the course of the River Ems where it flows into the sea. A series of small streams lie to the immediate west of the Site. The underlying geology at the Site is comprised of London Clay Formation, clay, silt and sand formed 34-55 million years ago with a superficial deposit of River Terrace, sand silt and clay formed 2 million years ago (British Geological Survey).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of document

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'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.'

2.1.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'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).'

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 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 1.5km from the Site boundary;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting.*

2.3 Study Area

2.3.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 1.5km 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 (**Figure 1**).

2.4 Sources

2.4.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:

- *The Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and Chichester District Historic Environment Record (CDHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the counties..*
- *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.*

2.4.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

2.5 Site visit

- 2.5.1 The Site was visited on the 25th July 2013. 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 overcast. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.
- 2.5.2 The Site visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider setting of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development from the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site. Any heritage assets which had been identified as located within the vicinity of the Site 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 any designated heritage assets.

2.6 Assessment Criteria

- 2.6.1 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 that site. This approach considers the present character of a 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.
- 2.6.2 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.'*
- 2.6.3 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* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:
- **Evidential value.** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*
 - **Historical value.** *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.*
 - **Aesthetic value.** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*
 - **Communal value.** *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.*
- 2.6.4 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 **Appendix 3**.

- 2.6.5 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: 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
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

2.7 Chronology

- 2.7.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Table 2: Chronological periods

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

2.8 Best practice

- 2.8.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2012).

2.9 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.9.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.9.2 The records held by the HHER and CDHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.10 Copyright

- 2.10.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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 (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);*
- *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 Development Framework

3.3.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Havant District Council. The council's *Core Strategy*, prepared as part of the *Local Development Framework (LDF)* in accordance with the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, and was adopted in March 2011. The core strategy is expected to remain in force until 2026.

3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 2**.

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 1**. The HHER, CDHER and National List entries are listed by number within the text from **WA01-WA31** (Archaeological Records) and **LB01-LB53** (Listed Buildings). Entries are given a **WA/LB** prefix in the text for ease of reference. An overall illustration of the identified heritage assets is provided in **Figure 1**.

4.2 Previous studies

4.2.1 There is no record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site. A small number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the 1.5km Study Area and will be discussed as appropriate below.

4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

4.3.1 The designated heritage assets are illustrated in **Figure 1**.

Site

4.3.2 There are no statutory or local heritage designations within the Site boundary. An examination of historic and cartographic sources in conjunction with the Site visit has identified that the hedgerows at the north and north eastern boundaries of the Site are marked as boundaries on the Tithe maps of 1841. As a result, these hedgerows may be considered to be historically important as defined by the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (amended 2002).

Study Area

4.3.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments or nationally designated Registered Parks and Gardens located within the Study Area.

4.3.4 A total of 53 Listed Buildings are located within the Study Area, one Grade I, four Grade II* and 48 Grade II Listed Buildings. The closest Listed Buildings to the Site are 1 and 2 Eastleigh Road (**LB13**), located 780m to the west of the Site.

4.3.5 The Site does not lie within Conservation Area, however the Emsworth Conservation Area lies 1km to the south of the Site and the Westbourne Conservation Area lies 1.1km to the east of the Site. The Emsworth Conservation Area is centred on the historic core of Emsworth and its Georgian characteristics as a small portside town (Emsworth Conservation Area Appraisal; **Figure 1**).

Wider context

4.3.6 The Scheduled Monuments of Warblington Castle and Black Barn Warblington are located approximately 2km to the south west of the Site. The closest Registered Park and Garden to the Site is Grade II* Leigh Park located 2.3km to the north west of the Site.

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 1.5km Study Area surrounding the Site, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

4.4.2 The archaeological records obtained from HHER, CDHER and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 1** and listed in **Appendix 1**.

Prehistoric and Romano-British

4.4.3 The evidence relating to prehistoric activity within the Study Area is very limited. One prehistoric findspot is recorded 1.1km to the north of the Site, consisting of a Palaeolithic handaxe (**WA01**).

4.4.4 No evidence dating to any other Prehistoric period has been recorded within the Study Area. This could be due to a lack of settlement activity in this area in the Prehistoric periods. It is possible that the Site's proximity to a large number of creeks made this an unfavourable location for settlement as it would have been prone to flooding. However a

geoarchaeological survey undertaken 879m to the north east of the Site identified the area as archaeologically sensitive due to preserved Pleistocene sedimentation (**WA02**). It is possible that settlement may have occurred closer to the coast to exploit its resources. A number of Bronze Age wooden trackways are known to have existed over the intertidal land on the coastal plain in the Solent area (Fulford 1997).

- 4.4.5 A Romano-British villa is known from a site near Warblington located 1.2km to the south of the Site (**WA03**). Excavations were undertaken by a local archaeological group after a geophysical survey of the area. The geophysics revealed rectangular buildings containing smaller rectangular and square rooms and a possible enclosure ditch surrounding the villa complex. Three trenches were excavated along the western side of the villa, and another trench was excavated to establish the presence of the enclosing ditch. The first two trenches revealed flint constructed walls 0.30m below ground level. A possible floor surface was preserved beneath a layer of burnt material in Trench B. The southernmost trench revealed a tegulae floor interpreted as the remains of a possible bath house. Finds from the villa excavation include a bronze pin, bronze stylus, tesserae and tile. A medieval deposit was also discovered during these excavations and previously to the north of the villa in 1984 suggesting a continued use of the Site after the Romano-British period (Dicks 2010).
- 4.4.6 Warblington villa lies to the immediate south of the Chichester (Noviomagus) to Bitterne (Clausentum) Roman road which traverses the southern part of the Study Area, east to west, 876m from the southern boundary of the Site (**WA04**). Romano-British bronze coins of Trajan and Constantine were found 1.2km to the east of the Site (**WA05**).
- 4.4.7 In the wider area significant Romano-British remains are known to the east of the Site at the *Civitas* at Chichester, as well as Fishbourne Palace and to the west at the Roman Fort at Porchester and Romano-British fort or town at Bitterne. Salt making sites have also been discovered closer to the coastal plain along the Solent (Fulford 1997).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 4.4.8 Anglo-Saxon evidence within the Study Area is sparse. An Anglo-Saxon midden deposit was excavated during road improvements 1km to the south of the Site (**WA06**). The deposit contained oyster shells and some Anglo-Saxon pottery. Emsworth is not recorded in the Domesday Book as it was part of the parish of Warblington at this time. Warblington is thought to have been established in 500AD when *Weobold* landed in England and founded the town.
- 4.4.9 Warblington is recorded in 1086 as within the hundred of Bosbarrow and comprised of 56 households. The parish also contained six mills and two churches (Domesday Book online). The first recorded mention of Emsworth is in 1224 as *Emelswurth*, *Emneswrth* in 1268, and *Empnesworth* in 1304. The name is derived from the town's proximity to the River Ems (VCH Hampshire; III).
- 4.4.10 The port at Emsworth was an important trading port during the medieval period for wine and oyster fishing. The Lord of Warblington held an annual fair in Emsworth from 1239 (VCH Hampshire; III). The town of Emsworth is thought to have been founded in the medieval period as it exhibits a medieval town layout. Medieval evidence from within the Study Area was found 1.16km to the south west of the Site close to the line of the Roman road. A watching brief at this location revealed a medieval rubbish pit containing 13th century pottery, sandstone and residual pieces of Romano-British tiles. This feature was found close to an area of burning and also interlocking timbers typical of a medieval well

surround (**WA07**). A bronze seal matrix dating to between 1300 and 1350 was located 1.2km to the east of the Site (**WA08**). Further medieval finds were recovered nearby at the Romano-British villa excavations as discussed previously (**WA03**).

- 4.4.11 A medieval Farmstead is known to have existed 1km to the south of the Site (**WA09**). The farmstead was first documented in 1224 and was known as *Emeleswurth*.
- 4.4.12 The Grade I Listed Church of John the Baptist located 1.2km to the east of the Site (**LB01**). The church is believed to have foundations that date to the Norman period and in the 13th century it was known to consist of a chancel aisled nave and tower. Extensions were made in the 14th century and the tower, chancel arch and nave arcades were rebuilt in the 16th century (**WA10**) (VCH; Sussex IV).

Post-medieval to modern

- 4.4.13 Post-medieval evidence from the Study Area is comprised of a number of mills known from documentary and cartographic sources. A series of four water mills are thought to have existed along the River Ems at Westbourne. Three of these have known locations within the Study Area. Lower Mill is known from a tithing map of 1640, located 1.3km to the east of the Site (**WA11**). The possible site of another water mill was 1km to the east of the Site (**WA12**). Lumley Mill is still in existence and is Grade II* Listed (**LB02**). The Mill was constructed in the 1760's (**WA13**).
- 4.4.14 19th century evidence is known from a map of 1806 which indicates brick kilns on the east side of Mill Lane at Lumley (**WA14**). This gives some indication of the types of industry that were taking place near Emsworth at this time.
- 4.4.15 The Brighton to Portsmouth Railway line opened in 1848 with a station at Emsworth located 700m to the south of the Site (**WA15**).
- 4.4.16 The Site of a Victorian Barn was located 460m to the west of the Site at Southleigh Farm. The Barn was recorded in a severely damaged condition then subsequently demolished (**WA16**). Four other agricultural buildings of historic interest are recorded at Southleigh Farm (**Figure 2**).
- 4.4.17 A number historic parks and gardens designated by the Hampshire Gardens Trust are within the Study Area and date to the 19th-20th Centuries. South Leigh Park is located 800m to the north west (**WA17**), Hollybank House is located 900m to the north east (**WA18**), East Leigh is located 1.2km to the north west (**WA19**) and Helmsley House is located 1.1km to the north west of the Site (**WA20**).
- 4.4.18 Farmsteads dating to the 19th century are also located within the Study Area such as Lumley Farm 1.3km east of the Site (**WA21**), Lumley Mill Farm 1.1km south east of the Site (**WA22**) and courtyard farm north of Oakfield located 1km south east of the Site (**WA23**).
- 4.4.19 Cartographic evidence of the Site can indicate any previous impacts that have taken place on Site. The Warblington Tithe Map from 1840 shows the Site to be within an agricultural landscape at this time with only a few isolated farmsteads in the area. The Site is made up of parts of three irregular shaped parcels of land (**Figure 3a**). The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 shows the same field layout as the earlier Tithe Map within the Site boundary but shows the removal of the boundary to the immediate west of the Site (**Figure 3b**). It also indicates a slight growth in the development of the wider area to the

south east of the Site perhaps due to improved transport links such as the Portsmouth to Brighton Railway. Further development adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site can be seen on the 2nd edition map of 1897.

- 4.4.20 The second edition surveyed in 1897 indicates in more detail that the boundary to the west of the Site is a small stream rather than a hedgerow (**Figure 3c**). It also shows the addition of the pond towards the centre of the Site and an additional field boundary towards the centre of the Site. The additional boundary has been removed by 1908 (**Figure 3d**). To the east of the Site further development has taken place. Later Ordnance Survey maps of 1930's and 1940's show no change within the Site itself, but do highlight the more urban character of the area towards the east of the Site and the rural character to the west (**Figure 3e** and **3f**). Ordnance Survey maps of the later 20th century show very little change at the Site, the removal of the central boundary adjacent to the pond appears to have taken place in the 1960's.
- 4.4.21 The coastal plain was heavily defended and attacked during World War II and as a result two pillboxes and an air-raid shelter are known within the Study Area. The pillboxes are located 800m to the north and 600m to the east of the Site. They were both L shape in design and brick built in construction (**WA24** and **WA25**). The possible air-raid shelter was located 845m to the south of the Site (**WA26**). Approximately 30 bomb craters have been recorded from Aerial Photographs within a 200m radius of **WA27** 1.2km south west of the Site. **WA28** located 1km south of the Site, records the location of three more bomb craters in the near vicinity of this point.

Negative Evidence

- 4.4.22 Archaeological investigations which do not reveal any archaeological remains have been considered within the context of this report as they identify areas that are known to be archaeologically sterile. One such watching brief was carried out 850m to the south of the Site which did not reveal any archaeological deposits (**WA29**). Another watching brief 820m to the south of the Site was also archaeologically sterile (**WA30**).

Undated Evidence

- 4.4.23 Archaeological anomalies were observed 1km to the north east of the Site during a geophysical survey undertaken of this area. Ridge and Furrow as well as field boundaries and a possible line of the ancient sea cliffs were all identified (**WA31**).

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the Site is mapped by Hampshire County Council as *medium regular with straight boundaries (Parliamentary Type)*. This type was created as a result of the enclosure acts of the 18th and 19th centuries. The enclosures tend to be in a grid like pattern with straight boundaries (Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment 1999).

4.6 Setting

- 4.6.1 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. Other aspects of the landscape were also considered in order to attempt to establish whether the Site constituted or contributed to the setting of any monuments within the wider area, 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" (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

- 4.6.2 There are 53 Listed Buildings within the Study Area, one of which is Grade I, four are Grade II* and the remaining 48 are Grade II Listed. The results of the Site visit, comparing the heritage assets within the Study Area to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site, are presented in **Table 3** below. This table aims to characterise the landscape surroundings of the Site, as viewed during the Site visit, and present in a concise form the potential visual impacts, or, as a result of extant screening, lack thereof.
- 4.6.3 The Site is situated on the perimeter of a housing development to the east, consequently views towards the east and west differ greatly. To the west are open views of agricultural land whereas to the east is a main road and houses that front this resulting in a relatively closed view. All of the Listed Buildings lie at a distance of over 700m from the Site boundary (**Figure 1**). The Site visit confirmed that none of the Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings within the Study Area were visible from the Site, due to intervening modern development and mature hedgerows.
- 4.6.4 None of the undesignated heritage assets located within the 1.5km 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 within the Site

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 A small portion of the hedgerows at the Site are consistent with those on the Warblington Tithe map of 1840. The northern boundary and northern section of the eastern boundary are considered to be historically *important* under the *Historic Hedgerows Act 1997* (amended 2002).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.2 There are no non-designated heritage assets within the Site boundary.



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:

- *Post-medieval to Modern.*

5.3.2 This is summarised in **Table 4** below.

Table 3: Comparison of designated heritage assets within the Study Area to views from the Site

View	Assets (as indicated on theoretical ZVI)	Description of the view and screening (if applicable)	Predicted changes (without mitigation)	Visual impact	Sensitivity	Mitigation
View from the western boundary of the Site looking west	1 and 2 Eastleigh Road (LB13 Grade II)	Views of the Listed Buildings at Eastleigh Road were obscured by the field boundary that delineates the northern part of the Site and the farm buildings at Southleigh Farm.	None- The Site is obscured by intervening development and hedgerow	None	Low	NA
View from the eastern boundary of the Site looking east	Parish Church of John the Baptist (LB01 Grade I)	Views of the Parish church are obscured by a dense concentration of residential housing between the Site and the Church.	None- the Site is obscured by modern development	None	Low	NA
View from the southern eastern corner looking south east	Lumley Mill (LB02 Grade II*)	Views of Lumley Mill are screened by dense modern development and also the A27 and also mature trees in the south east corner of Site.	None – the Site is obscured by modern development and mature trees	None	Low	N/A
View from the southern boundary looking south	Hearnbrook House and Forbury (LB04 and LB05 Grade II*)	The Grade II* Listed Buildings are screened from the development by mature hedgerows	None- the Site is obscured by mature hedgerows	None	Low	N/A

View – Direction of observation from within the Site or its surroundings

Assets (as indicated on theoretical ZVI) – individual assets or groups of assets which should theoretically be encompassed within the view

Description of the view and screening – description of what is encompassed within the view and whether any screening elements are observed

Predicted changes (without mitigation) – description of the changes the development will introduce to the setting of the designated assets

Visual impact – assessment if there will be an impact upon the setting of the asset

Sensitivity – assessment of the level of sensitivity of the setting of the asset to predicted impacts. It can be low/medium/high

Mitigation – assessment of the need for mitigation. N/A – mitigation is not necessary (lack of impact)

5.4 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 5.4.1 Consultation of cartographic and documentary sources suggests that the Site has remained within agricultural land since the mid 19th century. Consequently, past agricultural practices such as the construction of drainage systems and, in particular, ploughing, may have had an adverse impact upon the survival and/or potential for future identification of any buried archaeological remains within the Site. A review of historical mapping has identified that no other previous impacts have taken place across the Site.
- 5.4.2 Overall it is considered that, due to the lack of previous modern development, disturbance to any buried archaeological remains which may be present within the Site is likely to be fairly limited.

5.5 Summary

- 5.5.1 The following table (**Table 4**) presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets within the Site and Study Area.
- 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 4: Summary of Heritage Assets

Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
High	Post-medieval to Modern	It is possible that evidence relating to the agricultural use, such as drainage features or the field boundary that bisected the Site could be encountered at the Site	Local	Evidential	Good
Low	Medieval	The Site's proximity to the known medieval settlement at Emsworth indicates that it is likely that the Site was within the rural outskirts of the Parish. Therefore evidence relating to the medieval period is considered to be low.	Regional	Evidential	Good
	Anglo-Saxon	Only one archaeological deposit relating to the Anglo-Saxon period is known from the Study Area. However there is known Anglo-Saxon activity nearby at Warblington.	Regional	Evidential	Good
	Romano-British	It is possible that further settlement or agricultural activity associated with the Roman Road and villa may be found within the Site boundary.	Regional	Evidential	Good
	Prehistoric	Prehistoric activity in the area is sparse, it is considered unlikely that prehistoric remains will be located at the Site. However geoarchaeological investigations highlight good preservation of prehistoric sediments	Regional	Evidential	Good

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 will comprise the construction of a residential development including access roads and open spaces as well as a flood alleviation pond.
- 6.2.2 Although the specific design detailing the construction methods is not yet known, the construction works at the Site will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations associated with the scheme:

- *Ground works to facilitate the structural foundations for the new buildings and access roads;*
- *Excavation of service trenches;*
- *Ground works associated with post-construction works (e.g Pavements, street lighting, fencing ; and*
- *Groundworks to facilitate the flood alleviation pond.*

6.3 Statement of impact

Designated heritage assets

- 6.3.1 The redevelopment at the Site is not anticipated to have a detrimental effect on any of the designated heritage assets within the Study Area. No intervisibility was established between any of the Grade I, II* or II Listed Buildings within a 1.5km radius of the Site due to intervening hedgerows and modern development.
- 6.3.2 The historic hedgerows at the northern boundary and north eastern boundary are to be retained under the current development proposal, therefore the hedgerows are not expected to suffer any adverse effects under the proposed scheme.
- 6.3.3 The HLC at the Site will be impacted by the proposed development due to the change in use from agricultural to residential. The loss of the Historic Landscape Character at the Site will be somewhat mitigated by the common appearance of this type across the county.
- 6.3.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the Study Area or wider area that could be affected by the proposed scheme.

Archaeological potential

- 6.3.5 Ground works undertaken in relation to the proposed development, in particular the excavation of the flood alleviation pond, service trenches and foundation trenches, have 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 ground works.
- 6.3.6 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 the development is not likely to impact upon the fabric or setting of any designated heritage asset. The section of historic hedgerow that bounds the Site is to be retained under the proposed scheme and therefore not affected.



- 7.1.3 This assessment has established that there is limited archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains to be found within the Site boundary. A low potential has been identified for the Prehistoric to medieval periods due to only a small number of archaeological finds and features from a 1.5km radius of the Site. A higher possibility of features relating to the post-medieval to modern agricultural use of the Site has been identified. This could take the form of field boundaries or drainage features. 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 (modern and post-medieval) or regional (Prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and Medieval) importance.

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. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the archaeological advisor to Hampshire County Council.
- 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

8.1 Bibliography

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- Victoria County History (VCH); *Sussex* Volume IV. p130-131
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8.2 Historic Environment Records

Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)
Chichester District Historic Environment Record (CDHER)
Hampshire Record Office

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1840 Parish of Warblington Tithe map
1866 Ordnance Survey 25" map



1897 Ordnance Survey 25" map
1908 Ordnance Survey 25" map
1932 Ordnance Survey 25" map
1940 Ordnance Survey 25" map
1973-75 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 (online)

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/>



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Information summarised from the HHER, CDHER and other sources

WA no.	Mon Id	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
WA01	56394	Findspot of Palaeolithic handaxe	A crude unfinished flint tool which is most probably a handaxe. The artefact was knapped from honey-coloured flint (which is a type of chert); this has several lighter patches, along with a small brown mineral seam running through one face, which is hollow at several of the spots where it emerges. There are also one large and two small areas of cortex. The artefact has the appearance of a long and slightly crescent-shaped handaxe. The artefact was skilfully knapped, generally through removing large flakes, to produce a piece that is rather slim when seen from the side. The surface has lost its sheen, but otherwise shows no wear. The artefact's curious shape may result from the way it was made; perhaps the maker was inexperienced and was unable to produce a regular symmetrical handaxe from this piece of flint, which, with its various mineral inclusions, may have flaked rather awkwardly. Nevertheless, the edges are sharp and almost straight, and numerous small flakes have been removed to improve them; some flakes may also have resulted from use. Indeed, despite its shape, there is no reason why this tool could not have been used. Its similarity to conventional handaxes suggests a likely Palaeolithic date. (identification by Dr. Andrew Woodcock and Greg Chuter)	Prehistoric	474200	108500
WA02	63085	Geoarchaeological watching brief at Hampshire Farm	Archaeology South East were commissioned to undertake a geoarchaeological watching brief during a geotechnical survey carried out at Hampshire Farm in Emsworth. The programme of work included window sampling, percussion boreholing and test pitting. Analysis of sediment samples showed that the site preserved a multi-phase suite of Pleistocene sediments. These were in sequence: - London Clay - Marine Sand - Fluvial Deposits - Head Gravels - Brickearth Head - Holocene Topsoil. This indicates the presence of a raised beach palaeo-landform and Pleistocene sedimentation, the area should be considered as archaeologically sensitive.	Prehistoric	475107	107643



WA03	23474	Warblington Roman Villa	Trench C contained a floored area constructed of tegula. This could be interpreted as a possible bath house, based on similar finds at Langstone villa. A layer of degraded mortar was uncovered beneath a layer of burnt material. This could be the remains of a floor, and the large quantity of Early Medieval pottery could indicate a period of re-occupation of the villa during this period. An excavation was carried out by Chichester & District Archaeology Society in late 2010 to investigate features identified by geophysical survey. Several trenches were opened, revealing wall foundations and evidence of rooms. Large amounts of local Rowlands Castle pottery were also found. Trial trenches dug in an area of roman surface finds revealed walling and traces of tiled floors. The wall was constructed of rubble bonded in cement with a course of roman brick. Roman tiles, tesserae and pottery have all been found in the vicinity (1955, confirmed 1969.) (2) Site visited 1994 - this site is only visible as parch marks now. Several foundation walls were uncovered during excavation. Finds include; Bronze Pin, 2nd C pottery, Bronze Stylus, Tesserae, and Tile.	Romano-British	473376	105912
WA04		Roman Road	Chichester to Bitterne Roman Road, current A27.	Romano-British	477171	105598
WA05	4865	Roman Coins-Westbourne	Possible bronze sestertius- Anonius Pius-Trajan and bronze Constantine 1- found in a field	Romano-British	475500	107500
WA06	23469	Saxon Midden	A midden was sectioned by road building. Only the lower portion remained as a saucer shaped depression full of dark soil, oyster shells (C) and Saxon pottery (B).	Anglo-Saxon	474820	105880
WA07	23497, 23500	Medieval activity at Havant Road, Warblington	(1) A watching brief during pipe line work revealed an irregular dump of medieval material with two pits. The dumped material includes medieval pottery (B), building material and residual roman tiles (SU70NW81). The area around the pits had also been used for burning. Finds include; Dressed Stone (sandstone), 13th C pottery. The interlocking timbers of a medieval well surround were found near a rubbish area during trenching. The wood has been recovered and is being treated by Portsmouth Museum.	Medieval	473430	106000
WA08	4863	Medieval seal matrix-Westbourne	Bronze seal matrix 1300-1350 AD engraved with a figure of a lion curled up with a dragon around him and a tree behind	Medieval	475500	107500
WA09	39305	Emsworth	Farmstead; (1) First documented in AD 1224 as EMELESWURTH (AEMELE'S Farmstead).	Medieval	474700	105800
WA10	57074	St John the Baptist church	Church of St John the Baptist at Westbourne. Possible Norman foundation with a late 14th century exterior and early 16th century interior and tower (Data supplied by Chichester District Council).	Medieval	475559	107312
WA11	57158	Lower Mill (Site of)	Plot 78 of the 1640 tithing map shows a mill in this position (data supplied by Chichester District Council).	Post-medieval	475540	107450
WA12	57159	Westbourne water mills (possible site of)	Local tradition indicates four mills between Westbourne and Lumley (data supplied by Chichester District Council).	Post-medieval	475430	107120



WA13	57081	Lumley Mill	Lumley Mill on the River Ems. Built in the 1760's (Data supplied by Chichester District Council).	Post-medieval	475250	106405
WA14	57098	Brickyard- Mill Lane	Brickyard on the east side of Mill Lane at Lumley. The kilns are shown on the map of 1806 (Data supplied by Chichester District Council).	19th-20th Century	475400	106400
WA15	55671	Emsworth Railway Station	One of the original stations on the Brighton-Portsmouth line opened 1848. The down side platform canopy is of wood and is supported on six thin cast cast-iron columns by Every of Lewes. The valancing is the distinctive loping style, contrasting with the more common saw tooth edge of the waiting room on the up side. A pedestrian underbridge is provided but the entrance to the station through the original building is remarkably narrow.	19th-20th Century	474828	106315
WA16	42597	Southleigh Farm	1) Site of a destroyed Victorian barn. Severely damaged in storms prior to the SUIAG survey visit (13-Feb-1992). At that time, only a part of the north gable end framing remained standing, the remaining debris having been removed and stacked nearby. Subsequently, the remains were completely demolished. Barn formed the east side of the farmyard, and was attached at the north end, to the low range of farm buildings running away to the northeast. Timber-framed, not aisled, of thin scantling and with notched-jowl main posts: weatherboarded, on a low brick plinth. There was also a weatherboarded lean-to, on a concrete sleeper wall, attached to the west (yard) side of the barn, at the north end at least.	19th-20th Century	473745	107173
WA17	52013	South Leigh Park	Southleigh, originally Woodlands dairy farm, became a gentleman's estate in the early C19. Later it was enlarged to 356 acres, to encompass farms and cottages. The gardens included kitchen gardens, greenhouses, ornamental planting, such as monkey puzzle and laurel, which still survive, round the estate for screening, a park, and a pond in front of the house. During the early part of the C20 it was maintained as a family residence, until it was sold to the Plessey Company in 1968 and then to Snell and Wilcox in 1995. Much of the estate has been sold, leaving 15 acres. The house, clock tower and lodge all listed, are being restored. Little of the gardens survive, except the pond and some planting but the impressive house still stands overlooking the former park	19th-20th Century	473722	107915



WA18	52075	Hollybank House	Trees such as oak, beech, copper beech, yew, cedar and holly have survived and new trees have been planted along the drive. After the storm damage was cleared, the present owner started a new garden. Heather was put in to deter the deer from eating the varied, sweet scented and beautiful plants. A small formal garden is near the house, the rest being lawns, shrubs and gravel paths, creating an almost wild garden with minimal upkeep. Especially dramatic is the pink rhododendron in the shade of the trees and fragrant yellow azaleas. The icehouse is now a reservoir under the garden pool, beside which stands the pump, still in working order. The old dairy is used as a toolshed, but retains the original lead tables and shelving	19th-20th Century	474721	108094
WA19	52311	East Leigh	Post 1810 park.	19th-20th Century	473194	107916
WA20	52312	Helmsley House	No description available	19th-20th Century	473296	107934
WA21	9138	Lumley Farm	A 19th Century loose courtyard farmstead at Lumley Farm in Westbourne	19th-20th Century	475737	107113
WA22	9139, 9140	Lumley Mill Farm and outfarm	A 19th Century courtyard farmstead and outfarm to the SE in Southbourne	19th-20th Century	475416	106435
WA23	9142	Yard N of Oakfield	A former 19thC regular courtyard outfarm to the N of Oakfield in southbourne- now demolished	19th-20th Century	475192	106145
WA24	24381	Pillbox	1) Pillbox - unclassified. 'L' shaped. Of poor design and construction.	Modern	473800	108000
WA25	35356	Pillbox	1) Pillbox - unclassified. Brick built. 'L' shaped with loopholes facing south and west.	Modern	475100	106800
WA26	65113	Air Raid Shelter	Possible WWII Air Raid Shelter, Emsworth	Modern	474486	105980
WA27	65114	Bomb Craters	Site of WWII Bomb Craters. Site of a cluster of c.30+ WWII bomb craters within a 200m radius (interpretation by South East RCZAS).	Modern	473321	105939
WA28	65115	Bomb Craters	Site of WWII Bomb Craters. Site of three WWII bomb craters, the 2nd located c. 50m SE; the 3rd c. 100m SW (interpretation by South East RCZAS).	Modern	474625	105779
WA29	56899	39-41 Havant Road, Emsworth	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land to the rear of 39-41 Havant Road, Emsworth by Development Archaeology Services in July and September 2004 in response to a planning application. The area is potentially archaeologically sensitive (most likely Roman and/or medieval) based on historical and archaeological sources. However, no significant in situ archaeology attributed to the Roman or Medieval period was recorded.	Negative	474570	105990
WA30	56929	Watching brief at Emsworth House	Watching brief carried out by Museum Of London Archaeology Service (MOLAS) between 18th May and 1st July 2005 during groundworks for new developments. No significant archaeological features or deposits were recorded.	Negative	474054	106014



WA31	63351	Geophysical Survey	A magnetometry and ground penetrating radar survey was carried out by GSB Prospection in order to locate and characterise any anomalies of potential archaeological interest. Some potential archaeological anomalies were located, including possible ridge and furrow, field boundaries and a line of ancient sea cliffs.	Undated	475300	107600
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Listed Buildings within the 1.5km Study Area

LB no.	Mon ID	Name	Description	Grade	Easting	Northing
LB01	4615	The Parish Church of John the Baptist	WESTBOURNE CHURCH ROAD : The Parish Church of St John the Baptist : Large building consisting of a chancel, nave with aisles, north porch and west tower with shingled spire. Flint with stone dressings and tiled roof. Mostly late C14, but the tower added in the early C16 and open to the nave on three sides. The building was restored in 1865 to the designs of the Rev J H Sperling. {1} Fine medieval building on a large scale, but much restored. Piscina of c.1400. 2 wall tablets by Nollekens. {2} Outside late C14; interior and tower early C16. Older walling in several places. Restoration 1865 {3}. Sperling claims Norman foundation; describes the monuments. {4} ? Dedication to All Souls; wills dated 1538, 1548 etc. {5} Coats of arms and brasses {6}	I	475559	107311
LB02	106398	Lumley Mill	Lumley Mill : II* 10.5.73 : The mill-house. Early C19. Two storeys. Five windows. Stuccoed ground floor rusticated with stringcourse over. Eaves cornice. Round-headed windows with ornamental glazing. Small pediment over the two central window bays. The northernmost window bay is of three storeys with a gable over. Porch with fluted Doric columns containing a round-headed door of eight moulded panels. Two other doorways in moulded architraves surrounds with projecting cornices over and doors of six fielded panels. {1} See CD99 for the former mill	II*	475238	106377
LB03	107551	Westbourne House	WESTBOURNE NORTH STREET (west side) : 24/468 Westbourne House : 5.6.58 : II : C18.2 storeys. 5 windows. Grey headers with red brick dressings and quoins. Strip of roughcast below the eaves. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Porch up six steps with fluted Ionic columns containing a doorway with rectangular fanlight and door of six fielded panels. Later addition of 2 window bays to north. {1}	II*	475647	107551



LB04	6854	Hearnesbrook House	Pair of houses, arranged symmetrically. 1805. Rendered front, stone with brick dressings and brickwork (painted); hipped slate roof. 2 storeyed, with a single storeyed coupled porch joining the pair. Each unit has a symmetrical front (south) of 2 windows, rendered walling with plain eaves fascias and spaced coupled carved brackets to the wide eaves, stone cills, plain openings with frames for shutters. Sashes in reveals, with narrow side panes all round. The porchway has a Greek Doric order, of a central column and 2 1/2 columns, the interior walling being rusticated, and doorways having reeded architraves, enclosing a decorative fanlight and 4 panelled (2 top glazed) doors. The outer sides have single storeyed wings of 1 window, and to the rear 2 storeyed wings, each with later but different additions.	II*	474565	105922
LB05	6855	Forbury	See MONUID: 6854.	II*	474548	105924
LB06	811	Keppel Lodge	House. Late C18, with early C19 alterations. Brick, stucco front, tile roof symmetrical roadside elevation of 3 storeys, 3 windows, with quoins, plinth architraves (plain and eared to the 2nd floor moulded to 1st and ground floor). Sashes in reveals (Victorian in ground floor). The west gable and wing contains the entrance, approached by steps and a stone-paved path: doorcase with modillion pediment, broken cornice above pilasters, flush-panelled reveals, 6-flush-panelled (2 top-glazed) door. The gateway through the brick boundary wall is of cast iron, with short side rails, openwork piers, and single gate. The north side of the west elevation has brickwork and some stone walls, with sashes, a 1st floor splayed bay, and a ground floor 1/2-glazed door, and tile roofing with a brick dentil eaves.	II	474853	105863
LB07	1191	Hollybank House	House. Early C19 large cottage orne. Stuccoed with roof mainly tiled but partly slated and 6 groups of tall cemented chimney-stacks set diagonally. Irregular plan, roughly L-shaped, with irregular fenestration. 2 or 3 storeys. Front elevation has 3 gabled semi-dormers with finials. Paired bracket eaves cornice. 3 round-headed casements with unusual diamond imposed on oblong panes. Band between floors. Ground floor has 12 full height 12-pane sashes in moulded architraves and central gabled and canted porch, with 4 panelled door with attached tiled veranda supported on rustic poles. Garden front has 10 windows in all, mainly round-headed casements with diamond imposed on oblong panes. French windows and tiled verandas to ground floor	II	474717	108121
LB08	1281	Seafeld House	House. Early C19. Stucco, with a slate roof. Symmetrical front (east) of semi-circular full height bays on either side of the centre, 1.1.1 windows. Hipped roof. Parapet with stone coping and thin moulded band on coupled carved brackets, set against a fascia, rusticated ground floor. Sashes in reveals, French doors to the ground floor, the central window opens onto a balcony with a rail. Doorcase with architrave, radiating fanlight and 6-flush-panelled door. The main feature is a trellis work veranda, returning on the north and south sides, with a copper convex roof. Other elevations are plain, but there is a large bow window on the north side, below the veranda. The roadside wall is of brickwork on a flint base, and also of flint, the 2 sections meeting at the gateway, comprising a panelled door within a wall flanked by piers, each with a moulded cap and base.	II	474632	105869



LB09	1793	North Street House	House. Late C18. Stucco, with a tile roof. Symmetrical front (east) of 2storeys and attic, 3 windows. Hipped roof, with coved and moulded plaster eaves. Sashes in reveals. Doorcase with pediment and Doric fluted 1/2columns, and 1/2-glazed door. The north side brick wall is bowed, with a sash window	II	474905	105860
LB10	1835	4 Havant Road	A service block for Seafeld, now detached. Early C19. Rendered, with a slate roof. There is a blank wall bordering Warblington Road, but the elevation (west) towards Seafeld is of 2 storeys, 1.3 windows. Roughcast wall with stucco features; hood moulds, quoins, pointed lights to coupled windows. Casements. The stable part at the north side has a hayloft door above a carriage door, and a plain door next to the house with a fanlight of lozenge panes.	II	474701	105860
LB11	6811	East Leigh House	House. Mainly circa 1820, with a north west wing of older date, obscured by rendering and later features. Brick, with a slate roof. Almost square block of 2 storeys and cellar. The symmetrical front (south) has 3windows; low pitched roof with spaced plain mutules set against a fascia, yellow brick walls in Flemish bond (headers to the curved walling), rubbed flat arches and stone cills. Sashes in reveals. The doorway is a reeded architrave, enclosing a plain fanlight and 6 panelled door, now enclosed in a late C19 large glazed porch. The west elevation, with similar treatment, has 3.1 windows, the north side being a 2 storeyed semi-circle with 3 windows: the older lower wing extends northwards. The east side has 3.1.2 windows, the south side semicircular walls having 3 windows to the ground floor, and 1 to the 1st floor (raised in style at a later date);large central modern porch with glazed roof. Some contemporary fireplaces.	II	473168	107883
LB12	6812	Barn (10 yds W of East Leigh Farmhouse)	Barn. Late C18 or early C19. Timber frame of 8 bays, with aisles on the long sides; the upper roofing is of the later date, with straight struts. 1/2 hipped slate roof. Boarded walls, some brickwork.	II	473068	107905
LB13	6836	1 and 2 Eastleigh Road	House. C16 with early C19 extensions. Timber frame, thatch. 2 storeys, irregular fenestration. Hipped roof brought to a low eaves at the south side outshot. Exposed frame with painted brick infilling, indicating extensions to an original centre. Casements. 2 plain doorways (formerly 2 cottages) with hoods on brackets.	II	473370	107414
LB14	6863	1 High Street, Emsworth	House, with shop. Late C18. Brick, with a tile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 4 windows. Blue header walling with red brick dressings, brick dentil eaves, quoins. Sashes in exposed frames. Late C19 shopfront, with pilasters, and large sashes on each side of the central entrance	II	474917	105816



LB15	6864	3 High Street, Emsworth	House, now flats and shop. Mid C18 with early C20 shopfront. Brick, with tiled roof, but slate at the front. Symmetrical front (east) of 3 storeys, 5 windows. Hipped roof, moulded eaves. Blue header brickwork with red flush dressings; quoins (continued downwards to bands), 1st and 2nd floor bands, rubbed flat arches, and walling below ground floor cills. Sashes in reveals. Wood doorcase with modillion open pediment, broken cornice above Ionic caps, 3/4 plain columns, arched opening with decorative fanlight, double doors (of 3 panels) above 3 stone steps. At the north side is a shopfront with a cornice, frieze, fanlight, and 1/2 glazed door. The interior has doors, fireplaces, and an oval staircase flight (from top to bottom) with wreathed mahogany rail.	II	474921	105812
LB16	6865	3a High Street, Emsworth	See MONUID: 6864.	II	474920	105805
LB17	6866	5 High Street, Emsworth	See MONUID: 6864	II	474925	105807
LB18	6875	The Crown Public House	Hotel, early C19. Stucco, with a tile roof. 3 storeys, 3 windows. Parapet with stone coping, brick dentil band, stone cills, plinth. Coupled sashes, in reveals. Doorway with thin square columns	II	474945	105814
LB19	6888	The Creamery in the Grounds of Hollybank House	Garden building, possibly originally an ornamental dairy. Early C19. Stuccoed with tiled roof. 1 storey rectangular building with semi-circular projection to south with domed roof and metal finial. Wide veranda supported on rustic poles.	II	474750	108120
LB20	6896	Southleigh Park, Lodge	Lodge. Mid C19. Flint and brick, hipped slate roof. Gothic style. Octagon, with narrow rectangular wing to the south, 2 storeys. Flint walls with yellow brick flush dressings; crenellated parapet, prominent stack in the angle between 2 units, rectangular openings to the wing, small pointed windows in the octagon (alternating to each floor), 1st floor weathered band, quoins. Cast iron diamond windows to the octagon, sashes to the wing. Porch with stepped gable, pointed arch, and side windows.	II	473736	108059
LB21	6897	Southleigh Park, House	Country house (now a commercial establishment). Mid C19 with C20 alterations. Coursed, knapped, flint with flint galleting. Hipped welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 7x3 bays, facing south with 5 bay west-east wing and 2 bay link projecting from rear left corner. South (garden) elevation; arranged 1:6 bays, the 6 bay section defined by pilasters buttresses which rise as turrets, and with central 2-bay bow with flanking corbelled circular turrets. Pale grey flint "hood moulds", parapet band, and vertical band to buttresses. Embattled parapet and turrets; the parapet to bow and its flanking turrets reduced in height by approx. 1 metre in 1983. Square headed wooden mullioned and transomed windows with foiled glazing bars to upper lights; set in reveals with dentilled heads, the soffits comprising iron plates which have decorative panels filled by flint shards. Windows of 4-lights to ground floor of bay 1 and bow, otherwise of 2-lights; on ground floor tall, and mostly with French windows. Tall chimney stacks with coupled shafts, chamfered plinths and embattled caps. Right return (entrance elevation): lower added bay on right. Across original elevation is single-storeyed 3 bay embattled porch. The entrance	II	473736	107947



			on the right has raised pilasters; heavy moulded wooden console brackets supporting hood; replacement small paned glazed double door; on left, two tall replacement windows with small paned glazing.			
LB22	6930	Church of St James	Parish church. 1839-40, by John Elliot, 1857 south aisle by Colson, 1892 north aisle by Blomfield. Flint walling, with stone and cement dressings, plain arched openings, flat buttresses, and eaves and brackets. Slate roof. A Norman style building, having a nave of 3 bays, with a west end gallery, wide north and south aisles, chancel. The chief feature of the church is a tall west gable, with a gabled bell turret, corner turrets with octagonal spires above open framework, an open narthex with stairs on each side leading to external gallery doors, and a plain arched entrance. Simple round arched interior.	II	474842	106050
LB23	7028	3 West Street	House (office to engineering works). Early C18. Brick, with a tile roof. Symmetrical front (south) of 2 storeys, 4 windows. Hipped roof. Walls of blue headers with red flush dressings, parapet (returned at ends) with stone coping and brick dentilled band, raised in the centre as a pediment(containing a diaper pattern), quoins, openings within vertical panels with cambered rubbed arches, having moulded keys, 1st floor projecting band, plinth. Victorian sashes: the east side ground floor is a late C19 shop window. Within a cornice, end brackets, and pilasters.	II	474866	105856
LB24	14222	Southleigh Park, Clock Tower Building	Outbuilding, possibly former stable, with clock tower: mid C19 (clock dated 1840) with C20 alterations. Coursed flint with red brick quoins and dressings; stucco plinth and plat band. Welsh slate roof. Wooden clock tower. 1 1/2 storeys, 3 bays with single storey wing to right. The main section has outer bays taller and projecting slightly below oversailing gables. Each has giant pilasters framing segmental archway which has ground floor doorway and small window above. The left hand bay has full width door and the opening above is heightened to form fire door. The right hand bay has half-glazed door with small-pane overlight; and cambered-arched 6 pane ash above. The central bay has wide doorway with small pane over light and flanking flat arched 6 pane sashes (right sash altered); above door is oculus with radial glazing bars. Roof is carried down in front of central bay on slender columns, and with decorative pendants to cross beams. Rising from the front roof slope, at centre, is 2 stage clock tower having clock face below Tuscan-columned bell stage with frieze and cornice; and shallow pyramidal roof carrying weather vane with ball base, scrolled brackets, arrow vane and spiked finial. Chimney at right end; and on right, single storey flat roofed wing, the right end canted.	II	473688	107984
LB25	41730	37 Havant Road	Pair of small houses. Circa 1820. Stucco with a hipped slate roof. Symmetrical front (south) of 2 storeys, 2 windows. Moulded architraves, and cill brackets. Later casements. The west elevation (37) has 2 windows and a wood doorcase, with an open pediment, broken cornice above frieze and pilaster, arch with radiating fanlight, and a 6-panelled door. The east elevation (35) has a 2-storeyed porch to the entrance, with through arches, of painted brickwork.	II	474579	105905



LB26	41731	35 Havant Road	See MONUID.1282 (No.37) for description	II	474585	105905
LB27	107422	Smugglers Cottage	WESTBOURNE CHURCH ROAD : 24/443 Smuggler's Cottage : 28.01.1986 : GV II : C16 timber framed building with the timbering and painted brick infilling exposed in the north wall but refaced with flints with red brick dressings, quoins and stringcourse. Half hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Later gabled porch. Two storeys. Three windows. {1}	II	475587	107422
LB28	107370	The Thatched Cottage	WESTBOURNE CHURCH ROAD : 24/439 The Thatched Cottage : 28.01.1986 : GV II : C17 or earlier timber framed building, refaced with red brick. Thatched roof with two 'eyebrows'. Casement windows. One storey and attic. Three windows. One dormer	II	475592	107370
LB29	107436	Nos 1,2,3 Mouse House and 4	WESTBOURNE CHURCH VIEW : 24/444 Nos 1, 2, 3 (Mouse House) & 4 : 28.01.1986 : II: Originally a pair of houses, now converted into four cottages. C18. Two storeys. Four windows. Red brick, Nos 1 and 2 painted. Modillion eaves cornice. Half-hipped tiled roof. Casement windows on ground floor, sashes above with glazing bars.	II	475615	107436
LB30	107507	Lamb Cott. And Westbourne Antiques	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (north side) : 24/452 Lamb Cottage; J & V J Lain, Watchmaker & Jeweller; Chalk Cottage; and Westbourne Antiques : 28.01.1986 : GV II :Lain's premises, Chalk Cottage and Westbourne Antiques are sometimes also known as Nos 1-3 The Square, but as there is also another building on the east side of the Square which is known as Nos 1-3 it is best not to use these numbers for the building on the north side of the Square. One building. C18. Two storeys. Seven windows. Faced with stucco, weather-boarding or roughcast. Tiled roof. Most glazing bars intact. Two small shop windows. {1} OS 25" maps from the 1st Edition onwards show one building called 'The Lamb Inn' which has a further wing on the NW corner which seems to have been demolished some time after 1912-14 (3rd Edition). Later OS maps (at least one dating to 1953) show that the former inn	II	475692	107507
LB31	107541	Cranberry	WESTBOURNE NORTH STREET (east side) : 24/463 Cranberry : 28.01.1986 : II : L-shaped building. West wing C18. Two storeys. Two windows. Red brick. Tiled roof. Casement windows. South east wing later addition in imitation timbering.	II	475675	107541
LB32	107604	Whitefriars	WESTBOURNE NORTH STREET (east side) : 24/465 Whitefriars : 28.01.1986 : II : C18.Two storeys. Three windows. Stuccoed. Eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Windows in moulded architrave surrounds, those on ground floor being tripartite windows. Doorway with enriched pilasters, broken pediment and six panel door.	II	475678	107604
LB33	107357	Middle House	WESTBOURNE OLD RECTORY CLOSE : 24/446 Middle House (Previously listed as Middle Cottage) : 5.6.58 : GV II : Formerly listed under Church Road. C18 interior to probably older building. Two storeys. Four windows. Stuccoed. Stringcourse. Steeply pitched hipped tiled roof with one dormer each facing north and south. Glazing bars intact. : Doorway with pilasters, pediment and door of six fielded panels.	II	475532	107357



LB34	107470	The Stags Head Public House	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (The Island Site facing east) : 24/455 The Stags Head Public House : 28.01.1986 : II : C18. 2 storeys. 3 windows. Stuccoed, the first floor decorated with applied imitation timbering. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Lower section of 2 windows with slate roof to the south. It is not noted on OS maps as being a public house until	II	475703	107470
LB35	107370	No1 Talbot Cottage	WESTBOURNE OLD RECTORY CLOSE : 24/445 No 1 (Talbot Cottage) : 28.01.1986 : GVII : C18 or earlier. Two storeys. Two windows. Red brick and grey headers, with some flint work. Half hipped tiled roof. Modern casement windows. Doorway with gabled hood. {1} Now (2007) known as Millbrook Cottage.	II	475546	107370
LB36	107442	Nos 1,2 and 3 The square	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (east side) : 24/447 Nos 1, 2 & 3 : 28.01.1986 : GV II One building. Dated 1631. Timber framed building with flint infilling, now painted. Half hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Four windows.	II	475693	107442
LB37	107448	Milton Stores the Window Box and Wilcott	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (west side) : 24/451 Milton Stores, The Window-Box and Willcott : 28.01.1986 : GV II : One building. Dated 1758. Two storeys and attic. Three windows. Three dormers. Faced with brown roughcast. Tiled roof. Glazing bars missing. Small modern shop window at south end. The building has the date 1758 and the initials S.J.A. on it. The buildings have been much altered to the rear over the years.	II	475650	107448
LB38	107403	The White Horse Public House	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (east side) 24/448 The White Horse Public House 28.01.1986. II C18. Two storeys. Five windows. Painted brick. Hipped tiled roof. Glazing bars intact on first floor only.	II	475653	107403
LB39	107485	Nos 1 2 and 3 Trudgetts	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (The Island site, facing west) : 24/456 Nos 1, 2 and 3 Trudgetts : 07.12.1976 : II : Main portion late C17, north end an C18 addition. Two storeys. Six windows in all. Painted brick, ground floor of north addition faced with flints, now also painted. Modillion eaves cornice. Tiled roof with pentice behind. Casement windows. Doorway in moulded architrave surround with flat hood over and door of six fielded panels	II	475682	107485
LB40	106175	Nos 1 to 8 consecutive Lumley Terrace	SOUTHBOURNE LUMLEY ROAD, EMSWORTH : 11/533 Nos 1 to 8 (consecutive) Lumley Terrace : 28.01.1986 : II : Early C19. Two storeys. Eight windows. Painted brick. Tiled roof. Symmetrical composition with gable at each end and wider one in the centre. Nos 2 and 3 retain their original marginal glazing.	II	475155	106175
LB41	107354	Little Thatch and Marsh Cottage	WESTBOURNE NEW ROAD : 24/458 Little Thatch & Marsh Cottage : 28.01.1986 : II : Little Thatch was formerly included in the Provisional List as Field View and was later known as Adelaide Cottage. One building. L-shaped C17 or earlier timber framed building with some timbering exposed with red brick infilling on the east side but refronted on the west side in flints with a projection added in the centre. Thatched roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Four windows.	II	475685	107354



LB42	106364	Nos 1 and 2 Flint Cottages	SOUTHBOURNE LUMLEY ROAD, EMSWORTH : 11/535 Nos 1 & 2 Flint Cottages : 10.5.73: II : One building. Early C19. Two storeys. Four windows. Coursed flints set in galletting with white brick dressings and quoins. Eaves cornice. Hipped slate roof. Casement windows. The central portion projects with a pediment over a segmental tympanum over the two central windows decorated with fan ornamentation.	II	475318	106364
LB43	106359	The Mill Cottage including attached wall to east around Garage	The Mill Cottage, inc attached wall to east around garage : 29.3.96 : GV II : House, formerly coach house with harness room above and coachman's cottage and attached ornamental wall. Deeds dated 1769, altered in early C19 and extended in 1920s. Part facing road is of flint with flint galletting and stock brick dressings, rest of brick, part painted, with hipped slate roof with plain brick chimneystacks. This building is set endwise to the road with former coach house to end and cottage behind. Principal feature to road is full-height end wall of flint with galletting and stock brick dressings with full-height blocked round headed carriage arch with early C20 casement. At Other windows are early C20 casements. A local tradition is that the ornamental crenellated wall was built by French prisoners of war during the Napoleonic Wars.	II	475332	106359
LB44	107387	Elmhurst	WESTBOURNE CHURCH ROAD : 24/440 : Elmhurst : 5.6.58 : GV II : C18. Two storeys. Five windows. Red brick and grey headers. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Doorway with flat hood over on brackets.	II	475558	107387
LB45	107413	Old School House	WESTBOURNE CHURCH ROAD : 24/442 Old School House : 28.01.1986 : GV II : Originally the village school, now converted into a house. Mid C19. Consists of a centre portion of two storeys and one window with gable over and flanking portions of one storey and one window each. Faced with flints with white brick dressings and quoins. Tiled roof. Pointed casement windows in east front, some with Gothic glazing. One sash window with Gothic glazing in south elevation.	II	475583	107413
LB46	107397	Westbourne Cottage and Cartref	WESTBOURNE CHURCH ROAD : 24/441 Westbourne Cottage and Cartref : 28.01.1986 :GV II : Pair of small C18 houses. Two storeys. Two windows. Red brick, Westbourne Cottages painted. Modillion eaves cornice. Hipped tiled roof. Glazing bars intact in Cartref only. Doorways with flat hoods on brackets and doors of six fielded panels.	II	475574	107397
LB47	107549	Gate Piers to the east of Westbourne House	WESTBOURNE NORTH STREET (West side) : 24/468A : Gate piers to the east of Westbourne House : 28.01.1986 : II : C18. Square red brick piers with large stone caps	II	475659	107549
LB48	107563	Sparrows	WESTBOURNE NORTH STREET (east side) : 24/464 Sparrows : 28.01.1986 : II : C18. Two storeys. Two windows. Red brick and grey headers alternately. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Modern gabled porch.	II	475678	107563



LB49	107631	Yew Tree Cottage and Ivy Cottage	WESTBOURNE NORTH STREET (west side) : 24/470 Yew Tree Cottage and Ivy Cottage :28.01.1986 : II : One building, formerly included in the Provisional List as Yew Tree Cottage only. C18. Two storeys. Five windows. Grey headers with red brick dressings and quoins. Modillion eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Windows with keystones over and glazing bars missing. Modern shop window in centre. Bay on ground floor to the south of this. The northern most window bay (Ivy Cottage) is wholly red brick.	II	475669	107631
LB50	107404	St Leger	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (south side) : 24/449 St Leger : 28.01.1986 : II : Early C19. Two storeys. Three windows. Stuccoed. Stringcourse, cornice and parapet. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Doorway with flat hood over and door of six fielded panels. To the north west is a projecting window bay, faced in flints with red brick dressings and quoins, which is C18 in date and probably once part of the adjoining house, of which the remainder has been demolished. The Westbourne Tithe Map of 1840 shows this building and projecting wing to be a single building. There is no sign of an adjacent building that the projection could previously have been part.	II	475633	107404
LB51	107437	The White House	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (west side) : 24/450 The White House : 28.01.1986 : GV II : Early C19. Two storeys. Three windows. Stuccoed. Stringcourse, cornice and parapet. Windows with architraves over on brackets and glazing bars intact. Doorway with similar architrave, rectangular fanlight and door of six fielded panels.	II	475642	107437
LB52	107458	Centra Country Stores and the House	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (The Island site facing south) : 24/457 Centra Country Stores and the house attached : 28.01.1986 : GV II : One building. Two storeys. Three windows. Stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Glazing bars intact on first floor only. Doorway in moulded architraves surround with door of six fielded panels.	II	475678	107458
LB53	107493	No4 (Lickfold) No5 (Luton) and No6	WESTBOURNE THE SQUARE (North Side) : 24/453 No 4 (Lickfold); No 5 (Luton) and No 6: GV II : 28.01.86 : One building. C18. Two storeys. Four windows. Modillion eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact.	II	475701	107493

9.2 Appendix 2: 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.



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
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
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.



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
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 Council Core Strategy (adopted March 2011)

Policy Ref	Title	Scope
CS11	Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough	Planning permission will be granted for development that: 1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community. 2. Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland. 3. Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map): (i) Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International]. (ii) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National]. (iii) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local]. 4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest. 5. Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. 6. Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests. 7. Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh. 8. Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal



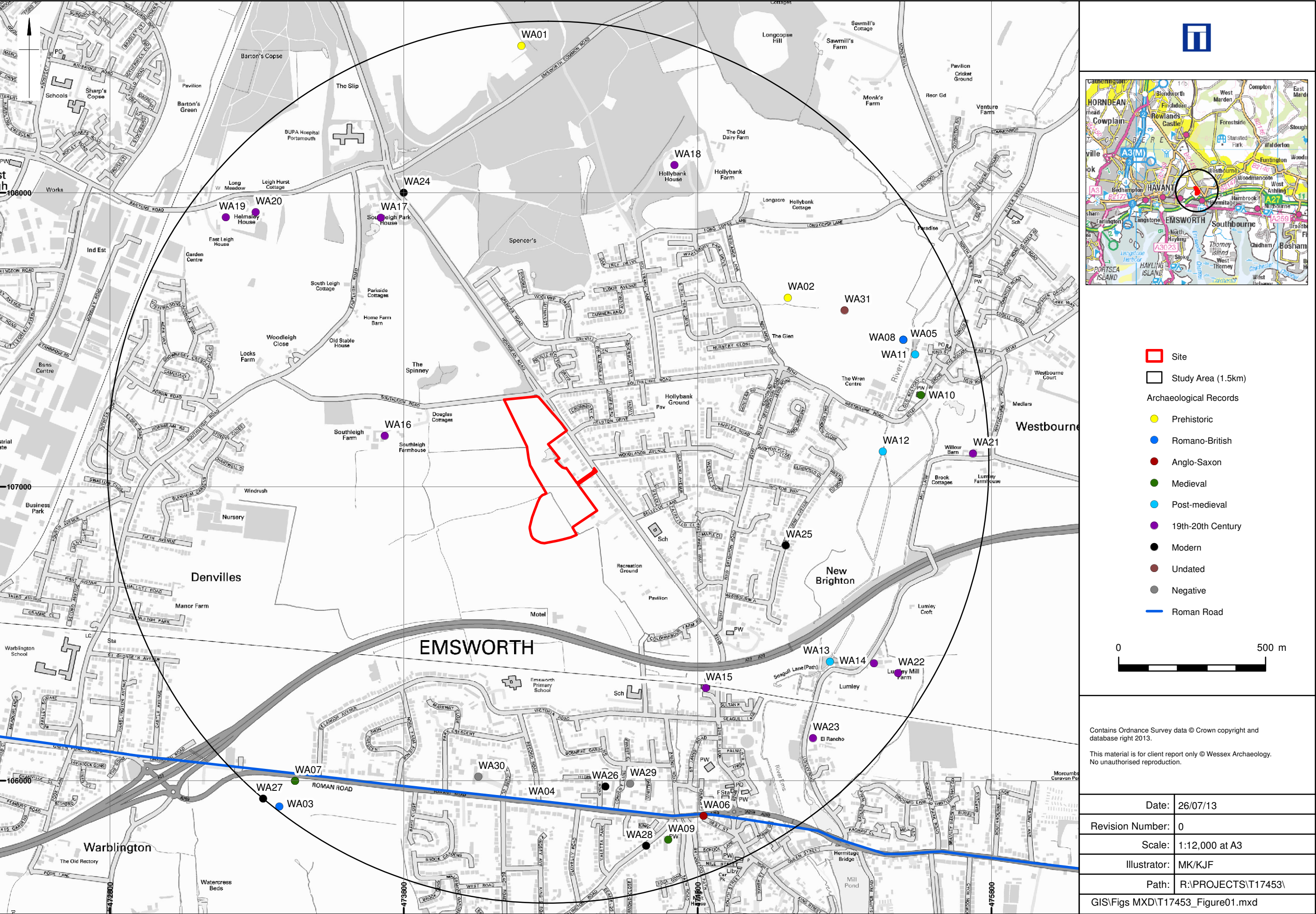
		managed realignment and species migration. 9. Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map. 10. Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security. 11. Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research.
CS16	High Quality Design	Planning permission will be granted for development that is designed to a high standard, which helps to create places where people want to live, work and relax. All development should demonstrate that its design: 1. Responds to, draws inspiration from and respects local context and: a) Identifies and responds positively to existing features of natural, historic or local character within or close to the proposed development site; b) Integrates with existing local landscape features, promotes wildlife and biodiversity and/or applies characteristics of the local area into the design of a scheme wherever possible to create variety and interest; c) Uses the characteristics of the locality to help inform the design of the new development including heights, massing, existing buildings lines, plot widths and depths, materials and proportions of windows and doors; d) Is well connected to and integrates with the immediate local area and the wider area by linking to existing pedestrian and cycle routes and encouraging people to use public transport where possible; and e) The development does not cause unacceptable harm to the amenity of neighbours through smell, the loss of privacy, outlook, noise and overlooking.

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

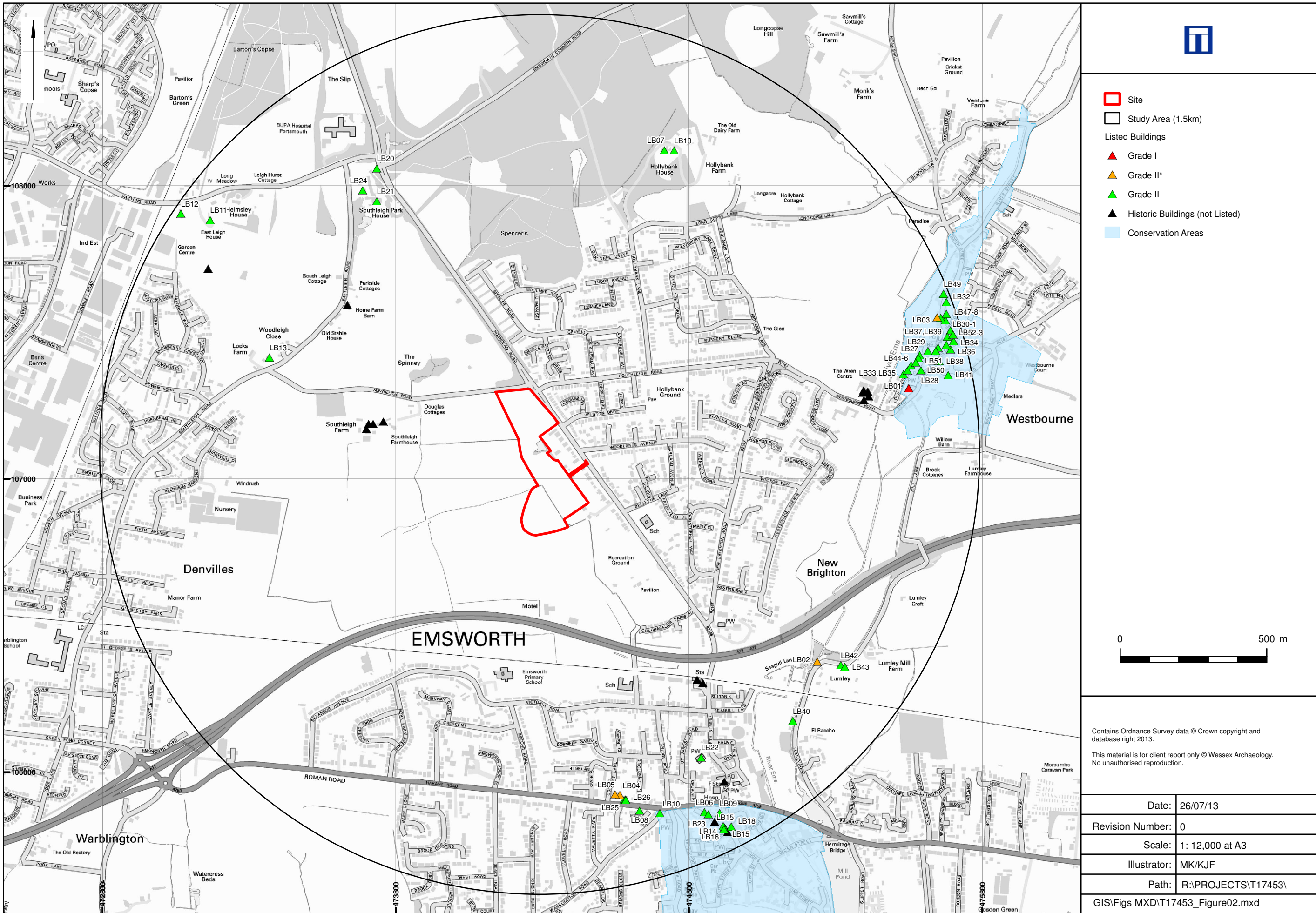
Value	Importance	Factors determining the relative importance
Evidential	High	There is a high potential for the heritage assets to provide evidence about past human activity and to contribute to our understanding of the past. This potential relates to archaeological sites that are likely to survive (both 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	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 20 th /21 st 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	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	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



The Site, Study Area and Archaeological Records (based on the HHER, CDHER and other sources) Figure 1



Listed Buildings, Historic Buildings (not Listed) and Conservation Areas within the Study Area (based on the HHER and CDHER)

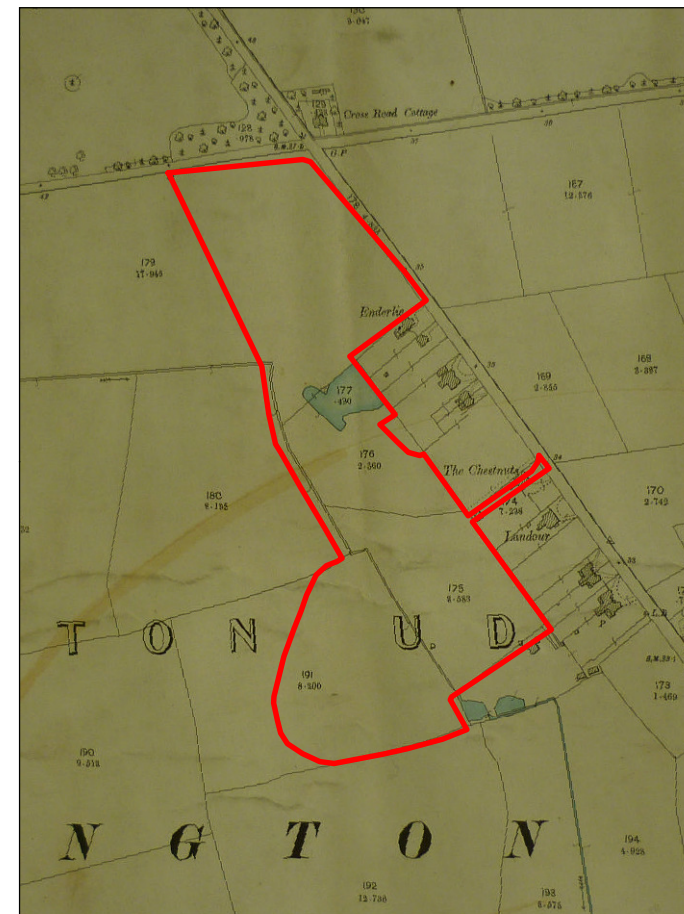
Figure 2



A: Warblington Tithe Map, 1840



B: Ordnance Survey Map, 1st Edition, 1866



C: Ordnance Survey Map, 2nd Edition, 1897



D: Ordnance Survey Map, 3rd Edition, 1908



E: Ordnance Survey Map, 1932



F: Ordnance Survey Map, 1940



Site



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Plate 1: View of the area of trees and pond within the centre of the Site



Plate 2: View from the centre of the Site looking south

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Plate 3: View looking towards the residential development to the immediate east of the Site



Plate 4: View of the south west corner of Site looking west

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Plate 5: View of the eastern boundary hedgerow towards the north of the Site



Plate 6: View of the northern hedgerow at the Site

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