

Land East of Langstone Technology Park, Havant, Hampshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment





**LAND EAST OF LANGSTONE TECHNOLOGY PARK,
HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE**

**Archaeological
Desk-Based Assessment**

Prepared for
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Fasset to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land east of Langstone Technology Park, Havant, Hampshire, centred on NGR 471550 105785 (the Site). The Study is required to support a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the Site as a hotel and restaurant. The Site comprises a 1.1 ha sub-rectangular grass field located 400m south of the historic core of Havant, immediately south of the junction of the A27 and the A3023. The aims of the Study were to assess the known heritage resource of the Site and its significance, as well as to establish the archaeological potential of the Site by making use of available resources.

The Study has identified no overriding heritage issues which are likely to prove a barrier to the proposed development. The Study has identified a small number of designated heritage assets which may be considered sensitive receptors to the proposed Scheme. Langstone Hotel (**WA91**), a Grade II Listed Building located a short distance from the eastern Site boundary, may suffer some minor adverse impacts to its setting as a result of the proposed Scheme. It is considered that these effects would however amount to less than substantial harm. It is considered unlikely that the Scheme will have an adverse effect on the significance of any of the other 52 Listed Buildings within the Study Area, nor upon the seven Conservation Areas designated by Havant Borough Council within the Study Area.

The Study has identified that the Site has the potential to contain archaeological features of prehistoric to modern date, and there are two findspots of prehistoric and Mesolithic flint within the Site itself (**WA93** and **WA96**) which add weight to this potential. In particular there is the potential for Romano-British activity associated with Roman road **WA95**, which is understood to be located in close proximity to the Site. The Site Visit identified possible, though as yet unconfirmed archaeological features in the form of one or more post-medieval or modern brick-built structures (**WA98**) and an unidentified circular earthwork depression (**WA97**). It is possible that WA97 represents the earthwork defences of a WWII searchlight battery, although the possibility of an earlier dewpond or even a prehistoric earthwork cannot be ruled out.

The NPPF requires that the significance of heritage assets affected by a development be identified. The significance of both the known and potential buried heritage assets within the Site cannot be fully assessed on the basis of the available information. It is therefore considered that additional investigation and/or mitigation may be required by the Planning Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council. This could potentially include geophysical survey and/or trial trenching. The need for, scope and timing, of any further archaeological works should be agreed in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council.

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This assessment was researched and compiled by Chloe Hunnisett and the illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman and Chloe Hunnisett. Rob Armour Chelu managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

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Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Fasset to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment ('the Study') of land east of Langstone Technology Park, Havant, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 471550 105785 (hereafter 'the Site'). The Study is required to support a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the Site as a hotel and restaurant ('the Scheme').

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The town of Havant is situated in the low-lying coastal plain of south-east Hampshire. It lies north of Hayling Island and approximately halfway between Portsmouth and Chichester, within Havant Borough (**Figure 1**). The Site comprises a 1.1ha sub-rectangular parcel of land located some 400m south of the historic core of Havant, immediately south of the junction of the A27 and the A3023 (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Site is bounded to the north and east by the carriageways of the above 'A' roads (**Plate 1**). The southern Site boundary comprises an unnamed access road with housing beyond (**Plate 2**) and the western boundary comprises a watercourse known as the Lavant Stream (**Plate 3**). Langstone Technology Park is located to the west of the stream.
- 1.2.2 The Site itself is a grassed field which was formerly used as a playing field (**Plates 4, 5 and 6**). The land within the Site is flat and lies at a height of approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as River Valley Gravels with Coombe Deposits (BGS Sheet 316).

2 AIMS

2.1 Aims and scope

- 2.1.1 The aim of this Study is to assess the known heritage resource of the Site, and the significance of this resource, as well as to establish the archaeological potential of the Site by making use of available resources. The Study will present the Site's baseline conditions in the form of a preliminary statement of the archaeological and heritage implications of the proposed development.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study area

- 3.1.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (**Figure 1**).

3.2 Sources

- 3.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

Historic Environment Record

- 3.2.2 The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), maintained by Hampshire County Council, was consulted for information pertaining to the historic environment resource within the Study Area. The HAHBR is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events within the county, and was consulted for this Study in March 2012. Information from the HAHBR, along with that from the additional sources, has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The HAHBR data is summarised in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

Documentary sources

- 3.2.3 A search of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Recent volumes of local journals were consulted, and both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the proposed pipeline route were studied. The sources consulted are listed in the **References** section below.

Cartographic sources

- 3.2.4 A search of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps was undertaken digitally and in the Hampshire Records Office. Maps and associated historical sources can clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, by suggesting aspects of historic land use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it identifies areas within the Site that, because of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in **References** below.

3.3 Site Visit

- 3.3.1 The Site was visited on 27th March 2012. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site. Weather conditions were dry and sunny. A digital photographic record of the visit is held in the project archive.

3.4 Chronology

- 3.4.1 Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Palaeolithic 650,000-9500BC
Early Post-glacial 9500-8500BC
Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
Neolithic 4000-2200BC
Bronze Age 2400-700BC
Iron Age 700BC- AD43
Romano-British AD43-410
Saxon AD410-1066

Medieval AD1066-1499
Post-medieval 1500-1799
19th century 1800-1900
Modern 1900-present
Second World War 1939-1945

3.5 Best practice

- 3.5.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment* (IfA 2008).

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.6.1 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.
- 3.6.2 The HAHBR is not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource, but is a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components. 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.

3.7 Copyright

- 3.7.1 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 we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 PLANNING

4.1 Policy framework

- 4.1.1 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.
- 4.1.2 These policies identify the historic environment resource as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource, the conservation of which accords with the principles of sustainable development, and a priority is placed on its conservation including the setting out of tests to ensure any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.
- 4.1.3 The overarching national policy covering the effects of development on the historic environment is the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*.

4.1.4 Havant Borough Council is in the progress of delivering a *Local Development Framework* (LDF), in accordance with the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*. The principal document, *Havant Borough Core Strategy*, was adopted in March 2011. The relevant guidance regarding archaeology and cultural heritage is *Policy CS11*.

4.1.5 The national and local policies relevant to the present scheme are outlined in full in **Appendix 2**.

5 HERITAGE RESOURCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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.

5.1.2 The archaeological sites and findspots identified are listed in **Appendix 1**. Sites have been given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration of the sites is provided in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**.

5.2 Designated heritage assets

5.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments located within the Site or Study Area. Scheduled Monuments Warblington Castle (**List Entry 1001913**) and Black Barn, Warblington (**List Entry 1001800**) are located a short distance to the east of the Study Area, over 1.2km from the Site (**Figure 1**).

5.2.2 There are a total of 52 Listed Buildings within the Study Area, of which 51 are Grade II Listed and one, the Saxon Church of St. Faith located in the centre of Havant 440m north-east of Site (**List Entry 1092120**), is Grade II* (**Figure 1**). Due to the relatively large number of Listed Buildings and their distance from the Site, only one Listed Building has been assigned a **WA** number. The remainder are listed in **Appendix 1** but will not be discussed in detail for the purposes of this Study as they are not considered sensitive receptors to the proposed Scheme. There are an additional seven buildings within the Study Area which have been identified by Hampshire AHBR as buildings of historic interest. The majority of these are located within St. Faith's Conservation Area, with one located at Langstone. These Locally Listed Buildings are also detailed in **Appendix 1**.

5.2.3 There are a total of seven Conservation Areas within the Study Area (**Figure 1**). The St. Faith's Conservation Area, which represents the historic core of Havant, is located 130m north-east of Site. A large number of Listed Buildings (35) lie within this Conservation Area, between 200 and 620m north-east of Site, including the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Faith.

5.2.4 An additional five Listed Buildings are located within Brockhampton and Black Dog Conservation Areas some 500m north-west of the Site. Eight Listed Buildings are located within or immediately adjacent to Langstone Conservation Area, which extends north from the southern limit of the Study Area.

- 5.2.5 Two additional Listed Buildings are located near the north-eastern limit of the Study Area, and an isolated Listed Building lies at the eastern limit of the Study Area within the Warblington Conservation Area.
- 5.2.6 A single Grade II Listed building is located in close proximity to the Site. Langstone Hotel (**WA91**), a 19th century hotel building in the Gothic style, is located less than 60m east of Site, on the opposite side of the A3023 carriageway from the Site.
- 5.2.7 The Conservation Areas, in particular St. Faith's, contain a number of *Areas of Archaeological Importance* designated by Havant Borough Council.
- 5.2.8 Land in the south of the Study Area is designated as a Ramsar site, a Wetland site of International Importance.
- 5.2.9 The western limit of Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) extends into the south-eastern part of the Study Area, some 400m south-east of Site (**Figure 1**).

5.3 Previous investigations

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of previous investigations within the Study Area. Two investigations have been recorded in close proximity to the Site (**Figure 2**). A desk-based assessment was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2005 (**WA92**; Wessex Archaeology 2005) for a location c. 270m north-east of the Site. A watching brief carried out only 160m to the east of **WA92**, and 150m east of Site (**WA6**) found no archaeological features, however a spread of seashells was identified within topsoil or subsoil deposits (Southern Archaeology 1995).
- 5.3.2 A large number of investigations have been carried out within the historic core of Havant to the north of the Site, within the designated Area of High Archaeological Potential. These include five excavations (**WA09**, **WA29**, **WA29**, **WA48** and **WA52**), two trial trench evaluations (**WA30** and **WA61**) and at least 10 watching briefs (**WA3**, **WA8**, **WA10**, **WA11**, **WA34**, **WA41**, **WA53**, **WA68**, **WA71** and **WA75**).
- 5.3.3 Investigations carried out within the west and south-west of the Study Area at Brockhampton include a watching brief 430m south-west of Site which identified archaeological features dating from the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods (**WA14**, **WA45**, **WA58**, **WA88** and **WA88**), whilst a second watching brief a short distance to the north identified post-medieval ditches and a trackway (**WA62**).
- 5.3.4 A number of investigations have been carried out in the vicinity of the Roman villa **WA37** located c. 450m south-east of Site including excavations in the 1960s (**WA37**) and a watching brief (**WA01**).

5.4 Historical development and archaeological baseline

Mesolithic

- 5.4.1 A comprehensive survey of the terrestrial, intertidal and underwater archaeology of Langstone Harbour (Allen and Gardiner 2000) indicates that during the Late Mesolithic the environment of the Study Area would have

been significantly different from today, with the sea located up to 40km south of the present coastline. The Havant and Langstone area is understood to have comprised a low-lying inland area, with deeply incised ravines up to 150m wide in places bisecting the landscape (Allen and Gardiner 2000). One such ravine is thought to have run on a north to south alignment towards the sea at or near the western edge of the Study Area, and such features may have acted as a corridor for humans travelling through the landscape. The flint assemblages of this date recovered suggest a limited range of activities and an absence of prolonged occupation and it has been suggested that the area was exploited predominantly for the procurement of flint in order to manufacture tools (*ibid.*)

- 5.4.2 There are a small number of findspots within the Study Area which have yielded flint artefacts dating to the Mesolithic period in the form of an isolated find of a core and two scrapers of Mesolithic date (**WA15**). The tools were recovered, along with flint tools and waste flakes of Neolithic date (**WA16**), during highway works approximately 75m north of the Site. Although not recorded on the HAHBR, additional Mesolithic flint artefacts comprising cores and flakes (**WA93**) are also recorded as having been recovered within the Site itself (Hughes 1976). It is considered likely that these finds represent artefacts which have been removed from their original contexts through erosion and redeposited within the topsoil or subsoil.

Prehistoric

- 5.4.3 The Site is currently located less than 1km to the north of Langstone Harbour, an area of inter-tidal marshland and saltings, which separates Havant from Hayling Island. However during much of the prehistoric period the Site would have been essentially terrestrial, due to lower sea levels (Allen and Gardiner 2000). There seems to be little evidence for significant activity in the area during the earlier prehistoric period, and it is likely that it remained predominantly wooded, and was sporadically utilised for resource procurement and short-term hunting expeditions. It has been suggested that the deep ravines known to have traversed the landscape during the Mesolithic period would at this point have been infilled to form shallower river valleys (*ibid.*). It is likely that the higher chalk downs of Ports Down and Camp Down to the north-west of the Study Area were the focus of early woodland clearance and thus may have been more intensively utilised, as indicated by the presence of a Neolithic long barrow, a Scheduled Monument known as Bevis Grave, located 2.3km north-west of Site.
- 5.4.4 Although Bronze Age barrows on Ports Down indicate the continued importance of this area of higher ground, the presence of Bronze Age cremation burials within the south of the Study Area indicates that by this point substantial woodland clearance had already been undertaken. Following the recovery of pottery during the excavation of a pipe trench at Langstone, 700m south of Site, one confirmed and two possible urned cremation burials were identified (**WA17**). It has been suggested that these burials may form part of a larger 'urnfield' cemetery which stretched across the north of Langstone Harbour, just beyond the limit of the Study Area, an area which was probably still largely dry land in the Bronze Age period (Allen and Gardiner 2000). It is likely that the main focus of settlement and agriculture at this point may have been in the vicinity of Havant and potentially the Site, however this remains speculative.

- 5.4.5 Flint tools and flakes of prehistoric date have also been recovered during a watching brief 560m south-west of the Site (**WA14**), from Flint House 740m south of Site (**WA13**), and on the foreshore of Warblington Quay, just under 800m south-east of Site (**WA12**).
- 5.4.6 The Site visit also identified surface finds of struck flint, comprising two waste flakes of unspecified prehistoric date, and several fragments of burnt flint, located in an area of vegetation in the north of the Site (**WA96**).
- 5.4.7 The underlying geology of the area has resulted in favourable hydrological resources, as the junction between the impervious Reading Clay beds and the Upper Chalk strata has given rise to a narrow spring line, with over twenty freshwater springs within the vicinity of Havant. The Lavant Stream, which originates from several springs located a few hundred metres to the north, flows along the western Site boundary before continuing southwards to the flow into Langstone Harbour. One of these springs is the Homewell Spring located near the crossroads of North, South, East and West Street in the centre of Havant, and believed to have been in use since Romano-British times. The presence of these springs and watercourses may have made the Site as favourable for settlement during the later prehistoric period as it was from the Romano-British period onwards, and it is possible that the Romano-British settlement established at Havant had earlier origins. There is, however, little evidence for such activity within the Study Area until the end of the Iron Age. A series of Iron Age enclosures, post-built structures, hearths and pits indicating settlement have been identified on Ports Down, some 2km north-west of Site
- 5.4.8 It is uncertain exactly when the gradual rise in sea level which had been underway since the Mesolithic period finally resulted in the inundation of the previously terrestrial Langstone Harbour area, but it is thought that from the Late Bronze Age period the area would have become gradually wetter, with saltmarshes and tidal river systems developing and expanding. This change in environment would have led at some point to the retreat of any permanent prehistoric settlement from the south of the Study Area, and the subsequent establishment of maritime and intertidal activities. Late Iron Age/Early Romano British salt working sites identified at Langstone Harbour (**WA19**) are likely to have had earlier prehistoric origins. Indeed Iron Age Atrebatian pottery recovered at the salterns (**WA18**) supports this theory. Salt making, fishing, and exploitation of other marine resources are likely to have been an increasingly important element of the later prehistoric economy within the Study Area.

Romano-British

- 5.4.9 The town of Havant is believed to have originated in the Romano-British period, having initially developed along the route of the east to west oriented Roman road (**WA94**) which connected Southampton (*Clausentum*) to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regensium*) (Hughes 1976). The fact that the Homewell Spring is located here almost certainly contributed to the development of this small unwallled town or market area.
- 5.4.10 A second Roman road crosses the Study Area, aligned north to south (**WA95**). The road is thought to have been constructed in order to connect pottery kilns at Rowlands Castle to key markets at Havant and Hayling

Island, and as such is likely to have been built after the kilns, in the 3rd or 4th century AD (Hughes 1976). The town at Havant would thus have lain at a crossroads, and this strategic location would have increased the town's significance as a potential supply point between several major Roman towns and markets.

- 5.4.11 Whilst the Early Roman road between *Clausentum* and *Noviomagus* (**WA94**) ran c. 450m to the north of Site, the north to south aligned route to Hayling Island (**WA95**) is believed to have run only c. 70m east of Site, on the approximate alignment of the modern A3023.
- 5.4.12 There is considerable archaeological evidence relating to the Romano-British town at and around the junction of the two roads, some 400m north of the Site. A Romano-British floor and Roman coins discovered beneath St. Faith's Church (**WA20**) indicate that the Saxon church was preceded by a Romano-British structure. Romano-British pottery has been recovered at a number of locations (**WA21**, **WA22**, **WA24**, **WA27**, **WA31**, **WA32**, **WA33**, **WA34** and **WA36**). A possible ditch was identified on East Street (**WA29**) and a pit containing Roman pottery was found on West Street during an archaeological evaluation (**WA30**). A floor level containing Roman pottery and charcoal (**WA23**) and a pit containing Late Roman pottery (**WA26**) were identified on West Street in the north-west corner of the Study Area, c. 780m north-west of Site.
- 5.4.13 A Roman villa (**WA37**) has been identified within the south-east corner of the Study Area, approximately 380m south-east of Site, and thus located at some distance from the main Roman settlement. The villa was identified in the garden of a house on Langstone Avenue, and the initial phase of construction has been dated to the mid to late 1st century AD, suggesting an early post-conquest date for the building. Walls, foundations and floor levels were identified. The villa seems to have continued in use until the second century AD at least, with evidence for a courtyard structure and a bathhouse and hypocaust system. A large quantity of pottery, brick, floor and roof tiles, tesserae (mosaic tiles) and wall plaster has been recovered from the Site and its vicinity (**WA25**, **WA28**, **WA35**), as well as coins, brooches and other finds. Several excavations and watching briefs have been carried out at, or in the vicinity of, the villa, although one watching brief failed to find any evidence for the villa in that location (**WA1**).

Saxon/early medieval

- 5.4.14 The early medieval settlement at Havant was also centred on the east-west Roman road, and this may potentially suggest some degree of continuity between the Romano-British and Saxon settlement patterns. The 10th century Saxon name for the town was *Hamanfuntan*, or *Hama's Spring* (**WA38**; Coates 1989). The name is derived from *funta* meaning spring, referring to the abundance of springs in the town's vicinity, and quite likely specifically to Homewell Spring at the town's heart.
- 5.4.15 There is very little recorded archaeology of Saxon date in this area, however a fragment of a stone font built into the southern internal wall of St. Faith's Church to the north-east of the Site church is thought to be of Saxon date (Wessex Archaeology 2005), suggesting the possibility of an earlier religious building on the site. Beyond the north-west limit of the Study Area, two

Saxon cemeteries have been excavated on Ports Down, both located in the vicinity of Neolithic long barrows.

Medieval

- 5.4.16 The *Domesday* survey recorded that in the 11th century the manor of *Havehunte* (**WA56**) was held by the monks of the Bishop of Winchester. The survey records two mills and three salt-pans (Williams and Martin 1994).
- 5.4.17 During the medieval period the town of Havant continued to be centred around the crossroads, and is thought to have been a significant local market centre, conceivably an official staging post on the main road west. Archaeological evidence for the medieval settlement is abundant, comprising structural remains, pits, wells and finds of pottery and coins (**WA40**, **WA41**, **WA48**, **WA49**, **WA51**, **WA52** and **WA53**). Settlement also expanded westwards along the Roman road (**WA39**, **WA42** and **WA46**). Very little of the medieval town survives due in the part to the destruction caused by the 1760 fire. The only two surviving medieval buildings within the Study Area are the *Old House at Home* public house (**WA13**) and St Faith's Church (**WA14**).
- 5.4.18 The *Domesday* survey also records a smaller manor at Brockhampton, a short distance to the west of Site. The manor is named *Brochematune*, or *Farm of the Brook-dwellers* (**WA55**; Coates 1989), indicating the increasingly waterlogged nature of the south of the Study Area. One of the mills recorded in *Domesday* for the manor of Havant is thought to have been located on the stream at Brockhampton (**WA54**).
- 5.4.19 An early medieval settlement or manor house was located at Wade Court Farm (**WA57**), and finds of 12th to 14th century pottery have been recovered from this location (**WA50**).
- 5.4.20 In 1316, Havant became part of the Fawley hundred. By this point the parchment and tanning industries had been established as prominent industries in the area, due in no small part to the abundant flow of water from the springs and chalk streams. Further evidence of medieval industry can be found in the form of the continuation of salt panning, located south of Wade Court (**WA43**).
- 5.4.21 Between 1515 and 1525, Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, a relative of Henry VIII, built Warblington Castle (**List Entry 1001913**) to the south-east of the Study Area.

Post-medieval

- 5.4.22 The post-medieval period saw the continued development of the town of Havant, and a large number of HAHBR records within the Study Area relate to domestic activity within the town, including building remains and floors, pits, wells, pottery and other finds (**WA61**, **WA63**, **WA64**, **WA66**, **WA67**, **WA68**, **WA71** and **WA75**). A workhouse (**WA77**) was located on the north side of West Street. Havant Park (**WA78**) was established as a public park in 1888. These buildings, feature and finds will not be discussed in further detail as they relate to the urban core of Havant and thus cannot be considered to have direct relevance to the archaeological potential of the Site.

- 5.4.23 Havant pumping station (**WA76**) was opened at the springs to the north west of the Study Area in the 1850s. Brockhampton Water Mill (**WA58**) stood on the Brockhampton stream 800m west of Site, but has since been demolished. The old Havant Town Mill (**WA66**), located on the Havant Mill Stream 150m north of Site, was built in 1540 and demolished in 1958. The wheel and wheel pit still remain to the south-east of the site of the mill.
- 5.4.24 The medieval parchment and tanning industries at Havant continued well into the 19th and even 20th centuries, and the 1919 Treaty of Versailles was written on parchment made in the area. The late 18th to late 19th century buildings of the Parchment Making Works (**List Entry 1362081**) represent a rare survival of the complete range of buildings associated with the parchment making and are Grade II Listed. There are eight surviving buildings from the original works, and the buildings in Havant are one of only two examples left in the UK.
- 5.4.25 Other post-medieval features within the Study Area include a row of stakes thought to represent part of a wharf at Warblington (**WA60**). Linear features thought to be part of a trackway and ditches were identified at a location just over 400m south-west of the Site (**WA52**; Wessex Archaeology 2002), and a pit was excavated on South Moor (**WA58**).
- 5.4.26 Evidence of post-medieval rural settlement within the Study area comprises a house (**WA73**) and a rectilinear feature depicted on the Tithe Map of 1840 (**WA74**). Wade Court estate is located in the south-west corner of the Study Area (**WA72**). Pottery and other finds were recovered from Flint House to the south of the Site (**WA69** and **WA70**).
- 5.4.27 The earliest available mapping sources which clearly identify the Site depict the area as agricultural land some 300m beyond the southern limit of the town of Havant. The 1840 Tithe Map (**Figure 4a**) shows a small number of farm buildings scattered within the surrounding area, and a large house which appears to be the 19th century Langstone Hotel (**WA92**) is depicted opposite the Site, whilst the Havant Town mill (**WA66**) is illustrated to the north. The Site, identified in the Tithe Apportionment as pasture owned by Charles Beare Longcroft Esq, is named *Lower Flash Field*, the meaning of which is uncertain. The Site was located within a single rectangular field only slightly larger than the current Site. The construction of the roundabout and the reconfiguration of the two 'A' roads in the late 20th century resulted in the removal of the north-east and eastern edges of the field, and thus no original found boundaries remain on this side of the Site. The course of the Lavant Stream at the western Site boundary has not changed since the 1840 Tithe Map. Although the narrow field immediately south of the Site is identified as under arable cultivation, the majority of the surrounding farmland is pasture at this point.
- 5.4.28 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the Site (**Figure 4b**) and subsequent editions show few changes to the Study Area, and the Site itself remains entirely unaltered. Although agricultural usage is not depicted, it is likely that the Site remained predominantly pasture during this period. The 1909 OS map (not depicted) shows that a sewage plant had been established at the site of Landstone Technology Park immediately west of the Site by this point.

- 5.4.29 The vicinity of the Site began to be altered in the 1930s, and the OS map of 1932 shows the proposed new 'A' roads at the northern and eastern Site boundaries, as well as the proposed junction (**Figure 4c**). By 1961 (**Figure 4d**) the junction had been constructed, resulting in the alterations to the Site boundary described above.
- 5.4.30 The Site Visit identified probable structural remains, comprising the footings of one or more brick-built structures within the Site (**WA98**). The foundations were visible at or just above the surface of the ground in several places, and extended beyond the northern Site boundary into the area of wasteland south of the junction. The date of the building(s) could not be ascertained, but is presumed to be later post-medieval or modern. Historic OS mapping does not, however depict a structure in this location. The 1:10,000 scale map of 1962 (not depicted) appears to show that before the construction of the new junction (depicted on the 1962 map; **Figure 4d**), the northern Site boundary was removed for a short duration of time to create a large playing field. It is possible that the brick footing within the northern part of the Site and beyond represent a club house, changing rooms or other sports facility, which was subsequently demolished, prior to the next OS survey. However there is also the possibility that the remains are of post-medieval date.

Modern

- 5.4.31 Modern construction rubble in the wooded area at and immediately beyond the northern Site boundary, including some large pieces of concrete, brick, glass and other refuse. It is likely that this debris relates to the construction of the new road junction beyond the north of the Site.
- 5.4.32 A World War II searchlight battery (**WA81**) was located 136m north-east of the Site, now beneath the A27 carriageway. It is probable that undated earthwork feature **WA98** within the Site represents either an additional searchlight battery, or perhaps more likely, the actual location of **WA81**, as it seems unlikely that two such facilities would be constructed in close proximity.
- 5.4.33 Other modern features within the Study Area include the wreck and anchor of the sailing barge *Langstone* (**WA79** and **WA80**).

Undated

- 5.4.34 The Site Visit identified an earthwork within the Site of unknown date (**WA97**). The feature, located in the north-east corner of the Site, comprised an almost perfectly circular shallow depression c. 0.4m deep (**Plate 7**). The feature was c. 8m diameter with an even, dish-shaped profile and a slight outer bank. There was no sign of modern debris or disturbance, and no dating evidence could be observed.
- 5.4.35 It is considered likely that the earthwork may represent a WWII searchlight battery similar to **WA81**, as these often included small ring ditches constructed to provide protection for the personnel operating the searchlight in case of an attack.
- 5.4.36 It cannot be ruled out however that the earthwork represents a class of feature known as a dew-pond. These ponds were constructed by farmers to provide reliable water sources for livestock, generally in locations where

water was not readily available. The location of **WA97** less than 70m east of Lavant Stream makes this a somewhat less likely explanation, however it is possible however that the stream was less accessible at some points in history, due to variable hydrological conditions, or potentially past land-ownership or access issues. It is also possible that feature **WA97** represents a modern feature such as a quarry pit or potentially a WWII bomb crater, but the even plan and profile of the feature make this slightly less plausible. Finally there is a very small chance that the feature represents a prehistoric earthwork monument such as a pond barrow, (a prehistoric funerary monument comprising a concave hollow surrounded by an outer bank). However it is unlikely that such a feature would have remained unidentified, and such monuments are largely found within Dorset or Wiltshire (English Heritage Monument Class Description).

- 5.4.37 A number of other undated sites and features have been identified within the Study Area; see **Appendix 1** and **Figure 2** for details.

Historic Landscape Character/Built Heritage

- 5.4.38 The HAHRB hold Historic Landscape Character (HLC) data for the Study Area (**Figure 1**). The Site and land to the west is identified as HLC type 12.3, *Industrial complexes and factories*. This HLC type is entirely modern, representing early, mid and late 20th century development of former salt-marshes and farmland south of Havant. The Site itself does however represent an isolated corner of this modern industrial landscape which has remained undeveloped since at least the mid 19th century, and very likely has never been developed. As such the Site itself could be said to represent the last remnant of the pre-industrial landscape in the area.
- 5.4.39 Land to the east and south of Site is classified as HLC type 9.6, *Recent settlement*. Land in the south-east of the Study Area is identified as 19th century parkland and *Small Parliamentary fields*.
- 5.4.40 The land at the southern fringes of the Study Area is classified as coastal, and comprises *Mudflats* and *Salterns*.
- 5.4.41 The historic core of Havant in the north of Site, representing Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and later settlement, is classified as *Town & city 1810 extant*.

6 HERITAGE ASSETS

6.1 Known heritage Assets

- 6.1.1 The Study has identified that the following heritage asset is present within the Site:
- Undated earthwork **WA97**.
 - Post-medieval to modern brick structure/s **WA98**.
- 6.1.2 Earthwork feature **WA97** is undated and its significance as defined by the NPPF cannot be fully assessed on the basis of the available information. It is thought likely to represent a WWII searchlight battery, however other

interpretations are possible including a dew-pond, other modern feature, or (less probably) a previously unidentified prehistoric funerary monument.

6.1.3 Brick structure(s) **WA98** is thought most likely to represent a modern (c. 1960s) building related to the use of the Site as a playing field. This is based on its location, as the footings appear to cross the northern Site boundary, and thus are thought likely to date to a short period of time c. 1960 when this field boundary appears to have been removed to form a larger playing field, prior to construction of the junction. However the footing may alternatively be of post-medieval date. As this feature was only partially visible above ground, the significance cannot be fully assessed, however if proven to be entirely modern, it is unlikely to be considered a significant heritage asset.

6.1.4 In addition the Site contains the following findspots which could be indicative of buried archaeological features:

- Mesolithic flint findspot **WA93**.
- Prehistoric struck and burnt flint findspot **WA96**.

6.1.5 The following designated heritage assets within the Study Area have been identified as potential sensitive receptors to the proposed Scheme:

- Grade II Listed Langstone Hotel, **WA91**.
- St. Faith's Conservation Area.

6.1.6 The Study has assessed that although the Site itself represents the sole surviving element of the later post-medieval agricultural landscape, the remainder of the area has been developed as industrial and commercial premises and recent settlement. This has degraded the historic and evidential value of the historic landscape to such an extent that its significance as a heritage asset is no longer retained.

6.2 Potential buried heritage assets

6.2.1 An assessment of the known heritage assets within the Study Area suggests that there some potential for as yet unidentified, buried archaeological features to occur within the Site.

6.2.2 There is potential for archaeological features dating from the Bronze Age period onwards. The evidence seems to suggest that although the more substantial and significant settlement and funerary activity was concentrated on the higher chalk downs to the north-west, especially at Ports Down. However environmental evidence suggests that sea levels were significantly lower at this point, and urnfield cemeteries to the south of the Site indicate that much of the area had been cleared of forest, and thus the Site may well have been utilised for farmland, small-scale settlement and funerary activity during this period. Findspots of Mesolithic flint (**WA93**) and prehistoric struck and burned flint (**WA96**) from within the Site reinforce this potential, although it is possible that the artefacts (in particular Mesolithic flints **WA93**) have been redeposited within the topsoil from other locations, and thus do not derive from buried features.

- 6.2.3 During the Romano-British period, the Site lay some way south of the known Roman settlement, which was established at the junction of two roads some 400m north of Site. The Roman road which ran between pottery kilns at Rowlands Castle to the north, and Havant and Hayling Island to the south, is thought to have passed within c. 70m of the eastern Site boundary. As such there is considered to be the potential for Romano-British roadside activity within the Site, potentially including small-scale settlement and even cemeteries.
- 6.2.4 Although documentary evidence suggests a Saxon settlement at Havant, potentially with continuity from the Romano-British settlement, and a number of nearby manors recorded in the *Domesday* survey, there is little archaeological evidence of this settlement activity. It is likely that since the Saxon or medieval period the Site has remained as farmland on the outskirts of Havant and Brockhampton, and as a result significant archaeological features of this period would not be anticipated within the Site.
- 6.2.5 Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site itself, which has remained undeveloped throughout its known history, the potential for buried archaeological features cannot be fully and accurately assessed on the basis of the available information. The significance of any potential buried heritage assets which are as yet unidentified cannot be assessed on the basis of the available information.

7 IMPACTS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to heritage assets resulting from development is based on the recognition in Government planning objectives that *heritage assets are irreplaceable* (NPPF, para. 12.132). Impacts upon 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.

7.2 Previous impacts

- 7.2.1 Previous adverse impacts, such as historic development, which may have occurred within the Site can reduce the potential for buried archaeological features to have survived intact. Groundworks associated with previous developments, alongside agricultural land-use, particularly ploughing, can adversely affect the survival of any earlier archaeological remains which may be present.
- 7.2.2 The cartographic and documentary evidence consulted for the purposes of the Study suggests that the Site has never been developed. Moreover the Site has been predominantly, if not entirely, under pastoral cultivation. As such it is anticipated that damage to buried archaeological features (if present) from ploughing is likely to be minimal.
- 7.2.3 The construction of the new 'A' roads and junction at the north-eastern and eastern boundary of the Site may potentially have caused some localised

disturbance and the Site may have been used for storage or construction facilities which may have disturbed buried archaeological features.

7.2.4 The Site Visit identified a change in level between the Site and the land immediately to the south and west (**Plate 2**). Whilst it is possible that the Site itself has been reduced or truncated, the lack of prior development within the Site makes it far more plausible that land to the south and west of the Site has undergone some raising or infill, presumably associated with construction of Langstone Technology Park to the west and its access road.

7.2.5 Overall there are few known previous impacts within the Site, and it is anticipated that any buried archaeological features which may be present are likely to survive relatively well.

7.3 Proposed scheme

7.3.1 The proposed Scheme will entail the development of the Site as a hotel, comprising the construction of two accommodation blocks and a restaurant, and associated car parking areas.

7.4 Statement of Impact (pre-mitigation)

Designated Heritage Assets

7.4.1 The Study has identified a total of 52 Listed Buildings within the Study Area (**Figure 1; Appendix 1**). There will be no direct physical effect to any Listed Building as a result of the Scheme.

7.4.2 Only a single Listed Building, **WA91**, is located in close proximity to the Site. The Site Visit identified that the building is screened from the Site by a c. 2m high brick wall, behind which a row of mature trees are planted (**Plate 8**), and at the time of the Site Visit there was extremely limited intervisibility between the Site and **WA91**. However, as the trees appeared to be deciduous, it is probable that at certain times of the year there will be a degree of intervisibility between the Site and the Grade II Listed Building, in particular from the upper storeys, and as such the Site can be considered to form part of the setting of building **WA91**.

7.4.3 The Site is currently open pasture/grass, and as demonstrated by the Tithe Map of 1840 and the 1st edition OS map (**Figures 4a and 4b**), the Site may represent the only surviving element of the original 19th century setting of the hotel. The Scheme will entail the development of the entire field, and thus incur an adverse effect to the building's setting.

7.4.4 However, the remainder of the setting of the Listed Building comprises predominantly modern housing to the south, north and east, and the carriageway of the busy and noisy A3023 to the west, immediately in front of the hotel. As such it is considered that in general, the setting of Listed Building **WA91** has already been substantially compromised, and that its setting does not make a large contribution to the building's significance.

7.4.5 It is considered overall that the Scheme will result in an adverse effect to the setting of Listed Building **WA91**, but that this will result in less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset. The NPPF states that *...where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm*

to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use (NPPF para. 12.130).

- 7.4.6 Due to distance from Site and the presence of intervening development, there is no intervisibility between the Site and any of the other Listed Buildings identified, including those to the north-east of Site located within St. Faiths Conservation Area. As such it is considered that the settings of these designated heritage assets, and of the Conservation Area, are unlikely to be adversely affected by the proposed Scheme.

Undesignated Heritage Assets

- 7.4.7 Any intrusive groundworks carried out within the Site as a result of the proposed Scheme would have the potential to cause direct adverse effects, partially or entirely removing the identified archaeological remains within the Site. This would result in substantial harm or total loss of the two undesignated heritage assets.

Potential Buried Heritage Assets

- 7.4.8 Any intrusive groundworks carried out within the Site as a result of the proposed Scheme have the potential to cause direct adverse effects, resulting in substantial harm or total loss of any potential buried heritage assets which may be present within the Site.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 The aims of the Study were to assess the known heritage resource of the Site and its significance, as well as to establish the archaeological potential of the Site by making use of available resources. The Study has identified no overriding heritage issues which are likely to prove a barrier to the proposed development.
- 8.1.2 The Study has identified a small number of designated heritage assets which may be considered sensitive receptors to the proposed Scheme. Langstone Hotel (**WA91**), a Grade II Listed Building located a short distance from the eastern Site boundary, may suffer some minor adverse impacts to its setting as a result of the proposed Scheme. It is considered that these effects would however amount to less than substantial harm, as referred to in para. 12.130 of NPPF. It is considered unlikely that the Scheme will have an adverse effect on the significance of any of the other Listed Buildings within the Study Area, nor upon the seven Conservation Areas designated by Havant Borough Council.
- 8.1.3 The Study has identified that the Site has the potential to contain archaeological features of prehistoric to modern date, and there are two findspots of prehistoric and Mesolithic flint within the Site itself (**WA93** and **WA96**) which add weight to this potential. In particular there is the potential for Romano-British activity associated with Roman road **WA95**, which is understood to be located in close proximity to the Site (**Figure 2**).
- 8.1.4 The Site Visit identified possible, though as yet unconfirmed archaeological features in the form of one or more post-medieval or modern brick-built structures (**WA98**) and an unidentified circular earthwork depression

(**WA97**). It is possible that **WA97** represents the earthwork defences of a WWII searchlight battery, although the possibility of an earlier dewpond or even a prehistoric earthwork cannot be ruled out.

8.2 Mitigation

- 8.2.1 The NPPF requires that the significance of heritage assets affected by a development be identified. The significance of both the known (**WA97** and **WA98**) and potential buried heritage assets within the Site cannot be fully assessed on the basis of the available information. It is therefore considered that additional investigation and/or mitigation may be required by the Planning Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council in order to fulfil this requirement. This could potentially include geophysical survey and/or trial trenching. The Site Visit concluded that the Site is broadly suitable for geophysical survey.
- 8.2.2 The need for, scope and timing, of any further archaeological works should be agreed in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council.

9 REFERENCES

Historic Environment Records

Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR)

Cartographic and Documentary Sources

Havant Parish Tithe Map: 1840

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map: 1866

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map: 1909 (not reproduced)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map: 1932

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map: 1961

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map: 1962 (not reproduced)

British Geological Survey: Sheet 316

Online Resources

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

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

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

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF INFORMATION SUMMARISED FROM THE HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

WA No.	Name	Site Type	Period	SMR No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Ref
01	No evidence for Roman Villa E of Spes Bona	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	55938	471798	105341	A watching brief confirmed that the villa did not extend as far as no 8 Langstone Avenue. (Suspect conclusion, given further remains lie to the east, more likely just in an outer courtyard or some such)	Hampshire AHBR
02	Evaluation - Potash Terraces, Havant	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	57050	471478	106549	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Development Archaeology Services in November & December 2005 in response to proposed development at the site. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.	Hampshire AHBR
03	12 WEST STREET, HAVANT	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	32467	471700	106300	A watching brief observed no archaeology and no artefacts were retrieved.	Hampshire AHBR
04	Watching brief and evaluation, Budds Farm waste	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	57565	470770	105480	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South East at the Budds Farm waste water treatment plant. No archaeological deposits were observed or recorded.	Hampshire AHBR
05	Watching brief at 33 Emsworth Road, Havant	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	57701	472322	106180	A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on the foundations for two new dwellings at 33, Emsworth Road. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.	Hampshire AHBR
06	RECTORY ROAD, LANGSTONE	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	35429	471700	105700	Apart from a spread of sea shells near the surface no archaeological features were noted during the watching brief.	Hampshire AHBR
07	Harts Farm Way - archaeological evaluation	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	57627	470705	105905	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of Harts Farm Way in Havant. Aside from two 19th/20th century pits, no archaeological features or deposits were revealed.	Hampshire AHBR
08	The Dolphin P.H	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	56910	471617	106135	A watching brief was carried out in March and April 2005 by CKC Archaeology on the site of the former Dolphin Public House in Havant. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the groundworks at the site.	Hampshire AHBR

09	21 East Street, Havant	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	Event	57716	471915	106255	Gifford were commissioned to conduct an archaeological investigation on the site of development. The building works had already begun, but trial trench was excavated in front of the new build to understand the site stratification. No archaeological features were observed, and very few finds were recovered aside some post-medieval pottery. The suggestion is that the area was used for gardening or agricultural purposes over a considerable time period, as there had been a thick build up of garden type soils.	Hampshire AHBR
10			Event	56874	0	0	A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new semi-detached dwelling (footing trenches and soakaways). The ground was seen to have suffered extensive modern truncation, but the absence of any features or artefacts of archaeological significance suggested that no archaeological deposits had existed on the site. This confirmed the known history of the site, which indicated that it had always been outside the historic core of Havant.	Hampshire AHBR
11			Event	56841	0	0	No archaeological evidence.	Hampshire AHBR
12	Flints from Warblington Quay	FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic to prehistoric	23389	472200	105200	Flint artefacts, mostly struck flakes but with some scrapers and blades, have been found on the foreshore at Warblington Quay. The artefacts probably derive from the eroding soil overlying the Coombe Rock.	Hampshire AHBR
13	FLINT HOUSE	FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic to prehistoric	38661	471560	104970	Fourteen fragments of flint were recovered during an evaluation.	Hampshire AHBR
14		FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic to prehistoric	35306	471240	105220	10 fragments of flint were retrieved. All were very badly battered.	Hampshire AHBR
15		FINDSPOT	Mesolithic	23386	471600	105900	A Mesolithic conical core and 2 scrapers were found during road works.	Hampshire AHBR
16		FINDSPOT	Neolithic	23387	471600	105900	A number of Neolithic type utilised flint flakes were found with Mesolithic tools (SU70NW23) during road works.	Hampshire AHBR
17	Bronze Age cremations, Mill Lane, Langstone	CREMATION	Bronze Age	23578	471500	105000	One certain and another (or possibly two other) possible cremation burials. Fragments of bronze age urn(s) are probably the remains of bronze age cremation burials. Later, a middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury cremation burial in a well preserved inverted barrel urn was found.	Hampshire AHBR
18	MILL LANE, LANGSTONE	FINDSPOT	Iron Age	33663	471500	104900	A fine group of Atrebatian pottery of the 1st Cent. found at Mill Lane, Langstone. From an Iron Age/Romano British site, associated with evidence of salt -making.	Hampshire AHBR
19		SALTERN	Iron Age	33664	471500	104900	Evidence of a salt-making site. Iron Age/Romano British.	Hampshire AHBR

20	Roman material, St Faiths Church	FLOOR	Romano-British	23480	471760	106230	During renovation work at Havant Church the pillar bases were found to rest on a solid concrete floor level made of roman brick and cement. Roman coins were also found associated with this floor level.	Hampshire AHBR
21		FINDSPOT	Romano-British	23377	471710	106190	A scatter of Romano-British pottery and oyster shells were unearthed during building work. The pottery includes storage jars with finger-tip decoration.	Hampshire AHBR
22		FINDSPOT	Romano-British	23390	471700	106300	Romano-British pottery was found in a builders trench at this location	Hampshire AHBR
23	Floor of Previous Building on West Street	FLOOR	Romano-British	23436	471050	106430	A floor level, possibly that of a hut was visible in the section of a builder's trench. The floor was cut into the clay natural and was sealed by a later ploughsoil. The fill included Romano-British pottery and charcoal.	Hampshire AHBR
24		FINDSPOT	Romano-British	38654	471700	106300	Four pieces of Roman grey ware pottery were recovered including an inverted rim jar.	Hampshire AHBR
25	Findspot, S of Longmead Gardens	FINDSPOT	Romano-British	50067	471850	105370	Large quantity of Romano-British coarse and fine ware and some Samian found during building operations, August 1964.	Hampshire AHBR
26		PIT	Romano-British	23440	471030	106420	A pit containing late roman material was found in the garden of 123 in 1966. Finds of roman pottery and oyster shells.	Hampshire AHBR
27	5 GROVE ROAD, HAVANT	FINDSPOT	Romano-British	32457	471900	106140	Pottery of all periods from Roman onwards recovered during excavations.	Hampshire AHBR
28	Site of Romano-British Villa	VILLA	Romano-British	50062	471900	105350	Roman wall plaster, tesserae and mortar fragments found in the roots of a tree blown down 200 yards E of the villa site (SU70NW 73). Other pieces of Roman brick and tile fragments were seen in the roots of several other trees that had been blown down along the edge of the nearby wood. Portsmouth SMR reports that the wall plaster was painted and that there were roofing tiles and pottery. These finds may represent the dispersed remains of the Roman villa site.	Hampshire AHBR
29		DITCH	Romano-British	25000	471950	106200	A possible ditch feature was found during excavations. It contained Roman pottery. The ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep.	Hampshire AHBR
30	Evaluation at 44-54 West Street, Havant	PIT	Romano-British	62034	471615	106320	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Southampton Archaeology Unit prior to re-development. A Roman and Medieval pit was uncovered.	Hampshire AHBR
31	Medieval pit and Roman pottery sherds	FINDSPOT	Romano-British	23359	471579	106283	Builders digging footing trenches at the junction of Park Road and West St during 1971 discovered a medieval pit and several sherds of Roman pottery, including Roman coarsewares, samian sherds and a large fragment of amphora.	Hampshire AHBR
32		FINDSPOT	Romano-British	23451	471900	106230	A sherd of roman greyware pottery was found in the garden of 19 East Street in 1971.	Hampshire AHBR

33		FINDSPOT	Romano-British	32453	471900	106200	Roman, Medieval and post Medieval pottery and an undated well were found in excavating a garden in East street.	Hampshire AHBR
34	Rear of 4-12 South Street	FINDSPOT	Romano-British	35252	471765	106169	Three sherds of Roman pottery discovered on spoil heap during watching brief at 4-12 South Street, Havant.	Hampshire AHBR
35		FINDSPOT	Romano-British	50142	471960	105330	Roman roof tile and sherds of greyware pottery from a jar were found in tree roots after being blown over in a storm. Roman pottery sherds, roof tile and some combed tile. Medieval floor tile and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Hampshire AHBR
36		FINDSPOT	Romano-British	23376	471710	106190	A scatter of Romano-British pottery and oyster shells were unearthed during building work. The pottery includes storage jars with finger-tip decoration.	Hampshire AHBR
37	Roman Villa at Spes Bona, Havant	VILLA	Romano-British	23482	471721	105334	Remains of a roman villa site were located in a garden to the north side of Langstone Avenue. Walls, foundations and floor levels were found as well as numerous sherds of pottery, coins and a variety of Romano-British building material. Two distinct phases identified during the 1967 excavations. Most material was unstratified and so dating difficult. Phase one appears to have been in existence by the reign of Nero (AD 54-68) at the latest and possibly earlier. It appears to have continued in use through the second century. No details of internal organisation though tesserae suggest mosaic floors. The phase two building had a terminus post quem of early to mid 3rd century. Internal organisation sketchy. Appears to have had a courtyard surrounded by corridor with ranges of buildings to north and south. Bathhouse to south. Wall to west suggestive of two storey structure. Occupation appears to have continued into the mid 4th century followed by demolition of the buildings and robbing of the walls. Limited occupation appears to have continued in the vicinity into the 5th century and two Anglo-Saxon beads hint at continuity beyond this. Two Iron Age silver coins, one a stater were also found at the site.	Hampshire AHBR
38	Havant	SETTLEMENT	Early medieval	39306	471000	106000	First documented in AD 935 as (AET) HAMANFUNTAN (HAMA's spring).	Hampshire AHBR
39		FLOOR	Medieval	23439	471050	106430	A cobbled floor, possibly of medieval date was found to the east of the pit and roman floor	Hampshire AHBR
40		FINDSPOT	Medieval	32454	471900	106200	Roman, Medieval and post Medieval pottery and an undated well were found in excavating a garden in East street.	Hampshire AHBR

41	Watching brief and Building Survey at Court Hou	GULLY	Medieval	57315	471480	106276	A watching brief and building survey were carried out by Southampton City Archaeology Unit on the erection of a new apartment building. Several later medieval features were identified, and phases of the existing standing building were recorded. A roughly north-south aligned feature was recorded. This feature may have been a gully draining the site towards a stream believed to have existed to the south of the property. The suggested date is late medieval/ early post-medieval.	Hampshire AHBR
42		WELL	Medieval	23434	470900	106300	A well containing medieval pottery (B) was found during pipe-lying in front of the pumping station at Havant. The finds were made in 1927.	Hampshire AHBR
43	Medieval salterns, Wade Court Farm, Hayling Isl	SALTERN	Medieval	23496	472000	105200	Medieval salterns are recorded south of Wade Court.	Hampshire AHBR
44	FLINT HOUSE	FINDSPOT	Medieval	38662	471560	104970	Five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during an archaeological evaluation.	Hampshire AHBR
45		PIT	Medieval	35300	471240	105220	A pit was observed on the eastern edge of the site and dated to the fourteenth century from pottery evidence.	Hampshire AHBR
46		PIT	Medieval	23438	471030	106430	A late medieval pit was found to cut through the roman occupation floor revealed during building work on the site of 121 West Street.	Hampshire AHBR
47	GLEBE COTTAGE, POOK LANE	FINDSPOT	Medieval	32464	472600	105700	Chichester halfpenny.	Hampshire AHBR
48		WELL	Medieval	24996	471950	106200	A medieval well of chalk block construction was excavated at 50 East Street, Havant in 1976. Pottery, a few oyster shells and animal bones were retrieved from other features nearby.	Hampshire AHBR
49		PIT	Medieval	23426	471760	106350	A pit was sectioned by a builders trench. Medieval pottery and tiles were retrieved from it.	Hampshire AHBR
50	Medieval finds, Wade Court Farm, Hayling Island	FINDSPOT	Medieval	23362	472030	105260	Sherds of medieval pottery including part of a cooking pot rim and some fragments of a green glazed jug, probably 12th - 14th century in date. Quernstone fragments also found associated with pottery.	Hampshire AHBR
51	8 MANOR CLOSE, HAVANT	FINDSPOT	Medieval	32465	471900	106400	Chichester halfpenny.	Hampshire AHBR
52		PIT	Medieval	24997	471950	106200	A number of small pits or postholes were found near to the well. The features contained pottery, a few oyster shells and animal bones	Hampshire AHBR

53	FORMER EMPIRE CINEMA SITE	FINDSPOT	Medieval	35251	471930	106220	Two sherds of medieval pottery were found during the watching brief at East Street, Havant.	Hampshire AHBR
54	Site of medieval Brockhampton Mill	MILL	Medieval	58104	470747	105726	A 2005 desk based assessment of the area around Potash Terrace noted that two mills were mentioned under the entry for Havant in the Domesday Book. One of these medieval mills was felt to have stood near to, or on, the site of the more recent Brockhampton Mill.	Hampshire AHBR
55	Brockhampton	FARMSTEAD	Medieval	39300	470900	105800	First documented in AD 1086 as BROCHEMATVNE (Farm of the Dwellers of the Brook).	Hampshire AHBR
56	Havant	SETTLEMEN T	Medieval	28367	471800	106200	Havant (HAVEHVNTE) village, two mills and three salt houses mentioned in the Domesday Book.	Hampshire AHBR
57	WADE COURT	COUNTRY HOUSE	Medieval	39341	472100	105300	First documented in AD 1170 as WADA (Ford Court).	Hampshire AHBR
58		PIT	Post- medieval	35302	471240	105220	This pit was dated to the Seventeenth/Eighteenth century by pottery evidence . There were six fills identified, with finds including pottery, cockle shells (50-100), butchered animal bones and grass/straw. Interpreted as a rubbish pit.	Hampshire AHBR
59		WATERMILL	Post- medieval	33037	470700	105700	Mill at Brockhampton, on the Brockhampton stream. The mill is demolished but an overgrown pond and an embanked portion of the stream survive. The tidal channel downstream of the weir is called 'Brockhampton Mill Lake'.	Hampshire AHBR
60	Row of stakes, Warblington	WHARF	Post- medieval	58029	472414	105257	A large number of timbers relating to three features which are probably associated. Interpreted as a wharf.	Hampshire AHBR
61	9 West Street, Havant	WELL	Post- medieval	56022	471660	106264	Archaeological monitoring of ground works including the excavation of three small evaluation trenches undertaken by Development Archaeology Services 2004. No significant archaeology earlier than post-Medieval encountered. A drainage cut or channel lying at the rear of the old building line. Given as north-south in report but from plan appears to be east-west which conforms better to the description as being to the rear of the old building line.	Hampshire AHBR
62	Ditches and possible trackway, Brockhampton	TRACKWAY	Post- medieval	54246	471200	105400	Four ditches containing building material dating to the Post Medieval or Modern periods. The ditches themselves may date anywhere from Roman to modern. Two further ditches were modern in date.	Hampshire AHBR
63		FINDSPOT	Post- medieval	32455	471900	106200	Roman, Medieval and post Medieval pottery and an undated well were found in excavating a garden in East street.	Hampshire AHBR

64		FINDSPOT	Post-medieval	23503	471850	106200	An extension to the rear of 18 East Street produced finds of unstratified 17th - 19th century coarseware pottery, from what appeared to be garden soil deposits.	Hampshire AHBR
65	TOWN MILL HAVANT	WATERMILL	Post-medieval	33029	471500	106000	Town Mill, Havant on the Havant Mill Stream. Large five storey brick building which was demolished in 1958. Some brickwork of the wheel pit can still be seen to the north-west of the roundabout on the M27 at the junction with Park Road South.	Hampshire AHBR
66	The Gazebo Garden	GARDEN	Post-medieval	52008	471928	106266	The Gazebo built in the late C18 stood in the garden of the house then sited on the present 23 and 24 East Street, Havant, owned by William Lellyet. The Gazebo is built with red brick with grey headers and hand made clay tiles. In the C18 and C19 it would have looked out over the Manor House and its grounds and the Fair Field, and then on to open country. It was eventually separated from the main house.	Hampshire AHBR
67	GAZEBO GARDEN	BUILDING	Post-medieval	31433	471900	106300	Havant Gazebo 1779 by William Lellyet. It would have originally stood in grounds of Manor House Gardens reconstructed in 1989	Hampshire AHBR
68	Ditch, well and walls found near 93 West Street	BUILDING	Post-medieval	54341	471286	106357	A watching brief was carried out by CKC Archaeology between April and early May prior to development. A ditch like linear feature running E-W parallel to the road. It is older than the earliest development on this street, begun in the C18, but no finds were found to date it to the Medieval or Prehistoric periods. A chalk lined well was found but was not datable although it was possibly back filled in the C20.	Hampshire AHBR
69		FINDSPOT	Post-medieval	32466	471800	105000	Stray finds of 8 fragments of 19th cent. clay pipes.	Hampshire AHBR
70	Land at Flint House - evaluation on garden	FINDSPOT	Post-medieval	38664	471559	104971	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Flint House, Langstone by Southern Archaeological Services in May 1997 prior to the construction of three houses in the garden. One wine bottle, (post 1814 date) was recovered.	Hampshire AHBR
71	Rear of White Hart Public House, North Street	CESS PIT	Post-medieval	38659	471821	106274	Watching brief by Southern Archaeology prior to building works at the rear of the White Hart (96/52764/3) produced assemblage of late medieval and post medieval pottery sherds. A cess pit was identified containing Victorian stoneware ginger beer bottles, glass medicine bottles, a bone toothbrush, a pair of leather boots, broken wine glasses, a stoneware ink bottle and numerous clay pipe stems and bowls. A well of chalk construction was observed. It had a diameter of 0.6m.	Hampshire AHBR

72	Wade Court	LANDSCAPE PARK	Post-medieval	52016	472020	105324	Wade Court estate in the mid C19 was a thin rectangular parcel of land, amounting to about 42 hectares. First mention of Wade is found in the Domesday Book when it was probably part of the manor of Warblington. At the beginning of the C19 a larger house, and many outbuildings were built, and the Lymbourn stream dammed to form a fishpond. It was between 1833 and 1840 that Wade Farm became Wade Court. The late C19 and early C20 was the period when the owner, Marshall Nesbitt Inman, purchased additional land to the west of Lymbourn stream, and landscaped the area providing an ornamental waterway, with paths, ponds, bridges and a boathouse. Two lodges were constructed at different times. In the 1920s Wade Court and the farm had divided ownership. In 1965, the Havant Bypass dissected the Victorian estate, and the northern lodge was demolished.	Hampshire AHBR
73	Site of house	HOUSE	Post-medieval	54961	472540	105700	Site of house marked on Tithe Map of c.1841.	Hampshire AHBR
74	Rectilinear feature	FEATURE	Post-medieval	54962	472560	105550	Rectilinear feature shown on the Tithe Map of c.1841.	Hampshire AHBR
75	Watching brief at 8 West Street	FLOOR	Post-medieval	58131	471760	106270	An archaeological watching brief was carried out in November 2007 during extension works at this property. Two made ground deposits and a floor surface, all of late 19th century date, were recorded. These mostly related to the former presence of a number of demolished outbuildings. In addition, the size and shape of number 8's plot strongly suggests this was once a medieval burgrave.	Hampshire AHBR
76	Havant Pumping Station	PUMPING STATION	Post-medieval	55972	471044	106293	The function of this station is to pump the spring water against a 150ft head to the reservoirs at Farlington on Portsdown Hill, whence it gravitates into Portsmouth. The copious springs at Havant and nearby Bedhampton are unique in that they were able to supply the entire needs of such a large and growing community as Portsmouth for nearly 90 years. Of the original works opened in 1860 only the ornate gatehouses remain. The massive brick and terracotta engine house of 1926/7 now contains metal plant, but a 10hp grasshopper beam engine from the 1867 Farlington works is preserved here. A single storey building of 1939 houses three pumps driven by Brush horizontally opposed diesel engines now on standby duty.	Hampshire AHBR
77	Site of Havant Union Workhouse	WORKHOUSE	Post-medieval	55351	471368	106383	The site of Havant Union Workhouse which was built of brick and could accommodate 200 inmates. Marked on the first edition 25" OS map.	Hampshire AHBR

78	Havant Park	GATE	Post-medieval	52041	471601	106522	Havant Borough purchased land for a public park in 1888 and 1889 from 3 owners. In 1890 a pavilion was built, in the northwest corner adjacent to the railway, from public subscription. The size of the trees, shown in photographs between 1912 and 1921, indicate that trees had probably been planted on the boundaries soon after it became a public park. The fact that the lodge is noted on the 2nd edition O.S. map suggests that it was built between 1890 and 1897/98.	Hampshire AHBR
79	Wreck of the sailing barge "Langstone".	BARGE	Modern	57339	472028	104917	Wreck of the sailing barge "Langstone". Constructed in 1900 by Albert Appe of Emsworth. Used to transport gravel around Langstone Harbour and later to transport bricks from Bursledon Brickworks on the River Hamble to Southampton Docks. The anchor was recovered in 2000 and is now in a plinth in front of the chapel on Langstone High Street.	Hampshire AHBR
80	Anchor of the sailing barge 'Langstone'	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT	Modern	57340	471857	104897	Anchor of sailing barge "Langstone". Recovered in 2000 from the wreck situated adjacent to Langstone Mill. Has been conserved and is now situated in a plinth in front of the Chapel on Langstone High Street.	Hampshire AHBR
81	Havant	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	Modern	41723	471700	105900	Normally surrounded with a small ring-ditch and with trenches for shelter. The former may survive, but can be confused with similar prehistoric features.	Hampshire AHBR
82	FLINT HOUSE	FINDSPOT	Modern	38663	471560	104970	Six sherds of 20th century pottery were recovered during an archaeological evaluation.	Hampshire AHBR
83	Langstone Mill	CORN MILL	Modern	56264	471394	104983	Shown on Greenwood's map of 1826. Shown as a corn mill on 1st to 3rd ed. OS 6" and 25" mapping. Shown as disused by OS 4th ed. maps.	Hampshire AHBR
84	Hearths and Medieval pottery, Brockhampton Sewage Works	HEARTH	Unknown	23462	470900	105600	Three hearths revealed during road construction. Medieval pottery found nearby could not be said to be associated.	Hampshire AHBR
85		WELL	Unknown	32456	471900	106200	Roman, Medieval and post Medieval pottery and an undated well were found in excavating a garden in East street.	Hampshire AHBR
86		FINDSPOT	Unknown	35307	471240	105220	40 fragments of burnt flint were recovered.	Hampshire AHBR
87	FLINT HOUSE	FINDSPOT	Unknown	38666	471560	104970	Two lower oyster valves were recovered during an archaeological evaluation.	Hampshire AHBR
88		POST HOLE	Unknown	35301	471240	105220	A post-hole was observed on the eastern edge of the site during a watching brief. This could not be dated.	Hampshire AHBR
89	FLINT HOUSE	FINDSPOT	Unknown	38665	471560	104970	17 fragments of slag were recovered during an archaeological evaluation.	Hampshire AHBR
90	FLINT HOUSE	FINDSPOT	Unknown	38660	471560	104970	Two fragments of burnt flint were recovered during an evaluation.	Hampshire AHBR

91	Langstone Hotel	LISTED BUILDING	Post-medieval	1091605	471676	105774	Grade II Listed Hotel. 19th century Gothic style.	Hampshire AHBR
92	Land north of Solent Road, Havant	DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	Event	n/a	471450	106160	Archaeological desk-based assessment carried out in advance of redevelopment of the Site for retail and industry. The assessment identified no monuments or finds within the Site itself, however there was considered to be some potential for Romano-British and later archaeological features within the Site.	Wessex Archaeology
93	Land East of Langstone Technology Park	FINDSPOT	Mesolithic	N/A	471550	105785	Mesolithic flint artefacts comprising cores and flakes	Hughes 1976
94	Roman Road	ROAD	Romano-British	N/A			Projected route of the Roman road between Southampton (Clausentum) and Chichester (Noviomagus Regensium).	
95	Roman Road	ROAD	Romano-British	N/A			Projected route of the Roman road between Hayling Island and Rowlands Castle	

Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Ref
1091595	8-14, HIGH STREET	Grade II	471877	104908	English Heritage
1091596	16, 17 AND 18, HIGH STREET	Grade II	471927	104904	English Heritage
1091597	THE ROYAL OAK P.H	Grade II	471944	104911	English Heritage
1091599	22, HOMEWELL	Grade II	471731	106198	English Heritage
1091604	THE GREEN COTTAGE	Grade II	471903	104821	English Heritage
1091605	LANGSTONE HOTEL	Grade II	471676	105774	English Heritage
1091612	11, THE PALLANT	Grade II	471842	106332	English Heritage
1091618	13, EAST STREET	Grade II	471849	106245	English Heritage
1091619	17, EAST STREET	Grade II	471883	106225	English Heritage
1091620	19, EAST STREET	Grade II	471895	106223	English Heritage
1091621	GAZEBO AT REAR OF NOS. 23, AND 25	Grade II	471931	106271	English Heritage
1091622	8 AND 10, EAST STREET	Grade II	471830	106234	English Heritage
1091623	THE LIMES	Grade II	471940	106192	English Heritage
1092113	13, SOUTH STREET	Grade II	471802	106192	English Heritage
1092114	NEWNHAM HOUSE	Grade II	471759	105941	English Heritage
1092115	HALL PLACE	Grade II	471756	106058	English Heritage
1092120	CHURCH OF ST FAITH	Grade II*	471764	106238	English Heritage
1092121	65, WEST STREET	Grade II	471369	106333	English Heritage
1092122	103 AND 103A, WEST STREET	Grade II	471158	106405	English Heritage
1092126	THE PELHAM	Grade II	471849	106333	English Heritage
1092127	10, THE PALLANT	Grade II	471852	106310	English Heritage
1092128	ST FAITH'S CHURCH HOUSE	Grade II	471883	106326	English Heritage
1092135	1, PRINCE GEORGE'S STREET	Grade II	471859	106339	English Heritage
1154427	THE OLD MANOR HOUSE	Grade II	471010	106203	English Heritage
1154546	MAGNOLIA HOUSE	Grade II	471939	106216	English Heritage
1154554	4 AND 6, EAST STREET	Grade II	471821	106236	English Heritage
1154588	22 AND 24, EAST STREET	Grade II	471883	106205	English Heritage
1154595	THE RECTORY, BOUNDARY WALL AND COACHHOUSE	Grade II	472167	106157	English Heritage
1154616	ORCHARD HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING	Grade II	471834	106069	English Heritage
1155220	4, PRINCE GEORGE'S STREET	Grade II	471851	106372	English Heritage
1155534	18 AND 18A, SOUTH STREET	Grade II	471778	106135	English Heritage
1155596	GOTHIC COTTAGE	Grade II	471958	106139	English Heritage
1155670	WESTFIELD HOUSE	Grade II	471174	106401	English Heritage

1271846	SIGNAL BOX AT HAVANT STATION	Grade II	472048	106564	English Heritage
1271906	WADE COURT (WADE TOWER EAST WING AND WEST WING).	Grade II	472049	105346	English Heritage
1303243	THE BLACK DOG PUBLIC HOUSE, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS	Grade II	471491	106294	English Heritage
1303303	THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME PUBLIC HOUSE	Grade II	471785	106195	English Heritage
1303339	23, SOUTH STREET	Grade II	471795	106143	English Heritage
1303444	THE OLD RECTORY	Grade II	472601	105734	English Heritage
1303563	THE SHIP INN	Grade II	471879	104743	English Heritage
1339923	2, PRINCE GEORGE'S STREET	Grade II	471858	106348	English Heritage
1339946	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (NR ST FAITH'S CHURCH) NO 483269	Grade II	471745	106258	English Heritage
1339953	4,6, 8 AND 10, SOUTH STREET	Grade II	471783	106174	English Heritage
1339956	KINGSWAY HOUSE	Grade II	471991	106188	English Heritage
1340200	THE OLD MILL	Grade II	472001	104941	English Heritage
1340201	THE ROBIN HOOD P.H.	Grade II	471715	106233	English Heritage
1340206	59 AND 61, LANGSTONE ROAD	Grade II	471682	105082	English Heritage
1340211	THE BEAR HOTEL	Grade II	471866	106235	English Heritage
1340212	21, EAST STREET	Grade II	471910	106216	English Heritage
1340213	2, EAST STREET	Grade II	471807	106240	English Heritage
1340214	DENVILLES HOUSE	Grade II	472391	106211	English Heritage
1362081	HOMEWELL PARCHMENT WORKS	Grade II	471685	106160	English Heritage

Locally Listed Buildings

Reference number	Name	Easting	Northing	Ref
14208	Old Town Hall (Arts Centre)	472016	106173	HAHBR
54542	Havant Fairfield County Infant School, Fairfield Road	472009	106459	HAHBR
54634	Former inn and Medieval pits, North Street	471781	106308	HAHBR
1190	46 East Street	471965	106196	HAHBR
1435	1 Homewell	471718	106257	HAHBR
9400	The Boat House, Langstone	471984	104951	HAHBR
14439	The Havant Club	471817	106257	HAHBR

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.
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	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
	the historic environment. Para. 141	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.

Local planning policy: Havant Borough Core Strategy

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
CS11	Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough	Planning permission will be granted for development that: 4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

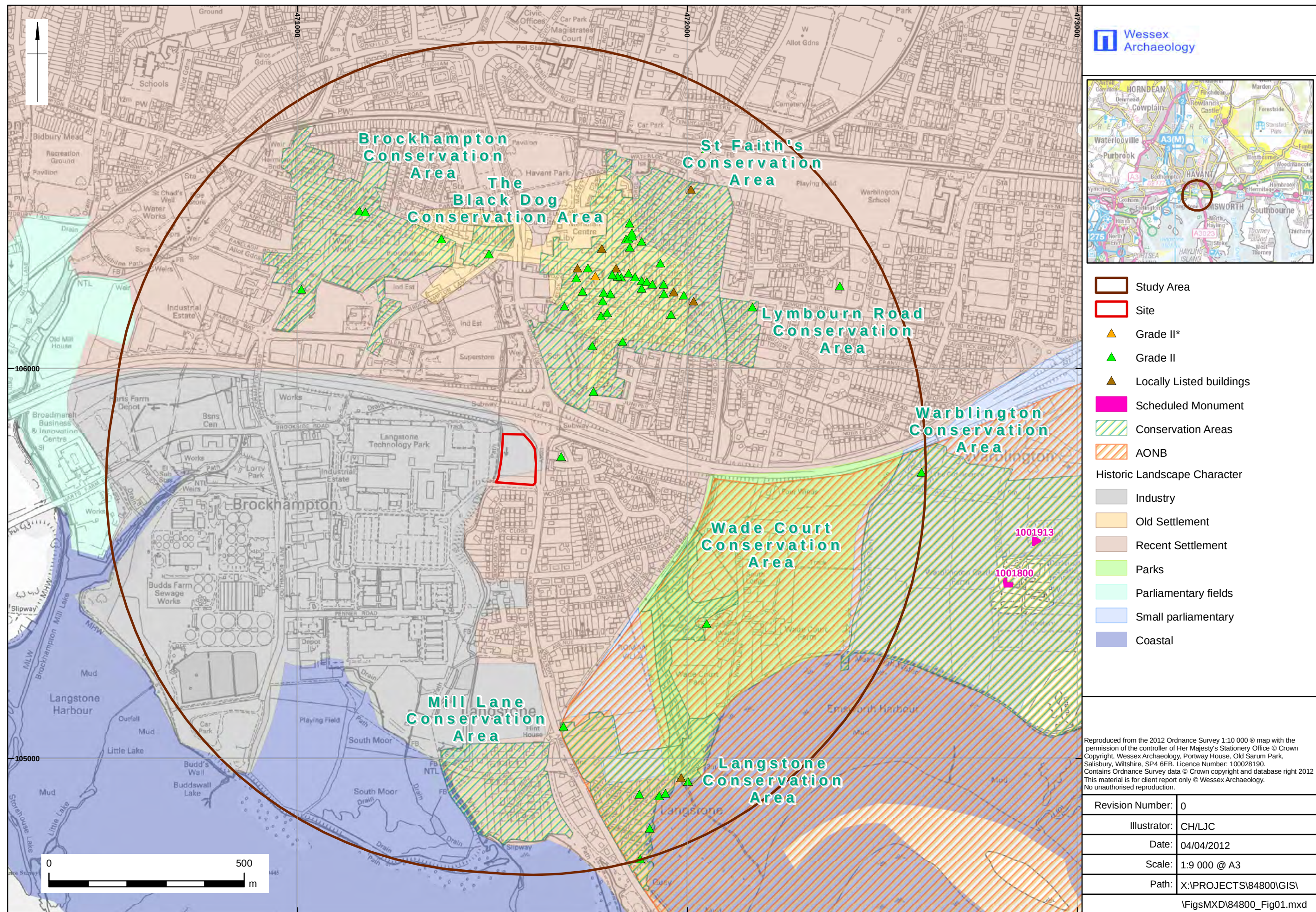
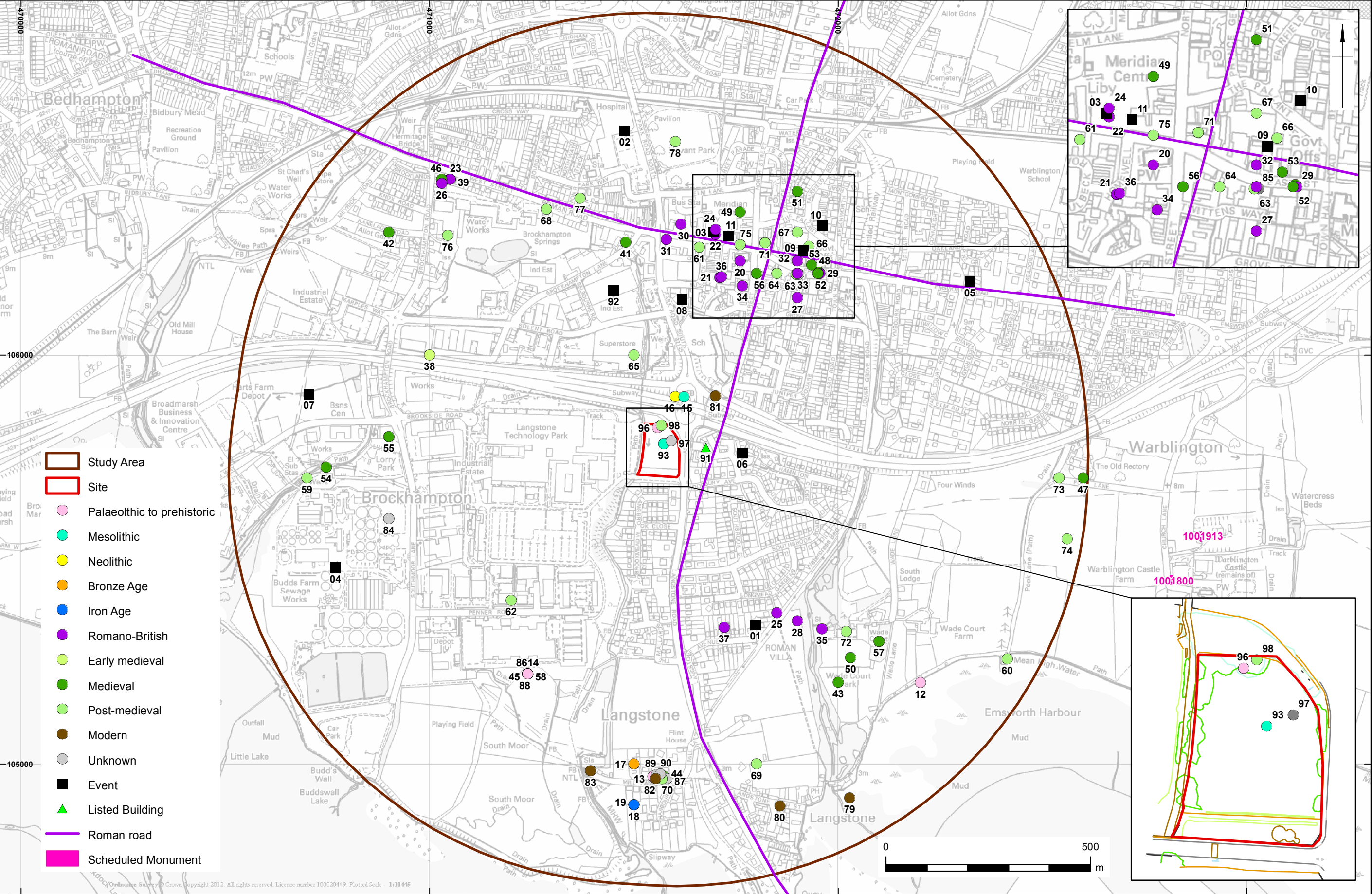


Figure 1



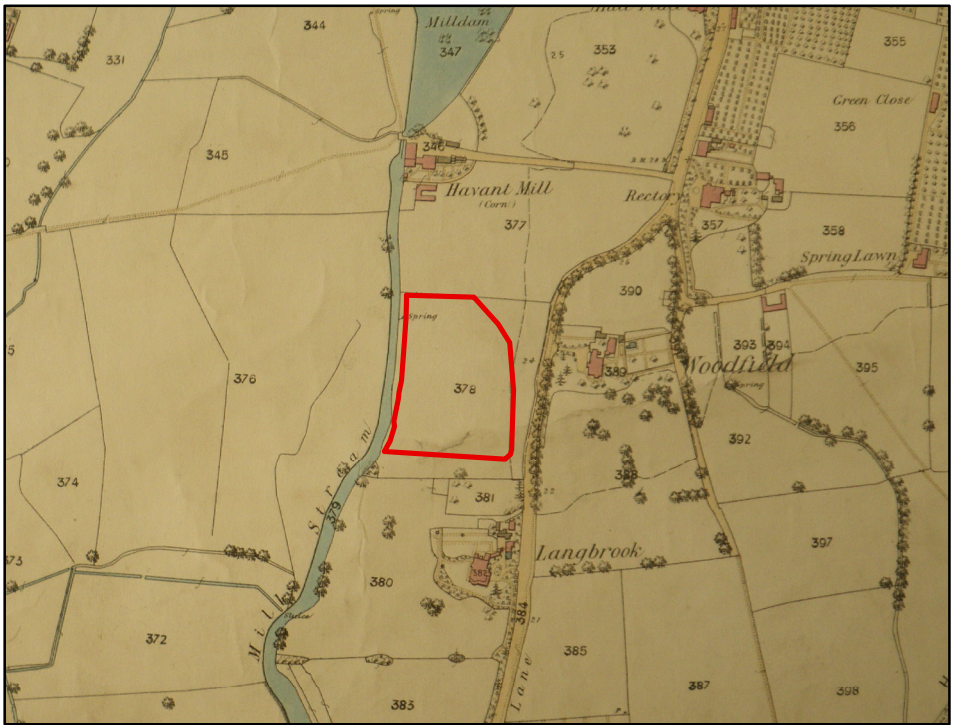
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Site location and Study Area showing information from Hampshire AHBR

Figure 2



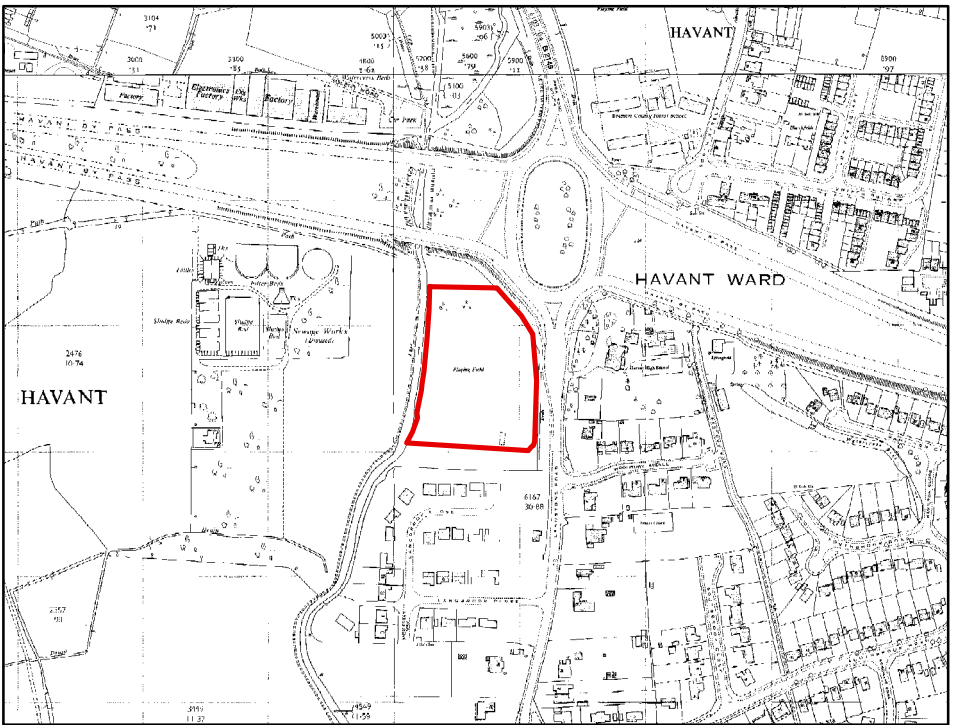
a) Havant Parish Tithe Map: 1840



b) Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map: 1866



c) Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map: 1932



d) Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map: 1961

Site

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Plate 1: North facing shot of eastern Site boundary showing A3023 carriageway



Plate 2: West facing shot of southern Site boundary showing probable built up area

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Plate 3: North facing shot of Lavant Stream at western Site boundary



Plate 4: South facing shot of Site



Plate 5: West facing shot of southern part of Site



Plate 6: North facing shot of Site



Plate 7: Shot of undated earthwork **WA97**



Plate 8: Shot of Listed Building **WA91** from eastern Site boundary



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