

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Former SSE Offices, Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire

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Executive Summary

- The site at the Former SSE Offices, Barton Road, Havant is proposed for redevelopment as a residential scheme. The development proposals comprise the erection of 90 dwellings with associated landscaping, parking and improved access.
- In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity. Therefore, the development proposals will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- In terms of non-designated archaeological assets the site is considered to hold a low potential for remains of all periods. However, it should be noted that these conclusions are based on limited information as there have been a low number of modern archaeological investigations undertaken within the direct vicinity of the site or the wider area. A Roman road is mapped c 250m to the east of the site, but there is no archaeological evidence to confirm this.
- The previous modern development of the site, with the construction of the SSE office facilities in the 1970's, is also likely to have had a widespread negative impact on any sub-surface archaeological remains. Based on the above it is considered unlikely that the development proposals will have any impact on no-designated archaeological assets.
- The significance of any archaeological remains that may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local research agendas. On the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of low (local) significance.
- Given the site's overall low archaeological potential, and the likely level of disturbance related to the construction the SSE offices, it is considered that no archaeological investigations should be required to mitigate the site.

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1 Introduction & Scope of Study

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by James Wisher, and prepared by Craig Halsey, of RPS Heritage, on behalf of the client, Stonebond Properties (Guildford) Ltd.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is the site at the Former SSE Offices, Barton Road, Hampshire. The site is 1.7ha in extent and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 72148 08026 (Figure 1). The site lies within the administrative area of Havant Borough Council.
- 1.3 The site is bound by the B2149/ Petersfield Road to the west and Bartons Road to the north. To the east, the site is bound by SSE (Scottish and Southern Energy company) and Westleigh Park, the home of Havant and Waterlooville Football Club. The B2149 connects to the A27 and then the A3, providing vehicular access to the site.
- 1.4 Stonebond has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.5 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2022), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), along with other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise. Figure 2 spatially summarises relevant cultural heritage designations and archaeological findspot references in relation to the site, primarily using data provided by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 1.7 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 1.8 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 Planning Background & Development Plan Framework

2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.

2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in December 2024. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework>).

2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their development proposal, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

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- 2.8 *A Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)

- 2.14 The Havant Borough Council Core Strategy contains the following policy related to archaeology.

Policy 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.*

Havant Allocations Plan (2014)

- 2.15 The site is allocated for 90 dwellings under the 2014 Havant Allocations plan (Policy ref: L145). However, this policy contains no requirements regarding archaeological remains.

Draft Building a Better Future Plan

- 2.16 The Borough are currently developing a new local plan which sets out the Borough Council's vision for growth and development over a 15 year period. The plan contains the following draft policies relevant to heritage and archaeology.

Policy 30

Proposals affecting heritage assets

Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and consequently great weight will be given to their conservation. Development proposals should, in the first instance, avoid any harm to or loss of the significance of assets and any harm or loss considered unavoidable will require clear and convincing justification, irrespective of the level of that harm.

Accordingly, development proposals will be permitted which:

- a) Protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance the significance, and ability to appreciate that significance, of designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution they make to local distinctiveness and sense of place; and*
- b) Make sensitive use of heritage assets, especially those at risk, through regeneration and re-use, particularly where redundant or underused buildings are brought into an appropriate use.*

Proposals likely to cause 'substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset

Development proposals that are likely to cause 'substantial harm' to the significance of designated heritage assets (either directly or indirectly, by being within their setting) will only be permitted where either:

- c) Harm is shown to be unavoidable and is minimised and it is clearly and convincingly demonstrated that the proposal is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that cannot be achieved otherwise, and which would outweigh the harm or loss; or*
- d) All of the following circumstances apply:*
 - i. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
 - ii. No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
 - iii. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
 - iv. Harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

Proposals likely to cause 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a heritage asset

Where a development proposal is likely to cause 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a heritage asset or its setting, the following will apply:

- e) For a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including whether these benefits could be secured in some other way without harm to the asset and securing its optimum viable use.*

- f) *For a non-designated heritage asset, a balance judgement will be made having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Proposals affecting the significance of a non-designated heritage asset Development proposals that would have an effect on the significance of a non-designated asset will be determined having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Proposals for the removal of part or all of a heritage asset The removal of part or all of a heritage asset will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the approved replacement development will take place.*

- 2.17 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 2.18 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 Geology & Topography

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey maps the solid geology across the site as the Bognor Sand Member, which is typically comprised of fine to medium grained sands. London Clay, comprised of stiff and fissured sands, silts and clays is mapped to the east of the site (BGS Online, 2025). Head deposits, comprised of unsorted clay, silt, sands and gravels, occur along the eastern fringes of the site. These deposits accumulated by down-slope solifluction, soil creep and hill wash processes during colds climate episodes during the Pleistocene. River terrace gravels are mapped approximately 200m to the south of the site.
- 3.2 SI logs for the site (BRD Environmental, 2024) provide an indication on the depths and characteristics of the sub-surface deposits. The investigations identified made ground across the vast majority of the site. The northern half of the site recorded made ground up to 2.3m in depth (TP202), decreasing in depth to c 0.3 towards the south (WS203). The made ground contained demolition crush material related to the demolition of the former SSE offices, which has also created a large spoil mound across the central part of the site. Made ground was generally found to overly Head deposits typically comprised of clayey sandy gravel, but locally with clay. Underlying the made ground or the Head deposits is the Bognor Sand Member composed of sand.
- 3.3 In trial pit TP204 in the northern half of site, a thin band of alluvial organic clay associated with a backfilled stream/ditch was encountered between depths of 0.8 to 1.20m below existing ground level. The SI logs and location plan are provided in Appendix 1.

Topography

- 3.4 A topographic survey for the site indicates that the site slopes from c 20-21m OD in the north to c 18-19m OD in the south. A large spoil heap of demolition material occupies the central part of the site with a height reaching an elevation of c 23m OD.

4 Archaeological & Historical Background with Assessment of Significance

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/early medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Figure 2), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous archaeological work

- 4.4 There have been no archaeological investigations within the boundary of the site. Across the wider study area there have been a limited number of modern archaeological investigations.
- 4.5 Many of the investigations have focused on Leigh Park, located to the north of the site. These consisted of watching briefs, excavations and topographic surveys that aimed to identify 19th century remains associated with the Park (HER ref: 3241, 56573, 60739 & 60741)
- 4.6 Two watching briefs at Kimbridge Crescent, located c 650m to the north of the site, failed to identify any archaeological remains (HER ref: 32429 & 33738). Although from one watching brief unstratified pottery sherds were encountered. The majority were modern but one fragment was identified as possible Medieval (flint-tempered) and another as possible Post-Medieval (sandy fabric, green glaze) (HER ref: 32429).

- 4.7 The HER records a negative evaluation, at Curlew Public House, c 700m to the south of the site (HER ref: 55634. Just to the east of Curlew Public House an evaluation at Oak Park revealed two pits and a stake hole alongside a sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER ref: 63788).
- 4.8 An evaluation at Downley Road, c 700m to the east of the site (HER ref: 57403) recorded a small quantity of worked flint and prehistoric pottery from a colluvium deposit, although no archaeological features were identified.

Undated remains

- 4.9 A series of field boundaries and ridge and furrow are visible on lidar c 750m to the north west of the site. Although undated they are probably medieval or later in date (HER ref: 72503). A geophysical survey across the area (HER ref: 73199) identified a series of linear anomalies spaced about 10m apart curving from east to west and similar anomalies aligned north-south spaced about 8m apart indicative of ridge and furrow.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.10 A palaeolithic artefact was found in a field in 1963, between Leigh Lane and the railway, south of Little Leigh Farm, c 100m to the west of the site (HER ref: 23461). The HER contains no further details on the type of artefact.
- 4.11 There are no records within the study area for Mesolithic finds or features.
- 4.12 The presence of early Prehistoric material can be notoriously difficult to predict and is typically dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water.
- 4.13 Given the lack of a suitable underlying geological sequence, combined with the lack of any nearby find spots, the archaeological potential of the study site for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered to be low.

Late Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.14 An archaeological evaluation at Downley Road in 2006, c 700m to the east of the site (HER ref: 57403), recovered a small quantity of prehistoric pottery and worked flint from a colluvial deposit.
- 4.15 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2008 at Oak Park Hospital, c 800m to the south of the site, (HER ref: 63769) revealed two pits and a stake hole of unknown date, along with a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. In 2016 a later evaluation, comprised of eleven trenches, failed to identify any archaeological finds or features.
- 4.16 A hoard of Iron Age coins were found by metal detecting, c 950m to the east of the site (HER ref: 70394). The hoard was dispersed and consisted of two gold coins of the Southern British Iron Age (associated with the tribes known as the Atrebates, Regini and Belgae), a gold stater and a gold quarter stater, found 200m apart.
- 4.17 Overall, there is limited evidence for late Prehistoric activity across the study area, and therefore the site's potential for such evidence can be reasonably regarded as low.

Roman & Iron Age

- 4.18 The HER records a Roman road c 250m to the east of the site, running roughly from north to south. No further details are provided, but the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain online resource maps the road as running from Rowlands Castle, c 2.5 km to the north of the site to Havant, c 1.2km to the south. However, there is no archaeological evidence for the road within the study area.

- 4.19 A concentration of Roman pottery sherds were unearthed during trench cutting at the end of Sharps Road in 1965-66, c 700m to the east of the site (HER ref: 23365). The pottery was dated from the 2nd to 3rd centuries. An undated iron chisel was also found near to Sharps Road, in association with sherds of Romano-British pottery (HER ref: 23366).
- 4.20 During a road widening scheme on Petersfield Road, c 900m to the north, an assemblage of unstratified Roman pottery was found (HER ref: 23393). The pottery consisted of unabraded coarse wares of possible 2nd century date.
- 4.21 A small bronze casting of a human face was found c 750m to the north east of the site (HER ref: 23421). The casting was thought to be a riding whip ornament and was found in close proximity to the alignment of the Roman road.
- 4.22 Overall there is limited evidence across the study area for Roman activity despite the nearby Roman road. Based on the availability information it would be reasonable to assume the site holds a low potential for Roman finds and features.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.23 Havant was known around AD 935 as 'Hamanfunta' (the spring of Hama), referring to the spring to the south-west of St Faith's Churchyard (Cousin & Rogers, 1993). Havant is also recorded as a settlement in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Domesday Online, 2025). It comprised twenty households with a population of one hundred, and was under the ownership of the Bishop of Winchester.
- 4.24 The HER records the site of a medieval hamlet in Leigh Park, c 450m to the north of the site (HER ref: 32423). 19th century landscaping is likely to have removed traces of the settlement, but the hamlet is thought to have formed a roadside settlement alongside the minor Roman road running between Havant and Rowlands Castle. Excavations undertaken in 1992 did recover sherds of medieval coarse ware and glazed ware pottery from the regency pleasure garden area at Leigh Park, but no features were identified.
- 4.25 Other evidence for medieval settlement comprises a documentary reference to West Leigh, located c 150m to the south west of the site (HER ref: 39340). It was first documented in AD 1236 as 'La Lye', which means Birch Tree Wood.
- 4.26 Two watching briefs at Kimbridge Crescent, located 700m to the north of the site (HER ref: 32429 & 33738) failed to find any archaeological features, although a single sherd of possible flint-tempered medieval pottery was found within a wider assemblage that was mostly of post-medieval or modern date.
- 4.27 Investigations on the playing fields at Oak Park School, located c 600m to the south of the site, revealed evidence for the beam slots of three small timber buildings. (HER ref: 23401). A slight scatter of late medieval pottery was recovered from the area of the building slots.
- 4.28 A circular ditch was observed near to Leigh Park Gardens, c 650m to the north of the site, prior to road alterations. Sherds of 12th century medieval pottery and a horn core were found in close proximity to the feature during road works, suggesting the feature might be medieval in date (HER ref: 23418).
- 4.29 During the Medieval period the site probably lay within an agricultural landscape situated some distance from the core of medieval settlement. There is also limited evidence for medieval activity within the study area, and therefore the site's potential for medieval finds and features can be reasonably regarded as low.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.1 A number of the HER entries refer to Leigh Park, located c 600m to the north of the site, and archaeological investigations that revealed evidence for associated modern and post-medieval remains, such as garden features, an ice house, a cone house and green house structures (HER ref: 265561, 51530, 56522, 56573, 56801; 60743; 60745; 63512). The park was created by Sir G T Staunton from 1820 onwards. It was part modelled on the Chinese Imperial park at Jehol. Excavations undertaken in 1992 revealed evidence for Staunton's manor house which was demolished in 1850 (HER ref: 60741).
- 4.2 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, the understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.3 The 1759 Isaac Taylor Map of Hampshire (Figure 3) shows the site occupying open land with the historic core of Havant shown to the south of the site. The 1791 Thomas Milne Map of Hampshire (Figure 4) shows no major changes to the site or the surroundings (Figure 4). A brick kiln is depicted to the far north of the site. The HER also records a lime kiln site c 350m to the south west of the site (HER ref: 23455). The 17th century lime kiln was identified during a 1973 excavation in Battins Copse. It was built of limestone with a brick facade and measured approximately 4m by 0.75m. A house with formal gardens can be seen just to the north of the site. This is probably the grounds of the farm house that was later developed into Leigh Park.
- 4.4 The 1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 5) shows the site divided across three lands parcels. Martins road can be seen to the south and Petersfield Road to the west. The 1842 Havant, Hampshire Tithe Map (Figure 6) shows the site occupying three land parcels. The land was owned by St George Staunton, the creator of Leigh Park, and occupied by George Maber. Details on the land use are provided below.

Land Parcel	Landowner	Occupant	Description	Land Use/Cultivation
183	Sir George Thomas Staunton Baronet	George Maber	Sylvers Field	Arable
184	Sir George Thomas Staunton Baronet	George Maber	Sylvers Meadow	Pasture
185	Sir George Thomas Staunton Baronet	George Maber	Fletchetts Lower Field	Arable

- 4.5 The 1867-78 Ordnance Survey Map shows no major change to the site, other than woodland encroaching onto the northern parts of the site (Figure 7). The layout of the site remained largely unchanged throughout the latter part of the 19th century and into the mid 20th Century (Figures 8 & 9). By the 1950's major development had occurred across the surrounding area with Bartons Road now shown on the 1956-57 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10) with residential development to the north, west and south of the site. The site at this time still remained open undeveloped land divided between three land parcels.
- 4.6 The 1970-74 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 11) shows development across the site with the establishment of an office block and associated carparking. A substation had been constructed to the east of the site and a petrol station to the south west. By the 1990's the offices had been extended across the southern part of the site (Figure 12). The offices were demolished sometime between 2016 and 2019, with the crushed arisings remaining on site as shown on the 2019 and 2025 aerial images (Figures 13 & 14).

- 4.7 Aside from remains associated with known modern development, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods. Modern building foundations of negligible significance are likely to be present which are not discussed further in this assessment.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.8 The HLC mapping for the site (Figure 2b) characterising the site as 'post 1810 development which concurs with the mapping evidence. The extent of Leigh Park is shown to the north of the site and is characterised as '19th century and later parkland'.

Assessment of Significance

- 4.30 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.31 No relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within, or within the vicinity of the study site. There are also no non-designated heritage assets within the site.
- 4.9 In terms of archaeological evidence the site is considered to hold a low potential for remains of all periods. However, it should be noted that the conclusions are based on limited information as there have been a low number of modern archaeological investigations undertaken within the direct vicinity of the site or the wider area.
- 4.10 The significance of any archaeological remains that may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local research agendas. On the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of local (low) significance.
- 4.11 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period	Identified archaeological potential	Identified archaeological significance
Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic	Low	Low (Local)
Late Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age	Low	Low (Local)
Roman	Low	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post-Medieval	Low	Low (Local)

5 Site Conditions, The Proposed Development & Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site is currently unoccupied and derelict. The former SSE offices have been demolished leaving a surface of demolition rubble across the site in the location of the former offices. A large stockpile of crushed concrete is also located in the centre of the site.
- 5.2 The site remained as open land from at least the mid 18th century until the 1970's. However, the construction of the SSE offices is likely to have had a widespread negative impact on any archaeological remains that may be present, through the cutting of foundations and landscaping.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 The development proposals comprise the erection of 90 dwellings with associated landscaping, parking and improved access. The development proposals are illustrated on Figure 15.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.4 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity. Therefore, the development proposals will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.5 In terms of non-designated archaeological assets the site is considered to hold a low potential for remains of all periods. However, it should be noted that the conclusions are based on limited information as there have been a low number of modern archaeological investigations undertaken within the direct vicinity of the site or the wider area. The previous modern development of the site, with the construction of the SSE office facilities in the 1970's, is also likely to have had a widespread negative impact on any sub-surface archaeological remains. Based on the above it is considered unlikely that the development proposals will have any impact on no-designated archaeological assets.

6 Summary & Conclusions

- 6.1 The site at the Former SSE Offices, Barton Road, Havant is proposed for redevelopment as a residential scheme. The development proposals comprise the erection of 90 dwellings with associated landscaping, parking and improved access.
- 6.2 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity. Therefore, the development proposals will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- 6.3 In terms of non-designated archaeological assets the site is considered to hold a low potential for remains of all periods. However, it should be noted that these conclusions are based on limited information as there have been a low number of modern archaeological investigations undertaken within the direct vicinity of the site or the wider area. A Roman road is mapped c 250m to the east of the site, but there is no archaeological evidence to confirm this.
- 6.4 The previous modern development of the site, with the construction of the SSE office facilities in the 1970's, is also likely to have had a widespread negative impact on any sub-surface archaeological remains. Based on the above it is considered unlikely that the development proposals will have any impact on no-designated archaeological assets.
- 6.5 The significance of any archaeological remains that may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local research agendas. On the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of low (local) significance.
- 6.6 Given the site's overall low archaeological potential, and the likely level of disturbance related to the construction the SSE offices, it is considered that no archaeological investigations should be required to mitigate the site.

Sources Consulted

General

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Hampshire Historic Environment Record
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NMR

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Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>
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Cartographic

1759 Isaac Taylor Map of Hampshire

1791 Thomas Milne Map of Hampshire

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1842 Havant - Hampshire Tithe Map

1867-1878 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

1897 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

1932 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

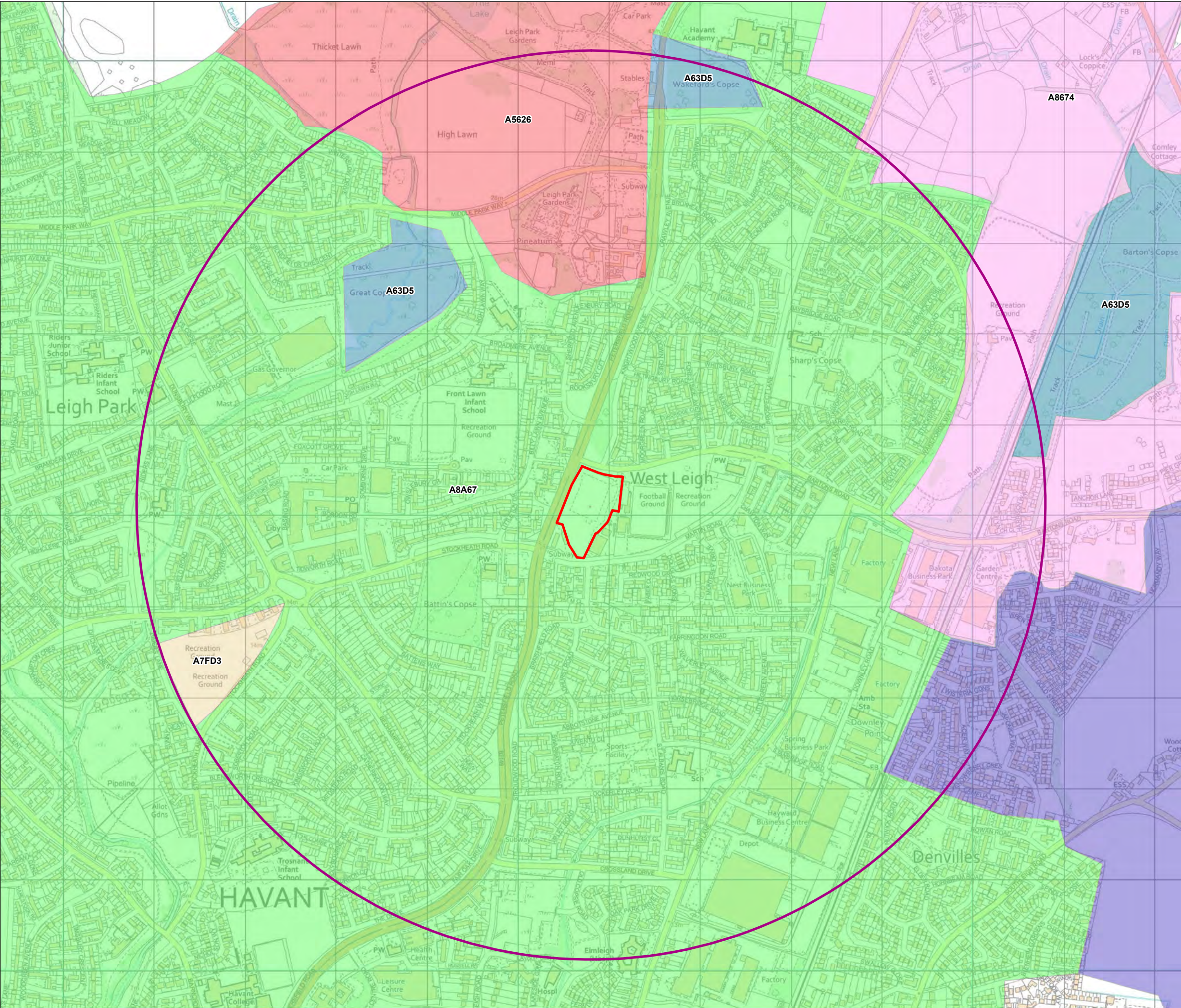
1956-1967 Ordnance Survey (1:1,250)

1970-1974 Ordnance Survey (1:1,250)

1999 Aerial Photography (Google Earth)

2019 Aerial Photography (Google Earth)

2025 Aerial Photography (Google Earth)



Legend

Site Boundary

1km search radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

19th century and later parkland

Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Other commons and greens

Other pre-1810 woodland

Post 1810 settlement (general)

Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

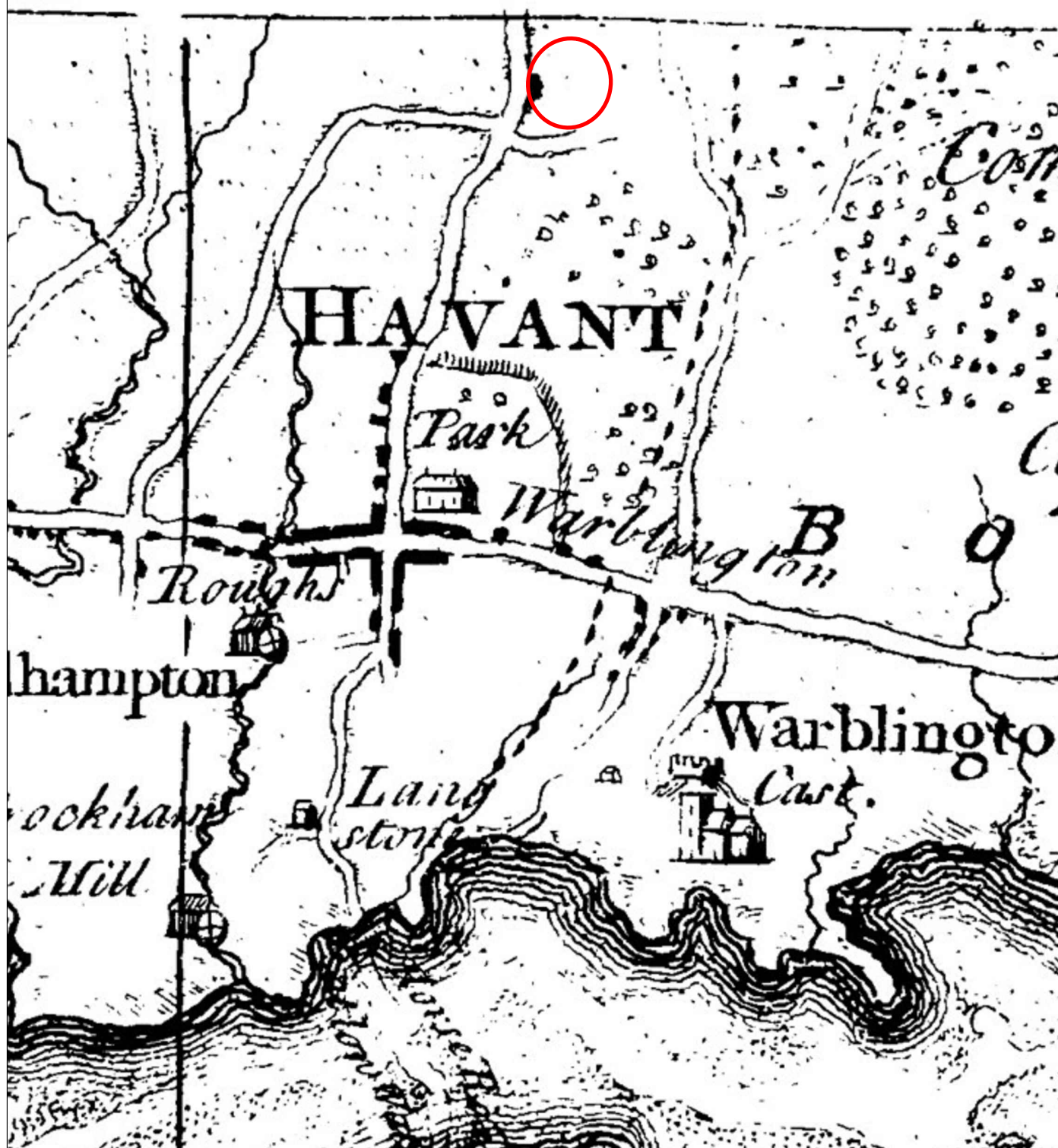


0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:8,000



Figure 2b

HLC Plot (Data received from Hampshire HER)



Approximate site location

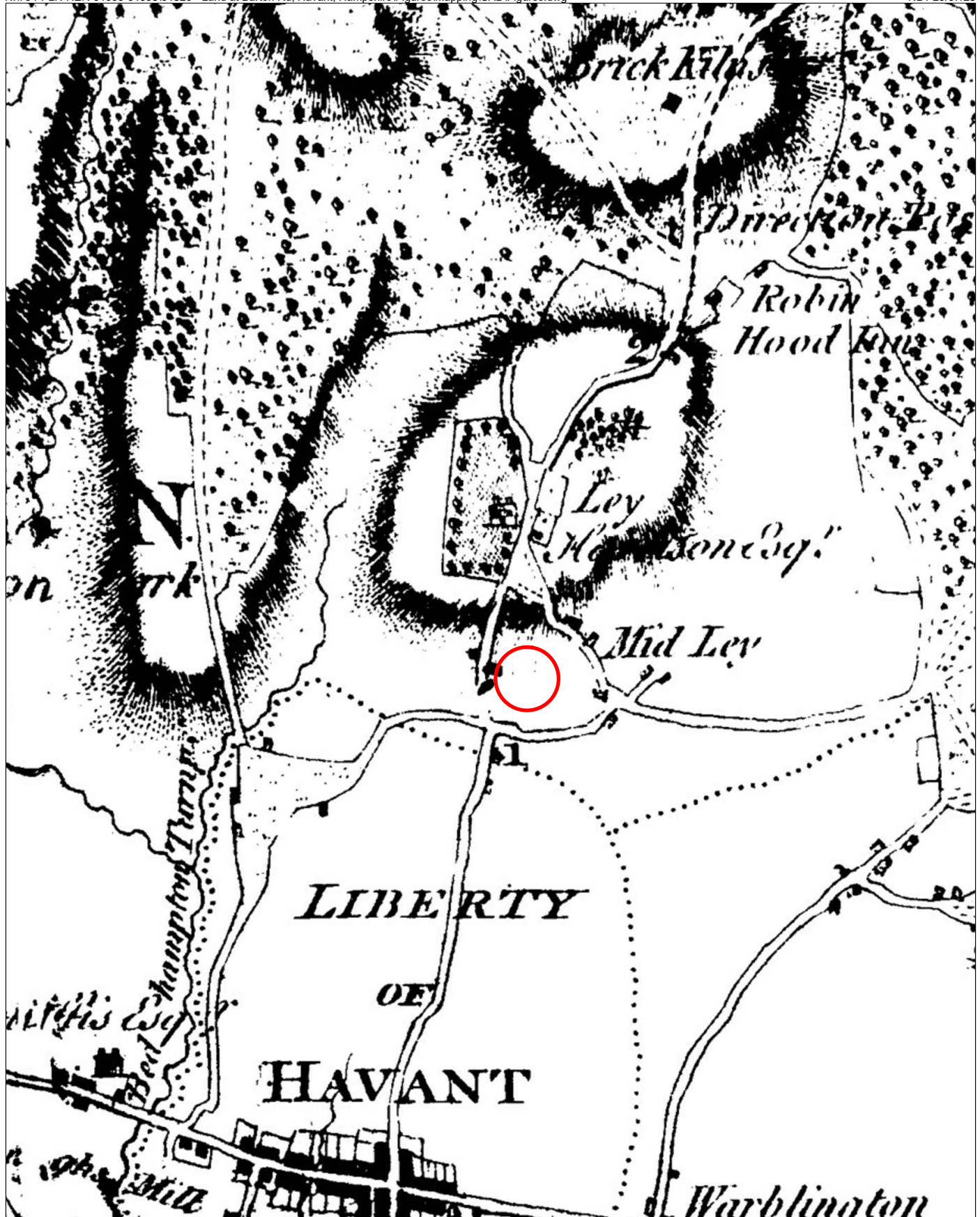


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1759 Isaac Taylor Map of
Hampshire



Approximate site location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1791 Thomas Milne Map of
Hampshire



 Site Boundary (approximate)

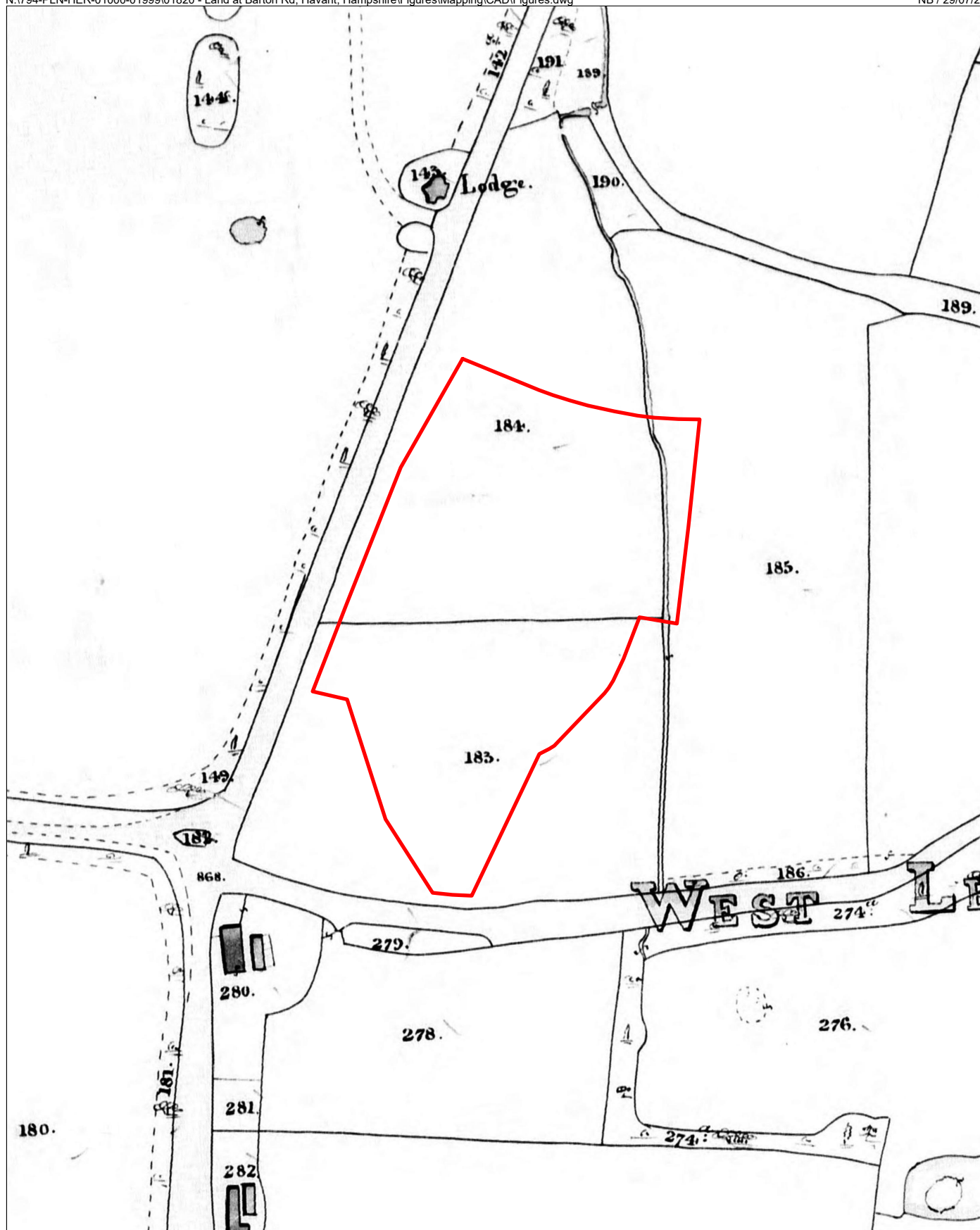


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500
(approximate)



Figure 5

1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Site Boundary

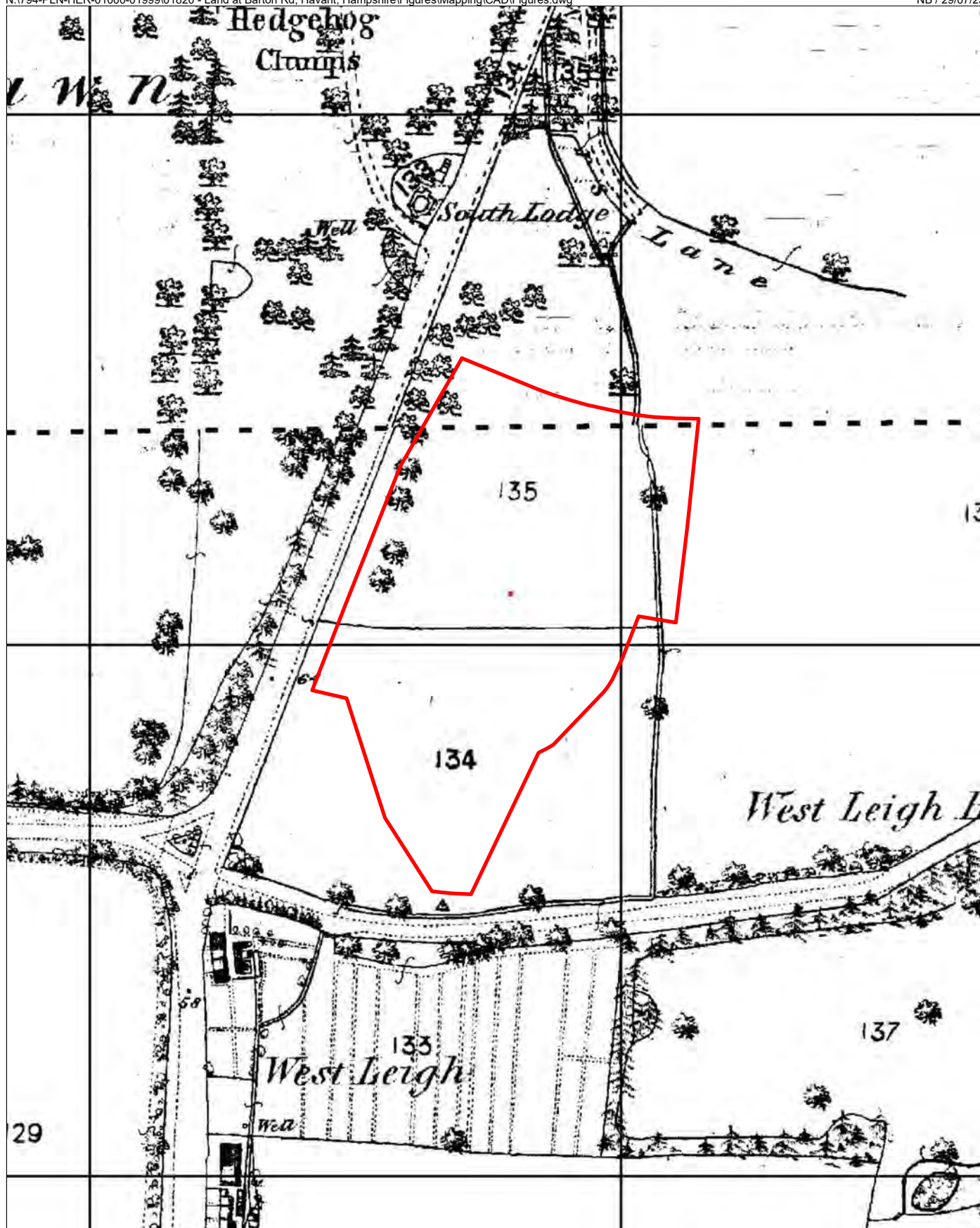


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 6

1842 Havant - Hampshire Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

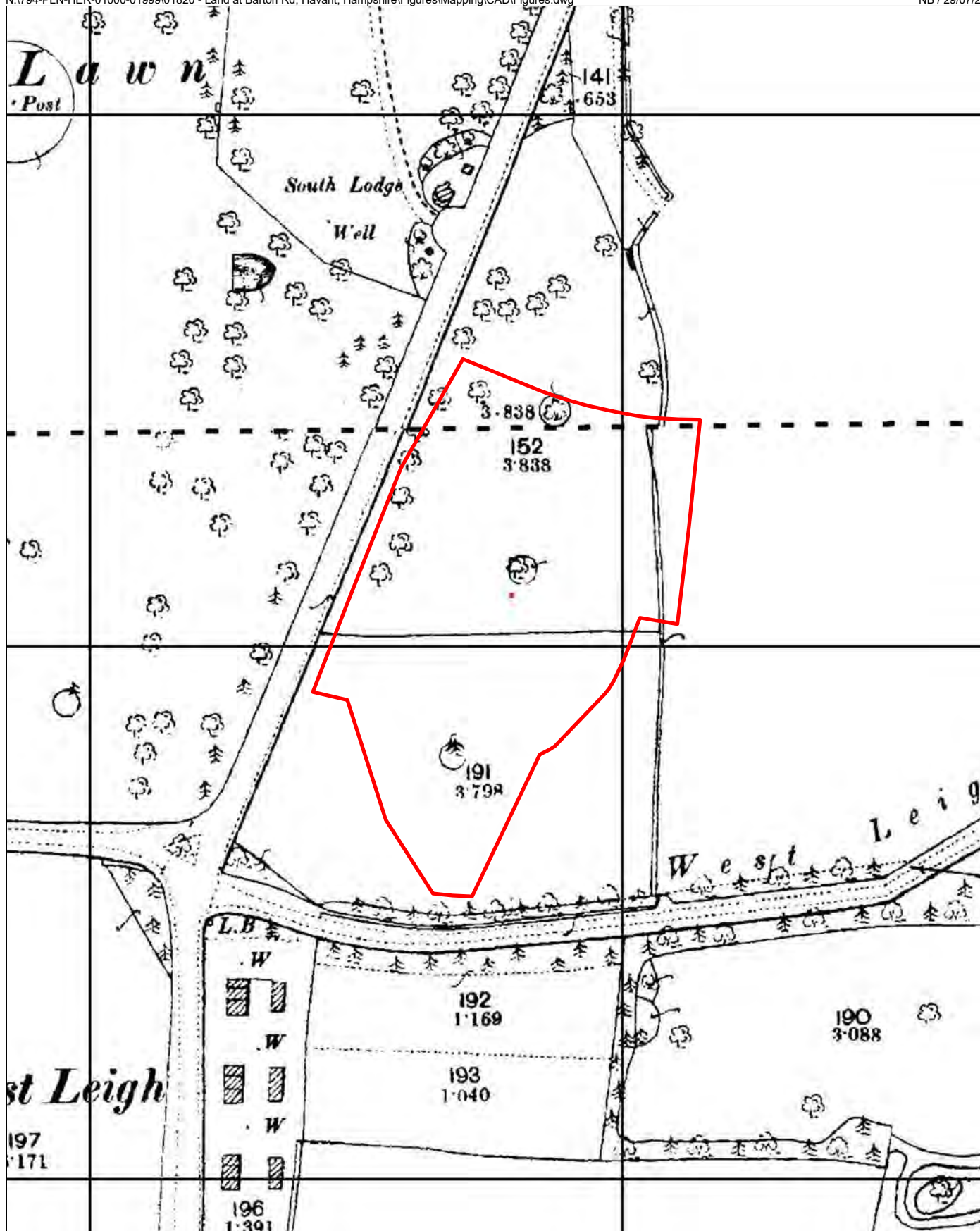


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Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 7

1867-1878 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

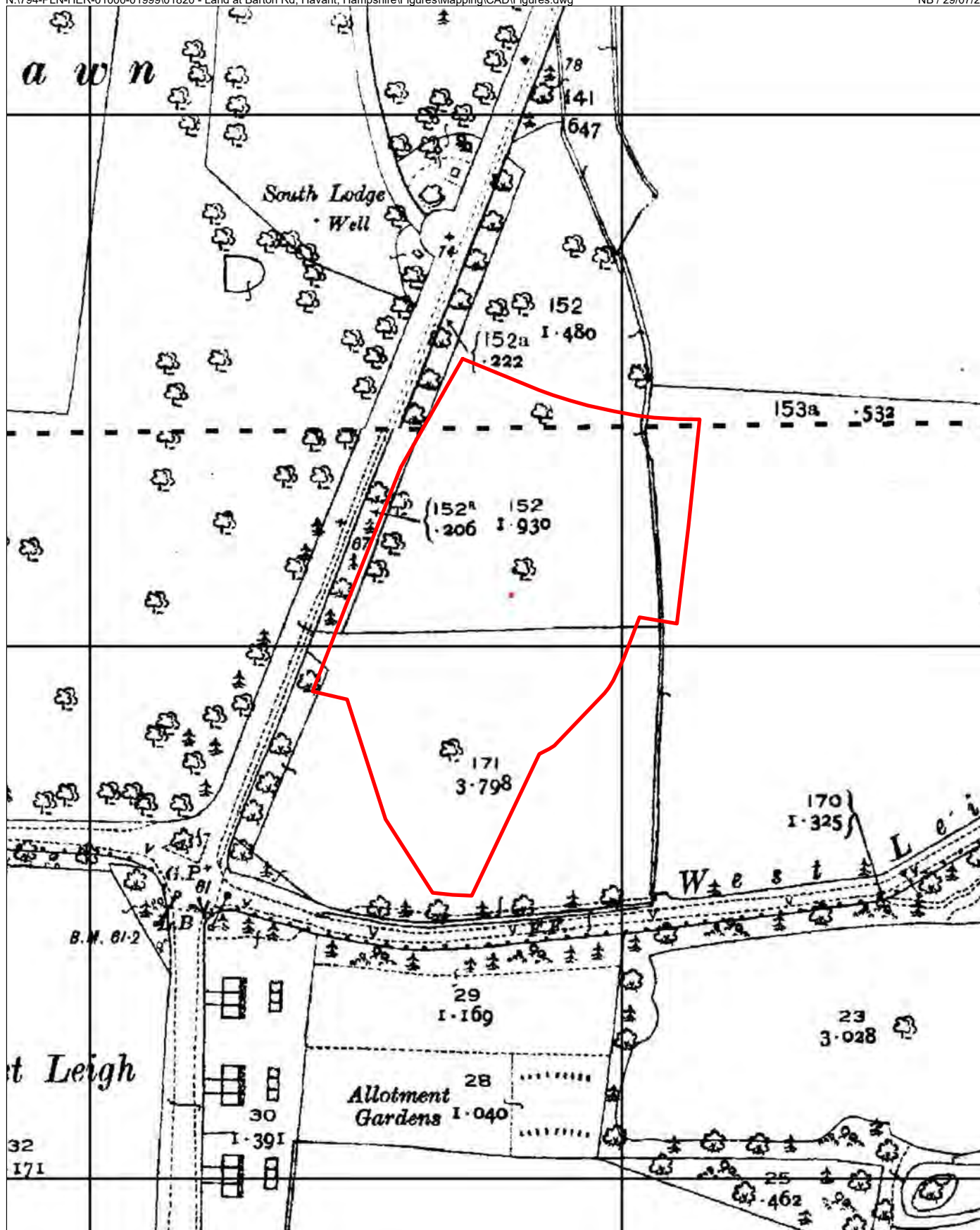


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 8

1897 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

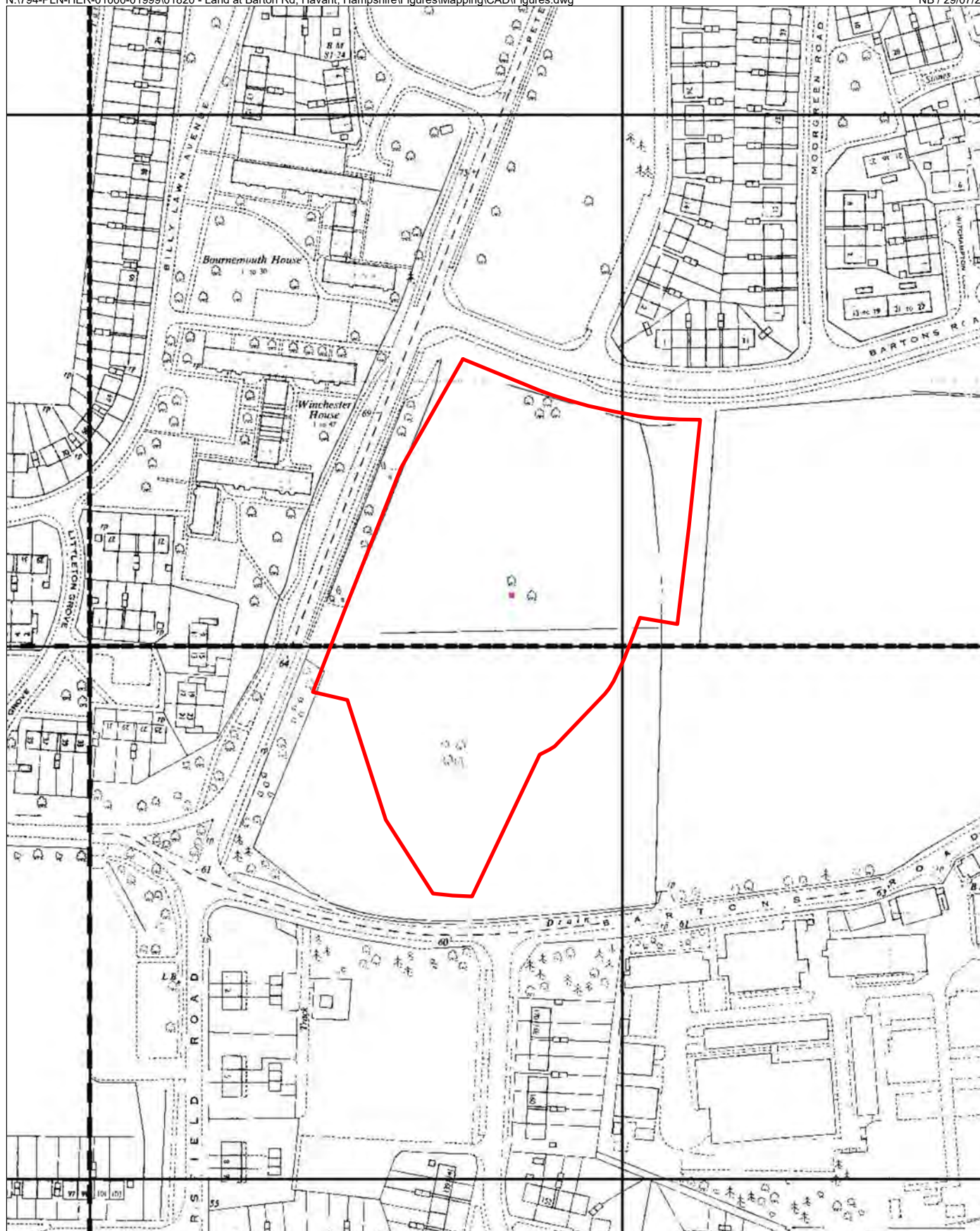


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 9

1932 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 10

1956-1967 Ordnance Survey Map



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



1970-1974 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 12

1999 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 13

2019 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 14

2025 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)



 Site Boundary



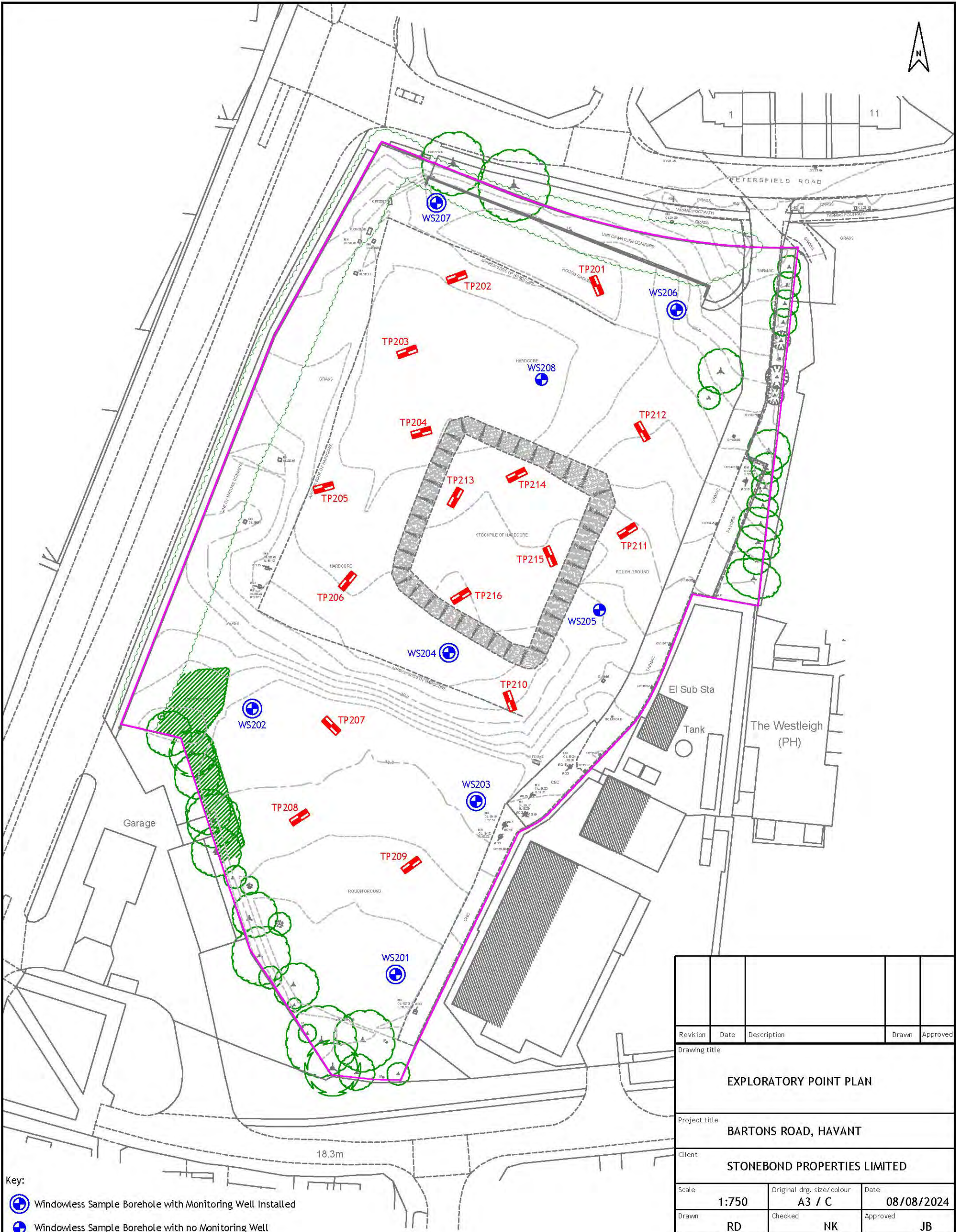
0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 15
Development Proposals

Appendices

Appendix 1
SI Logs



- Key:
- Windowless Sample Borehole with Monitoring Well Installed
 - Windowless Sample Borehole with no Monitoring Well
 - Trial Pit
 - Site Boundary (Approximate Position)

Notes:

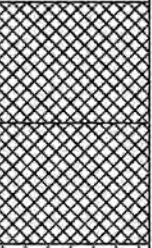
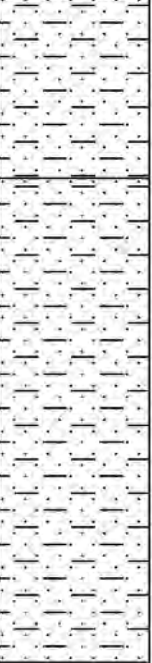
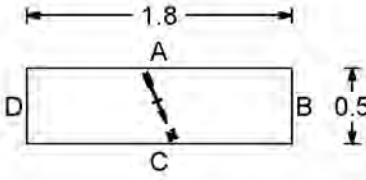
All BRD exploratory points located using topographical GPS.

Drawing reproduced from 'Topographical Survey - Land At Petersfield Road, Havant', Land Development Services Ltd, drawing ref: LDS/15748-TP1, dated: 11/11/2019.

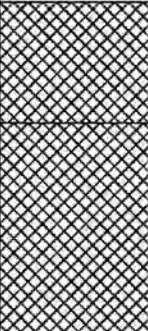
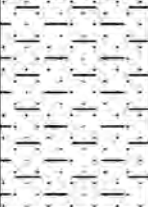
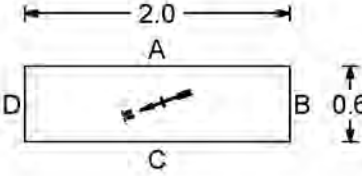


BRD Environmental Ltd
01295 272244
info@brduk.com
www.brduk.com

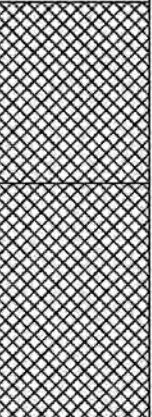
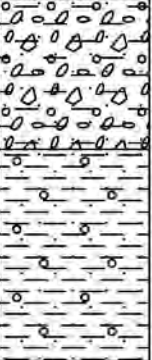
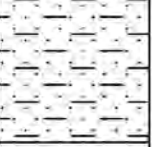
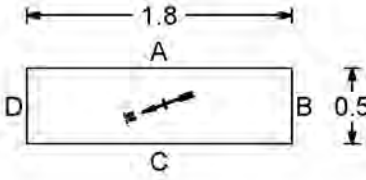
TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP201</h2>		
				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.20	J1		MADE GROUND: Brown, gravelly, sandy clay. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular brick fragments, half bricks, wood fragments, slate and concrete.	0.40 (20.08)	MADE GROUND	
0.60	J2		MADE GROUND: Grey mottled orange brown, gravelly, sandy clay. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded quartzite, flint and brick fragments. A natural black staining.			
1.00	D1		Medium dense, moist, orange brown and light grey, slightly clayey SAND. Rare, fine, subangular flint gravel.	0.80 (19.69)	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER	
1.50	B1		Medium dense, moist, brown, slightly clayey SAND. Occasional orange brown.	1.40 (19.08)		
2.90	D2			3.00 (17.48)		
				4		
Pit Stability: See General Remarks Groundwater: Seepage at 2.50m				Surface Elevation Level. 20.479 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.00m bgl. Pit sides collapsed from 1.40m bgl on completion of trial pit.			
			All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25  Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com			

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)			Trial Pit No. <h1>TP202</h1>			
			Sheet 1 of 1			
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.20	J1		MADE GROUND: Light grey to brown, very gravelly sand / very sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, brick fragments, plastic, metal, redundant cables, polystyrene, wood fragments and glass fragments. (Demolition crush)		MADE GROUND	
0.60	J2		MADE GROUND: Orange brown, gravelly, clayey sand. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular brick fragments, quartzite and flint.	0.40 (20.45)		
			0.80 - 1.20 m: Face D has a concrete slab.	1		
1.50	J3		MADE GROUND: Orange brown, occasionally grey, slightly clayey, gravelly sand. Gravel of fine to coarse and cobbles of concrete. 1.20 m: Rebar.	1.10 (19.75)		
2.50	D1		Medium dense, moist, brown, slightly clayey SAND.	2.30 (18.55)	BOGNOR SAND	
				3 3.00 (17.85)		
				4		
Pit Stability: See General Remarks Groundwater: Seepage at 2.80m					Surface Elevation Level: 20.853 mAOD	
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.00m bgl. Pit sides collapsed from 2.40m bgl on completion of trial pit.			All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25
			 Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com			

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP203</h2>		
Sheet 1 of 1						
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.40	J1		MADE GROUND: Light grey to brown, sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, brick, metal, plastic, redundant cables, rebar and concrete cobbles. (Demolition crush)	0.60 (20.33)	MADE GROUND	
0.80	J2		MADE GROUND: Orange brown, gravelly, sandy clay. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, brick fragments, half brick, fabric, ceramic, plastic and redundant cables.	1 (19.53)		
1.60	D1		Medium dense, orange brown, slightly sandy, clayey GRAVEL of fine to coarse, subangular flint.	1.40 (19.53)	HEAD DEPOSITS	
2.00	D2		Stiff, grey mottled orange brown, slightly gravelly, sandy CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular flint.	1.90 (19.03)		
2.80	D3		Medium dense, orange brown mottled brown, gravelly, very sandy CLAY / very clayey SAND. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint.	2.60 (18.33)	BOGNOR	
				3.10 (17.83)		
				4 (17.03)		
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Seepage at 3.00m				Surface Elevation Level. 20.93 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.10m bgl.		All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25	
					 Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com	

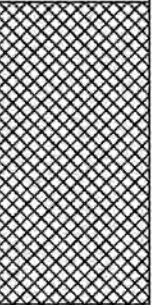
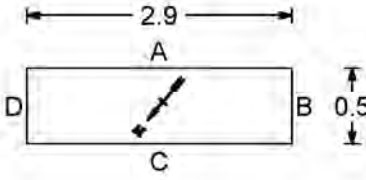
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Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP204</h2>		
				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.60	J1		MADE GROUND: Compacted, grey to brown, sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, brick fragments, half bricks, metal, redundant cables, tiles and plastic. (Demolition crush)	0.40 (20.46)	MADE GROUND	
			MADE GROUND: Dark greyish brown, gravelly sand / sandy gravel. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular brick fragments, tarmac and flint.	0.80 (20.06)		
0.90	J2		Stiff, bluish grey, silty CLAY with natural black staining and organic odour. Occasional brown mottling. Occasional flint gravel.	1 (19.86)	ALL	
2.00	B1		Medium dense, orange brown, sandy GRAVEL of fine to coarse, subangular flint and quartzite.	1.20 (19.66)	HEAD	
			Orange brown mottled light grey, clayey SAND / sandy CLAY.	1.70 (19.16)	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER	
			Medium dense, orange brown mottled grey, slightly clayey SAND.	2.30 (18.56)		
2.80	D1		Medium dense, moist, orange brown SAND.	2.70 (18.16)		
				3.00 (17.86)		
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Not encountered				Surface Elevation Level. 20.855 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.00m bgl.		All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25	
					 Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com	

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP205</h2>		
				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.60	J1		MADE GROUND: Light grey to brown, sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, brick fragments, half bricks, redundant cables, whole bricks and occasional concrete cobbles. (Demolition crush)	0.30 (20.51)	MADE GROUND	
			MADE GROUND: Moist, orange brown, very sandy clay. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular flint, brick fragments, metal, concrete and plastic. Occasional grey mottling.			
1.40	B1		Medium dense, orange brown, very clayey GRAVEL of fine to coarse subangular flint.	1.20 (19.81)	HEAD	
			Medium dense, orange brown and light grey SAND:	1.60 (19.21)		
2.30	D1			2	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER	
				3		
				3.00 (17.81)		
				4		
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Not encountered				Surface Elevation Level. 20.805 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.00m bgl.		All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25	
					Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com	

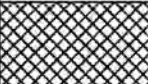
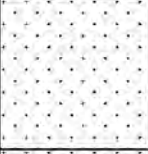
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				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.60	J1		MADE GROUND: Light grey, sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete. Occasional brown sand. (Demolition crush)	1	MADE GROUND	
1.30	J2		MADE GROUND: Brown, slightly clayey, gravelly sand / sandy gravel. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, metal, plastic and rebar. 1.40 m: Concrete slab in Face B.	1.00 (19.61)		
1.80	D1		Medium dense, orange brown and light grey SAND. 1.70 m: Concrete slab in Face D.	1.70 (18.91)	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER	
2.60	D2		Medium dense, moist, brown SAND.	2.40 (18.21)		
				3.10 (17.51)		
				4		
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Not encountered				Surface Elevation Level. 20.605 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.10m bgl.			
			All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25  Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com			

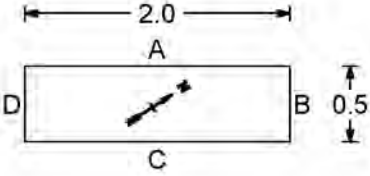
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Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP207</h2>		
Sheet 1 of 1						
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.20	J1	64/54/70 kPa	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over red brown, gravelly sand. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular brick fragments, half and whole bricks, rebar and concrete cobbles.	0.40 (18.78)	MG	
0.50	SV		Firm to stiff, brown mottled light grey, gravelly, silty CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded quartzite.	0.60 (18.58)		
0.50	J2		Medium dense to dense, brown and grey, clayey GRAVEL / gravelly CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint and quartzite.	1.00 (18.18)		
0.90	D1		Medium dense, orange brown and light grey SAND.	2.60 (16.58)	HEAD DEPOSITS	
1.70	D2	Medium dense, moist, brown SAND.	3.00 (16.18)	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER		
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Seepage at 2.80m				Surface Elevation Level. 19.175 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.00m bgl.			
			All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25 			
			Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com			

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)			Trial Pit No. <h1>TP208</h1>			
			Sheet 1 of 1			
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.40 0.60 0.70	J1	60/54/70 kPa	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over light grey to brown, sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete.	0.30 (18.71)	MG	
	J2		Medium dense, brown to orange brown, very clayey GRAVEL / very gravelly CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint.	0.50 (18.51)		
	SV		Firm to stiff, brown mottled light grey, gravelly, silty CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded quartzite.	1.00 (18.01)		
	B1		Medium dense to dense, brown and grey, clayey GRAVEL / gravelly CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint and quartzite.	1.80 (17.21)		
2.50	D1		Medium dense, orange brown and light grey SAND.	2.30 (16.71)	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER	
			Medium dense, moist, brown SAND.	3.10 (15.91)		

Pit Stability: Pit sides collapsed on encountering groundwater
Groundwater: Seepage at 2.60m

Plan of Trial Pit:


General Remarks:
 Trial pit terminated at 3.10m bgl.

Surface Elevation Level:
19.008 mAOD

All dimensions in metres
 Log Scale 1:25



Telephone: 01295 272244
 Email: info@brduk.com

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP209</h2>		
Sheet 1 of 1						
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.10	J1	90/100/88 kPa	MADE GROUND: Vegetation over brown, very gravelly sand. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular brick fragments, half and whole bricks, concrete and flint.	0.20 (18.62)	MG	
0.60	SV		Medium dense, brown to orange brown, very clayey GRAVEL / very gravelly CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint.	0.50 (18.32)		
0.60	J2		Firm to stiff, brown mottled light grey, gravelly, silty CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded quartzite.	1.10 (17.72)		
1.00	D1		Medium dense to dense, brown and grey, clayey GRAVEL / gravelly CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint and quartzite.	1.50 (17.32)		
1.30	D2		Medium dense, orange brown and light grey SAND.	2.30 (16.52)	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER	
		Medium dense, moist, brown SAND.	2.90 (15.92)			
				3		
				4		
Pit Stability: See General Remarks Groundwater: Seepage at 2.60m					Surface Elevation Level. 18.822 mAOD	
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 2.90m bgl. Pit sides collapsed from 2.20m bgl on completion of trial pit.			
All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25						
Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com						

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 01/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP210</h2>		
				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.20	J1		MADE GROUND: Compacted, light grey to brown, sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete. Occasional redundant cables. (Demolition crush)	0.40 (19.96)	MADE GROUND	
0.70	J2		MADE GROUND: Brown, clayey, sandy gravel of fine to coarse, subangular brick fragments, concrete, redundant cables, polystyrene, plastic, metal and glass.			
1.40	D1		Stiff, grey mottled orange brown, very gravelly, sandy CLAY / very clayey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint and quartzite.	1.20 (19.16)	HEAD DEPOSITS	
				2.10 (18.26)		
2.90	D2		Medium dense to dense, brown and grey, clayey GRAVEL / gravelly CLAY. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint and quartzite.	2.80 (17.56)	BSM	
			Medium dense, orange brown and light grey SAND.	3.10 (17.26)		
				4		
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Not encountered				Surface Elevation Level. 20.364 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.10m bgl.			
			All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25 Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com			

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 02/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP211</h2>		
				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.30	J1		MADE GROUND: Vegetation over dry, greyish brown, gravelly sand. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete.	0.20 (19.80)	MG	
			MADE GROUND: Brown, very gravelly sand. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded flint, concrete, brick fragments, half bricks, plastic and ceramic.	0.40 (19.60)		
0.80	J2		Brown, slightly sandy, very gravelly CLAY / very clayey GRAVEL. Gravel of fine to coarse, subrounded flint and quartzite.	0.70 (19.30)	HD	
			Medium dense, orange brown mottled light grey SAND.	1.00 (18.80)		
2.00	B1		Medium dense, moist, brown with some orange brown SAND.	1.70 (18.30)	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER	
				3.00 (17.00)		
				4		
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Seepage at 2.70m					Surface Elevation Level: 20.001 mAOD	
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 3.00m bgl.			
					All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25	
					 Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com	

TRIAL PIT RECORD

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TRIAL PIT RECORD

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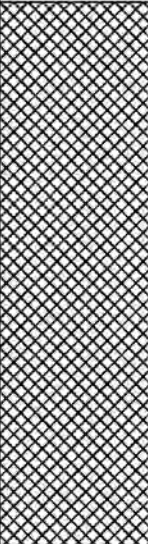
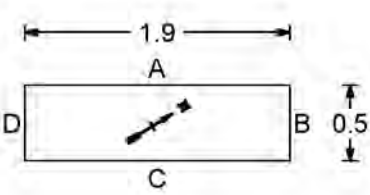
TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 02/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP214</h2>		
				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.80	J1		MADE GROUND: Brown, very gravelly sand / very sandy gravel. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, brick fragments, redundant cables, plastic, glass fragments, fabric and flint. (Demolition crush)		MADE GROUND	
1.30	B1					
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Not encountered				Surface Elevation Level. 23.441 mAOD		
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 1.60m bgl. Trial pit undertaken in large stockpile.			
				All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25		
				Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com		

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 02/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)				Trial Pit No. <h2>TP215</h2>		
				Sheet 1 of 1		
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend
Depth	Type & No	Value				
0.70	J1		MADE GROUND: Brown, very gravelly sand / very sandy gravel. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, brick fragments, redundant cables, plastic, metal, glass and wood. (Demolition crush)		MADE GROUND	
1.50	B1					
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Not encountered			Surface Elevation Level: 23.295 mAOD			
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 1.60m bgl. Trial pit undertaken in large stockpile.			
			All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25 			
			Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com			

TRIAL PIT RECORD

Client: Stonebond Properties Limited Project Title: Bartons Road, Havant Project No: BRD4469 Logged By: N Kimber Date Completed: 02/08/2024 Method Used: 180° Backhoe excavator (JCB 3CX type)						Trial Pit No. <h1 style="margin: 0;">TP216</h1>	
Sheet 1 of 1							
Samples & Tests			Description of Strata	Depth / (Level)	Geology	Legend	
Depth	Type & No	Value					
0.60	J1		MADE GROUND: Brown, very gravelly sand. Gravel of fine to coarse, subangular concrete, metal, glass fragments and redundant cables. (Demolition crush)		MADE GROUND		
1.60	B1						
				1.80 (21.15) 2 3 4			
Pit Stability: Generally stable throughout Groundwater: Not encountered						Surface Elevation Level: 22.948 mAOD	
Plan of Trial Pit: 			General Remarks: Trial pit terminated at 1.80m bgl. Trial pit undertaken in large stockpile.			All dimensions in metres Log Scale 1:25  Telephone: 01295 272244 Email: info@brduk.com	