

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Report by AOL Archaeology

**DUNSBURY HILL FARM
NEAR HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

MAY 2002

AOC
ARCHAEOLOGY
GROUP



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF

**DUNSBURY HILL FARM
NEAR HAVANT**

HAMPSHIRE

National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 7000 0900

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ABSTRACT

AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned to carry out a Desk-based Assessment as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the site known as Dunsbury Hill Farm. It is located close to Havant in Hampshire and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 7000 0900. The site generally consists of fields and areas of woodland and covers an area of c. 125ha. No buildings currently exist upon the site.

The site does not contain, neither is it adjacent to any Scheduled Ancient Monuments nor listed buildings. However there are some references in the Hampshire Sites and Monuments Record relating to archaeological finds close to the site and one within the site boundary.

From cartographic and documentary evidence for the area, it can be shown that the site may have been subject to past human activity within the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. However the activity is limited and localised and the evidence suggests that for the most part the site has remained undeveloped, either as a deer park or as fields.

Field walking where possible may provide appropriate levels of data to develop an acceptable mitigation strategy per the relevant types of construction impact that the following may bring: new build, hard and soft landscaping. AOC would however recommend on the basis of present information, that the principal form of mitigation take the form of a watching brief.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origin and Scope of the Report

This desk-based assessment was commissioned from AOC Archaeology Group by Rummey Environmental Limited on behalf of the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA). This desk-based report is intended as an assessment of the archaeological implications of any proposed scheme. It will provide the information necessary for the preparation and implementation of a strategy to mitigate the effects of any development on any archaeological material identified.

The approach adopted follows the *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)* issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990). In PPG 16's definition, *Assessment* 'normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques' (DoE, 1990, Para. 20). The next stage may be *Field Evaluation* 'where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small-scale trenching.....' DoE, 1990, Para. 21).

The Institute of Field Archaeologists has published various *Standard and Guidance* papers seeking to amplify the guidance in PPG 16, and clearly differentiates between 'Desk-based Assessments' and 'Field Evaluations' (IFA, 1994a, and IFA 1994b).

1.2 Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the IFA *Standard* definition of a Desk-based Assessment (IFA, 1994a), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the Site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the Site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.

A further objective is to define and comment on the likely impact of works (eg site clearance, ground reduction, construction, infrastructure etc) resulting from the proposed redevelopment scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IFA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is so that appropriate responses can be made, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised
- the formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a program of research

PPG 16 emphasises that early consultation about the results of archaeological assessment and consideration of the implications for a development proposal is the key to informed and reasonable planning decisions. An aim of this report is to facilitate that process, and to propose a strategy by which the impact of the development on any archaeological resource might be mitigated.

In accordance with PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and, if the archaeological potential warrants, may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

1.3 Methodology

The format of the report is adapted from an Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA, 1994) and an English Heritage *Model Brief* (EH, 1993).

In summary, the work has involved:

- identifying the client's objectives
- identifying the documentary sources available for consultation
- assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- consulting specialists as appropriate

The principal sources consulted during the research were as follows:

- Hampshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Havant Central Library
- National Monuments Record, Swindon
- Aerial photography at the NMR Swindon

Individual sources consulted are listed in the Bibliography.

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive in the development area will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the Site is therefore assessed from a study of available plans, ground investigation reports and other specialist sources.

So that the appropriate archaeological response/s can be identified, consideration is given to the need for further assessment and evaluation by fieldwork, in order to identify and locate surviving archaeological deposits/remains on the Site.

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2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site of Dunsbury Hill Farm is located just to the north-west of Havant, in the Havant Gap in Southern Hampshire and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 7000 0900. The site contains no listed buildings or scheduled ancient monuments. It covers an area of approximately c. 125ha.

2.2 Description (Figure 2)

Irregular in shape, the site consists of several different elements. Park Lane, runs north-west to south-east across the approximate centre of the site. Areas of woodland can be found within the site boundary particularly to the north-east and southern extremes of the site. The woodlands to the south are known as Bushy Lease and Neville's Park. Two streams also run through the site, the Hermitage Stream and associated weirs runs north-west to south-east towards the southern end of the site and another stream runs north to south in the east. The remaining areas of the site are occupied by fields. The site is bounded to the north by Havant Thicket, to the east by Leigh Park and to the south and west by the A3(M).

3 PROPOSED SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development site is currently in outline form, and no formalised scheme is yet to be considered. However there is a draft masterplan of the site showing proposed new building around the central area of the site, particularly on either side of Park Lane. The remaining areas of the site show both hard and soft areas of landscaping.

4 GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL PLANNING PROCEDURES

4.1 Planning Policy Guidance

Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process, and government guidance stresses the important role that Local Planning Authorities have in safeguarding the archaeological heritage through the development control process.

Planning Policy guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and provides recommendations, many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG16 (DoE, 1990) can be summarised as follows:

- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. These remains are assessed in terms of the Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments: Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential.
- The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether, or which minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being.
- If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable

alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second best option.

- Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation - including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest, and their settings.
- Decisions by planning authorities, in the face of proposed development, on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations - including the importance of the remains - and weighing these against the need for development.
- Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

4.2 Hampshire County Structure Plan

The Hampshire County Structure Plan (Review) 1996-2011 includes a number of Policies particularly relevant to archaeology and historic landscapes:

E13 Development will not be permitted where it adversely affects nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, and their setting, whether scheduled or not.

E14 Where an archaeological site or monument is affected by development there will be a presumption in favour of its physical preservation in situ and continuing management, where appropriate. Where physical preservation in situ is not practical or possible, local planning authorities will seek to ensure that provision is made, in advance of development, for an appropriate level of investigation and recording. Where development might affect land of archaeological potential, the local planning authorities may also require developers to arrange for an archaeological evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application.

421. The value, variety and vulnerability of Hampshire's sites and monuments justify the preservation of those most important to the archaeology, history and character of the County.

422. Archaeological sites and monuments and their setting are a finite and non-renewable resource. Care must be taken to ensure that they are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. Although at present a number of archaeological sites and monuments are protected by national legislation the majority rely on the Structure Plan, local plans and the development control process for their continued protection and management as reflected in PPG 16; *Archaeology and Planning*.

423. When considering proposals for development, the local planning authorities will ensure the availability of accurate information from the County Sites and Monuments Record on the condition and significance of archaeological sites affected by development proposals. Such information is essential for the decision-making process on planning and land-use issues and for monitoring the effectiveness of the planning process in protecting archaeological sites.

424. The County Council will promote, where practicable, the appropriate management and enhancement of important archaeological sites and monuments and where resources permit, assist owners to maintain them in good condition and to adopt sympathetic land management regimes.

425. The management of the maritime archaeological heritage, whether above or below the low water mark, is as important as the management of land-based archaeological sites. Consequently, within the area administered by the local planning authorities, it is a material consideration in the planning process. Coastal planning authorities should ensure that provision is made by developers for the identification, recording and protection of archaeological sites and historic wrecks (especially protected wrecks) in the inter-tidal zone and on the seabed along the Hampshire coastline, before any development commences.

E15 Development will not be permitted if it adversely affects the character, integrity and importance of an ancient or designed landscape.

426. Nationally English Heritage already recognises two particular types of ancient landscape: the designed park and garden and well-preserved battlefield sites. Consequently, two registers have been compiled: the first contains lists of historic parks and gardens and the second battlefields which, although not statutory, should be considered a material consideration when preparing local plans and in day-to-day development control. The County Council also has a Register of Parks and Gardens, many of which are not included in the English Heritage list.

427. In addition to historic parks and gardens and battlefield sites, there is the wider ancient landscape, the conservation of which is equally important and which deserves to be protected from development. Local planning authorities should take into account of these ancient components of the landscape in their local plans and development control work.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1** Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors must not be assumed to have been constant, and, therefore, to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) formed on sites.

5.2 The Site and its Vicinity (Figure 3)

The British Geological Survey map of Fareham (Sheet 316), reveals that the site sits on an area of geological transition. The majority of the central area of the site is located on Bognor Sand, a fine to medium grained sand. To the north-east of the site is a strip of London Clay, running adjacent to Head; variable deposits of sandy silty clay. To the south, Head overlies London Clay. An area of Made Ground is noted upon the map to the south-west.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

There have been no previous archaeological or geophysical investigations on the subject site. There are several Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries for archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site. These are located within an approximate radius of 500m around the site and are recorded in the gazetteer (Figure 3) and denoted in the text by numbers in brackets, for example [1]. These must be taken into consideration when assessing the archaeological significance of the subject site.

Cartographic evidence for the area starts in the 19th century and continues to the present day in the form of Ordnance Survey maps. Cartographic evidence provides contemporary information regarding land usage, but prior to the 19th century it is necessary to rely on historical documentation, such as ancient charters and surveys, which detail human activity in the area. These various sources combine to provide a representative picture of the earlier historic and prehistoric human activity in the general area.

6.2 Prehistoric (before c. AD 43)

It is likely that the area of the site was heavily wooded during the prehistoric period, so would have attracted some prehistoric activity in the form of hunting, and the gathering of resources. Also the water sources of the Hermitage Stream, other streams and the spring at Havant would also have been attractive to prehistoric people. However little evidence is available for the prehistoric period, although several finds of a prehistoric date survive on or close to the site. Scatters of burnt flint were found during field walking in the south-west corner of the site area, close to Hubert Road [1]. Furthermore a flint hearth was discovered in the section of a builder's trench during work at Leigh Park in 1968, approximately 10m east of the site. Flint tools were found in association with the hearth [2]. Also to the east of the site at Bell's Copse, an isolated find of flint scraper was discovered during trenching for a gas main in 1966. The scraper was thought to date to the Neolithic [3]. These finds show the past presence of prehistoric people in the vicinity of the site.

6.3 Roman (c. AD 43 - 450)

Havant, approximately 1 km to the south-east of the site is thought to have its origins in the Roman period, the settlement is thought to have focused around the crossing of two trackways close to Homewell Spring (Cousins & Rodgers 1993). Several Roman finds have been recovered from Havant, including the remains of a Roman villa, discovered in a garden in Langstone, approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the site. Finds included coins, rings, combs and brooches as well as a remarkably well preserved hypocaust (www.havant.gov.uk). Other remains are known for the surrounding area including at Bedhampton and Warblinton as well as remains under St Faith's

Church in Havant town centre (www.havant.gov.uk). However in spite of some evidence for a Roman presence in the Havant area there are no entries for Roman finds within the vicinity of the site.

6.4 Saxon (c.451 – 1065)

The first written record of Havant occurred when it was known as *Haman Funta* which translates as the place of the covered spring or Hama's Spring (Reger 1975). In 935AD it was recorded as *Hamafunta* (Cousins & Rodgers 1993). Little is known of the Saxon presence in Havant although charters dating to the 10th century reveal that Havant had approximately 17 hides of land which belonged to the old monastery at Winchester (Reger 1975). Equally little is known about the nearby Saxon settlements at Bedhampton and Brockhampton, although the church at Bedhampton is thought to be Saxon in origin. It is known that there were Danish attacks on Bedhampton in the 9th century (www.havant.gov.uk). Again no finds of Saxon date are recorded within the Sites and Monuments Record within the vicinity of the site.

6.5 Medieval (c. AD 1066 - 1485)

Havant was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, the description of the village is as follows:

'The monks hold Havunte from the Bishopwic of Winchester, they always held it. Before 1066 it paid tax for 10 hides; now for 7 hides. Land for 4 ploughs; 14 villagers with 6 ploughs; 2 mills at 15 shillings; 3 salterns at 15 pence; woodland for 10 pigs. The value is and was 8 pounds' (VCH 1973).

The natural resources around Havant such as the streams, spring pasture and woodland provided the necessary ingredients to commence certain industries in the area such as tanning, parchment making and woollen cloth during the medieval period (Reger 1975). In 1200 AD Havant became a market town, given the right to hold a weekly market. By the 14th century Havant was known for the import of wine and the export of wool. By the end of the 14th century an extremely successful cloth industry had been established, with at least 14 cloth workers in Havant at this date (Reger 1975).

Bedhampton, approximately 1km to the south of the site was also mentioned in the Domesday Book, it recorded that Bedhampton had a church and a manor and a population of less than one hundred (Reger 1975). The manor and parish of Bedhampton is recorded as occupying c. 2,400 acres. A well known feature of Bedhampton was the large deer park there which is thought to have been established in the 11th century by Hugh de Part, who held the manor of Bedhampton in 1086 [4]. The extent of the park is uncertain, although it is thought to have encroached into the area of the site and played a role in determining the course of several roads including Scratchface Lane and Park

Lane, which runs through the site (Reger 1975). The park remained a feature of Bedhampton until circa the late 18th/early 19th century.

Within the Sites and Monuments Record several entries exist relating to the Medieval period. They relate particularly to The Warren area, which is located immediately east of the proposed development site. Warren park is the site of a Medieval hunting lodge connected to the deer park of Bedhampton [5]. It also contains a substantial causeway which runs north to south, to the east of the site and potentially through the eastern area of the site, approximately 10m from the site boundary [6]. It has been suggested that the causeway may be connected to some medieval fish ponds approximately 40m to the east of the site. Evidence of part of the complex of Medieval fish ponds was noted in the form of an earthen bank forming a dam [7].

6.6 Post Medieval (c. 1485 – modern)

In the mid 17th century there was a need for more land due to the increased demand for corn and land previously used for sheep grazing was ploughed up. Much of Bedhampton Park was also ploughed and divided into farms. A number of mills were built to process the corn (Reger 1975).

Brewing also became an important local industry, by the 19th century there were four breweries, nine malt houses and a number of beer houses in Havant and Bedhampton (Cousins & Rodgers 1993).

The earliest available cartographic evidence for the area of the site comes from the Tithe map of 1845 (Figure 4), depicting the parish of Bedhampton. The site is shown to be occupied by a patchwork of fields, with various uses, such as arable. It is recorded in the apportionment that most of the land is owned by Sir George Staunton who owned the Leigh Park Estate which lay several kilometres to the east of the site. Dunsbury Hill Farm is clearly visible, as is Park Lane. Dunsbury Hill Farm (263-265) is recorded as belonging to Ebenezer Maitland and occupied by the tenant, John Elliot.

As mentioned above George Staunton owned a great deal of land in the Havant and Bedhampton area. He was a Chinese specialist whose influence on the landscaping of Leigh Park is still obvious today (www.havant.gov.uk). The main estate of Leigh Park had pleasure gardens including lakes and follies (Currie 1992).

Ordnance Survey maps provide an understanding of previous land uses on the proposed development site. The map of 1870/1880 clearly shows Dunsbury Hill Farm towards the north of the site with a trackway running south-east towards Middle park Farm, which is located to the east of the site (Figure 5). In addition to the Dunsbury Hill Farm, another building marked as 'The Cottage' is present in the southern end of the site [8]. Areas of woodland are also visible in the south and are named as Cherrytree Row, Bushy Lease and part of Neville Park. Close to the western boundary evidence of some of the

industries at the time is obvious, with the presence of a brick and tile works [9] close to the Hermitage Stream and an old clay pit to the north [10]. To the north is an old clay pit. The rest of the site consists of a patchwork of fields. No change is obvious on the maps of 1897 (Figure 6) or 1909 (Figure 7), except that the brick and tile works close to the western boundary of the site is no longer marked. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (Figure 8), the road leading to Dunsbury Hill Farm is named as Park Lane although no change has occurred on the site. The Ordnance Survey map of 1963 (Figure 9) again reveals little change has occurred on the site, although 'The Cottage' has been demolished and some drains are marked. The biggest change occurs to the east of the site with the growth of urban development. The new development was a response to the bombing of Portsmouth in the war, and the post war increase in population which necessitated an increase in accommodation (www.havant.gov.uk). The urban sprawl has increased by the early 1990s, with the site surrounded on all sides by modern development, including the motorway which runs along the western boundary of the site (Figure 10).

Aerial photography of the site was examined and evidence of ploughing can be seen in some of the fields, particularly next to the farm buildings themselves. No entries exist within the Sites and Monuments Record for Post-medieval remains on or close to the site.

7 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

Prehistoric

Several archaeological finds dating from the prehistoric period have been found close to the site. therefore there is a moderate chance that finds of this date may survive on the site.

Roman

A Roman presence is thought to have occurred in the Havant and Bedhampton area, and some evidence of this has arisen in Havant town centre. However there are no entries within the SMR relating to Roman finds, hence the possibility of Roman remains existing upon the site is low.

Saxon

A Saxon settlement is thought to have existed at Havant, but again the nature of the settlement is unknown. No Saxon fids have been discovered din the vicinity of the site, hence the possibility of finding Saxon remains is low.

Medieval

Havant and Bedhampton grew in importance in the medieval period through the presence of Havant market and the growth of industries such as parchment making, tanning and wool production. It is likely that part of the site during the medieval period was occupied by Bedhampton Deer park. A number of entries exist on the SMR relating to Medieval features close to the proposed development. Therefore there is a moderate to high chance of finding Medieval remains within the proposed development area.

Post Medieval

The deer park was divided up into fields in the mid 17th century and allocated to farms, one of these farms was Dunsbury Hill. It is clear from the Ordnance Survey maps that isolated industrial activity has occurred within the boundary of the site with the brick and tile works in the west and an old clay pit in the north. Therefore in isolated areas there is a high chance of Post-medieval remains surviving on the site.

8 IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Impact of Previous Development

Small amounts of development have occurred on the site with the construction of the farm, having an isolated impact in these areas. Also the ploughing of fields would have had some impact on any surviving archaeological remains. Aerial photography reveals the inclusion of pylons, water and gas mains in 1967 related to the development of Leigh Park which disturbed a strip of land in the south-eastern area of the site.

8.2 Impact of Proposed Development

The site will be heavily impacted upon, in three specific ways; in areas of new build, which would include utilities, in areas of hard landscaping (roads and water features) and in areas of soft scaping (trees). Current information indicates that there is little likelihood of this disturbance affecting significant archaeological remains, and the probability of any significant adverse effects is therefore low.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological, documentary and cartographic evidence demonstrates a degree of past activity within the boundary of the site. Field walking where possible may provide appropriate levels of data to develop an acceptable mitigation strategy per the relevant types of construction impact that the following may bring: new build, hard and soft landscaping. AOC would however recommend on the basis of present information, that the principal form of mitigation take the form of a watching brief.

Acknowledgements

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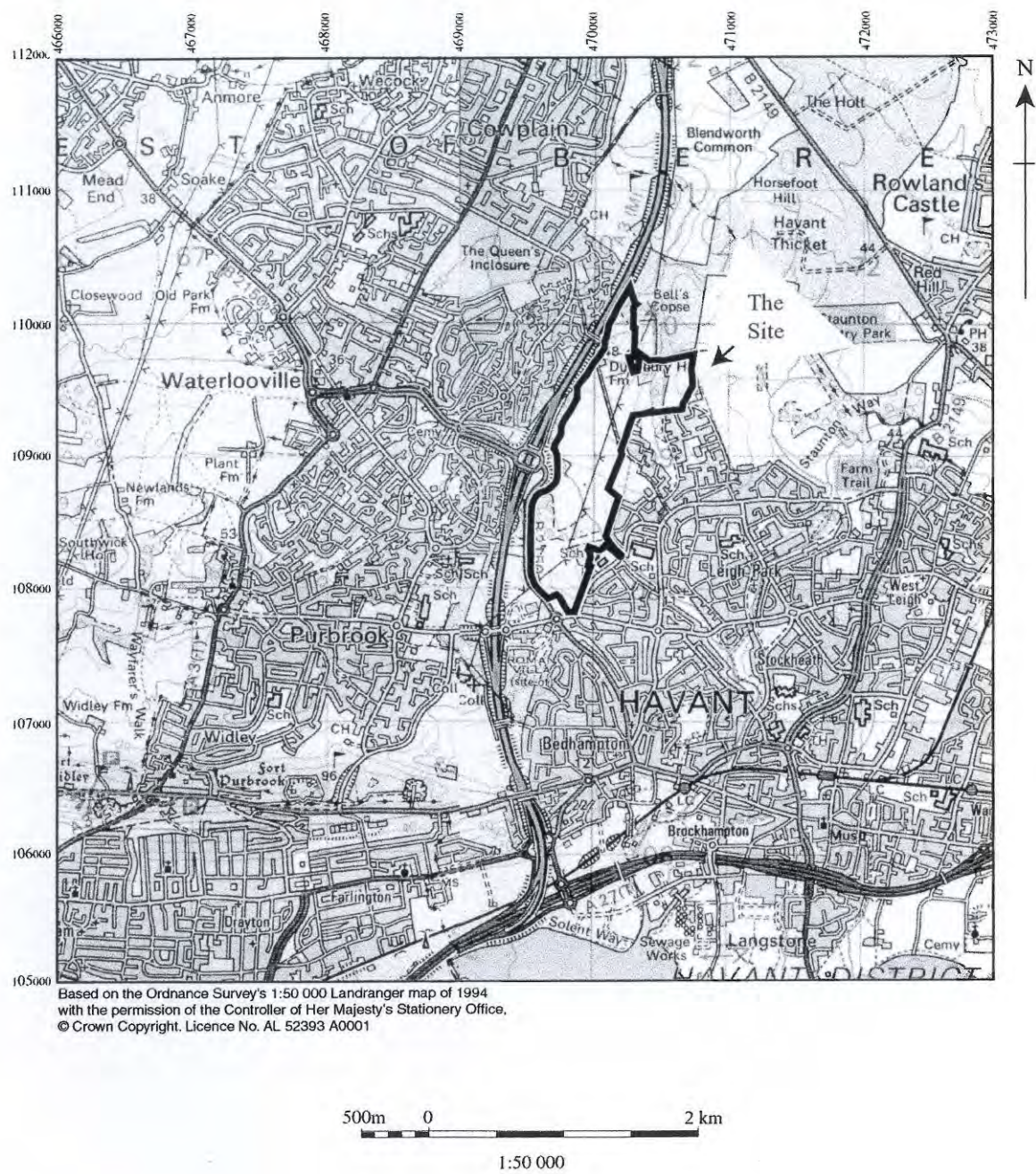


Figure 1: Site Location

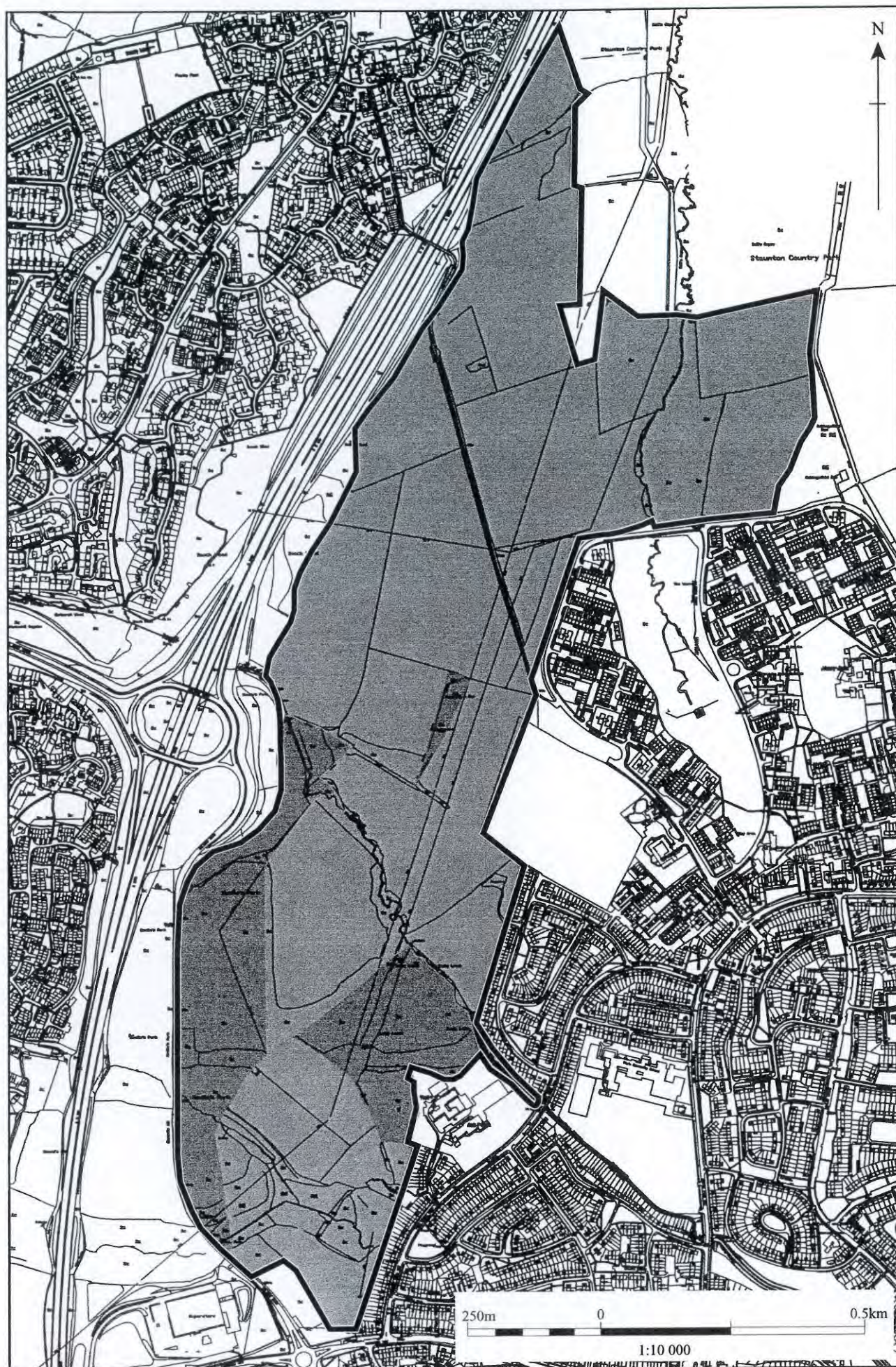
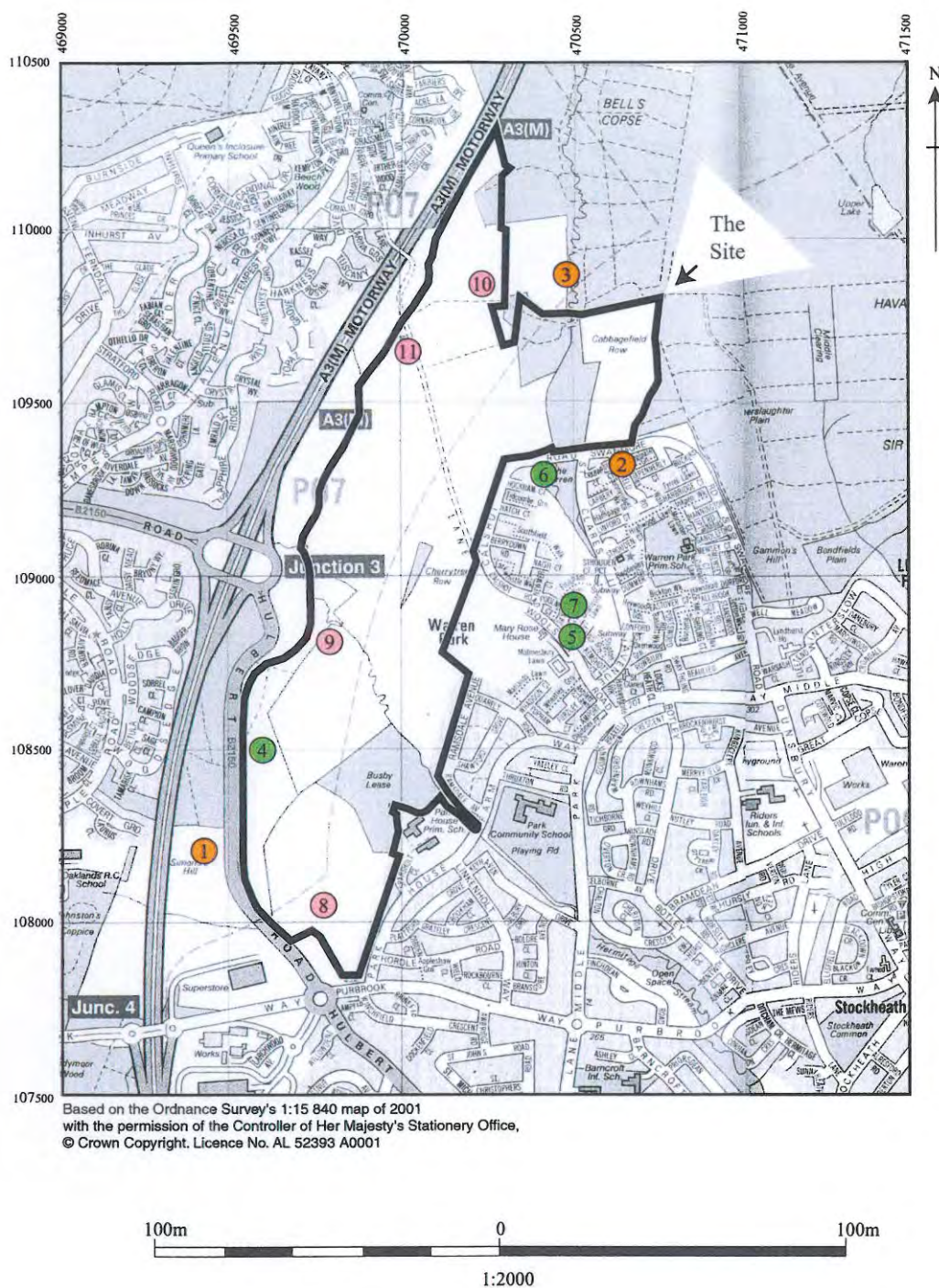


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



1





Prehistoric



Medieval



Areas of Potential Archaeological Interest (not listed in SMR)

Figure 5: Gazetteer of Sites and Finds

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND FINDS
DUNSBURY HILL FARM

PREHISTORIC

- 1) Fields near Hubert Road, Havant [NGR SU 69400 08200]
Finds of scatters of burnt flints found during fieldwalking, thought to date from the lower Palaeolithic through to the Late Iron Age (SMR 23240)
- 2) Stacey Court, Havant, Hampshire [NGR SU 70600 09300]
A flint hearth was recorded in the section of a builder's trench during work at Leigh Park in 1968. flint tools were found associated with the feature, thought to date from Prehistoric period (SMR 23384)
- 3) Bell's Copse (Near), Havant Hampshire [NGR SU 70500 09700]
Isolated find of a Neolithic flint scraper, found during trenching for a gas main line in 1966. the find was retained by the finder (SMR 23383)

MEDIEVAL

- 4) Bedhampton Park, Hampshire [NGR SU 69600 08500]
A deer park, possibly created by Hugh de Part who held the Manor of Bedhampton from Hyde Abbey in 1086. the extent of the park is uncertain, but probably covered much of the northern part of the parish. Documentary sources refer to the park in the 13th/14th centuries. No longer a park in c. 1800 (SMR 31435)
- 5) Warren Park, (nr Gorley Court) [NGR SU 70500 08800]
Site of a Medieval hunting lodge connected to the deer park (SMR 38753)
- 6) The Warren, Havant [NGR SU 70400 09300]
A substantial causeway which may be connected to the medieval fish ponds further to the south (SMR 38751)
- 7) The Warren, Havant Hampshire [NGR SU 70500 08900]
An earthen bank forming a dam which may be part of a Medieval complex of fish ponds (SMR 38752)

Potential Areas of Archaeological Interest Identified from 19th century Ordnance Survey Maps

- 8) 'The Cottage', the date is unknown, it appears to have been demolished by the 1960s.
- 9) Brick and Tile Works, Post-medieval in date? Seen on early OS maps
- 10) Old clay pit identified to the north of the site, of unknown date
- 11) The site of Dunsbury Hill Farm



Figure 6:

Tithe map of 1845 (not to scale)

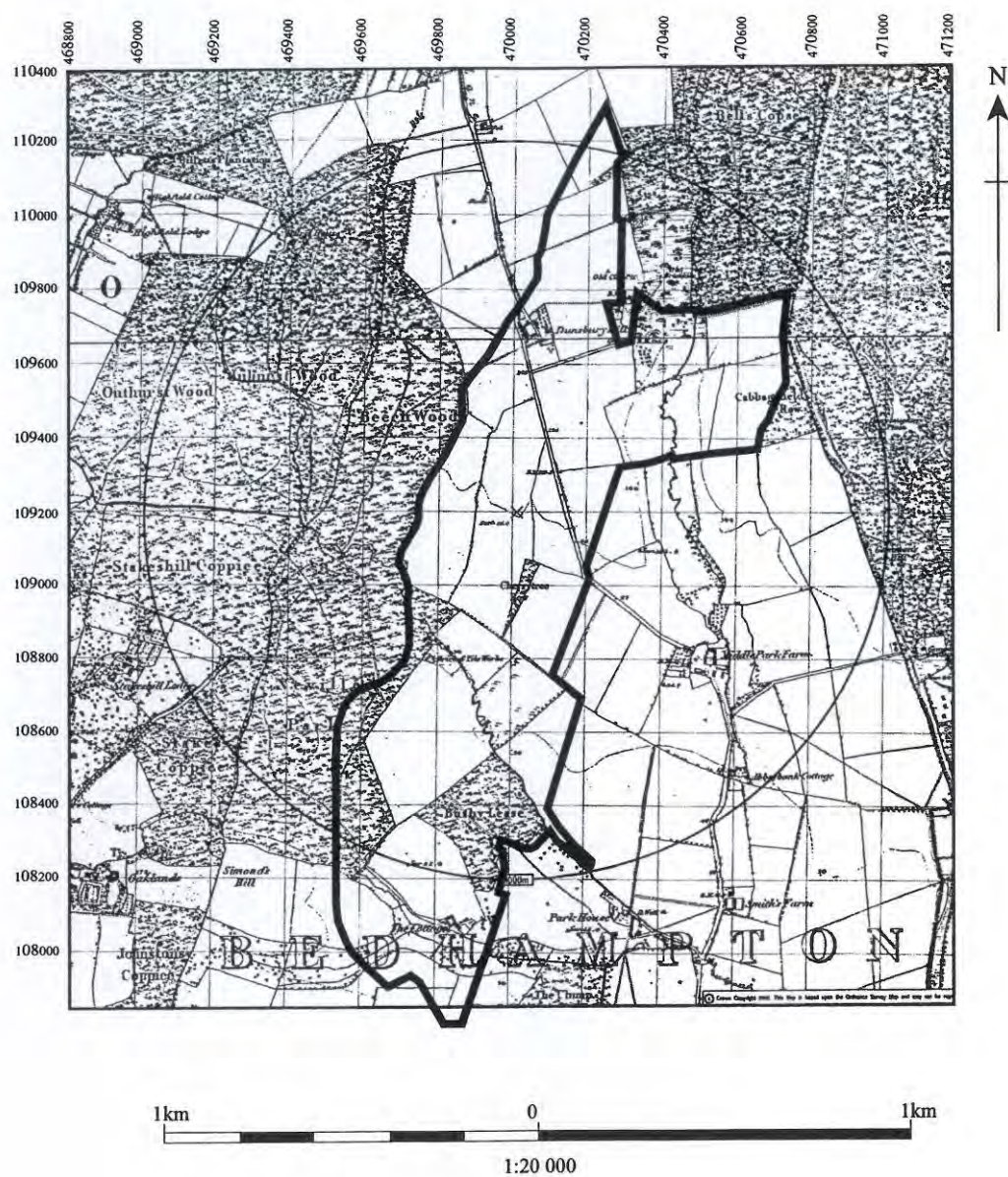


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Map of 1870/80



Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map of 1897/98

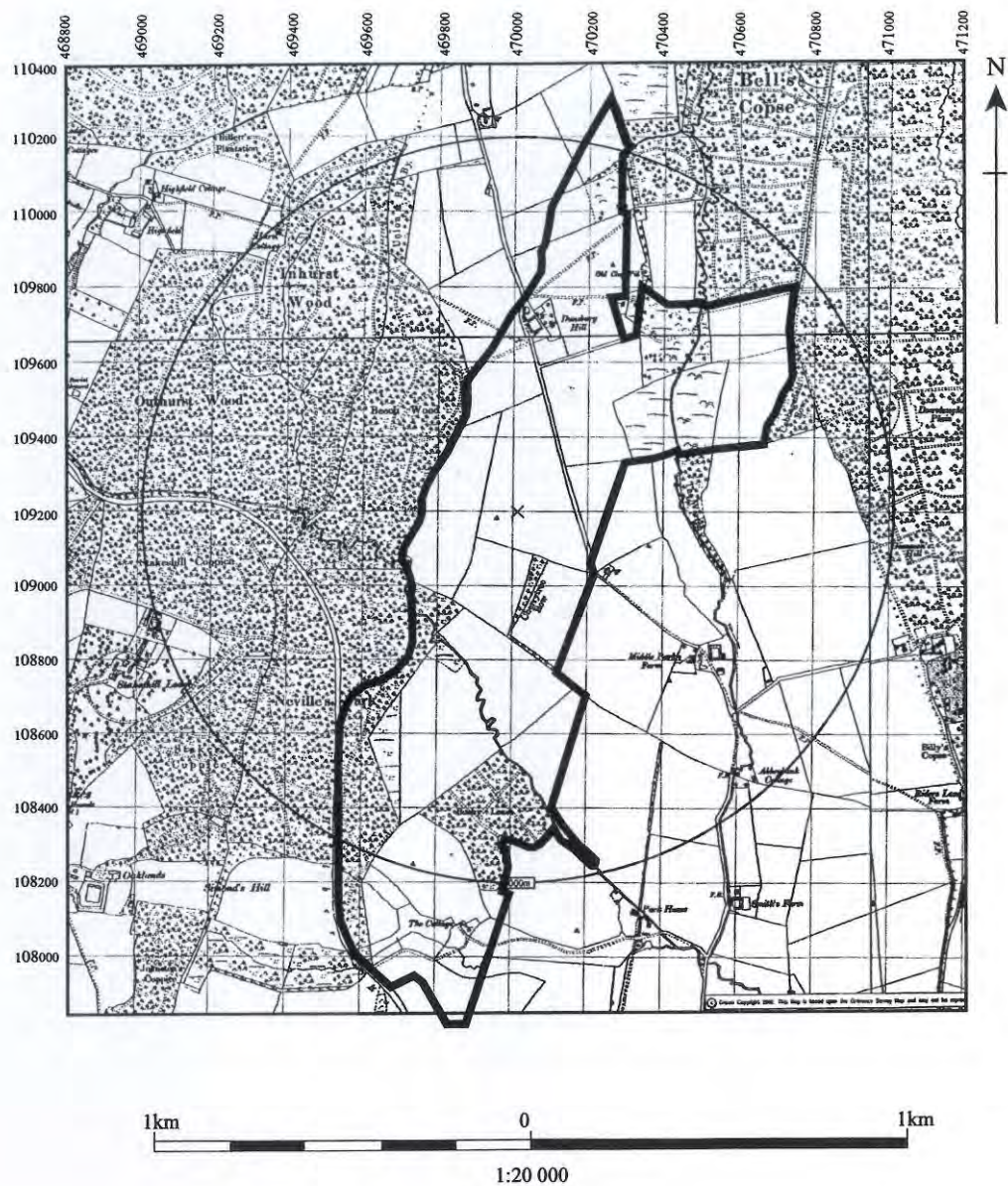


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map of 1909/10

1994

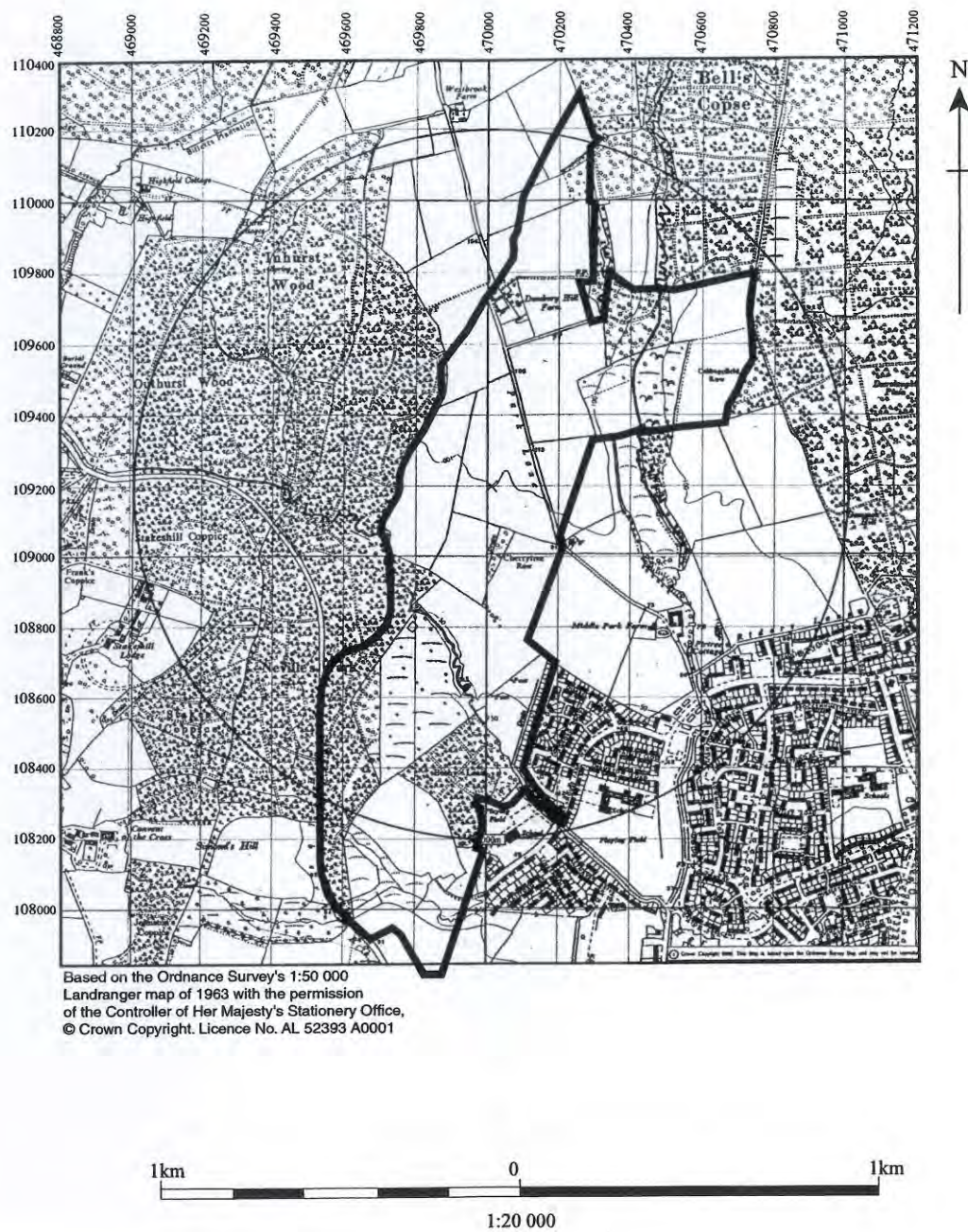


Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map of 1963

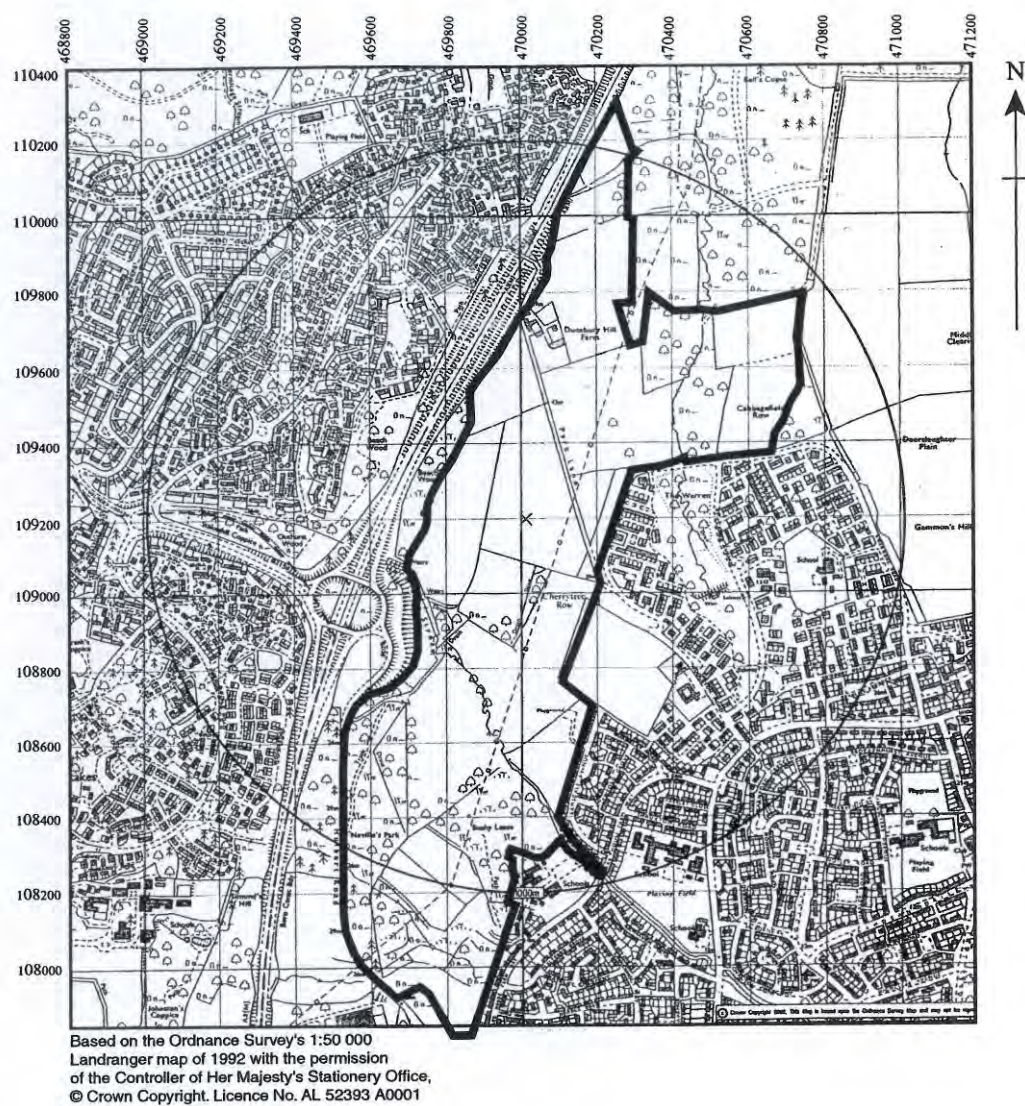


Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map of 1991/92