

Land North of Lavant Drive, Havant

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

JN3089

Summary

Perseus (Havant) Ltd has commissioned TCMS Heritage Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Site known as Land North of Lavant Drive, Havant, Hampshire. The assessment considers the archaeological potential of the Site and aims to establish any potential archaeological constraints in advance of development.

In terms of relevant, nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, or Historic Battlefields lie within the Site or study area. Therefore, the proposed development would have no impact upon any designated archaeological asset.

This assessment has established that there are no previously recorded archaeological remains within the Site boundary.

With regards to the archaeological potential of the Site, a low potential is considered for all periods of human activity within the Site boundary. Archaeological work undertaken adjacent to the Site has demonstrated that significant modern ground truncation has occurred in the area due to the construction of the Oak Park School site in the mid-20th century and its subsequent demolition in the late-20th century. Therefore, a low potential has been attributed to all time periods. If any remains were to survive within the Site boundary they would likely be of low (local) significance and would not preclude development within the Site.

Should there be a requirement to undertake any further archaeological fieldwork within the Site boundary then this would be able to be undertaken as a post-consent planning condition.

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Quality Management

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1. Introduction

Scope of Report

- 1.1. This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by TCMS Heritage Ltd, on behalf of Perseus (Havant) Ltd, as part of a planning application for the development of a C2 care home on Land North of Lavant Drive, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2AW (hereafter 'the Site') (Figure 1). This DBA will consider the Site's archaeological potential and establish any archaeological constraints that may be present in advance of the proposed development.
- 1.2. The Site is centred approximately at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 71986 07089 and lies within the administrative area of Havant Borough Council.
- 1.3. The proposed development comprises the construction of a care home with associated access, parking, and landscaping.
- 1.4. The DBA has included a review of information contained in the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km radius of the Site (hereafter 'study area'), a review of designated archaeological assets recorded in Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE), and other sources, including the results of a comprehensive historic map regression exercise. The methodology employed during this assessment is based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2020).

Geology, Topography and Site Description

- 1.5. The Site comprises a parcel of overgrown land measuring approximately 0.58ha in size. The Site is bounded by further overgrown parcels of land to the north and east, a car park to the south-east, Lavant Drive to the south, and Leigh Road to the west.
- 1.6. Ground levels within the Site are relatively flat, with the northern boundary of the Site measuring approximately 13m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the southern boundary measuring approximately 12m aOD. Similarly, the western boundary measures approximately 13m aOD and the eastern boundary measures 12m aOD.
- 1.7. The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying bedrock of the Site as consisting of clay, silt and belonging to the London Clay Formation. Superficial deposits are also recorded within the Site, with much of the Site containing river terrace deposits of sand, silt, and clay, but the eastern edges of the Site may contain clay and gravel head deposits (BGS 2026). The sedimentary deposits provide an indication that the Site was once located within an earlier floodplain.

2. Legislative and Planning Policy Framework

Legislation

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

National Planning Policy

- 2.2. In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in December 2024, with updates in 2025. The NPPF is supported by the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), with the guidance on enhancing and conserving the historic environment last updated in July 2019.
- 2.3. The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource, and that effective conservation delivers wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits. Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process (paragraphs 207-214).
- 2.4. The NPPF and PPG are additionally supported by three relevant Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: *GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans*; *GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (both published March 2015). The second edition of *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* was published in December 2017.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.5. Local planning policy is contained in Havant Borough Council's *Core Strategy* (adopted March 2011). ***Policy CS11: Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough*** contains policies relating to the historic environment.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1. This section comprises a review of known archaeological assets (both designated and non-designated) and archaeological fieldwork within the study area, held by the NHLE and Hampshire HER as shown on Figure 2. Whilst all the HER data received has been reviewed and considered (see Appendix 1), only those records (Monuments and Events) that are of relevance to the Site have been discussed in this report.
- 3.2. This section also considers any previous archaeological work undertaken within the Site and the surrounding areas, together with a historical map regression exercise which charts the development of the study area from the 19th century through to the present day.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.3. No archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the Site boundary.
- 3.4. In 2008 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land immediately to the north of the Site (63769; Figure 2) ahead of construction of a proposed hospital on the former Oak Park School site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of six trial trenches, which revealed that much of the area had been levelled in the 20th century, presumably as part of the construction of the former Oak Park School. Three pits and a single posthole were recorded, with one possibly dating to the Roman period, but considerable modern disturbance was found throughout the site (John Moore Heritage Services 2008, 8).
- 3.5. Although not recorded in the HER, a further archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land immediately adjacent to the Site in 2016. This evaluation comprised the excavation of 11 trenches, which were excavated through topsoil, made ground and onto the natural substrate. However, no archaeological finds, features, or deposits were recorded (Wardell Armstrong 2016, 14).
- 3.6. An archaeological evaluation was carried out approximately 95m south-east of the Site in 1992, also on the former Oak Park School site (32430; Figure 2). The archaeological investigations revealed evidence for both Late Prehistoric and Roman activity in the form of ditches, post holes, a possible hearth, and numerous sherds of Prehistoric and Roman pottery.
- 3.7. A further archaeological evaluation was undertaken approximately 50m north-west of the Site (55634; Figure 2), on land to the north of the former Curlew Public House. This archaeological investigation recorded no archaeological finds or features.

Early Prehistory

Palaeolithic (900,000 - 12,000 BC)

- 3.8. During the Palaeolithic period (900,000 BC to 12,000 BC), known for its climate instability, archaeological remains are typically found within Pleistocene geological deposits and usually comprise stone tools, faunal remains and paleoenvironmental data. When archaeological remains are encountered, they are often residual and *in situ* sites of tool manufacturing or butchery are consequently very important but rare.
- 3.9. The only Palaeolithic remains recorded within the study area comprises a flint discovered approximately 870m north of the Site (23461; Figure 2). There is limited information on the flint and the nature of its discovery; however, it is likely to have been a chance discovery and the flint was likely found out of its archaeological context.
- 3.10. No remains associated with the Palaeolithic period have been recorded within the Site, and no other Palaeolithic remains/ artefacts have been recorded in the study area. As such, the Site is anticipated to have a low potential for archaeological remains from the Palaeolithic period. Any Palaeolithic remains would likely comprise residual flint artefacts.

Mesolithic (12,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 3.11. The Mesolithic period (12,000 BC to 4,000 BC), with climatic improvement at the end of the last glaciation (approximately 18,000 BC), witnessed mobile hunter-gatherer communities developing new exploitation strategies and thus different tools, including axes and small projectile points or microliths. Evidence of human activity is largely characterised by finds of flint tools, waste and possibly faunal remains. Similarly, when discovered, archaeological remains from the Mesolithic period are often residual and *in situ* sites are rare.
- 3.12. No remains associated with the Mesolithic period have been recorded within the Site or the study area. As such, there is a low potential of encountering Mesolithic period remains within the Site. Any Mesolithic remains would be likely comprise residual flint artefacts.

Late Prehistoric

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,300 BC)

- 3.13. The Neolithic period (4,000 BC to 2,300 BC) saw the introduction of farming into Britain. It is likely that European migrant communities brought farming to Britain, and this redefined communities' relationship with nature and the land and replaced hunting and gathering with more settled communities.
- 3.14. No remains associated with the Neolithic period have been recorded within the Site or the study area. As such, there is a low potential of encountering Neolithic period remains within the Site.

Bronze Age (2,300 – 600 BC)

- 3.15. The Bronze Age (2,300 BC to 600 BC) was the first period in which large-scale physical structures were built, in the form of ritual monuments such as burial mounds, stone circles and rows, and field systems, which can include lanes and drove ways, and settlement enclosures.
- 3.16. No remains associated with the Bronze Age have been recorded within the Site or the study area. As such, there is a low potential of encountering Bronze Age period remains within the Site.

Iron Age (600 BC – 43 AD)

- 3.17. The Iron Age (600 BC to 43 AD) is characterised by a series of major social economic and technological changes, and is noted as a period of expanding population, worsening climate, and the exploitation of marginal land.
- 3.18. No remains associated with the Iron Age have been specifically recorded within the Site or the study area. However, an archaeological evaluation undertaken 95m south-east of the Site (32430; Figure 2), revealed possible Late Prehistoric activity in the form of limited features and pottery sherds (see paragraph 3.6).
- 3.19. The limited evidence of Iron Age activity in proximity to the Site, and the wider study area, indicates that there is a low potential of encountering Iron Age remains within the Site.

Roman (43 – 410 AD)

- 3.20. The Roman conquest of Britain begun in 43 AD in the south of England, and Hampshire was occupied during Claudius' successful invasion, which is likely to have had a beachhead in the Fishbourne area to the east of Havant. There is little substantial evidence to suggest that Havant was ever a substantial Roman town, with sites including nearby Portchester, Chichester and Fishbourne representing regional focal points (WYG 2014, 11). However, a small Roman town was located at Havant (70233; Figure 2), approximately 800m south of the Site.
- 3.21. The small Roman town would have been located at the crossroads of two Roman roads: Chichester to Bitterne (Margary 421; Figure 2) and Rowlands Castle to Havant (Margary 425;

Figure 2). Decades of building work and archaeological investigations have revealed substantial evidence of a small Roman town in the centre of Havant. Roman finds and features have been recorded in Havant, between approximately 785m and 900m south of the Site, and include pottery (23376, 23390, 23451, 32453, 35252, 38654; Figure 2), building material (23480; Figure 2), and wells (64242, 70232; Figure 2).

- 3.22. The Roman Road between Rowlands Castle and Havant (Margary 425; Figure 2) is located approximately 55m east of the Site. The 2008 archaeological evaluation (63769; Figure 2), undertaken immediately to the north of the Site, recorded pits and a posthole which could date to the Roman period (see paragraph 3.4). These features are located some distance from the centre of Roman activity in the centre of Havant to the south, but they could represent Roman agricultural features. Roman farmsteads, and their associated agricultural hinterland, would have likely surrounded the Roman towns in the region.
- 3.23. Considering the above, it appears that Roman occupation was centred further to the south and towards the edges of the study area. Possible Roman activity has been recorded in the area surrounding the Site; however, archaeological investigations in this area have recorded significant modern disturbance which would have likely severely truncated/ completely removed any further Roman remains within the Site. Therefore, there is a low potential of encountering Roman remains within the Site.

Early Medieval / Saxon (410 – 1066 AD)

- 3.24. There are no records of any Early Medieval/ Saxon remains within the Site or the wider study area. However, Havant is recorded as *Hama Funta* in 935 AD (39306; Figure 2) and the placename evidence indicates that Havant continued to be a town during the Early Medieval/ Saxon period. The name *Hama Funta* derives from the Old English *Hama's Spring* (University of Nottingham 2026), a name which may refer to a spring, or possibly an older Roman well, like those recorded in the centre of town (see paragraph 3.19).
- 3.25. During the Early Medieval/ Saxon it is likely that the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Havant and as such a low potential can be ascribed for the Site. There may be limited evidence for agricultural activity and land division within the Site, but any such evidence would probably have been truncated by the modern disturbances at the Site.

Medieval (1066 – 1540 AD)

- 3.26. The Early Medieval/ Saxon settlement of Havant (28367; Figure 2) continued into the Medieval period. The Domesday Book of 1086 records the settlement of Havant as containing 20 villagers, four ploughlands (with six men's plough teams), woodland for ten swine to render, two mills, and three salt houses (Open Domesday 2026).
- 3.27. Medieval remains within the study area are predominantly restricted to the centre of Havant, where the town would have continued from the Roman period and into the Early Medieval/ Saxon and Medieval periods. The remains consist of a pit (23426; Figure 2), pottery (35251; Figure 2), and a well of chalk block construction (24996; Figure 2). To the north-east of the Site, approximately 250m, the beam slots of three small timber buildings, along with Late Medieval pottery, were recorded at Oak Park School playing fields (23401; Figure 2).
- 3.28. In the Medieval period the study area would have been characterised by a pattern of dispersed, often nucleated, settlements lying beyond the Site boundary. These settlements would have been surrounded by an extensive agricultural hinterland, with the Site likely forming part of this surrounding agricultural land. The evidence indicates that there is a low potential for any Medieval settlement activity within the Site. Medieval agricultural remains could be present within the Site; however, any such evidence would probably have been truncated by the modern disturbances at the Site.

Post Medieval and Twentieth Century (1540 – 1999 AD)

- 3.29. During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by historic mapping and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to the data contained within the HER.
- 3.30. The Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment records the Site as being located within a ‘post-1810 settlement (general)’ landscape type (Figure 4). This type of landscape/ settlement type developed since 1810 and includes the expansion of hamlets, villages, towns, and cities as well as new settlement groups (Hampshire County Council 1999).
- 3.31. The 1842 tithe map is the first detailed map of the Site (Figure 5). The map illustrates the Site as occupying/ partially occupying two parcels of land (344 and 344a). The details of land-use, ownership, and tenancy are outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1: Tithe Apportionments

Parcel No.	Landowner	Occupier	Land-Use	Field Name
344	Charles Fauntleroy	Daniel & James King	Arable	Part of Town Field
344a	Charles Fauntleroy	John Little	Arable	Part of Town Field

- 3.32. The tithe map illustrates the Site as occupying agricultural land on the northern fringes of Havant. The field name indicates that the land was located near a town/ village, or it was shared by its inhabitants (Field 1989, 236).
- 3.33. The 1869 Ordnance Survey (OS) map illustrates the Site in greater detail and clarity (Figure 6). The Site is now shown as occupying a single parcel of land, with the two parcels illustrated on the tithe map amalgamated.
- 3.34. The 1897 (Figure 7), 1909 (Figure 8), 1932 (Figure 9) and 1940 (Figure 10) OS maps illustrate no discernible changes within the Site boundary.
- 3.35. The 1955-60 OS map (Figure 11) illustrates several changes within the Site boundary. The Site is now occupied by the Oak Park County Secondary School (both the boys and girls school blocks). The school remained on Site until the 1990s, where the 1993 OS map (Figure 12) shows that the buildings associated with the Oak Park County Secondary School have been demolished, and in their place is an education office, located just outside the Site.
- 3.36. The Site remains unoccupied to the present day (Figure 13).

Summary of Potential and Significance

- 3.37. 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 heritage asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations.
- 3.38. Based on available information, the Site is considered to have a low potential for activity of the Early Prehistoric period. There does remain the potential of encountering residual finds of the Early Prehistoric period, i.e., flint tools, but such remains would be of low significance. Similarly, the Site is considered to have a low potential for activity of the Late Prehistoric period.
- 3.39. Activity associated with the Iron Age and Roman periods has been recorded in proximity to the Site. However, it should be noted that the Site has experienced significant ground disturbance as a result of the construction of the Oak Park School site in the mid-20th century and its

subsequent demolition in the late-20th century. Archaeological work undertaken adjacent to the Site has demonstrated that significant ground truncation has occurred in the area. Therefore, there is a low potential of encountering any Iron Age and Roman remains within the Site. If present, such remains would likely have been severely truncated/ completely removed by the modern groundworks, and such remains would likely be of low significance.

- 3.40. The Site would have likely been a part of the agricultural land of nearby settlements during the Early Medieval/ Saxon and Medieval periods. Therefore, there is a low potential of encountering any settlement evidence within the Site. There may be limited evidence for agricultural activity and land division within the Site, but any such evidence would probably been truncated by modern groundworks within the Site.
- 3.41. The Site was agricultural throughout the Post Medieval period up to the mid-20th century. As such, there is moderate potential of encountering agricultural remains within the Site boundary, but a low potential of encountering any settlement evidence. Nonetheless, it is likely any Post Medieval agricultural remains would have been truncated by modern groundworks within the Site.
- 3.42. As identified by this assessment, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in the table below. The significance of those remains that may be present would be derived from the evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local, regional, and national research agendas.
- 3.43. In summary, the Site is considered to have a low potential for all periods. Even if any archaeological remains were once present within the Site boundary, they have likely been truncated by previous ground disturbance.

Table 2: Archaeological Potential and Significance

Period	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present)
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)	Low potential; Low (Local) Significance
Late Prehistoric (Neolithic and Bronze Age)	Low potential; Low (Local) Significance
Iron Age and Roman	Low potential; Low (Local) Significance due to extensive modern ground disturbances within Site.
Early Medieval/ Saxon and Medieval	Low potential; Low (Local) Significance
Post Medieval and Modern	Low potential; Low (Local) Significance. Any Post Medieval or Modern remains would unlikely retain enough significance to be classified as a heritage asset.

4. Proposed Development and Review of Potential Development Impacts

Proposed Development

- 4.1. The proposed development would comprise the construction of a care home. Any future care home development on Site would likely involve the construction of accommodation buildings with associated access, parking, landscaping, open space, and drainages/ attenuation infrastructure.

Review of Potential Development Impacts

Designated Archaeological Assets

- 4.2. In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, or Historic Battlefields lie within the Site or the study area. Therefore, the proposed development would have no impact upon any designated archaeological asset.

Non-designated Archaeological Assets and Archaeological Potential

- 4.3. The proposed development would include ground intrusive elements such as building foundations, associated infrastructure, services and utilities, landscaping and planting which would have the potential to truncate or completely remove any archaeological deposits within the footprint of those ground-intrusive elements of the proposals, should they be present.
- 4.4. This report has established that there are no previously recorded archaeological remains within the Site boundary.
- 4.5. With regards to the archaeological potential of the Site, a low potential is considered for all periods of human activity within the Site boundary. Archaeological work undertaken adjacent to the Site has demonstrated that significant ground truncation has occurred in the area. Therefore, a low potential has been attributed to all time periods. If any remains were to survive within the Site boundary they would likely be of low (local) significance and would not preclude development within the Site.
- 4.6. Should there be a requirement to undertake any further archaeological fieldwork within the Site boundary then this would be able to be undertaken as a post-consent planning condition.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1. Perseus (Havant) Ltd has commissioned TCMS Heritage Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Site known as Land North of Lavant Drive, Havant, Hampshire. The assessment considers the archaeological potential of the Site and aims to establish any potential archaeological constraints in advance of development.
- 5.2. In terms of relevant, nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, or Historic Battlefields lie within the Site or study area. Therefore, the proposed development would have no impact upon any designated archaeological asset.
- 5.3. This assessment has established that there are no previously recorded archaeological remains within the Site boundary.
- 5.4. With regards to the archaeological potential of the Site, a low potential is considered for all periods of human activity within the Site boundary. Archaeological work undertaken adjacent to the Site has demonstrated that significant modern ground truncation has occurred in the area due to the construction of the Oak Park School site in the mid-20th century and its subsequent demolition in the late-20th century. Therefore, a low potential has been attributed to all time periods. If any remains were to survive within the Site boundary they would likely be of low (local) significance and would not preclude development within the Site.
- 5.5. Should there be a requirement to undertake any further archaeological fieldwork within the Site boundary then this would be able to be undertaken as a post-consent planning condition.

6. Sources Consulted

General

Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Online

British Geological Survey (BGS) – <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

Open Domesday – <https://opendomesday.org/place/SU7106/havant/>

University of Nottingham: Key to English Place-Names – <https://kep.n.nottingham.ac.uk/>

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Cartographic

1842 Tithe Map

1869 Ordnance Survey Map

1897 Ordnance Survey Map

1909 Ordnance Survey Map

1932 Ordnance Survey Map

1940 Ordnance Survey Map

1955-60 Ordnance Survey Map

1993 Ordnance Survey Map

2025 Google Satellite Imagery

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

HER Data:

HER No.	Site Record	Site Name
23426	Monument	Medieval Pit
23503	Findspot	Post Medieval Pottery
32453	Monument	Excavation In Garden to Rear of East Street
32465	Findspot	8 Manor Close, Havant
28367	Named Place	Havant
35251	Findspot	Former Empire Cinema Site
24997	Monument	Small Pits or Post Holes
23390	Findspot	Romano-British Pottery
23401	Monument	Playing Fields, Oak Park School
23451	Findspot	Sherd of Roman Pottery
23461	Findspot	Paleolithic Flint
32457	Monument	5 Grove Road, Havant
39306	Named Place	Havant
38654	Findspot	Roman Pottery Findspot
23480	Monument	Roman Material, St Faiths Church
23359	Monument	Medieval Pit and Roman Pottery Sherds
23376	Monument	Evidence of Roman Occupation
23455	Monument	Site Of Industrial Kiln, Battins Copse
38659	Monument	Rear of White Hart Public House, North Street
31433	Monument	Gazebo Garden
32430	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation, Site of Oak Park School
35252	Findspot	Rear of 4-12 South Street
24996	Monument	Medieval Chalk Well
25000	Monument	Roman Ditch
39340	Named Place	West Leigh
39265	Monument	Oak Park
52743	Monument	Martin Road
56841	Monument	12 West Street
56874	Monument	Former British Red Cross Site, East Pallant
57701	Monument	Watching Brief at 33 Emsworth Road, Havant
57716	Monument	Archaeological Investigation at 21 East Street, Havant
56910	Monument	The Dolphin Public House
56022	Monument	9 West Street, Havant
56105	Monument	Negative Evidence, E Of Lakeside Gardens
54341	Monument	Ditch, Well and Walls found near 93 West Street
57315	Monument	Watching Brief and Building Survey at Court House Public House
55351	Monument	Site of Havant Union Workhouse

52008	Parks and Gardens	The Gazebo Garden
52041	Parks and Gardens	Havant Park
57050	Monument	Evaluation – Potash Terraces, Havant
55634	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation North of The Curlew Public House
62034	Monument	Evaluation at 44-54 West Street, Havant
58131	Monument	Watching Brief at 8 West Street
64242	Monument	Roman Well and Pit, Havant
64075	Monument	Evaluation at 23 South Street, Havant
65108	Monument	WWII Military Site
63769	Monument	Archaeological Evaluation, Oak Park Hospital
67906	Monument	59-61 West Street, Havant
67904	Monument	Watching Brief at 17 South Street, Havant
69111	Monument	Stone Relief St Faith'S Church
69161	Monument	Land at 3 Grove Road, Havant
69597	Monument	Land at Blendworth Crescent, Havant
70232	Monument	Roman Well
70233	Monument	Roman Town
71876	Monument	Havant Gas Works
71877	Monument	Gas Holder
72451	Monument	Land at 5-11 East St. & 10A The Pallant
73051	Monument	Land at 1 East Street Havant
73140	Monument	Aircraft crash site

HER Data – Unlisted Buildings:

HER No.	Site Record	Site Name
1435	Historic Building	1 Homewell
14439	Historic Building	The Havant Club
14208	Historic Building	Old Town Hall (Arts Centre)
1190	Historic Building	46 East Street
38676	Historic Building	Homewell Parchment Works
54542	Historic Building	Havant Fairfield County Infant School, Fairfield Road
54634	Historic Building	Former Inn and Medieval Pits, North Street
57396	Historic Building	Homewell Parchment Works
65567	Historic Building	The Star Inn, Havant
66168	Historic Building	42 East Street, Havant

HER Data – Roman Roads:

HER No.	Margary No.	Route
15.00000000	425	Rowlands Castle to Havant
12.00000000	421	Chichester to Bitterne

Designated Heritage Assets:

Conservation Areas
Lymbourn Road
St Faith's

The Black Dog		
Brockhampton		
Listed Buildings		
NHLE No.	Name	Grade
1091599	22 Homewell	II
1091612	11 The Pallant	II
1091618	13 East Street	II
1091619	17 East Street	II
1091620	19 East Street	II
1091621	Gazebo at Rear of Nos. 23 and 25	II
1091622	8 and 10 East Street	II
1091623	The Limes	II
1092113	13 South Street	II
1092120	Church of St Faith	II*
1092121	65 West Street	II
1092126	The Pelham	II
1092127	10 The Pallant	II
1092128	St Faith's Church House	II
1092135	1 Prince George's Street	II
1154546	Magnolia House	II
1154554	4 and 6 East Street	II
1154588	22 and 24 East Street	II
1154595	The Rectory, Boundary Wall, and Coach House	II
1154616	Orchard House and Outbuilding	II
1154964	Elmleigh House	II
1155220	4 Prince George's Street	II
1155534	18 and 18a South Street	II
1155596	Gothic Cottage	II
1271846	Signal Box at Havant Station	II
1303243	The Black Dog Public House, including Boundary Walls	II
1303303	The Old House at Home Public House	II
1303339	23 South Street	II
1339923	2 Prince George's Street	II
1339946	K6 Telephone Kiosk near St Faith's Church	II
1339953	4, 6, 8 and 10 South Street	II
1339956	Kingsway House	II
1340201	The Robin Hood Public House	II
1340211	The Bear Hotel	II
1340212	21 East Street	II
1340213	2 East Street	II
1340214	Denvilles House	II
1362081	Homewell Parchment Works	II
1416419	Havant War Memorial	II

1421943	The White Hart public house	II
1459138	Warblington Secondary School	II

FIGURES

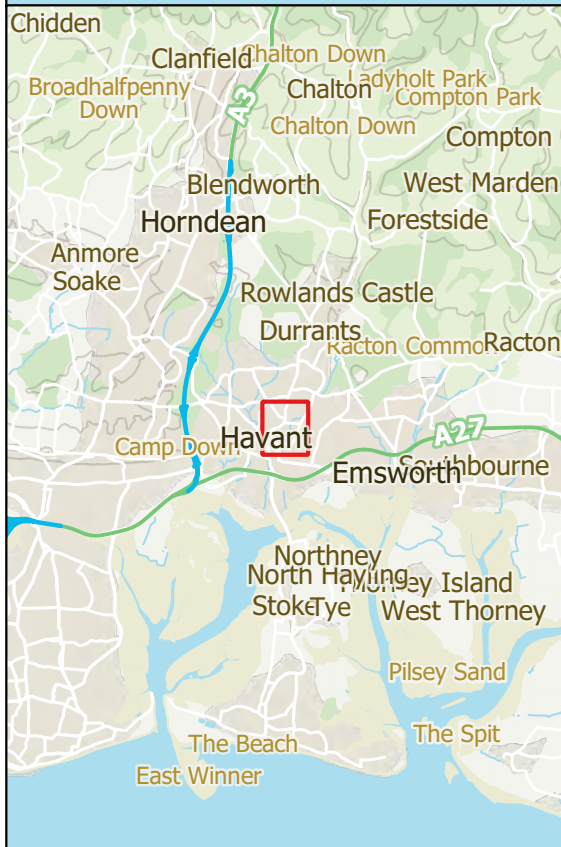
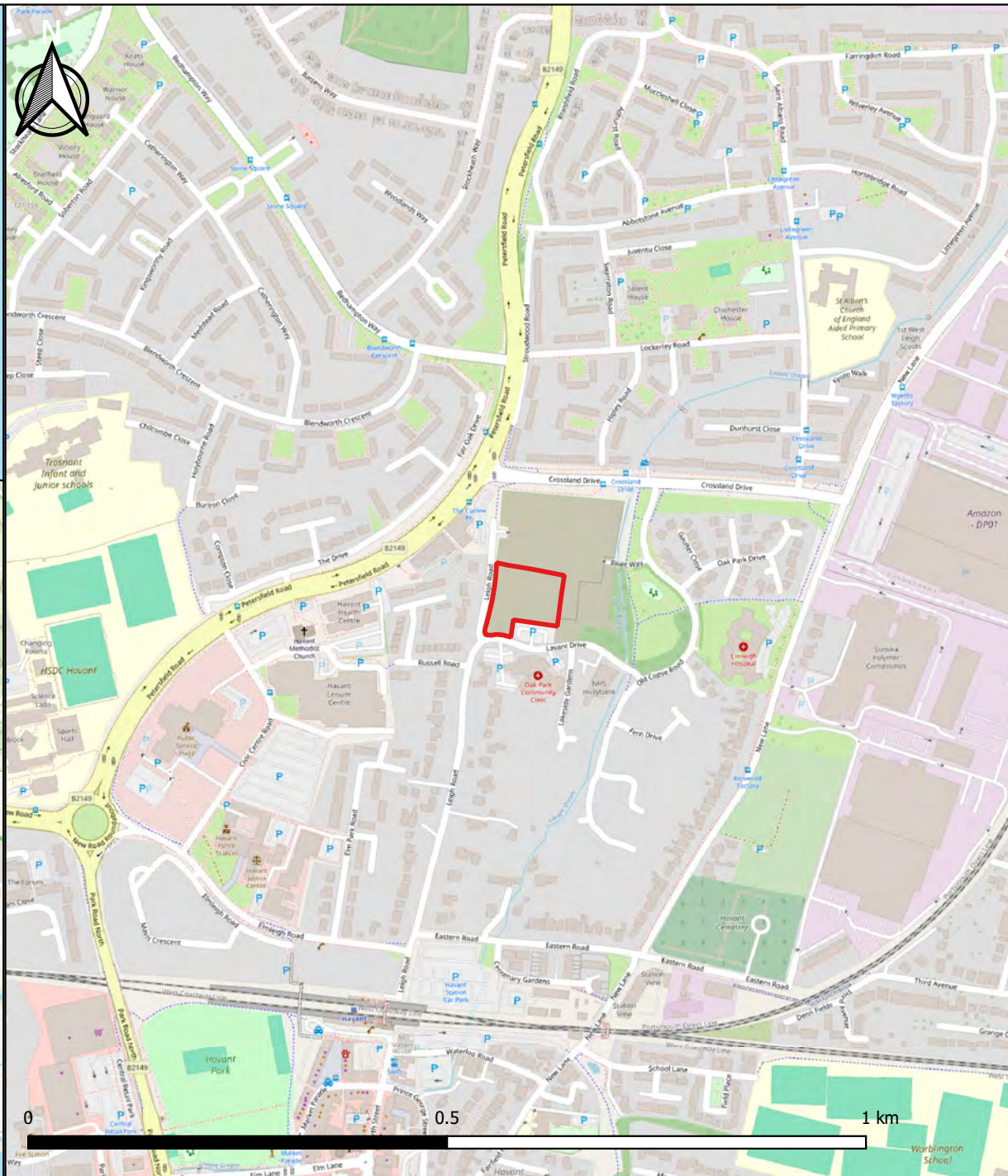
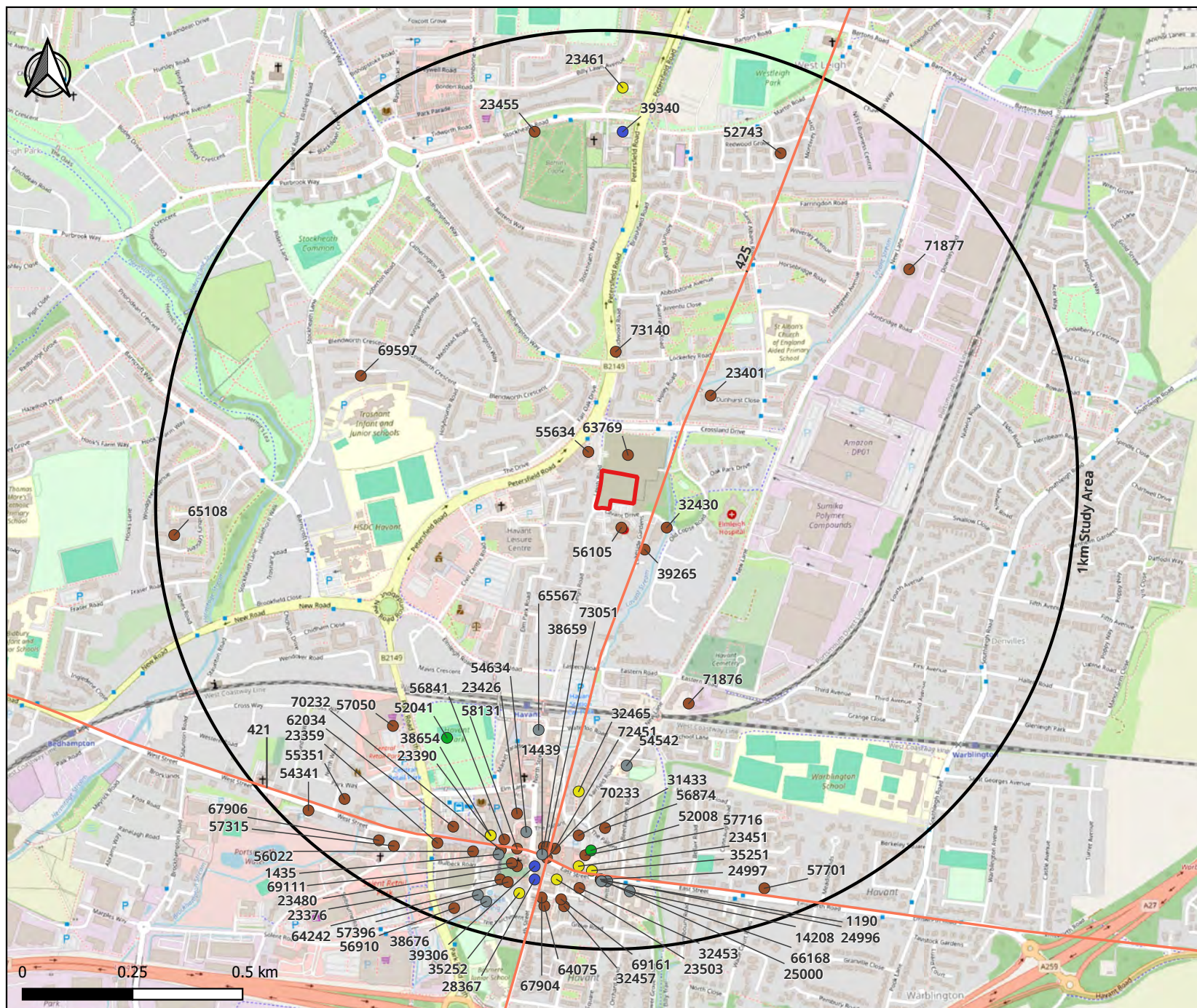


Figure 1
Site Location

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

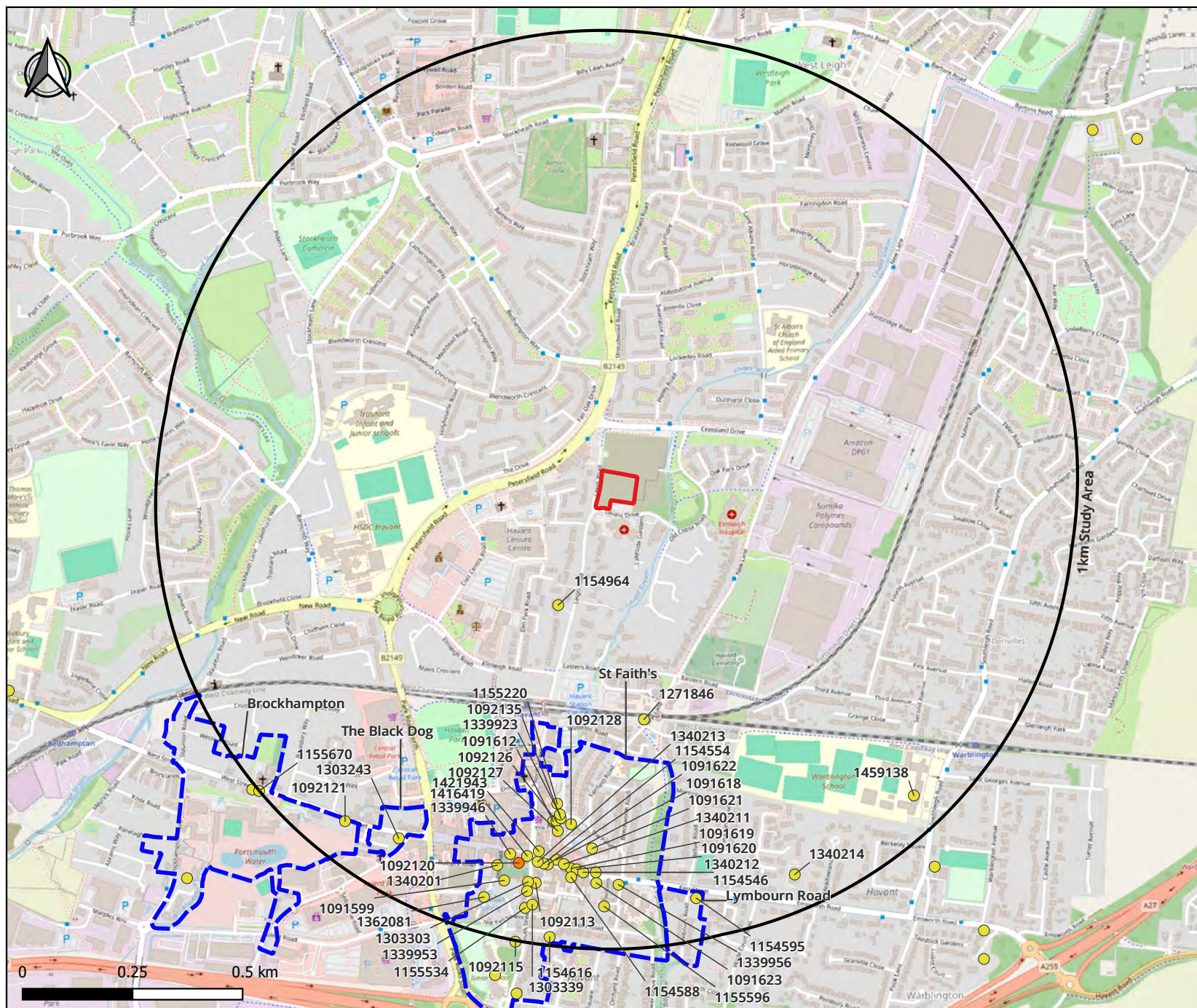


Archaeology

- Findspot
- Monument
- Named Place
- Parks & Gardens
- Roman Roads
- Unlisted Buildings

Figure 2
HER Data

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089



Base map and data from OpenStreetMap and OpenStreetMap Foundation (CC-BY-SA). © <https://www.openstreetmap.org> and contributors.
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2023]

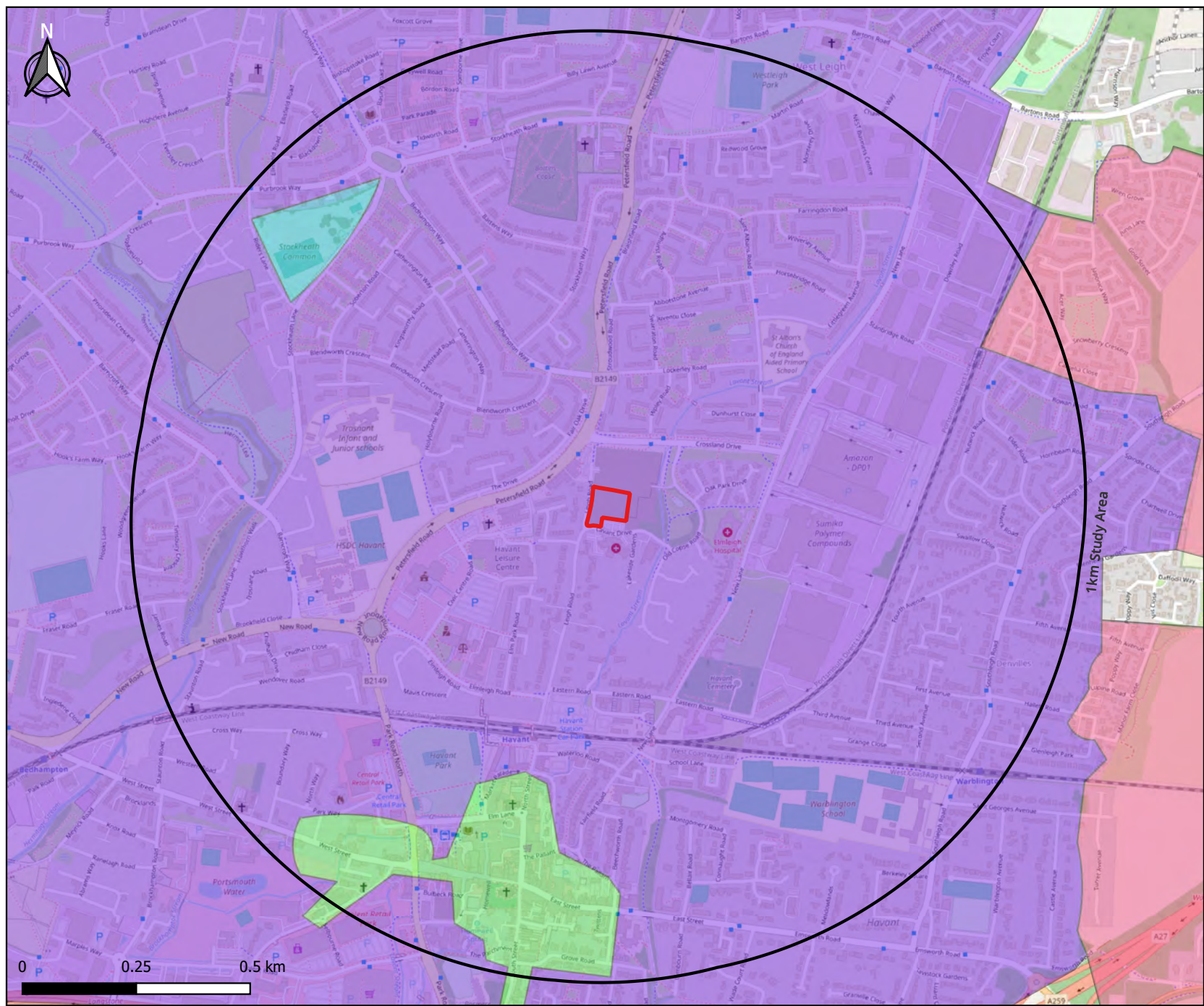
 Conservation Areas

Listed Buildings

-  II
-  II*

Figure 3
Designated Heritage Areas

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089



Historic landscape types

- Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
- Other commons and greens
- Post 1810 settlement (general)
- Town & city 1810 extent

Figure 4
Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

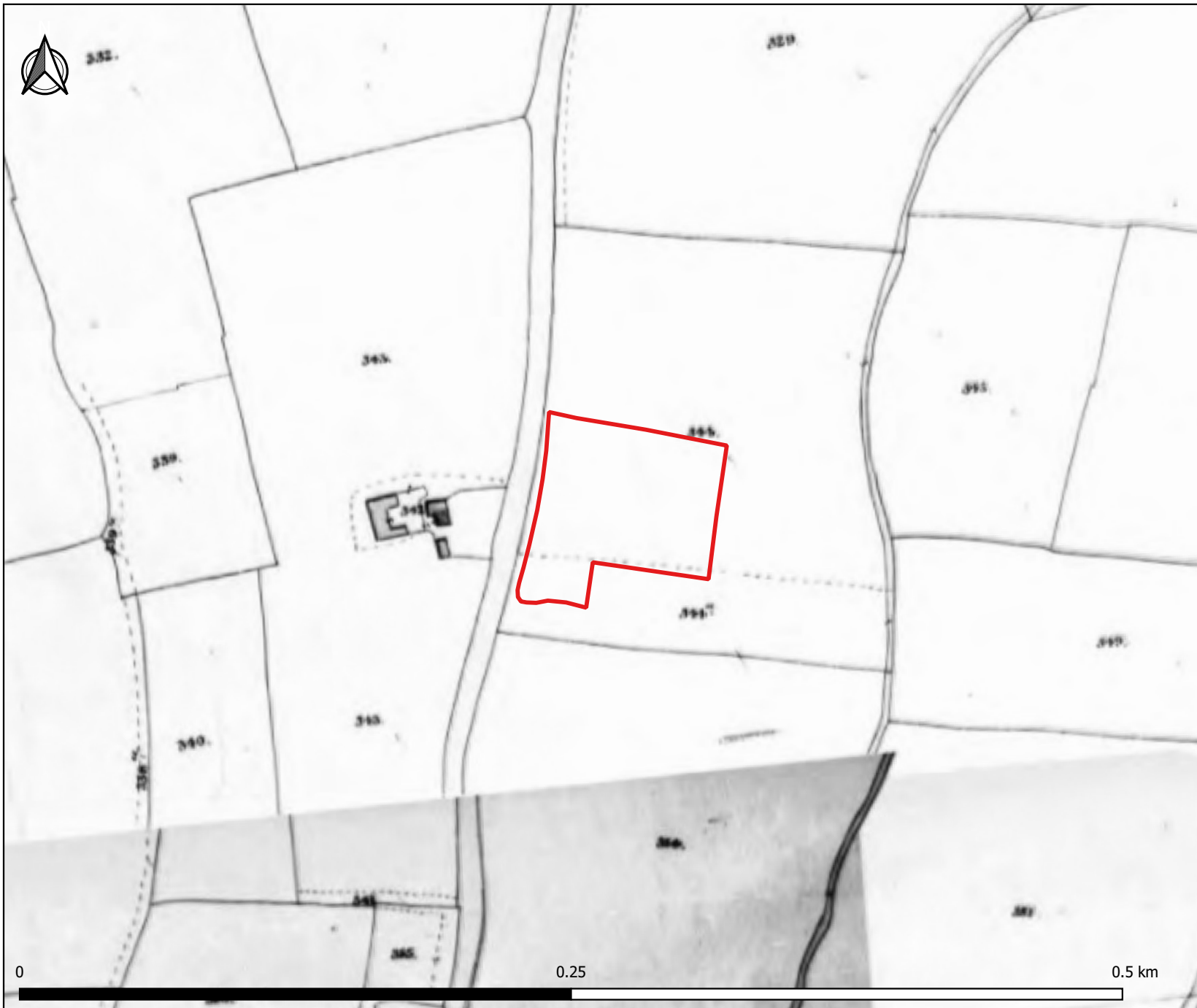


Figure 5
1842 Tithe Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

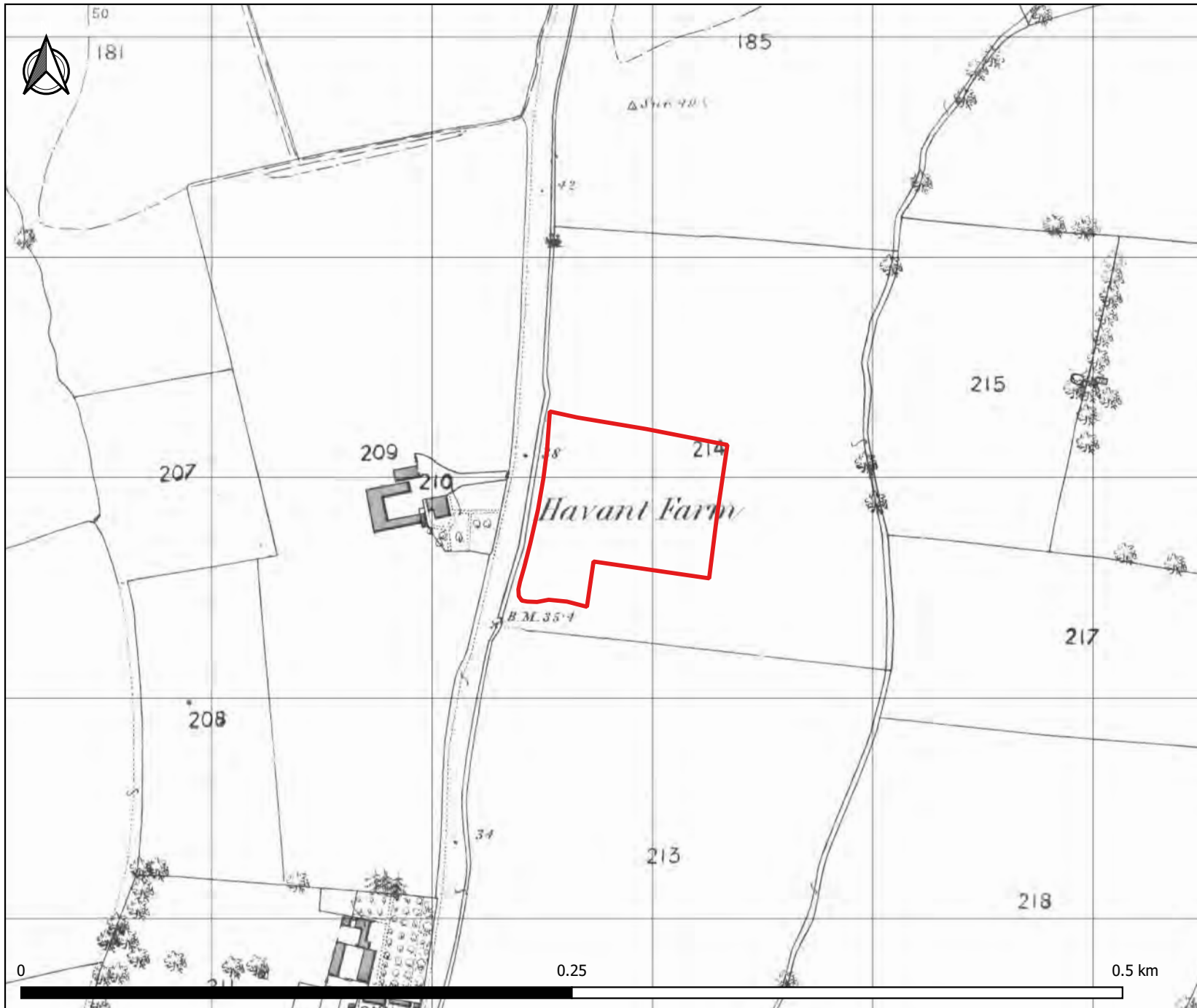


Figure 6
1869 OS Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

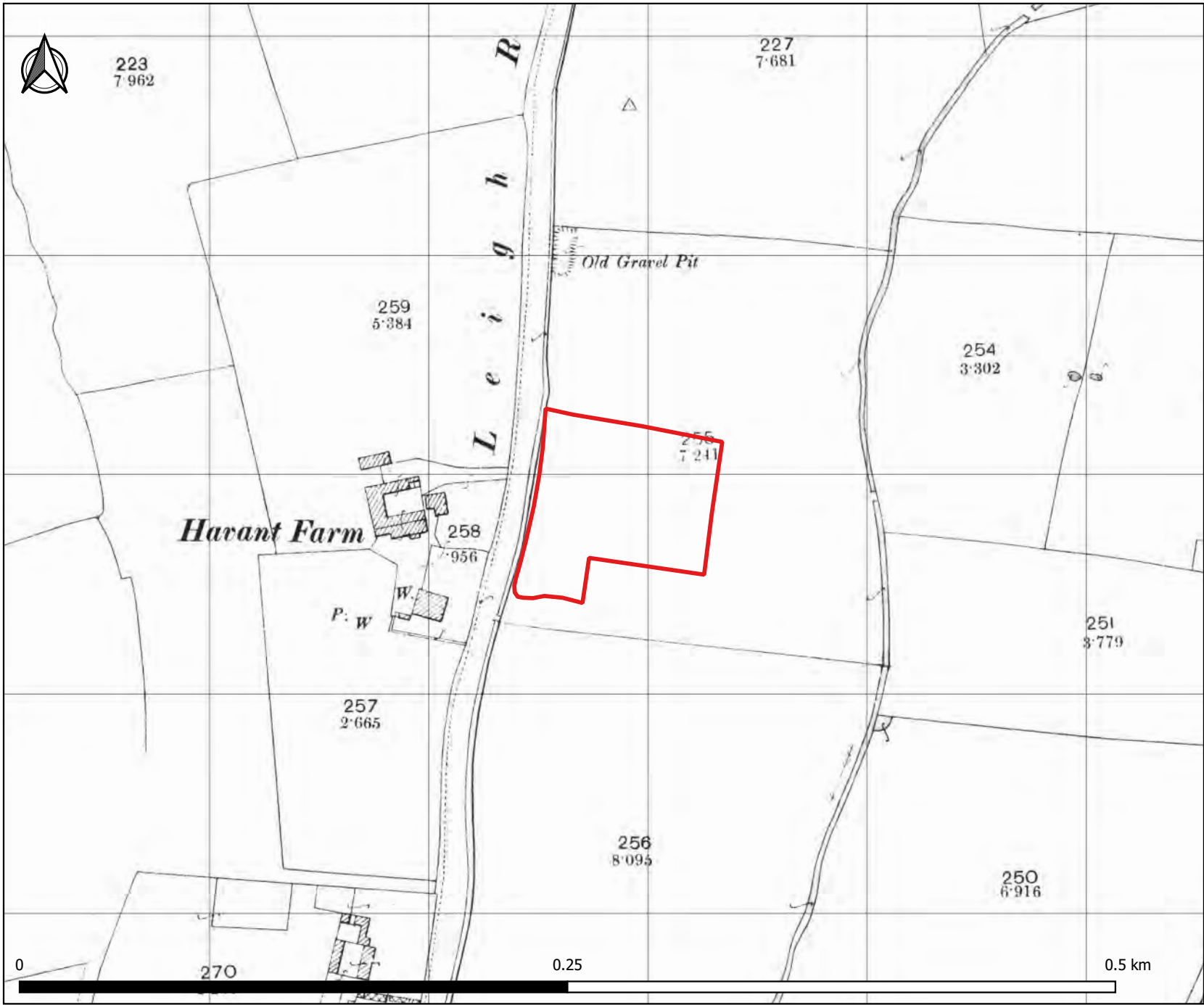


Figure 7
1897 OS Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

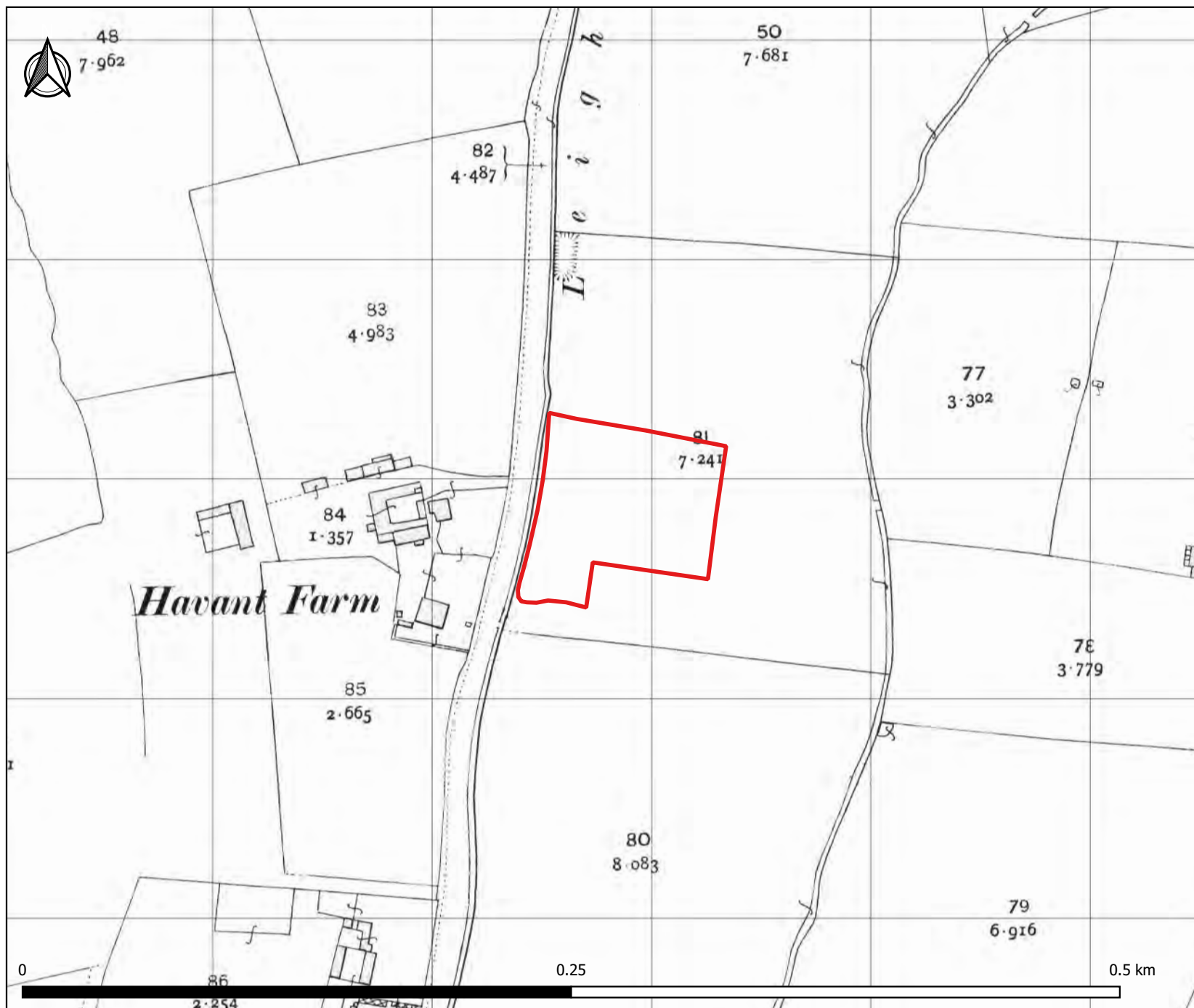


Figure 8
1909 OS Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

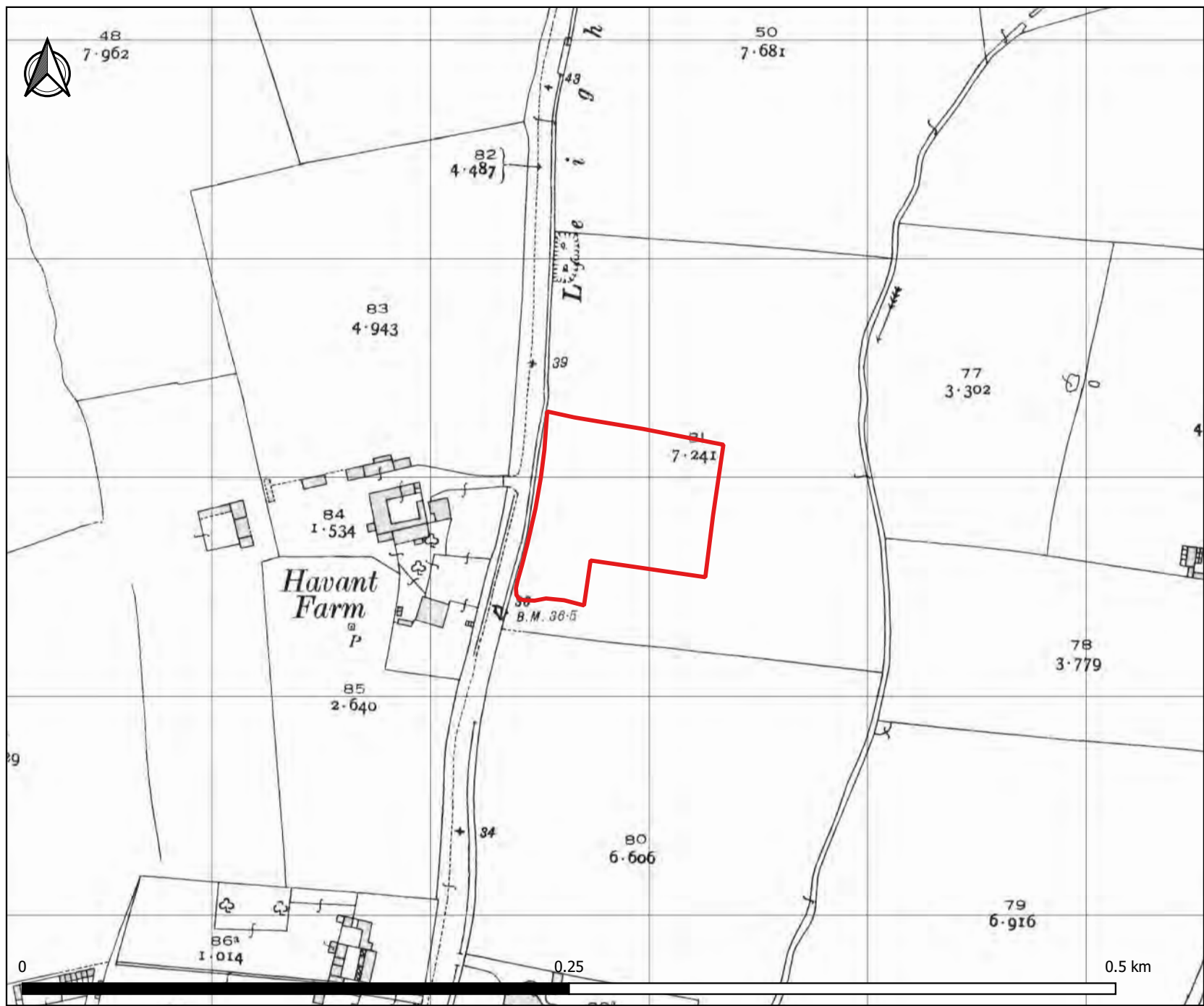


Figure 9
1932 OS Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

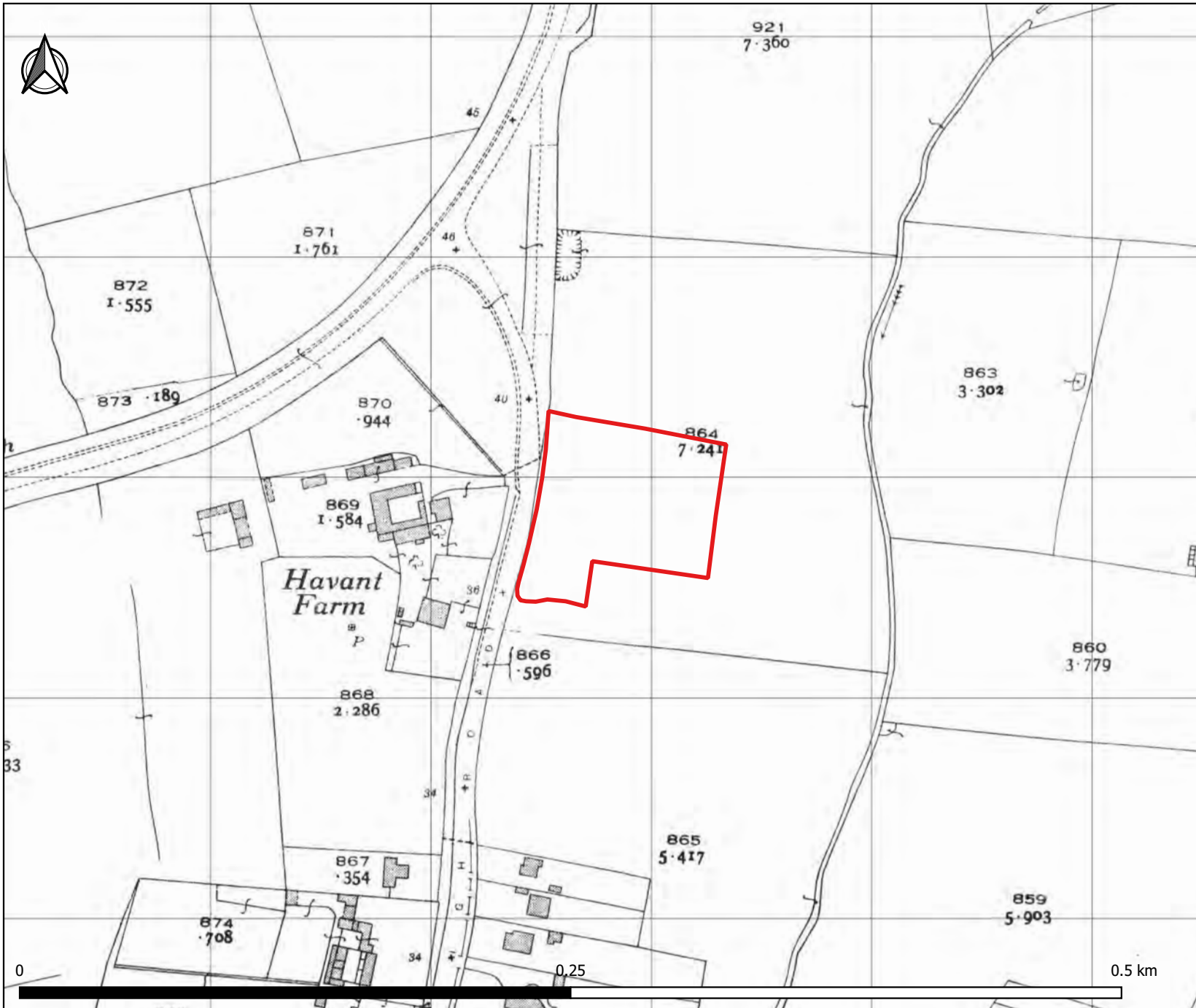


Figure 10
1940 OS Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

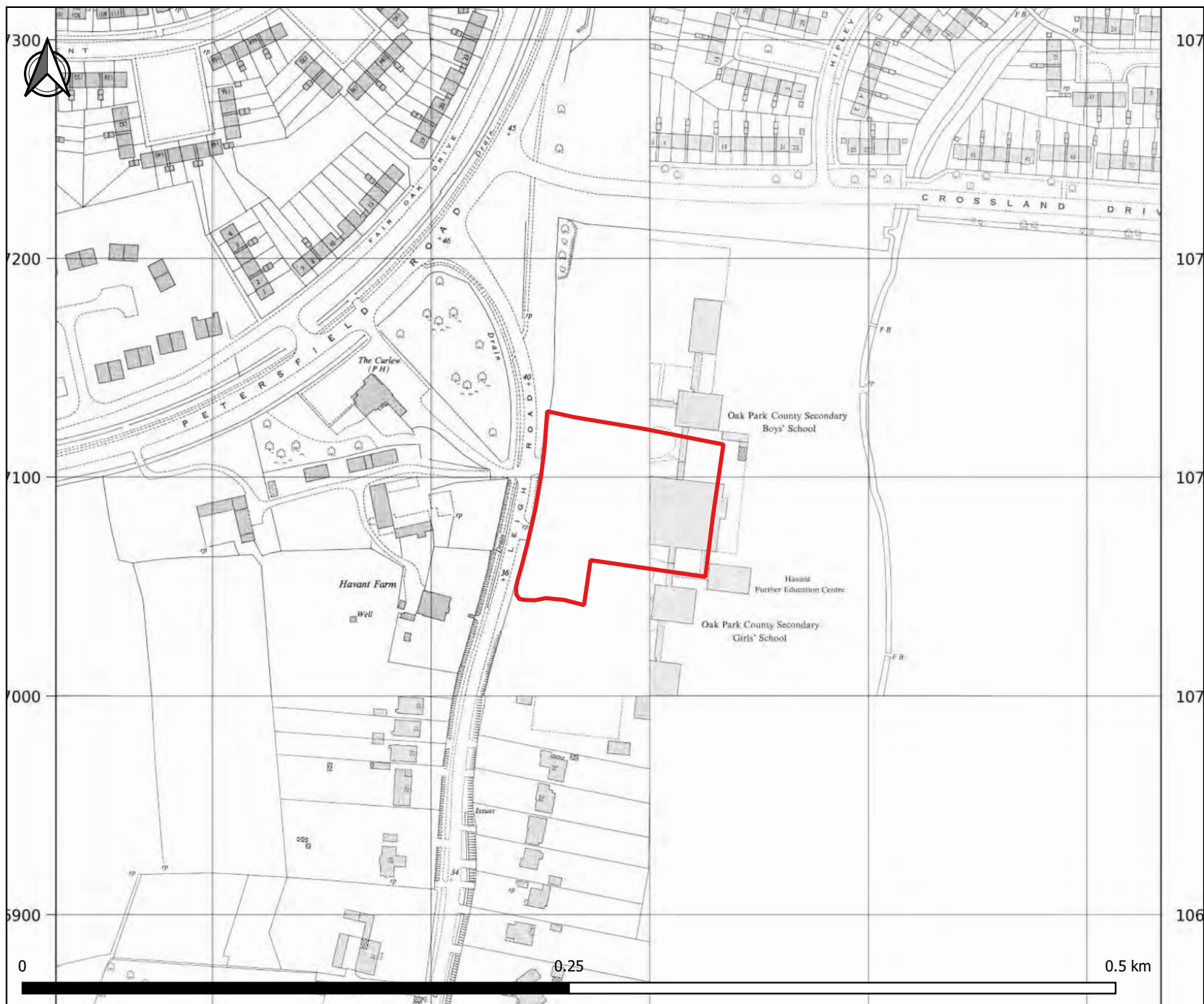


Figure 11
1955-60 OS Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

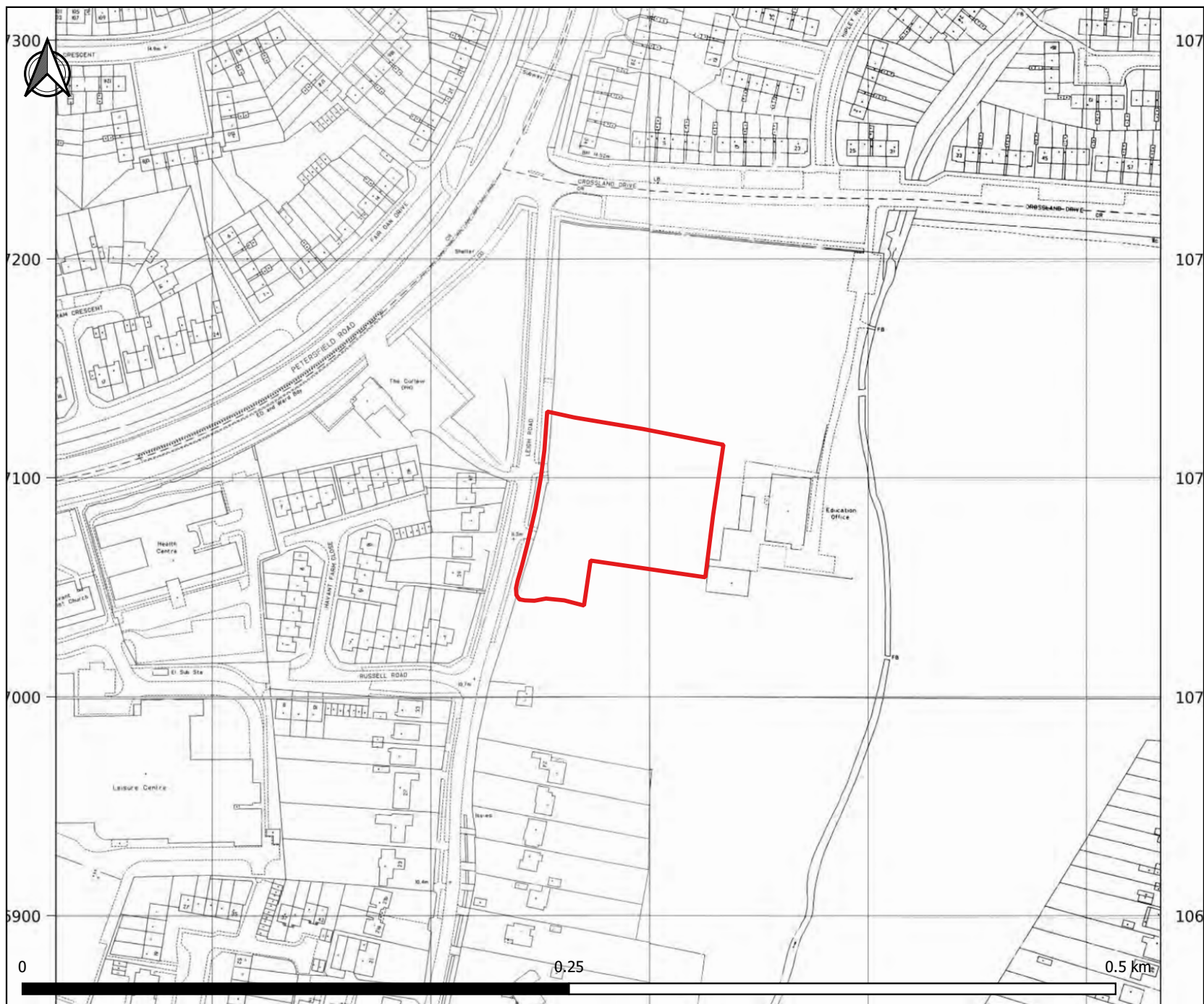


Figure 12
1993 OS Map

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089



Map Data: Google, Airbus

Figure 13
2025 Google Satellite Imagery

Version	1
Date	20.07.2026
Job	3089

Land North of Lavant Drive, Havant

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