Langstone FCERM Scheme
Hampshire

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy



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wessexarchaeology



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Front cover View of The Old Mill from the south-east harbour front

Langstone FCERM Scheme
Hampshire

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Havant Borough Council (the client), to prepare an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) for the proposed Langstone Flood and Costal Erosion Risk Management Scheme, centred on NGR 471834, 104698 (SU 71834 04698) (hereafter 'the Site', **Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The client has submitted a planning application to Havant Borough Council (APP/25/00162). This AMS forms part of a programme of archaeological and historic environment works intended to support the application. Previous works include:

- A Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (AECOM 2018). This presented a high-level assessment of the proposed development on the historic environment, including impacts to archaeological remains and impacts to the significance of heritage assets through changes in their setting.

- Archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring of ground investigation (GI) works undertaken across and beyond the scheme frontage (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

- A Heritage Statement, which undertook a more detailed assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on geoarchaeological deposits, archaeological remains and other heritage assets, including impacts to significance through changes in setting (Wessex Archaeology 2025). The report also made a series of mitigation recommendations for each frontage.

- A Historic Environment and Archaeology chapter within an Environmental Statement (Coastal Partners 2025). This built on the previous reports within the Environmental Impact Assessment framework.

1.1.3 The client and Wessex Archaeology have consulted with Historic England, conservation officer and the archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council throughout these works. The archaeological advisor has provided consultation responses to the application on the basis of the submitted documents. In reference to the archaeological and geoarchaeological mitigation recommended in Wessex Archaeology's Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2025), they stated that:

I am happy to endorse the approach that has been taken and the conclusions that have been arrived at.

I recommend that an archaeological condition is attached to any planning permission which might be issued to secure an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation in response to the phases and nature of the works in progress in the form of an archaeological watching brief at the relevant stages of development.

1.1.4 The proposed development will also require a marine license application which has been submitted and is awaiting approval. It is expected that similar conditions for archaeological and geoarchaeological mitigation will be placed on any application by the Marine Management Organisation.

1.1.5 The purpose of this Archaeological Mitigation Strategy is to present a coherent scheme of archaeological and geoarchaeological mitigation works for the proposed development, to be submitted to both Havant Borough Council and the Marine Management Organisation. It is intended to form the basis for appropriate conditions to be placed on both the planning application and the marine license application. Relevant Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) will be produced for the different phases of mitigation works in addition to this Archaeological Mitigation Strategy.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located around and within the village of Langstone, Hampshire, primarily following the harbour frontage either side of Langstone Road (A3023) (**Fig. 1**). Langstone is located on the south coast of Hampshire, opposite the north coast of Hayling Island. It is located between two watercourses, Lavant Stream, 150 m to the west and Lymbourne Stream, to the immediate east. The Site is relatively flat, sloping down from 4 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northern end, down to 0 m aOD at the waterfront, along it's south-western and south-eastern edges.

1.2.2 The proposed works are split between five frontages (1A, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and also include access points and construction compound areas. These form an approximately 'V' shaped route of approximately 1.5 km, divided north/south through the centre by Langstone Road (A3023). Moving clockwise around this rough circuit, the Site covers:

- **Frontage 1A**: This runs south and south-east along Shipwrights Way (Long Distance Route)/Billy Line (National Cycle Route 2 cycleway) up to the south-west harbour front.

- **Frontage 2 Billy Line South**: This continues to follow Shipwrights Way/Billy Line, along the south-west harbour frontage. It includes an offshoot wrapping around the southern end of the adjoining garden at 4 Mill Lane.

- **Frontage 3 A3023 road to 9 Coastguard Cottages (The Look Out)**: Following the break in the route of the Site, this runs from the far side of Langstone Road (A3023) north-east, taking in The Ship Inn car park and then along the south-east harbour frontage.

- **Frontage 4 The Look Out to No. 24 Langstone High Street (the Winklemarket):** This runs northwards along the south-east harbour frontage, up to Langstone High Street, following the route of footpath 108/129/2.

- **Frontage 5 Langstone High Street to the field north of the Royal Oak:** This continues from the slipway at the eastern end of Langstone High Street, eastwards along a short, combined stretch of footpath 108/56/1, Wayfarers Walk (Long Distance Route) and Solent Way (Long Distance Route). This then turns north, departing the harbour front and following footpath 108/54b/1, terminating in Langstone Meadows.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of document

2.1.1 This strategy has been designed to detail the proposed archaeological mitigation measures and methodologies to be employed during construction of the proposed scheme. It will be submitted to the archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council and the Marine Management Organisation for approval as part of the planning process.

2.1.2 The archaeological and geoarchaeological mitigation presented in this report is based upon the recommendations made in the earlier Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2025). It has been updated on the basis of the most recent client drawings, Construction Environment Management Plan and Method Statement. This has included a reassessment of the modelled stratigraphy of the Site, on the basis of the previously monitored ground investigation works (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

2.2 Copyright

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

3 BASELINE RESOURCE

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological and historical potential of the site and potential impacts of the scheme were considered as part of the design stages through the Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2025). This was in turn informed by the programme of the geoarchaeological and archaeological monitoring of ground investigations works (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

3.1.2 A summary of the archaeological and historical background is provided here to give context to the mitigation proposals.

3.2 Archaeological and geoarchaeological background

Palaeolithic (970,000 – 10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

3.2.1 Geoarchaeological monitoring of Ground Investigation (GI) works, undertaken as part of this project, have identified geological deposits within the Site with varying levels of geoarchaeological potential and archaeological significance. These include Chalky Silts, Head-Brickearth and alluvium.

3.2.2 The Chalky Silts likely include low energy freshwater sediments and soliflucted chalk. Such sediments have not previously been identified around Langstone, but likely relate to similar sediments known from Chichester Harbour (Bates *et al.* 2009). Similar deposits at Warblington (400 m to the east) preserved significant palaeoenvironmental evidence (including pollen, foraminifera and ostracods) and were dated to 33.1±2.6 kya BP (thousands of years before present), indicating a late MIS (Marine Isotope Stage) 3 age period (Bates *et al.* 2009).

3.2.3 The Chalky Silts within the Site have a similar palaeoenvironmental potential and could be dated through luminescence. The deposits have an uncertain archaeological potential, but

could contain Upper Palaeolithic artefacts from the Aurignacian and Gravettian techno-complexes (Jacobi and Higham 2011, Dinnis 2012).

3.2.4 Head-Brickearth deposits were encountered across the northern part of the Site. They overlie the Chalky Silts, but are of an uncertain date, as they have not been subject to substantial investigation in this area. This may indicate the Head-Brickearth deposits are of late Pleistocene date, with a potential for the upper units to consist of Holocene colluvium. Such Head-Brickearth deposits can contain Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefacts, including *in situ* or minimally reworked material. However, the GI works undertaken within the Site did not uncover evidence for stable horizons with a particularly high potential for such remains to be present.

3.2.5 From at least the Late Mesolithic period, the landscape surrounding the Langstone coast would have been a low-lying inland area, with the Site located approximately 40 km from the shore (Allen and Gardiner 2000). Alluvial deposits were encountered across the Site during the GI works, indicating that this inland plain was crossed by multiple watercourses. Whilst these deposits are considered to have a generally low potential to contain any significant palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological evidence, they have yielded some archaeological evidence of lithic production elsewhere around Langstone Harbour.

Late prehistoric (4,000 BC - AD 43)

3.2.6 Throughout the late prehistoric period, riverine and coastal erosion brought the shoreline gradually closer to its present location (Allen and Gardiner 2000). Alluvium was likely continually deposited within the Site from watercourses running north/south, to the east and west of Langstone (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

3.2.7 Relatively few late prehistoric archaeological remains have been identified in the area of Langstone (by comparison to the adjacent Hayling Island). This is likely at least in part due to a lack of investigation, although some unstratified material indicative of domestic and funerary activity, in addition to possible salt working, has been recovered. It is possible that further late prehistoric remains could be present within the Site, potentially including *in situ* Broze Age cremation urns and Iron Age salt working material.

Romano-British (AD 42 – AD 410)

3.2.8 During the Romano-British period, the Site was still located some distance from the shore, separated from what would become Hayling Island by a small stream, and bounded to the west and east by marshland (Allen and Gardiner 2000, 215). Unstratified material indicative of salt working in the surrounding area appears to span the Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British period, with a particular potential for more remains to be present at the western and eastern ends of the Site.

3.2.9 Further to this, clear evidence of a Romano-British villa site (known as *Spes Bona*) has been identified within Langstone, 200 m inland from Frontage 3. This indicated the presence of a high-status residence from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD, which was likely surrounded by an associated agricultural estate.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – AD 1066)

3.2.10 The only archaeological evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity within the Study Area comes from a small artefactual assemblage indicating some form of activity at the *Spes Bona* villa site into the Early Anglo-Saxon period. Whatever the nature and extent of settlement in the Study Area through the period, it appears to have had almost no archaeological visibility on the basis of the currently available information.

3.2.11 The Domesday Book records the presence of sizable estates at Havant and Warblington, indicating that the area was relatively densely populated, at least towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period[1]. In the case of Havant, this includes the recording of three salt-houses, indicating further exploitation of the local landscape for saltworks. Whilst the proximity of the coastline through this period is less certain than for earlier periods, it is likely that the Site was still located over a low-lying inland area, between saltmarshes and streams which fed into the developing Langstone harbour.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

3.2.12 The village of Langstone appears to have developed during the medieval period, operating as the port to the larger settlement at Havant, once erosion had brought the coastline closer to its current location (Havant Borough Council 2011, 5). Structural remains of the medieval village have largely been removed by subsequent phases of development, and no archaeological evidence of any former quays has been recorded along the harbour front. However, a causeway known as The Wade Way may potentially date to the medieval period.

3.2.13 Prior to the construction of a road bridge in 1824, The Wade Way was the only terrestrial connection between Hayling Island and the mainland (*ibid.*). Its earliest surviving description comes from 16th century sources; however, small scale excavations recorded repeated re-metalling, potentially originating in the medieval period (at the junction of Frontages 4 and 5). The route of the causeway runs south-east from the foreshore at the northern end of Frontage 4 across to the north-shore of Hayling Island, and is preserved by a bridleway (108/132/1).

3.2.14 The medieval settlement of Langstone was concentrated in the south-eastern part of the modern town, in the area adjacent to Frontages 3, 4 and the southern part of Frontage 5. However, evidence of further medieval activity has been recorded in the area surrounding the village, closer to Frontage 1A and the proposed main site compound, primarily consisting of evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. This includes an area of ridge and furrow running from the northern end of Frontage 5 and across the proposed main site compound and its access point, parts of which are still visible as above-ground earthworks. However, the straight and regular alignment of the surviving ridge and furrow in this area indicates that it is likely of post-medieval date.

3.2.15 Evidence of medieval saltworks have also been recorded 100 m east of the Site, likely associated with saltmarsh bordering Lymbourne Stream. Whilst no such evidence has been recorded along the Lavant Stream, to the west of Langstone, it has been noted that there is a reasonable potential for similar salt production to have been undertaken on both sides of the town (Havant Borough Council undated, 4).

Post-Medieval to modern (AD 1540 – present)

3.2.16 Langstone continued to operate and expand as the port to the town of Havant through the post-medieval period and into the 20th century, importing wood, coal, sand and gravel and exporting grain (Havant Borough Council 2011).

3.2.17 Langstone begins to appear on historic mapping in the 18th century, (e.g. Kitchin's 1751 Map of Hampshire), with the 1797 Ordnance Survey (OS) Portsmouth drawing showing that both Langstone High Street and the south-east harbour front were lined with buildings

[1] https://opendomesday.org/

(Frontage 4 and the southern edge of Frontage 5), with enclosed fields or paddocks surrounding them. Although The Wade Way appears on this map, the 18th century mapping does not detail the location of any quays. Earlier descriptions indicate these would have been located in close proximity to the south-eastern terminus of Langstone High Street (Havant Borough Council 2011). Much of the historic architecture which lines the south-east harbourfront and the south-eastern end of Langstone High Street was constructed by the end of the 18th century, most likely replacing earlier structures, some of which may survive as buried archaeological remains.

3.2.18 The Langstone Railway, including the swing-bridge connecting Langstone to Hayling Island, began operation in 1895. The railway bridge ran along the route of Frontage 1A and the northern part of Frontage 2, before projecting outwards into the harbour and on to Hayling Island. The use of Langstone as a commercial port declined in the 20th century and the railway was subsequently closed and dismantled in 1962. However, the earthwork over which it ran survives within the Site and some of the accompanying concrete structural elements remain partially intact in the adjoining area.

3.2.19 There has been substantial modern redevelopment at Langstone. This includes the construction of the modern iteration of Langstone Road and the bridge to Hayling island. It also includes landscaping works during the development of the Langstone Sailing Club and the redevelopment of The Ship Inn carpark over a former quay. Some of the buildings lining the south-east harbour front were also replaced by new structures in the 19th and 20th centuries.

4 MITIGATION STRATEGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development in relation the historic environment resource, and the archaeological and geoarchaeological mitigation strategy.

4.1.2 Multiple aspects of the proposed scheme include elements of excavation and other sources of ground disturbance. These could result in disturbance and/or truncation of any geological deposits or archaeological remains within their footprint. This could result in a total or partial loss of significance for any such remains, which the strategy aims to mitigate, primarily through the preservation in record of any such remains.

4.1.3 Site works discussed in this section are shown in **Figure 2**. The approximate extents of the mitigation works detailed below are shown in **Figure 3**.

4.2 Heritage protection measures

Site induction

4.2.1 An overview of the agreed scheme of geoarchaeological and archaeological mitigation will be clearly set out in the site induction. This must be completed by all staff, sub-contractors and visitors upon arrival to site. It should clearly set out which works will be subject to archaeological and geoarchaeological mitigation and what those works will consist of. It is expected that the agreed mitigation strategy will be secured through an appropriately worded condition on the planning application. The site induction should emphasise the necessity of adhering to the agreed mitigation strategy and the relevant Written Schemes of Investigation.

4.2.2 In addition to the geoarchaeological and archaeological considerations, several Listed Buildings lie in close proximity to the Site. The Site also runs through both the Mill Lane and Langstone Conservation Areas and the north-eastern part of Frontage 5 adjoins the Wade Court Conservation Area. While these assets and the Conservation Areas have been considered and potential impacts mitigated through the design process site staff should be mindful of their location. The risk of unforeseen direct impacts to the fabric of any of the Listed Buildings will be controlled through the relevant method statements while temporary impacts arising from noise and visual clutter will be minimised through general site control measures.

Listed Building Consent

4.2.3 Listed Building Consent has been sought for four properties within the scheme where the works would result in changes to the curtilage boundary or structures.

- The Ship Inn (NHLE 1303563; APP/25/00174);
- The Green Cottage (NHLE 1091604; APP/25/00176);
- 16,17,18 High Street (NHLE 1091596; APP/25/00179); and
- The Royal Oak Public House (NHLE 1091597; APP/25/00182).

4.2.4 In relation to 16,17,18 High Street and The Royal Oak conditions have been imposed relating to recording the existing flagstones, protecting them during construction and details on reinstatement.

4.2.5 Specialist advice has been sought in relation to the need for and scope of any vibration monitoring relation to works adjacent to historic structures.

Heritage and archaeological advice and support

4.2.6 The archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council, and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Historic England, as the archaeological advisor to the Marine Management Organisation), or their delegated associates, will be kept informed of the detail of the works and its programme. This mitigation strategy will be approved by them before its inception and any proposed variation must be discussed and agreed with them.

4.2.7 Wessex Archaeology provide heritage and archaeological support to Coastal Partners, as such they are available to the Coastal Partners and the Principal Contractor to deliver further professional advice and necessary expertise if unexpected artefacts or potential features are uncovered.

4.3 Enabling works

Vegetation clearance

4.3.1 Vegetation clearance works will be undertaken across much of the Site (primarily Frontages 1A, 2 and 5), primarily using chainsaws, strimmers, brush cutters and flail mowers. The works are not expected to result in any substantial below ground disturbance and no archaeological or geoarchaeological mitigation is proposed.

Compound setup

4.3.2 One main compound and one satellite compounds are proposed for the scheme of works (**Fig. 2**).

4.3.3 The satellite compound at The Ship Inn will make use of the existing hardstanding and is not expected to result in any below ground impacts. No archaeological or geoarchaeological mitigation is proposed.

4.3.4 The preparation of the main site compound and associated access track will include topsoil stripping and possible excavation for drainage swales and temporary services. There is a potential for these works to expose Head-Brickearth deposits and archaeological remains (including remains of ridge and furrow cultivation). Topsoil stripping and any excavation for the main compound and associated access will be subject to archaeological monitoring (a watching brief).

Site layout and access

4.3.5 Works will include setting up secure fencing, CCTV, acoustic barriers and silt curtains across multiple frontages. Associated ecological works will include setting up retile fencing and creating some closely cropped barrier strips of vegetation. These works will not include any substantial below ground disturbance, and no archaeological or geoarchaeological mitigation is proposed.

Haul Roads

4.3.6 On Frontages 1A and 2, machinery will utilise the existing Billy Line for access. Plant will then make use of the newly constructed surfaces as construction work continues. On Frontages 3, 4 and 5, machinery will use The Ship Inn car park and the High Street for access to the construction areas (subject to any required landowner consent).

4.3.7 Further to this, a 20 m wide access corridor and working area along the foreshore will also be used for construction machinery, which will include setting up a beach frontage haul route. This will include excavation down to an unspecified depth, prior to laying of geotextile, geogrid and backfilling. As the archaeological potential within the foreshore is low, no specific archaeological mitigation is recommended. However, heritage support and advice will be available should any unexpected discoveries occur (see Section 4.2).

4.4 Construction works

Frontage 1A: Billy Line North

4.4.1 This frontage will consist of the construction of an embankment, forming a raised cycle path. This will include overburden stripping and shallow excavation to build up the desired substrate and landform.

4.4.2 Modern made ground deposits have been modelled across this frontage to depths of at least 1.2 m below ground level (bgl). Below ground impacts of all construction works along with frontage will not exceed this depth and no archaeological or geoarchaeological mitigation is proposed.

Frontage 2: Billy Line South

4.4.3 This frontage will consist of the construction of a cycle path, served by filter drains and bounded by alternating seaward and landward side sections of sheet pile flood wall. A short embankment will also be constructed at the north-western end of the frontage, protecting the southern end of the adjoining garden (4 Mill Lane). Construction of the cycle path will include overburden stripping and shallow excavation to build up the desired substrate and landform, in addition to excavation for the insertion of filter drains, and piling for the sheet pile flood wall.

4.4.4 Made ground has been modelled across this frontage, decreasing from 2.3 m bgl at its north-west end, down to approximately 1.5 m bgl at its southern end. Excavation works along this frontage, including construction of the embankment, cycle path and filter drains will not exceed this depth.

4.4.5 However, the construction of the sheet pile wall will involve ground disturbance well below the modelled depth of made ground. This is expected to result in disturbance of Chalky Silts deposits, with a high level of geoarchaeological potential and archaeological significance. There is also a broader general potential for the piling works to result in harm to any other archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint.

4.4.6 Piling works are not suitable for archaeological monitoring. However, the potential impact to geoarchaeological deposits will be mitigated through targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes, carried out in advance of construction. This will allow for the recovery of samples of the deposits for palaeoenvironmental assessment, dating and, if required, analysis. Due to the extensive nature of the deposits the purposive boreholes will be targeted on the deposits and suitable locations for their collection, rather than being on a frontage specific basis.

Frontage 3: A3023 road to 9 Coastguard Cottages (The Look Out)

4.4.7 This frontage will consist of the construction of a raised portion of The Ship Inn public house car park, at its south-western end, and a sheet pile flood wall along its north-eastern end. At the Ship Inn car park, these works will include overburden stripping and excavation to build up the desired substrate and landform, and for the construction of tie-in works with The Ship Inn courtyard and wall, including a new concrete retaining wall. Works for the sheet pile flood wall will include excavation for a concrete corbel, in addition to piling.

4.4.8 Modern made ground deposits have been modelled across this frontage to highly variable depths. They are modelled at depths of 0.8 m bgl at the south-western end of the frontage (The Ship Inn carpark), absent in the centre of the frontage, and 1.2 m bgl at its north-eastern end.

4.4.9 Excavation and piling works along this frontage will exceed the depth of made ground, where present, including works for the raised car park, pedestrian access ramp and sheet pile wall. This is a general potential for these works to result in harm to any archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint. There is also a potential for the construction of the sheet pile wall to result in disturbance of Chalky Silts deposits, with a high level of geoarchaeological potential and archaeological significance.

4.4.10 The potential for excavation works to result in harm to archaeological remains will be mitigated through archaeological monitoring of all excavation works with the potential to expose underlying deposits beneath modern surfacing (a watching brief). This will allow for any archaeological remains at risk of harm to be identified and recorded. Monitoring of specific areas of works may cease where it becomes clear that works will not exceed the depth of modern made ground or other modern disturbance.

4.4.11 Piling works are not suitable for archaeological monitoring. However, the potential impact to geoarchaeological deposits will be mitigated through targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes, carried out in advance of construction. This will allow for the recovery of samples of the deposits for palaeoenvironmental assessment, dating and, if required, analysis. Due to the extensive nature of the deposits the purposive boreholes will be targeted on the deposits and suitable locations for their collection, rather than on being frontage specific basis.

Frontage 4: The Look Out to No. 24 Langstone High Street (the Winklemarket)

4.4.12 This frontage will consist of the construction of a concrete flood wall. This will include excavation for the construction of a concrete apron, with sheet piling at its base as a front shutter.

4.4.13 Modern made ground deposits have been modelled across frontage to depths of 1.1 m bgl. The excavation and piling works will exceed this depth along the frontage. These works have the potential to disturb Chalky Silts deposits, with a high level of geoarchaeological potential and Palaeolithic archaeological significance, and any other archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint.

4.4.14 The potential impact to geoarchaeological deposits will be mitigated through targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes, carried out in advance of construction. This will allow for the recovery of samples of the deposits for palaeoenvironmental assessment, dating and, if required, analysis. Due to the extensive nature of the deposits the purposive boreholes will be targeted on the deposits and suitable locations for their collection rather than being on a frontage specific basis.

4.4.15 Piling works are not suitable for archaeological monitoring and in general the other excavation are not anticipated to expose significant areas of undisturbed ground below the foreshore works. As the archaeological potential within the foreshore is low, no specific archaeological mitigation is recommended. However, heritage support and advice will be available should any unexpected discoveries occur (see Section 4.2).

Frontage 5: Langstone High Street to the field north of the Royal Oak

4.4.16 This frontage will consist of the construction of a concrete flood wall at its southern end, a footpath floodwall in its centre and an earth embankment at its northern end. Construction of the concrete flood wall will include excavation for the construction of a concrete apron, with sheet piling at its base as a front shutter. Construction of the footpath flood wall will include excavation along the line of existing walls, but beyond the extent of existing features. The construction of the embankment will include excavation across its entire width to achieved the desired substrate and landform, with a deeper, narrower excavation in the centre for a clay core cut-off trench.

4.4.17 Modern made ground deposits have been modelled across this frontage to highly variable depths. They are modelled as either entirely absent, or up to depths of 0.3 m bgl across the majority of the frontage, but up to 1.3 m bgl around The Royal Oak public house.

4.4.18 Excavation and piling works along this frontage will exceed the depth of made ground, where present, including works for the concrete flood wall, the footpath flood wall and the embankment. There is a general potential for these works to result in harm to any archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint. There is also a potential for these works to result in disturbance of Chalky Silts deposits, with a high level of geoarchaeological potential and archaeological significance. There is also a more specific potential for excavation works for the construction of the embankment to result in disturbance of Head-Brickearth deposits, which have a low-moderate archaeological significance, but low geoarchaeological significance.

4.4.19 The potential impact to Chalky Silts deposits will be mitigated through targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes, carried out in advance of construction along the route of the concrete flood wall and the footpath flood wall. In addition, a limited program of geoarchaeological test pitting will be undertaken in the area of the proposed embankment, to mitigate the specific risk of disturbance of Head-Brickearth geoarchaeological deposits.

This will allow for the recovery of samples of the deposits along this frontage for palaeoenvironmental assessment, dating and, if required, analysis.

4.4.20 Piling works are not suitable for archaeological monitoring. However, the potential for excavation works to result in harm to archaeological remains will be mitigated through archaeological monitoring of all excavation works with the potential to expose underlying deposits beneath modern surfacing (a watching brief). This will allow for any archaeological remains at risk of harm to be identified and recorded. Monitoring of specific areas of works may cease where it becomes clear that works will not exceed the depth of modern made ground or other modern disturbance. It may also be possible to pre-emptively negate the requirement for archaeological monitoring of the embankment excavation works, on the basis of the findings of the test pitting, with the agreement of the archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council.

4.5 Table of proposed mitigation

Frontage	Proposed Mitigation
Frontage 1A	No mitigation proposed.
Frontage 2	Targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes.
Frontage 3	Targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes and archaeological monitoring of excavation works across the frontage.
Frontage 4	Targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes.
Frontage 5	Targeted purposive geoarchaeological boreholes along the route of the concrete flood wall and footpath flood wall. Geoarchaeological test pitting along the route of the embankment. Archaeological monitoring of excavation works across the frontage.

5 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Specific Written Schemes of Investigations (WSI) will be produced to detail the aims, scope and methodologies to be followed in relation to the archaeological monitoring and geoarchaeological works. These will conform with the relevant CIfA and Historic England guidance but more generally with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA]. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2014a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015a).

5.1.2 While the detail of the WSIs will vary there are general standards and methods which will be followed and which are detailed in the sections below.

5.2 General methodology

Introduction

5.2.1 Compliance with health and safety regulations and requirements will take priority over archaeological considerations in all works.

5.2.2 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the relevant WSI. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with the archaeological advisor and the client prior to being implemented.

5.2.3 Where monitoring identifies that no further deposits of archaeological interest are likely to be exposed then monitoring may, in consultation with the archaeological advisor, cease.

5.2.4 If extensive, complex or well-preserved archaeological remains are identified, for which the scope of the approved strategy is insufficient, the monitoring archaeologist will halt the groundwork, delimit the area of archaeological interest, and report immediately to the Wessex Archaeology project manager. Wessex Archaeology will then inform the groundwork contractor, the client, the archaeological advisor, as a contingent excavation or revised strategy may be required. The programme, and additional resources, for any contingent excavation will be agreed with the client. Accordingly, this methodology will need revising before any further fieldwork proceeds – the revised methodology will need the approval of the archaeological advisor.

Service location and other constraints

5.2.5 The client and/or their principal contactor will be responsible for the identification and protection of any above- and below-ground services within the works area/s. The client and/or their principal contactor will also be responsible for informing Wessex Archaeology of, and delimiting, any other areas of environmental, ecological or other constraints.

Recording

5.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

5.2.7 A complete record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made. This will include plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

5.2.8 A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This will record the detail and general context of the principal features and the site. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

Survey

5.2.9 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all archaeological features will be carried out using a Leica Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

5.2.10 Alternatively, survey data may be collected under Wessex Archaeology's direction by the principal contractor using a Global Position System/ GNSS or total station theodolite; either in a local grid and then related to the National Grid or recorded directly in recorded in OS National Grid coordinates.

5.2.11 If, due to unforeseen circumstances, it is not possible to survey using survey equipment prior to the destruction of the material, archaeological features will be located to client plans that are related to OS mapping or structures/features that appear on OS mapping. This will be achieved using hand-held measuring tapes and the basic principles of triangulation.

Monitoring

5.2.12 The client will inform the archaeological advisor of the start of the works and its progress. Reasonable access will be arranged for the archaeological advisor to make site visits to inspect and monitor progress.

5.3 Finds

General

5.3.1 All archaeological finds will be retained, although those of clearly very recent origin with negligible potential to provide information relevant to the project aims and objectives may be recorded on site and not retained. Where appropriate, soil samples may be taken and sieved to aid in finds recovery. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Human remains

5.3.2 In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), all excavation of the deposit(s) will cease pending Wessex Archaeology obtaining a Ministry of Justice licence (this includes cases where remains are to be left *in situ*).

5.3.3 Initially the remains will be left *in situ,* covered and protected, pending discussions between the client, Wessex Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist and the archaeological advisor regarding the need for excavation/removal or sampling. Where this is deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from site in compliance with the Ministry of Justice licence.

5.3.4 Excavation and post-excavation processing of human remains will be in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols and in-line with current guidance documents (e.g., McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in CIfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.

5.3.5 The final deposition of human remains subsequent to the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will follow the requirements set out in the Ministry of Justice licence.

Treasure

5.3.6 Wessex Archaeology will immediately notify the client and the archaeological advisor on discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the *Treasure Act 1996*. All information required by the Act (i.e., finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

5.4 Environmental sampling

5.4.1 All sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in guidance issued by Historic England (2015b; 2025).

5.4.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts.

5.4.3 If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an appropriate environmental sampling strategy will be agreed with the archaeological advisor. Specialist guidance will

be provided by Wessex Archaeology's geoarchaeological and environmental team, with site visits undertaken if required.

5.4.4 Any samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.

5.5 Post-excavation methods and reporting

Stratigraphic evidence

5.5.1 All written and drawn records will be collated and checked and checked for consistency. Key data may be transcribed into a database. Preliminary phasing will be undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and any other relevant information.

Finds evidence

5.5.2 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be cleaned, weighed, counted and identified. They will then be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the project. Recording and reporting will conform to the Type 1 (Description) level according to the CIfA (n.d. a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*, to include appropriate quantification and characterisation. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context.

5.5.3 Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's conservation staff or another approved conservation centre.

5.5.4 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and CIfA (2014b).

Environmental evidence

5.5.5 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods. The residues will be fractionated into 5.6/4 mm and 1 mm and dried if necessary. The coarse residue fraction (>5.6/4 mm), and the fine fraction when appropriate, will be sorted and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. The flot will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and scanned to assess the range of environmental remains present and their preservation. Unsorted fine residues will be retained until after any analyses and discarded following final reporting (in accordance with the Selection policy, below).

5.5.6 In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation burial deposits, the sample will be wet-sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.

5.5.7 Any waterlogged samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.

5.5.8 Recording and reporting will conform to the Type 1 (Description) level according to the CIfA (n.d. a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*, to include appropriate quantification and characterisation.

Palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating

5.5.9 Where appropriate deposits are identified in retained cores, and which have the potential to contribute to the overarching aims and objectives of the borehole survey, further paleoenvironmental assessment and dating may be recommended.

5.5.10 This assessment may include a suite of complementary techniques comprising targeted and proportionate assessment of pollen, diatom, ostracod, plant macrofossil, molluscan and coleopteran remains, supported by radiocarbon and/or Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating. Multiple techniques are typically assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines on good practice in environmental archaeology (Historic England 2025) and geoarchaeology (Historic England 2015).

Reporting

5.5.11 Following completion of the fieldwork and the assessment of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence, a draft report will be prepared in general accordance with relevant CIfA guidance. The draft report will be submitted for approval to the client and the archaeological advisor for comment. Once approved, a final version will be submitted.

5.5.12 The report will include the following elements:

- Non-technical summary;
- Project background;
- Archaeological/ geoarchaeological and historical context;
- Aims and objectives;
- Methods;
- Results;
- Conclusions in relation to the project aims and objectives, and discussion in relation to the wider local, regional or other archaeological contexts and research frameworks etc;
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements;
- Appendices;
- Illustrations; and
- References.

5.5.13 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the HER, along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format).

Publication

5.5.14 If no further excavation works are undertaken, a short report on the results will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal, if considered appropriate and agreed with the client and the archaeological advisor.

OASIS

5.5.15 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

5.6 Archive storage and curation

Museum

5.6.1 It is recommended that the project archive be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Services. Provision has been made for long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. The museum will receive notification of the project prior to fieldwork commencing, and an accession number will be obtained.

Transfer of title

5.6.2 The legal owner of any finds recovered (i.e., the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996*, will be contacted to request transfer of their ownership to the museum via a written agreement.

Preparation of archive

5.6.3 The physical archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire County Museum Services, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014b; SMA 1995). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of completion of the project, with the agreement of the client.

5.6.4 The digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Selection strategy

5.6.5 It is widely accepted that not all records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of future researchers and the receiving museum.

5.6.6 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows CIfA's (n.d. b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

5.6.7 In this instance, given that the level of finds recovery is expected to be relatively low, decisions on selection will be deferred until after the fieldwork, and no detailed strategy is presented here. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology.

Security copy

5.6.8 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file.

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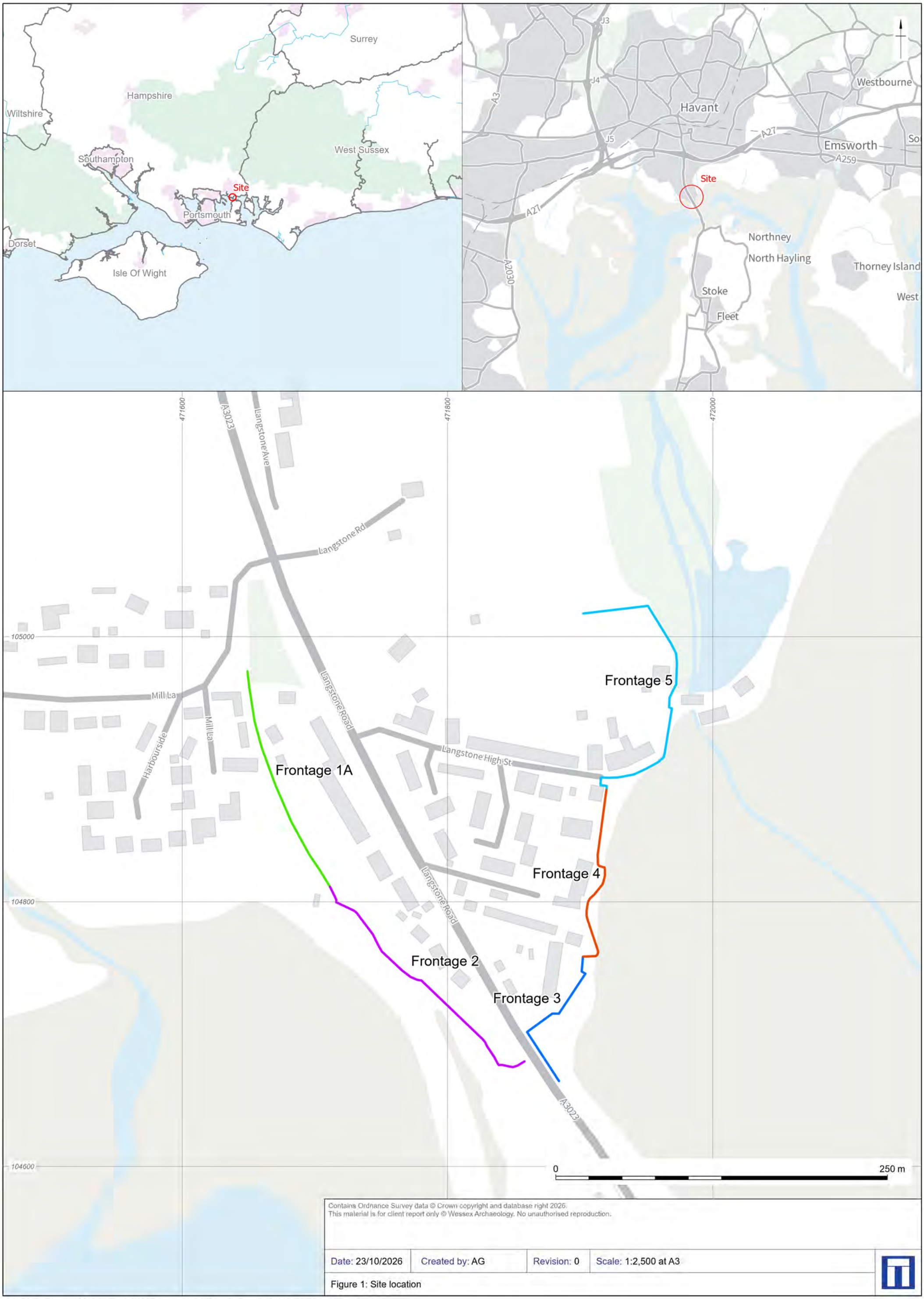

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Figure 1: Site location

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471550 471600 471650 471700 471750 471800 471850 471900 471950 472000 472050 472100

105150 105100 105050 105000 104950 104900 104850 104800 104750 104700 104650

Langstone Road

One A Langstone Ave

A3023

Langstone Rd

Mill La

Harbourside

Langstone High St

The Saltings

Tower Gdns

Access Track

Main Site Compound

Frontage 5 Embankment

Frontage 5 Footpath Flood Wall

Frontage 5 Concrete Flood Wall

Frontage 4 Concrete Flood Wall

Frontage 1A Embankment

Frontage 2 Embankment

Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall

Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall

Frontage 2 Filter Drain

Frontage 2 Filter Drain

Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall

Frontage 2 Cycle Path

Frontage 2 Filter Drain

Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall

Frontage 3 Sheet Pile Wall

Frontage 3 Raised Car Park Works

Frontage 3 Pedestrian Access Ramp

Satelite compound Area

Enabling Works

Compounds & access

Construction Works

Embankments & resurfacing

Filter Drains

Sheet pile walls

Concrete walls

0 100 m

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Figure 2: Enabling and construction works discussed in the mitigation strategy

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471550 471600 471650 471700 471750 471800 471850 471900 471950 472000 472050 472100

105150 105100 105050 105000 104950 104900 104850 104800 104750 104700 104650

Langstone Road
One Langstone Ave
A3023
Langstone Rd
Mill La
Harbourside
Langstone High St
The Saltings
Tower Gdns

Access Track
Main Site Compound
Frontage 5 Embankment
Frontage 5 Footpath Flood Wall
Frontage 5 Concrete Flood Wall
Frontage 4 Concrete Flood Wall
Frontage 1A Embankment
Frontage 2 Embankment
Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall
Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall
Frontage 2 Filter Drain
Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall
Frontage 2 Filter Drain
Frontage 2 Filter Drain
Frontage 2 Cycle Path
Frontage 2 Filter Drain
Frontage 2 Sheet Pile Wall
Frontage 3 Sheet Pile Wall
Frontage 3 Raised Car Park Works
Frontage 3 Pedestrian Access Ramp
Satelite compound Area

Mitigation by Type
- Archaeological monitoring
- Test pit survey and archaeological monitoring

Enabling Works
- Compounds & access

Construction Works
- Embankments & resurfacing
- Filter Drains
- Sheet pile walls
- Concrete walls

Geoarchaeological mitigation will be achieved through purposive borehole sampling. This will be detailed in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation and is not shown in this figure.

0 100 m

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Figure 3: Proposed archaeological mitigation

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex B of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation/ conserve (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation or the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes but is not limited to designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

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

Prehistoric		**Historic**	
Palaeolithic	970,000–10,000 BC	**Romano-British**	AD 43–410
Mesolithic	10,000–4000 BC	**Anglo-Saxon**	AD 410–1066
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	**Medieval**	AD 1066–1500
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	**Post-medieval**	AD 1500–1800
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	**19th century**	AD 1800–1899
		Modern	1900–present day

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