

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land north of Long Copse Lane, Emsworth, Havant

JCH00214
Long Copse Lane,
Emsworth
Version 2
Aug 2021

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Quality Management

Version	Status	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
Version 2	Final	AR	DH	DH	08/2021

© Copyright RPS Group Plc. All rights reserved.

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client and unless otherwise agreed in writing by RPS Group Plc, any of its subsidiaries, or a related entity (collectively 'RPS'), no other party may use, make use of, or rely on the contents of this report. The report has been compiled using the resources agreed with the client and in accordance with the scope of work agreed with the client. No liability is accepted by RPS for any use of this report, other than the purpose for which it was prepared. The report does not account for any changes relating to the subject matter of the report, or any legislative or regulatory changes that have occurred since the report was produced and that may affect the report. RPS does not accept any responsibility or liability for loss whatsoever to any third party caused by, related to or arising out of any use or reliance on the report.

RPS accepts no responsibility for any documents or information supplied to RPS by others and no legal liability arising from the use by others of opinions or data contained in this report. It is expressly stated that no independent verification of any documents or information supplied by others has been made. RPS has used reasonable skill, care and diligence in compiling this report and no warranty is provided as to the report's accuracy. No part of this report may be copied or reproduced, by any means, without the prior written consent of RPS.

Prepared by:**RPS****Alistair Robertson MA (Joint Hons) MCifA
Senior Associate Director**20 Farringdon Street
London, EC4A 4AB**T** +44 20 3691 0500**E** alistair.robertson@rpsgroup.com

Prepared for:**Land And Partners Ltd**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land north of Long Copse Lane, Emsworth, Havant, Hampshire has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- The assessment provides a review of the site's below-ground archaeological potential and addresses the information requirements of national, regional and local planning policy.
- In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity and as such there would be no direct or indirect development impacts on any such assets.
- No evidence for Prehistoric or Roman activity has been identified within, or in close proximity to, the study site.
- The study site has remained on the periphery of the Early Medieval and later settlement foci and is likely to have been used for agricultural purposes. Historic mapping demonstrates that the study site was predominantly used for agricultural purposes throughout the Post Medieval and Modern period. A cottage was present to the north of Hollybank Farm during the 19th century.
- Any archaeological evidence is expected to be limited to agricultural features (e.g. furrows and former field boundaries) and below ground remains associated with the 19th century cottage.
- On the basis of current evidence, this assessment has identified a low potential for the study site to contain any previously unrecorded significant buried archaeological remains dating to all periods.
- It is considered that, in the context of the NPPF, this assessment represents a proportionate response in this instance. However, in the event that the Local Planning Authority requires further archaeological mitigation, it is recommended that any such mitigation required could follow the granting of planning consent secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY	6
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK	7
National Planning Policy	7
Local Planning Policy	8
Relevant National and Local Designations	10
3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	11
Geology	11
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	12
Timescales used in this report.....	12
Introduction	12
Previous Archaeological Work	12
Prehistoric.....	13
Roman	14
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	14
Medieval	14
Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)	15
Historic Landscape Characterisation.....	16
5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS	17
Site Conditions	17
Proposed Development.....	17
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets	17
6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	18

Figures

- Fig. 1 - Site Location
- Fig. 2 - 1810 1st Series Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 3 - 1826 Greenwood's Hampshire Map
- Fig. 4 - 1841 Warblington Tithe Map
- Fig. 5 - 1866-1869 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 6 - 1909 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 7 - 1932 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 8 - 1952-1969 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 9 - 2006 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 10 - 2019 Google Earth Image

Plates

- Plate 1: View east towards Hollybank Farm from the western boundary of the study site

Plate 2: View south-east across an outdoor horse arena in the south-western part of study site

Plate 3: View north from Long Copse Lane along access to Hollybank Farm

Plate 4: View south across a possible earthwork located south of Hollybank Farm

Plate 5: View east across the study site from Hollybank Farm

Plate 6: View north across the study site from Hollybank Farm

Plate 7: View south-west across the south-western part of the study site

Plate 8: View north-west across the north-western part of the study site

Plate 9: View north-east across the northern part of the study site

Plate 10: View south along the eastern boundary of the study site

Plate 11: View south-west from the north-eastern corner of the study site

Plate 12: View north-west from the south-east corner of the study site

Appendices

Appendix 1: Hampshire and Chichester Historic Environment Record data

Appendix 2: LiDAR data

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by RPS on behalf of Land and Partners Ltd.
- 1.2 The assessment considers land north of Long Copse Lane, Emsworth, Havant, Hampshire (also referred to as the study site) which is being proposed for development. The study site has an area of approximately 14.6 hectares and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 475009, 108071 (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.4 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire and Chichester Historic Environment Records (HERs), and other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.5 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes a contribution towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises 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.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

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

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The Havant Borough Core Strategy (adopted March 2011) includes the following policy relevant to archaeology on the site:
- POLICY CS11 PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE SPECIAL ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE OF HAVANT BOROUGH**
- PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT THAT:**
- ...4. PROTECTS AND WHERE APPROPRIATE ENHANCES THE BOROUGH'S STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS BY APPROPRIATELY MANAGING DEVELOPMENT IN OR ADJACENT TO CONSERVATION AREAS, LISTED BUILDINGS, SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS, HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, BUILDINGS OF LOCAL HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST.**
- 2.15 The Havant Borough Local Plan (Site Allocations), adopted July 2014, includes the following policy relevant to archaeology on the site:

POLICY DM20 HISTORIC ASSETS

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT THAT CONSERVES AND ENHANCES THE HISTORIC ASSETS OF HAVANT BOROUGH.

APPLICATIONS THAT AFFECT, OR HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO AFFECT, HERITAGE ASSETS ARE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE A HERITAGE STATEMENT THAT:

1. DESCRIBE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSET AND ITS SETTING, USING APPROPRIATE EXPERTISE AND WHERE NECESSARY ORIGINAL SURVEY, AT A LEVEL OF DETAIL PROPORTIONATE TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND SUFFICIENT TO UNDERSTAND THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL.

2. SETS OUT THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE HERITAGE ASSETS AND MITIGATION THAT IS PROPORTIONATE TO THE IMPACT AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET, INCLUDING WHERE POSSIBLE POSITIVE OPPORTUNITIES TO CONSERVE AND ENJOY HERITAGE ASSETS.

2.16 A new Havant Borough Local Plan was submitted for examination to the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government on 12 February 2021. Until adoption, the Submission Local Plan has limited weight in determining planning applications. The Submission Local Plan contains the following relevant draft policy:

E13 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE ASSETS

PROPOSALS AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS

HERITAGE ASSETS ARE AN IRREPLACEABLE RESOURCE AND CONSEQUENTLY GREAT WEIGHT WILL BE GIVEN TO THEIR CONSERVATION. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD, IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, AVOID ANY HARM TO OR LOSS OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSETS AND ANY HARM OR LOSS CONSIDERED UNAVOIDABLE WILL REQUIRE CLEAR AND CONVINCING JUSTIFICATION, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE LEVEL OF THAT HARM.

ACCORDINGLY, DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE PERMITTED WHICH:

A. PROTECT, CONSERVE AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, ENHANCE THE SIGNIFICANCE, AND ABILITY TO APPRECIATE THAT SIGNIFICANCE, OF DESIGNATED AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND THE CONTRIBUTION THEY MAKE TO LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS AND SENSE OF PLACE; AND

B. MAKE SENSITIVE USE OF HERITAGE ASSETS, ESPECIALLY THOSE AT RISK, THROUGH REGENERATION AND RE-USE, PARTICULARLY WHERE REDUNDANT OR UNDERUSED BUILDINGS ARE BROUGHT INTO AN APPROPRIATE USE.

PROPOSALS LIKELY TO CAUSE 'SUBSTANTIAL HARM' TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT ARE LIKELY TO CAUSE 'SUBSTANTIAL HARM' TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, BY BEING WITHIN THEIR SETTING) WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE EITHER:

C. HARM IS SHOWN TO BE UNAVOIDABLE AND IS MINIMISED AND IT IS CLEARLY AND CONVINCINGLY DEMONSTRATED THAT THE PROPOSAL IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE SUBSTANTIAL PUBLIC BENEFITS THAT CANNOT BE ACHIEVED OTHERWISE, AND WHICH WOULD OUTWEIGH THE HARM OR LOSS; OR

D. ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES APPLY:

I. THE NATURE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET PREVENTS ALL REASONABLE USES OF THE SITE; AND

II. NO VIABLE USE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET ITSELF CAN BE FOUND IN THE MEDIUM TERM THROUGH APPROPRIATE MARKETING THAT WILL ENABLE ITS CONSERVATION; AND

III. CONSERVATION BY GRANT-FUNDING OR SOME FORM OF NOT FOR PROFIT, CHARITABLE OR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS DEMONSTRABLY NOT POSSIBLE; AND

IV. HARM OR LOSS IS OUTWEIGHED BY THE BENEFIT OF BRINGING THE SITE BACK INTO USE.

PROPOSALS AFFECTING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT WOULD HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A NON-DESIGNATED ASSET WILL BE DETERMINED HAVING REGARD TO THE SCALE OF ANY HARM OR LOSS AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET.

PROPOSALS FOR THE REMOVAL OF PART OR ALL OF A HERITAGE ASSET

THE REMOVAL OF PART OR ALL OF A HERITAGE ASSET WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE APPROVED REPLACEMENT DEVELOPMENT WILL TAKE PLACE.

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.17 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the study site or its vicinity.
- 2.18 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is not located within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology across the majority of the study site comprises Sedimentary Bedrock of the London Clay Formation, which formed 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by deep seas. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey online viewed February 2017).
- 3.2 No geotechnical investigation was available at the time of writing.
- 3.3 A geoarchaeological watching brief (HER 63085) was carried out at the Hampshire Farm site c.255m south of the study site because the position of the site, its altitude and topography were consistent with the projected distribution of Pleistocene Deposits associated with the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach. The topography of the site was a south-facing slope rising from 11m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) in the south to 25m AOD in the north (ASE 2010).
- 3.4 Investigation by Martin Bates at Southleigh Farm to the west of the Hampshire Farm site (just beyond the wider search area to the south-west of the study site) previously demonstrated the presence of Middle Pleistocene marine deposits within this part of the Hampshire Coastal Plain below the 15m contour line (Bates, Wenban-Smith et al. 2007).
- 3.5 The following multi-phase suite of Pleistocene sediments were identified during the geoarchaeological watching brief carried out c.255m south of the study site (HER 63085):
- London Clay;
 - Marine Sand;
 - Fluvial Deposits;
 - Head Gravels;
 - Brickearth Head;
 - Holocene Topsoil.
- 3.6 The marine deposits were preserved at an approximate altitude of between 4 and 6m AOD. These deposits appear to sit on a wave cut bench comprising undisturbed Tertiary London Clay and are presumably deposited against a cliff line running east west across the northern part of the site (ASE 2010).
- 3.7 It was not possible to determine the exact extent of the marine sequence or its relationship to the cliff line running across the site. However, the results of the micropalaeontological assessment carried out confirmed that the beach deposits belong to the MIS 7 Brighton-Norton Raised Beach (250,000 years old) (ASE 2010).

Topography

- 3.8 The topography of the study site is relatively level within the centre at c.35m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The study site slopes down to the north and to the east towards the stream reaching c.25m AOD. The study site also slopes down to c.25m towards the south.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age (including Chalcolithic)	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	AD 43

Historic

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

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Figs. 2a-b), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire and Chichester Historic Environment Records (HERs), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.4 There have been no archaeological investigations of the study site to date.
- 4.5 The Environment Agency holds a database for Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data. LiDAR is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground and maps changes in topography. LiDAR data therefore has the potential to record very slight earthwork remains. English Heritage's guidance states that 1m resolution is the basic minimum for recording many archaeological features (English Heritage 2010). LiDAR data is available for the study site at a ground resolution of 1m (Appendix 2). No archaeological features are visible on the LiDAR data for the study site. An earthwork, likely to be an old field boundary or footpath is visible in the LiDAR data to the south of Hollybank Farm.

- 4.6 Several archaeological investigations have been carried out across the wider search area (Appendix 1). These include:
- HER CD1720: A trial trench evaluation at Long Copse Lane in 2016 c.400m east of the study site. The evaluation revealed a number of features comprising ditches, pits and a posthole of Medieval date. A few pieces of struck flint indicate a very low level of Prehistoric activity.
 - HER 63085: A geoarchaeological watching brief undertaken during a geotechnical survey carried out at Hampshire Farm c.255m south of the study site. The programme of work included window sampling, percussion boreholing and test pitting. A raised beach palaeo-landform and Pleistocene sedimentation were identified in the sediment sequence. The area is considered to be archaeologically sensitive.
 - HER 63351: A geophysical survey c.300m south of the study site. This identified former ridge and furrow and field boundaries.
- 4.7 The results of these investigations will be discussed where relevant in the sections below.

Prehistoric

- 4.8 There are no Prehistoric remains recorded on the HER within the study site.
- 4.9 The east Hampshire and West Sussex coastal plain has been exploited continuously since the hominids first arrived in Britain c.500,000 years ago because of its particularly rich natural resources (Chichester District Council 2012).
- 4.10 The geoarchaeological watching brief carried out c.255m south of the study site (HER 63085) identified a multi-phase suite of Pleistocene sediments indicating the presence of a raised beach palaeo-landform and Pleistocene sedimentation. While no absolute dates were recovered it was possible, on the basis of position, altitude and temporal/ecological markers in the micropalaeontological assemblage to state that marine and estuarine deposits at the site are associated with the 250,000 year old Brighton Norton Raised Beach (ASE 2010).
- 4.11 The geoarchaeological analysis showed that the marine deposits were preserved at the approximate altitude of 4m to 6m OD. The deposits sat on a wave cut bench comprising undisturbed Tertiary London Clay and are presumably deposited against a cliff line running through the northern part of the site from east to west (ASE 2010).
- 4.12 There is no potential for Pleistocene Deposits associated with the Brighton Norton Raised Beach to be located within the study site because the study site is located to the north of the cliff line and above the 15m contour at between 25 and 35m AOD.
- 4.13 The trial trench evaluation carried out at Long Copse Lane c.400m east of the study site (HER CD1720) identified a few pieces of struck flint, one possibly of Upper Palaeolithic/ early Mesolithic date and another of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (HER CD10097). These remains indicated a very low level of Prehistoric activity in the area.
- 4.14 The remaining Prehistoric evidence from the wider search area is confined to unstratified and poorly located finds. These include a Palaeolithic handaxe recorded c.730m north-west of the study site (HER 56394) and a Bronze Age cremation consisting of a collared cinerary urn found in 1949 c.700m east of the study site (HER CD70).
- 4.15 The older, Palaeolithic deposits do not normally survive close enough to the ground surface to be impacted by development (Chichester District Council 2012). In addition to this the geoarchaeological watching brief carried out to the south demonstrates that the study site is located beyond the area of Pleistocene Deposits associated with the Brighton Norton Raised Beach. Later

Prehistoric deposits, from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age, may survive at plough depth, although there is currently no evidence for such remains within, or in close proximity to, the study site.

Roman

- 4.16 There are no Roman remains recorded on the HER within the study site.
- 4.17 The only Roman evidence recorded from the wider search area is some unstratified Roman coins found in a field c.520m south-east of the study site (HER CD118).
- 4.18 No evidence for Roman activity has been identified within, or in close proximity to, the study site. A low potential for any significant Roman remains to be present on the study site is therefore identified.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.19 There is no Saxon or Early-Medieval evidence recorded on the HER within the study site or wider search area.
- 4.20 Westbourne is located c.550m south-east of the study site and records demonstrate that it dates back to the Early Medieval period. In the 11th century AD, before the Norman Conquest, Westbourne was owned by Godwin, Earl of Kent, and father of King Harold. (Chichester District Council 2012).
- 4.21 The study site is situated beyond the known settlement foci during this period and may have comprised an area of dispersed woodland or agricultural hinterland surrounding the settlement of Westbourne. A low potential has been identified for significant Saxon or Early-Medieval evidence within the study site.

Medieval

- 4.22 There is no Medieval evidence recorded on the HER within the study site.
- 4.23 The trial trench evaluation carried out at Long Copse Lane c.400m east of the study site (HER CD1720) identified features comprising ditches, pits and a posthole all certainly or probably of Medieval date. These features are interpreted as being part of a field system (HER CD10096). Finds recorded included 13th to 14th century AD pottery, animal bones and tile.
- 4.24 The HER further records the chance find of an unstratified Medieval seal matrix dated c.1300-1350 AD c.520m south-east of the study site (HER CD116).
- 4.25 The parish church of St John the Baptist is believed to date back to Norman times, although it has been much altered since. The church is grade I listed (NHL 1026167) and is located c.700m south-east of the study site. It is likely that it formed the settlement foci of Westbourne during the Medieval period.
- 4.26 A geophysical survey carried out c.300m south of the study site identified former ridge and furrow and field boundaries (HER 63351) suggesting that this area was part of the agricultural hinterland surrounding Westbourne during the Medieval period.
- 4.27 The study site is likely to have remained on the periphery of settlement during this period and may have comprised an area of dispersed woodland or agricultural hinterland surrounding the settlement of Westbourne. A low potential has been identified for significant Medieval evidence within the study site.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.28 The HER has no records from these periods for the study site. The majority of records held by the HER for these periods consist of historic buildings located within Westbourne over 500m south-east of the study site.
- 4.29 In these periods understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources. These can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.30 The 1810 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 2) does not show the study site in detail but shows that it is situated to the north-west of Westbourne. Long Copse is depicted to the north of a road which appears to be Long Copse Lane.
- 4.31 Greenwood's Map of 1826 (Fig. 3) shows little change. It depicts the county boundary to the east of the study site.
- 4.32 The 1841 Warblington Tithe Map of Warndon (Fig. 4) is the first map to show the study site in any detail. It shows a trackway entering the study site from Long Copse Lane extending up to two buildings (plot 93 and 93a). The apportionment details that these are a Homestead (plot 93) and a Cottage and Garden (93a). These are surrounded by a large field (plot 87) which is called 'Long Copse Piece' and described as rough pasture. A small field is located along the southern boundary of the study site, to the north of Long Copse Lane and south of the cottages (plot 92) this is called 'Long Copse Small Pasture' and is described as rough pasture. A small area described as 'rough and pond' is located within the south-western part of the study site. A trackway extends along the western boundary of the study site towards Hollybank House which is located within woodland to the west of the study site, much as it is today. Two cottages along with their gardens are located to the south of the study site, fronting onto Long Copse Lane (plots 90 and 91).
- 4.33 The 1866-1869 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5) shows that the northern cottage within the study site is no longer present, although a small garden plot is still present in its location. The southern 'Homestead' is still present within the study site but has been enlarged and is now 'Hollybank Farm'. Two footpaths lead from Long Copse Lane to the farm. Another footpath leads westwards from Hollybank Farm to Hollybank House. The small field flanking Long Copse Lane is no longer present, there are now some trees depicted in this general area. Some additional field boundaries have been added across the study site so that the fields around the farm now cover six fields. A small copse is located within the south-western part of the study site, within the plot depicted on the Tithe map as 'rough and pond'.
- 4.34 The 1909 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 6) shows the field boundary to the east of the farm has been moved westwards and the small garden plot to the north of the farm has been incorporated into the plot surrounding the farm. Hollybank Cottage is now present to the east of the study site and Redlands House is present to the south of the study site, both buildings front onto Long Copse Lane.
- 4.35 The 1932 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 7) shows that the boundary to the east of the farm has been moved east again. The garden plot around the farm has been altered with the northern boundary brought southwards and straightened. Additional field boundaries have also been added to the south-western field and to the south of the farm. The study site now crosses 10 fields. The footpath between Hollybank Farm and Hollybank House is no longer present.
- 4.36 The 1952-69 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 8) shows that the farm within the study site has been extended and altered. The garden plot around the farm has been reduced in size, with its northern boundary brought south, in line with the north of the farm building. One of the footpaths to the south of the farm leading to Long Copse Lane has been removed and a straight driveway to the farm is

now present along a field boundary to the west of the footpath. A field boundary to the east of the footpath has been removed meaning that there is now one plot to the south of the farm. A field boundary has also been removed from the south-western field. The study site now covers nine fields.

- 4.37 The 2006 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 9) shows a field boundary has been removed from the south-west corner of the site and another has been added to the north-east corner. The study site therefore still covers nine fields. There are no further substantive changes up to the present day (Fig. 10).
- 4.38 The historic map regression demonstrates that the study site has largely remained undeveloped agricultural land throughout the Post-Medieval and Modern period. A cottage and homestead were located within the study site in 1841. By 1866 the homestead became Hollybank farm and the cottage has been removed. There were no field boundaries present within the study site in the 19th century. The field boundaries within the study site have been altered repeatedly throughout the 20th century. Any archaeological remains are likely to be limited to agricultural features (e.g. furrows and former field boundaries) and the below ground remains of the 19th century cottage.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.39 The Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment identifies that the majority of the study site comprises 'Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)' (HER 4555).
- 4.40 These enclosures were typically formed by Parliamentary Inclosure Acts of the late 18th - 19th Centuries. Predominately these enclosures are to be found in lowland and coastal areas generally dominated by small fields, and tend to be on the chalk uplands of the county where the open field systems would have been enclosed by formal means (Bramhill and Lambrick 1999).
- 4.41 The hedgerow located along part of the eastern boundary of the study site has been present since the 1841 Tithe map (Fig. 4) and the hedgerow along part of the main east-west boundary which transects the study site has been present since the 1866-1869 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5).

Assessment of Significance

- 4.42 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.43 No relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within the study site.
- 4.44 Based on current evidence, this assessment has identified a low potential for archaeological remains from all past periods of human activity within the study site.
- 4.45 The study site has remained on the periphery of the Early Medieval and later settlement foci and is likely to have been used for agricultural purposes. Historic mapping demonstrates that the study site was predominantly used for agricultural purposes throughout the Post-Medieval and Modern period. A cottage was present to the north of Hollybank Farm during the 19th century.
- 4.46 Any Early Medieval and later archaeological evidence is expected to be limited to agricultural features (e.g. furrows and former field boundaries) and below ground remains associated with the 19th century cottage.
- 4.47 When considered in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) and the Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource (Hey and Hind 2014) such assets are considered to be of no more than local significance. Similarly, any other archaeological remains present on the site are likely to be of no more than local significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is bound to the north by woodland and a stream, to the east by small paddocks and Hollybank Cottage, to the south by Longacre house and Long Copse Lane, and to the west by paddocks, woodland and The Old Dairy Farm.
- 5.2 The study site itself mainly consists of pastoral fields. It also contains Hollybank Farm and its associated outbuildings (Plate 1), an outdoor horse arena is located in the south-western field (Plate 2) and two small copses are located along the southern boundary. Hollybank Farm is accessed via a track from Long Copse Lane (Plate 3). There are several small paddocks located around Hollybank Farm within the centre of the study site with six larger fields located around them. The larger fields have been subdivided into smaller paddocks using temporary post and wire and electric fencing. The study site is currently grazed by horses.
- 5.3 A hedgerow is located along part of the eastern boundary of the study site (Plate 10) and along part of the main east-west boundary which transects the study site. The rest of the boundaries consist of fences.
- 5.4 A small, slightly raised area was observed to the south of Hollybank Farm (Plate 4). This may correspond with the field division recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map (Fig. 4) or the footpath recorded on the 1909 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6).
- 5.5 Development of the Hollybank farmstead can be considered to have had a localised severe impact on any underlying archaeological remains, through enabling works, and the cutting of foundations, services and other infrastructure.
- 5.6 Past agricultural land use will have had a moderate but widespread archaeological impact as a result of past ploughing, as well as the clearance of former areas of woodland to create arable fields.

Proposed Development

- 5.7 The study site is proposed for residential redevelopment.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.8 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity. There would be no direct or indirect development impacts on such assets.
- 5.9 Based on current evidence, this assessment has identified a low archaeological potential for all past periods of human activity within the study site.
- 5.10 In view of the study site's archaeological potential and past, post-depositional impacts it is considered that the proposed development is unlikely to have a widespread or negative archaeological impact.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land north of Long Copse Lane, Emsworth, Havant, Hampshire has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 The assessment provides a review of the site`s below-ground archaeological potential and addresses the information requirements of national, regional and local planning policy.
- 6.3 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity and as such there would be no direct or indirect development impacts on any such assets.
- 6.4 No evidence for Prehistoric or Roman activity has been identified within, or in close proximity to, the study site.
- 6.5 The study site has remained on the periphery of the Early Medieval and later settlement foci and is likely to have been used for agricultural purposes. Historic mapping demonstrates that the study site was predominantly used for agricultural purposes throughout the Post Medieval and Modern period. A cottage was present to the north of Hollybank Farm during the 19th century.
- 6.6 Any archaeological evidence is expected to be limited to agricultural features (e.g. furrows and former field boundaries) and below ground remains associated with the 19th century cottage.
- 6.7 On the basis of current evidence, this assessment has identified a low potential for the study site to contain any previously unrecorded significant buried archaeological remains dating to all periods.
- 6.8 It is considered that, in the context of the NPPF, this assessment represents a proportionate response in this instance. However, in the event that the Local Planning Authority requires further archaeological mitigation, it is recommended that any such mitigation required could follow the granting of planning consent secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library
Hampshire Historic Environment Record
West Berkshire Historic Environment Record
The National Archive

Internet

Bombsight – <http://bombsight.org/#17/51.49200/-0.03924>
British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

Bibliographic

ASE 2010. *An Geoarchaeological Watching Brief at Hampshire Farm near Westbourne, Hampshire*

Bates, M. R., F. Wenban-Smith, et al 2007 *Curation of the Sussex/Hampshire Coastal Corridor Lower/Middle Palaeolithic Record*. Unpublished Report, English Heritage.

Bramhill, P. and Lambrick, G. 1999 *Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment Final Report. Volume 2: Historic Landscape Type Descriptions: Text Descriptions & Map extracts*. Sections 1 - 7

Bridgland, D. *Quaternary River Terrace Deposits as a Framework for the Lower Palaeolithic Record (In Gamble and Lawson)* 1996

British Geological Survey *British Regional Geology London and the Thames Valley Fourth Edition* 1996

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment 2014, revised 2020

DCMS *Scheduled Monuments and Nationally Important Non-Scheduled Monuments* 2013

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012 (revised July 2021)

Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage *National Planning Practice Guidance* 2014 (revised 2019)

Historic England *Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines* July 2016 unpublished document

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets*
December 2017 unpublished document

Margary I. D. *Roman Roads of Britain* 1955

Mills, A.D. *A Dictionary of British Place Names* 1991

Wymer *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* 2 volumes 1999

Cartographic & Imagery

1810 1st Series Ordnance Survey Map

1826 Greenwood's Hampshire Map

1841 Warblington Tithe Map

Ordnance Survey, 1866-1869 1: 2500

Ordnance Survey, 1889 1: 2500

Ordnance Survey, 1897 1: 2500

Ordnance Survey, 1898 1: 2500

Ordnance Survey, 1909 1: 2500

Ordnance Survey, 1932 1: 2500

Ordnance Survey, 1952-1969 1: 2500

Ordnance Survey, 1870 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1898 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1899 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1910 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1914 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1933 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1938 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1962-1963 1:10000

Ordnance Survey, 1973-1975 1:10000

Ordnance Survey, 1991-1992 1:10000

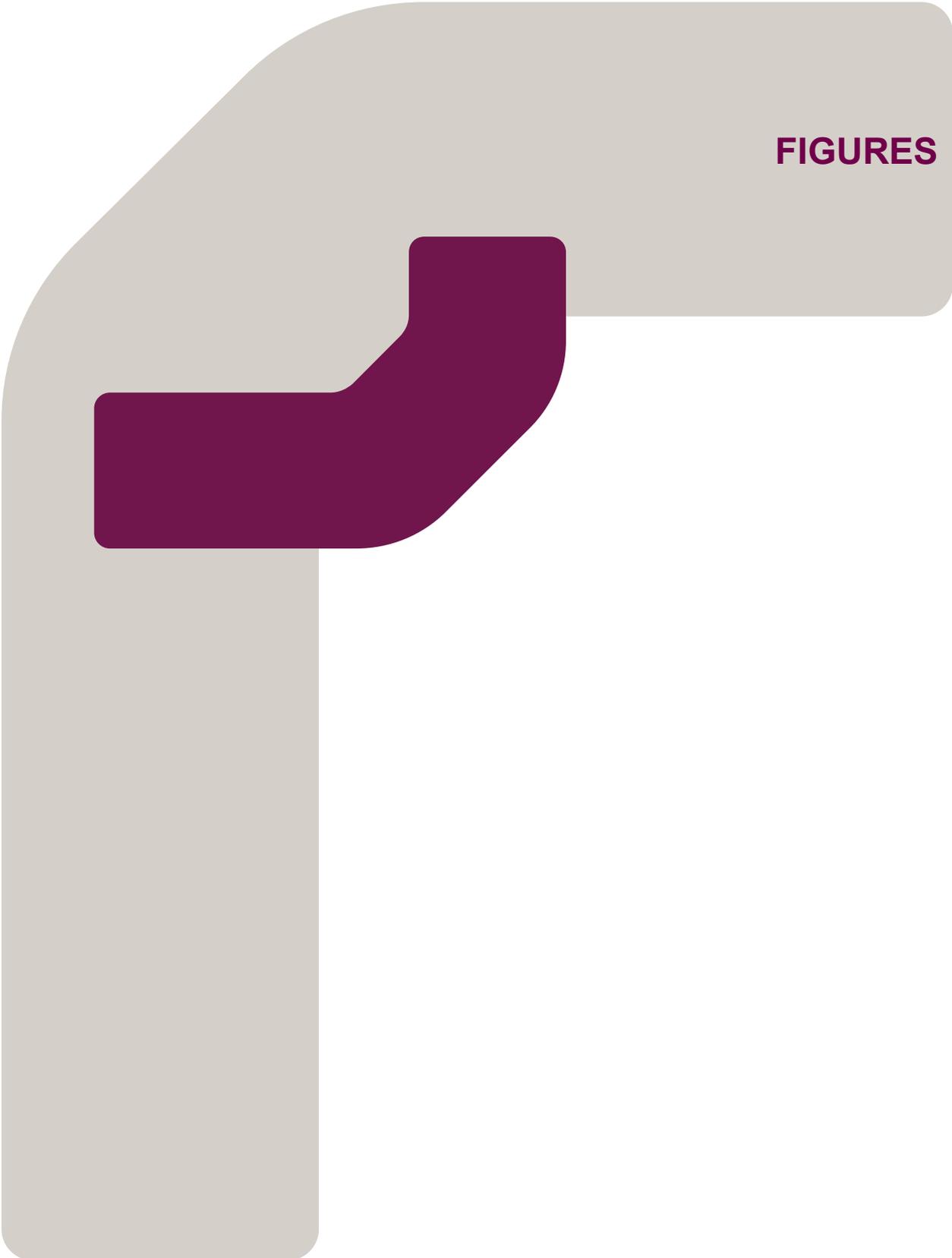
Ordnance Survey, 2000 1:10000

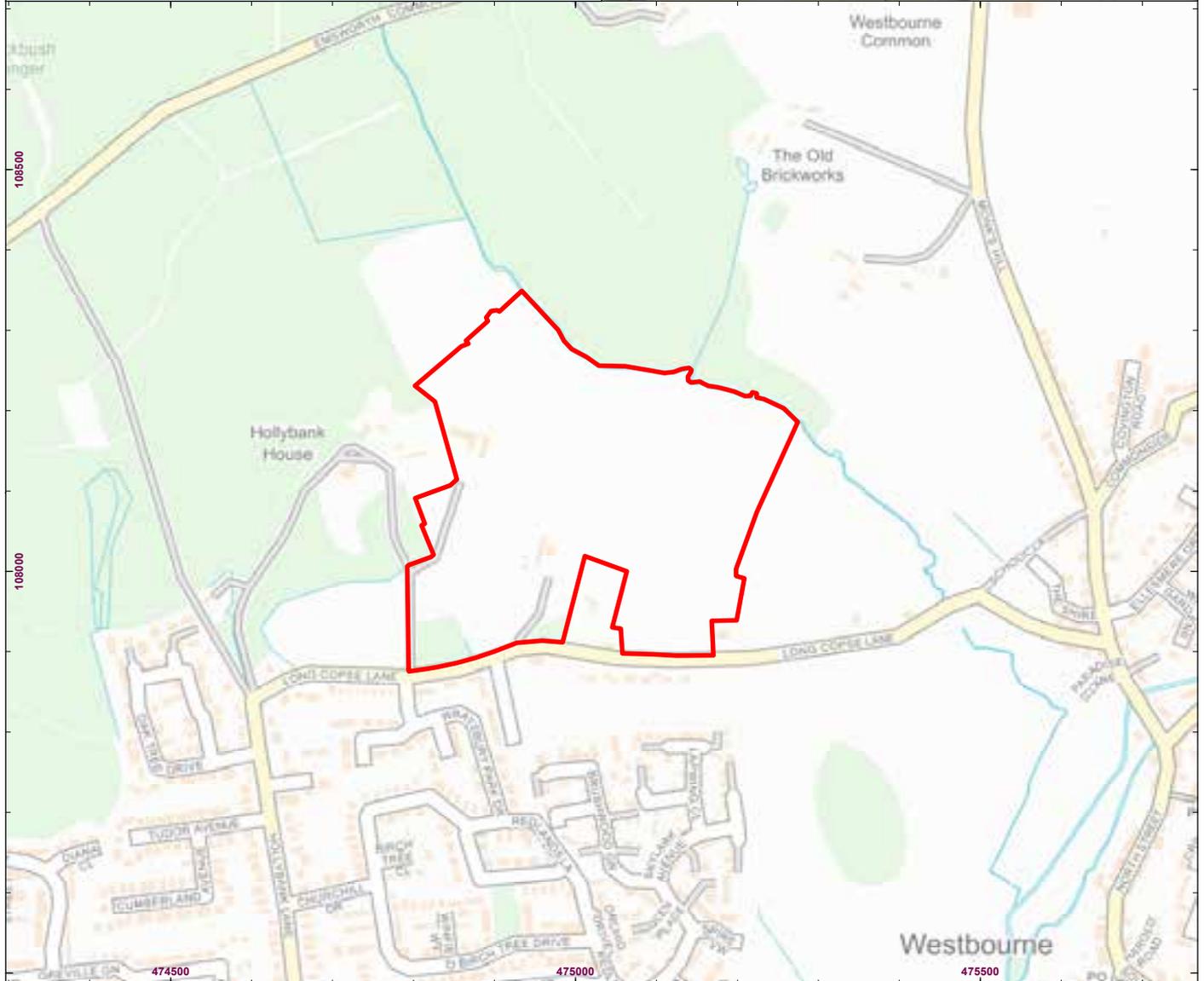
Ordnance Survey, 2006 1:10000

Ordnance Survey, 2017 1:10000

2001-2019 Google Earth Image

FIGURES





 Site Boundary

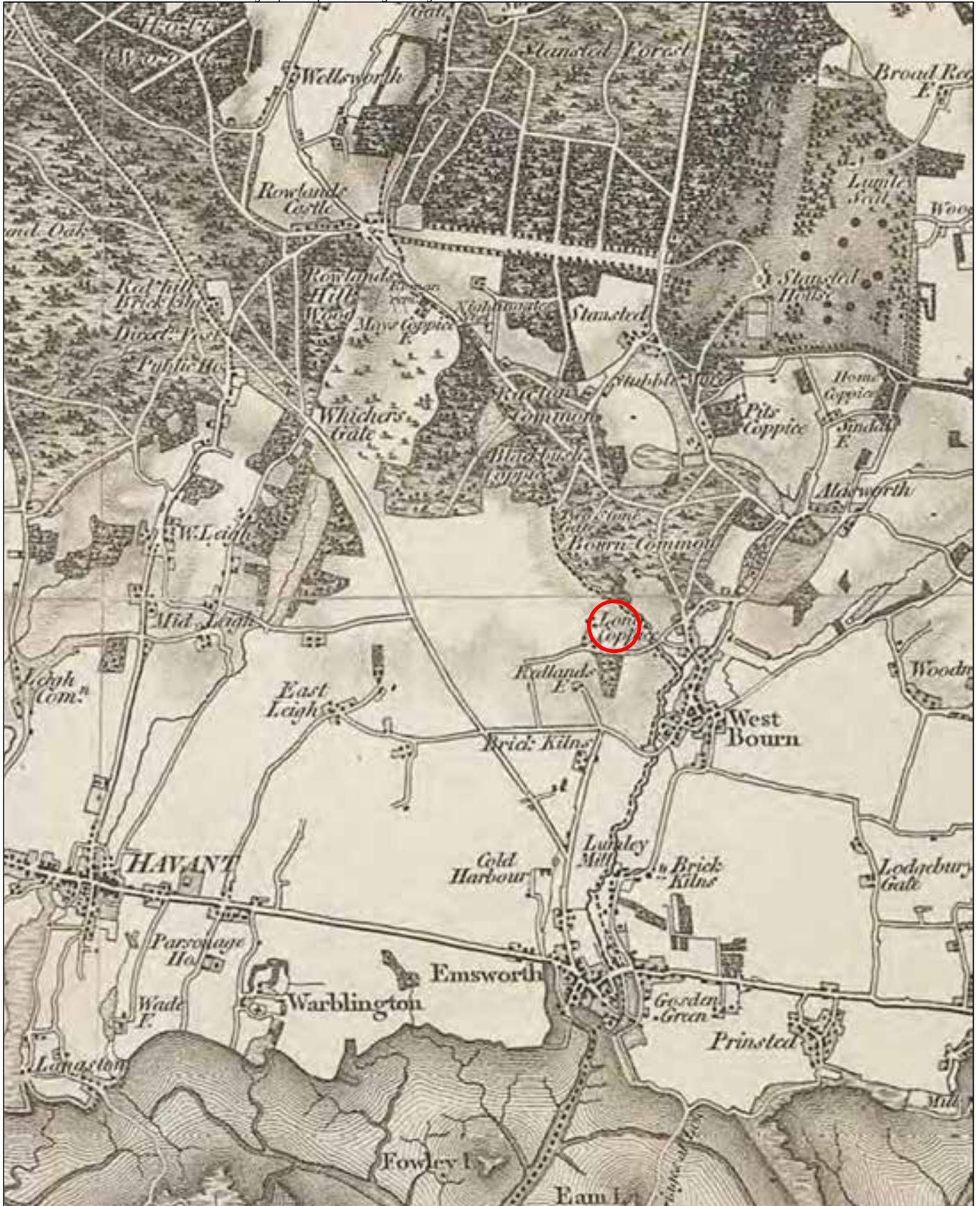


0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:8,000



Figure 1

Site Location



 Site Boundary (approximate)

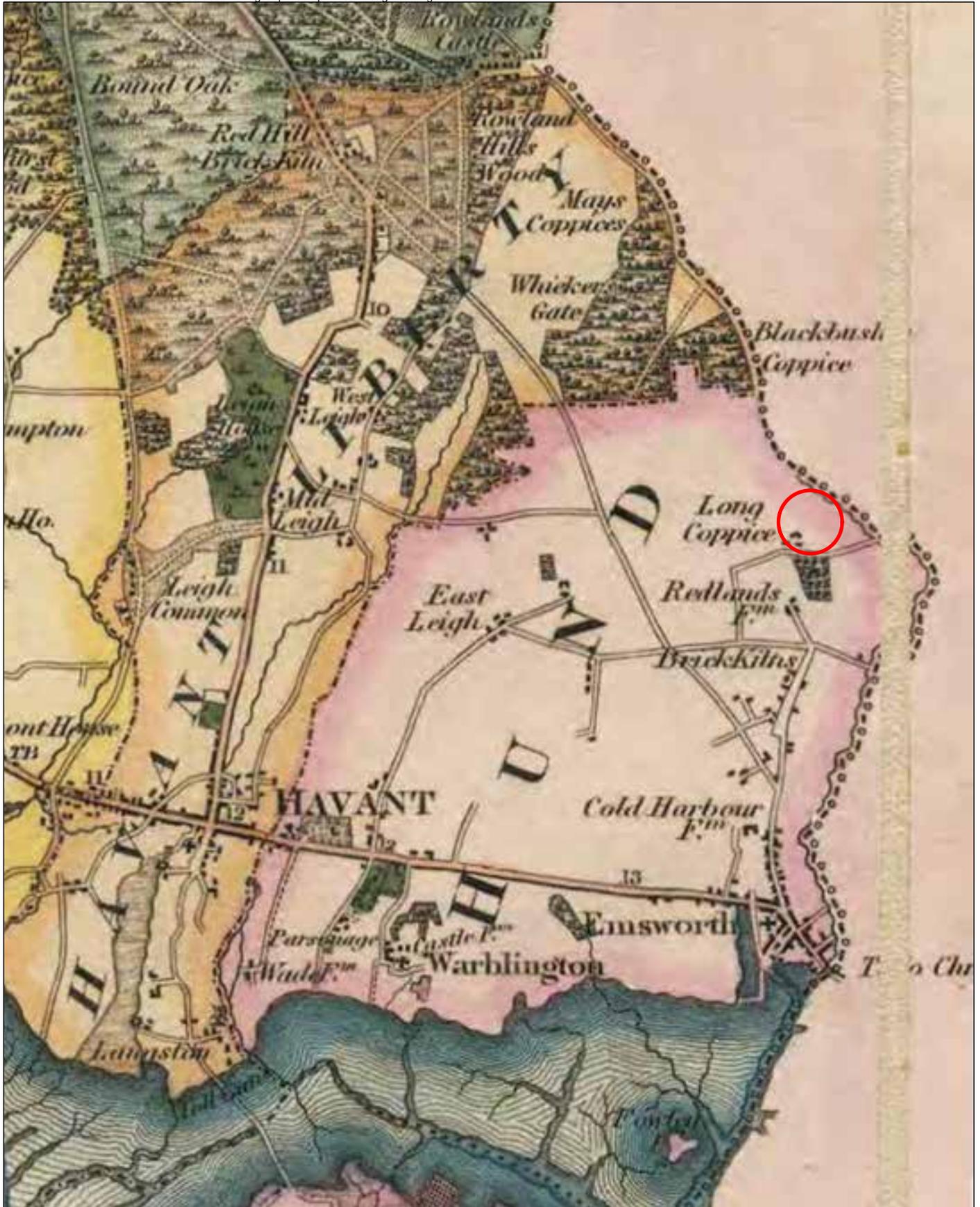


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 2

1810 First Edition Series
Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary (approximate)

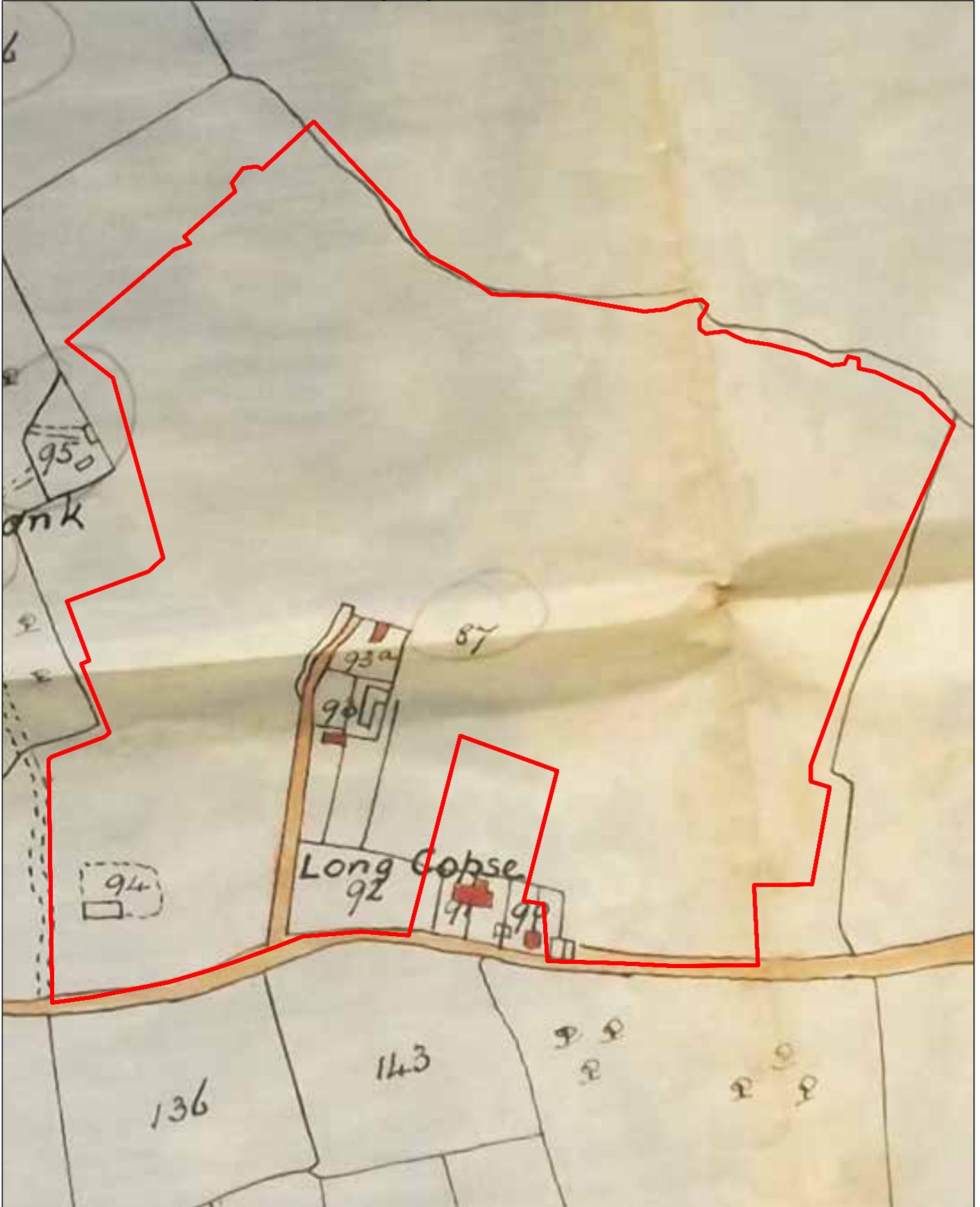


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1826 Greenwood's
Hampshire Map



 Site Boundary (approximate)

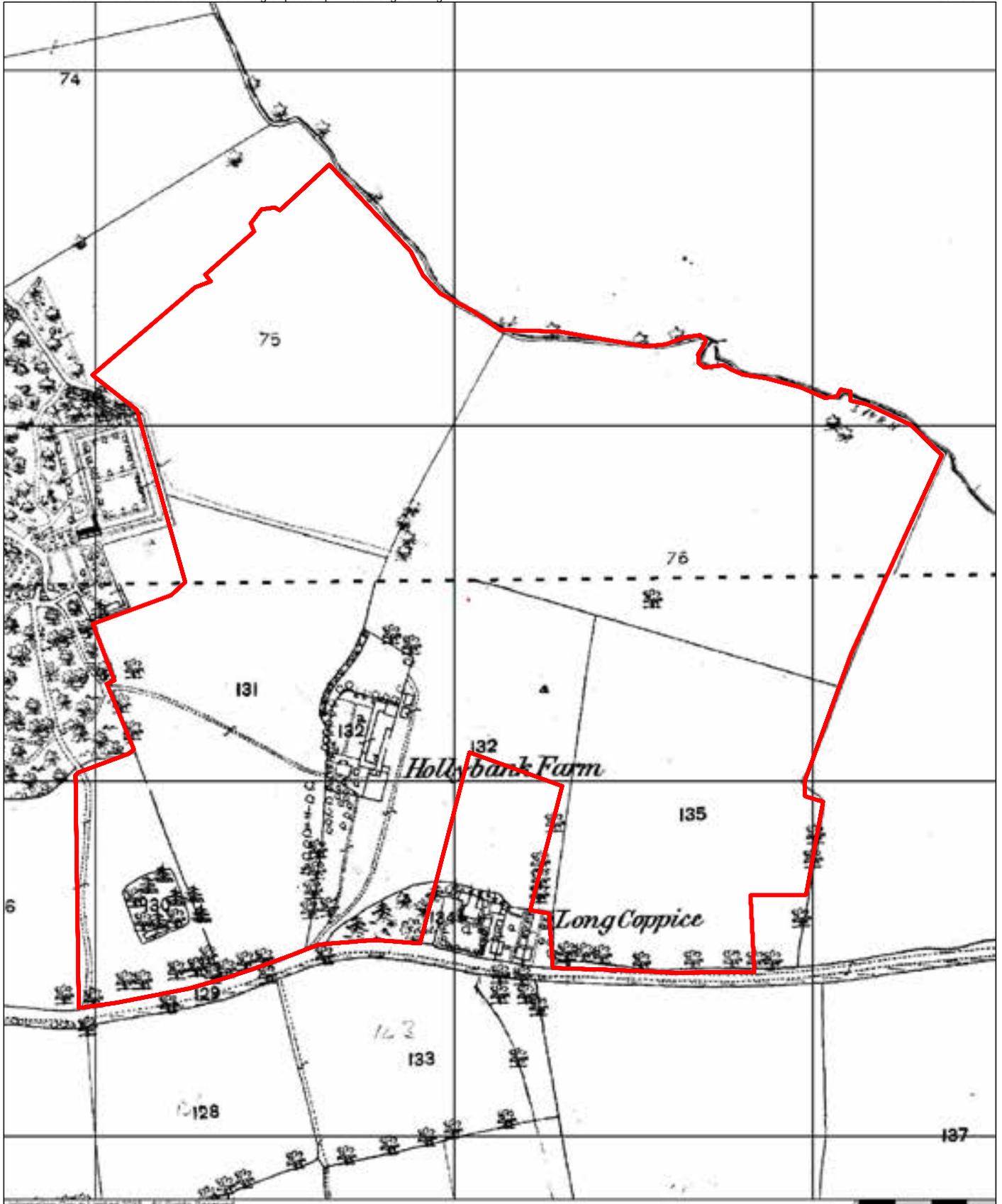


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1841 Warblington Tithe Map



Information Group Limited 2011. All Rights Reserved

 Site Boundary

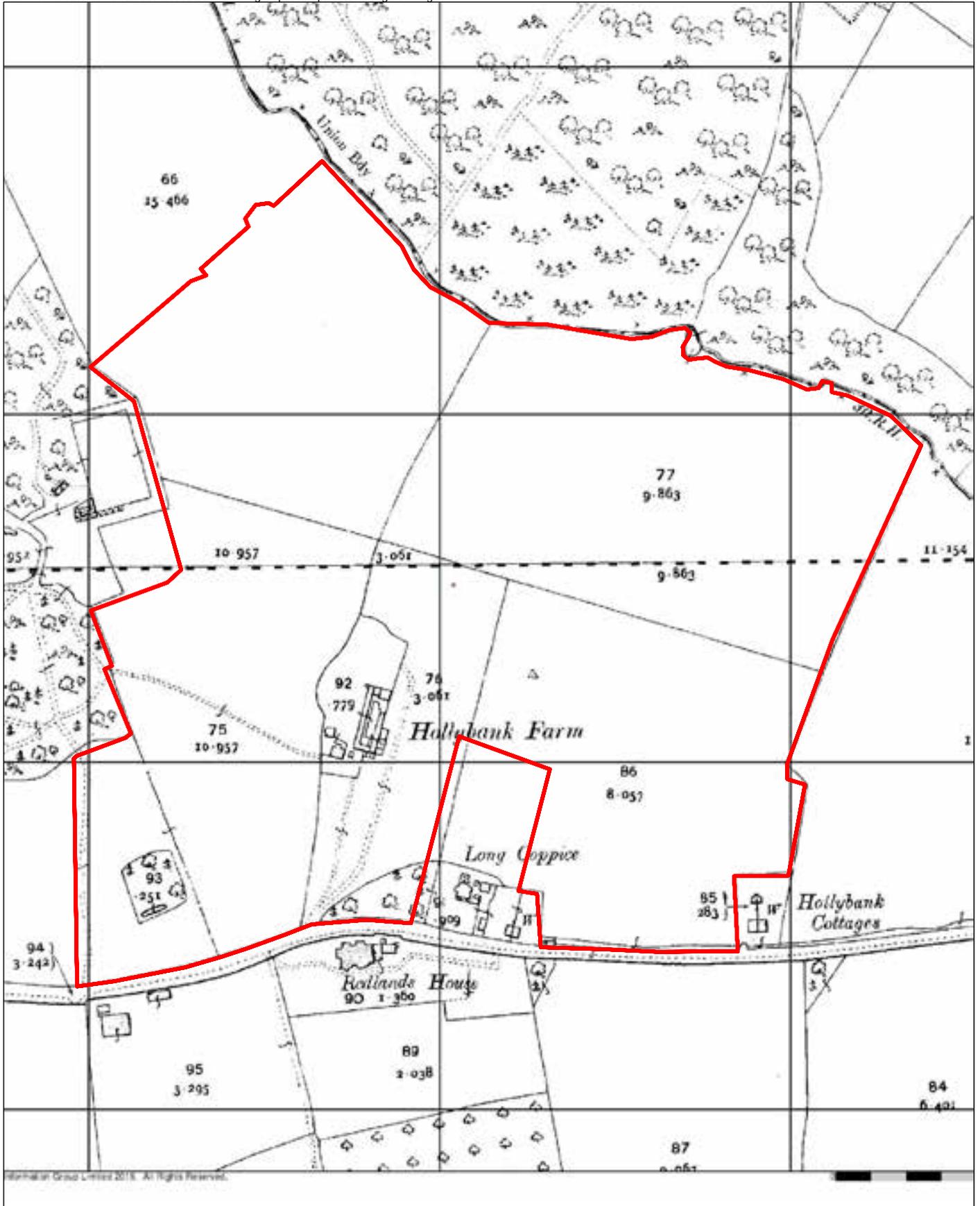


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1866-1869 Ordnance Survey Map



Ordnance Survey Limited 2018. All Rights Reserved.

 Site Boundary

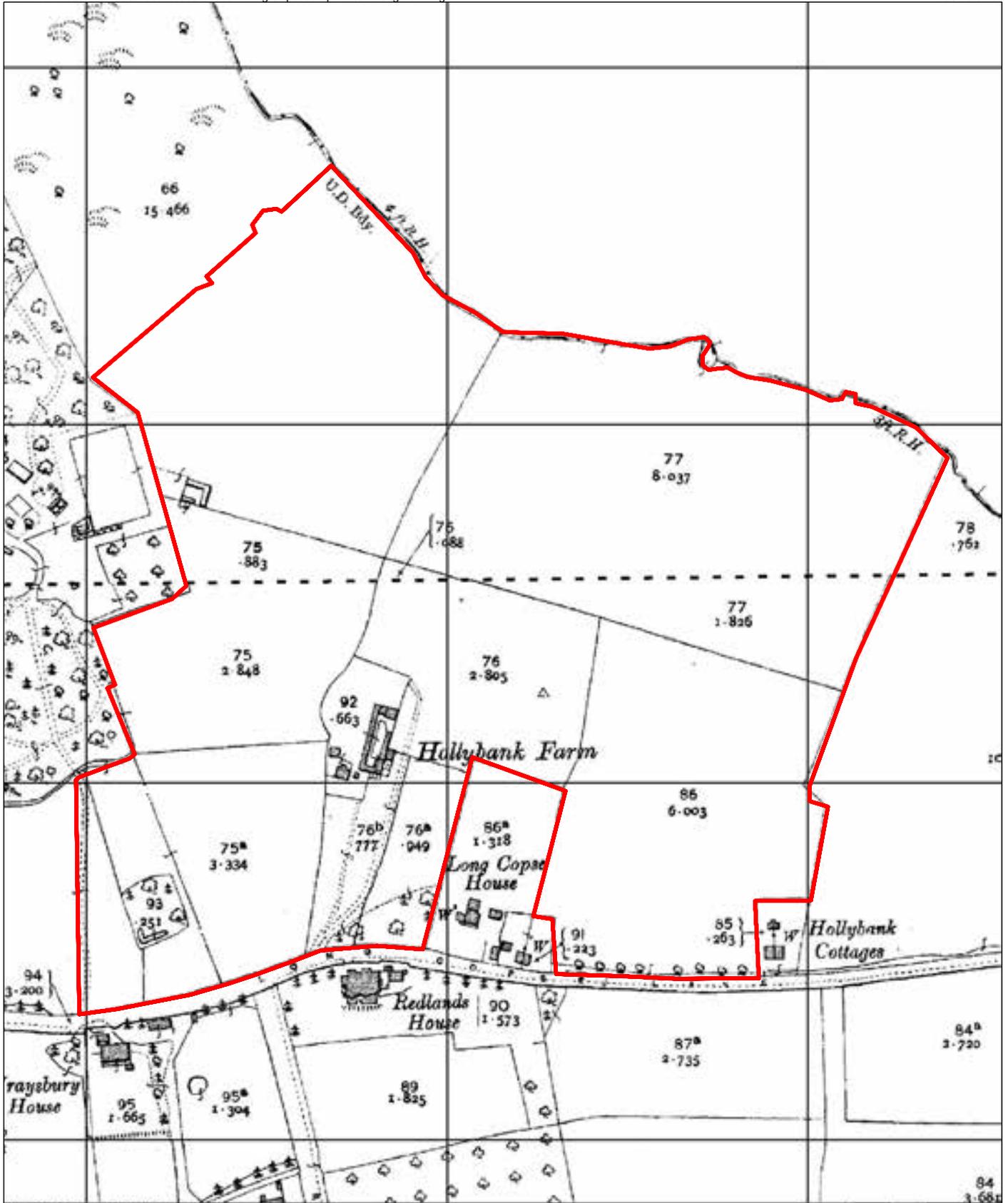


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 6

1909 Ordnance Survey Map



Permission Group Limited 2018. All Rights Reserved.

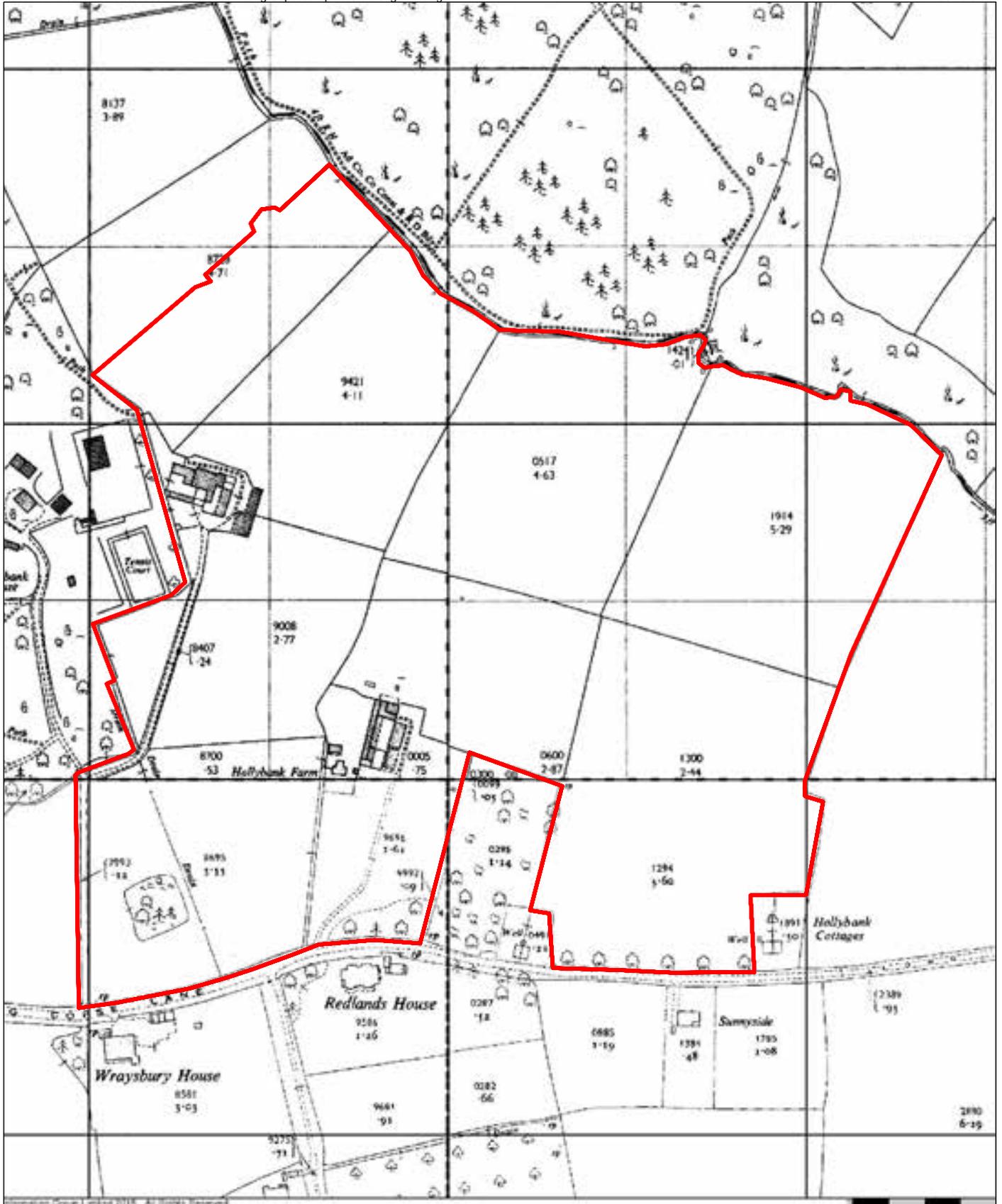
 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 7
1932 Ordnance Survey Map



Information Group Limited 2015. All Rights Reserved

 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 8
1952-69 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 10

2019 Google Earth Image



Plate 1: View east towards Hollybank Farm from the western boundary of the study site



Plate 2: View south-east across an outdoor horse arena in the south-western part of study site



Plate 3: View north from Long Copse Lane along access to Hollybank Farm



Plate 4: View south across a possible earthwork located south of Hollybank Farm



Plate 5: View east across the study site from Hollybank Farm



Plate 6: View north across the study site from Hollybank Farm



Plate 7: View south-west across the south-western part of the study site



Plate 8: View north-west across the north-western part of the study site



Plate 9: View north-east across the northern part of the study site



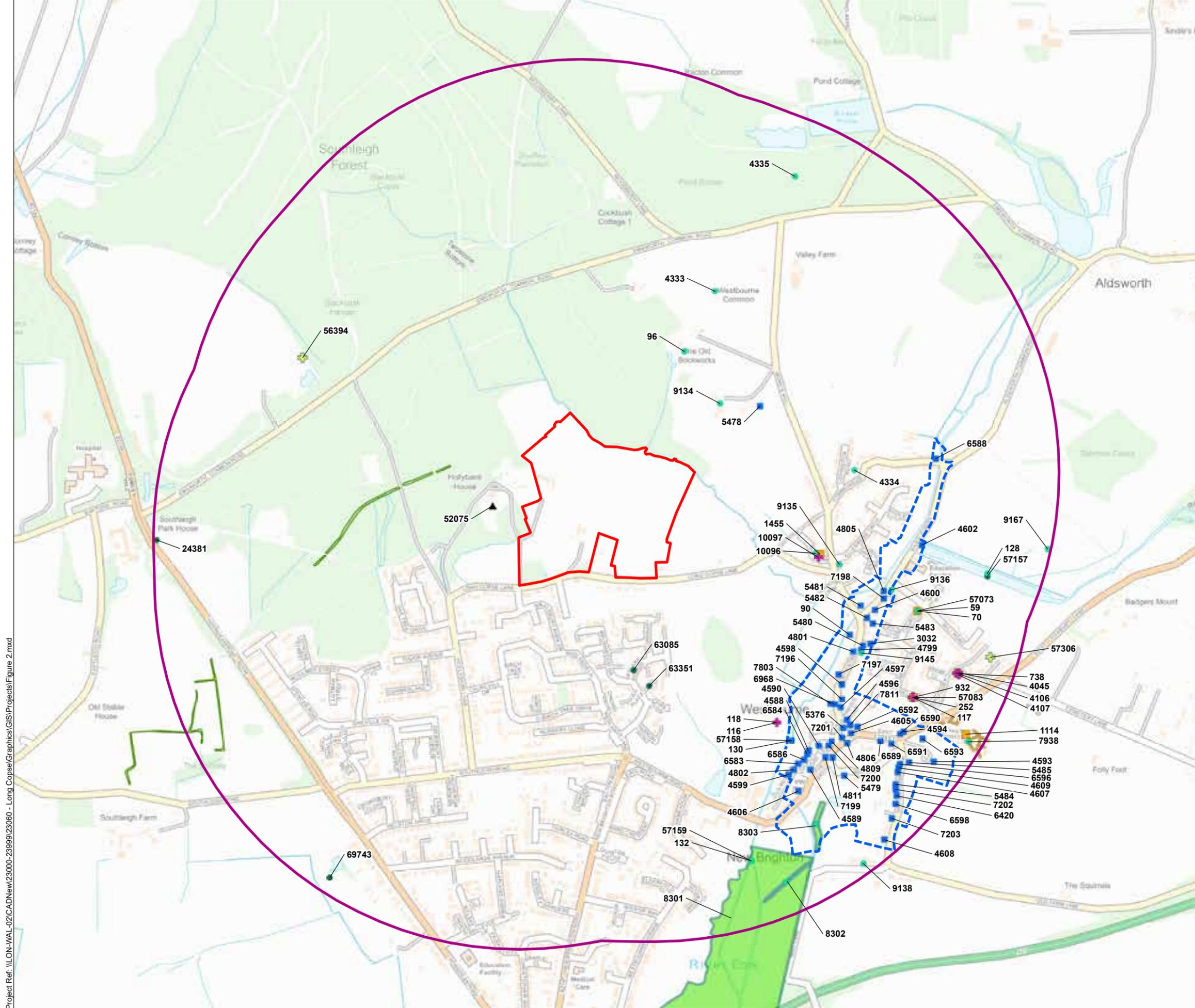
Plate 10: View south along the eastern boundary of the study site



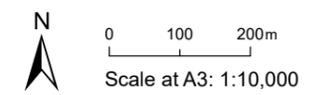
Plate 11: View south-west from the north-eastern corner of the study site



Plate 12: View north-west from the south-east corner of the study site

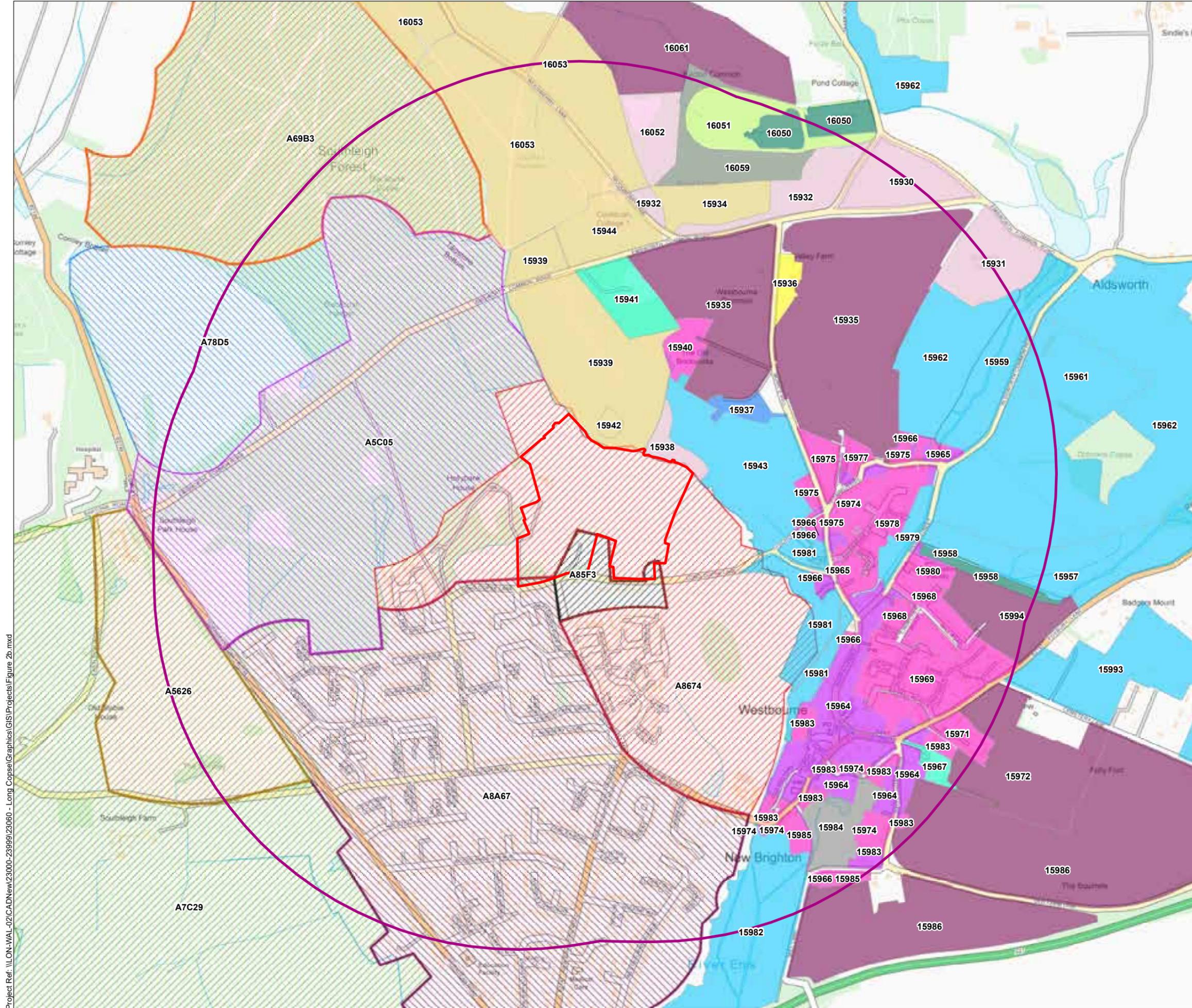


- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - 1km Site Buffer
 - Designated Heritage Assets:
 - Listed Buildings
 - Conservation Area**
 - Westbourne
 - Non-designated Heritage Assets:
 - HCC Cropmarks
 - Hampshire HER Monument (point)**
 - + Findspot
 - Monument
 - ▲ Historic Parks and Gardens
 - Chichester HER Record (point)**
 - HER Building
 - + Findspot
 - Monument
 - Chichester HER Record (polygon)**
 - Monument
 - Previous Archaeological Work:
 - Chichester Event Record (point)
 - Chichester Event Record (polygon)



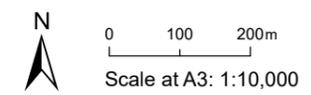
Appendix 1a
HER Plot
(data from Hampshire and Chichester HER)

Project Ref: \\LON-WAL-02\CAD\New\23000-23999\23060 - Long Copse\Graphics\GIS\Projects\Figure 2.mxd



Legend

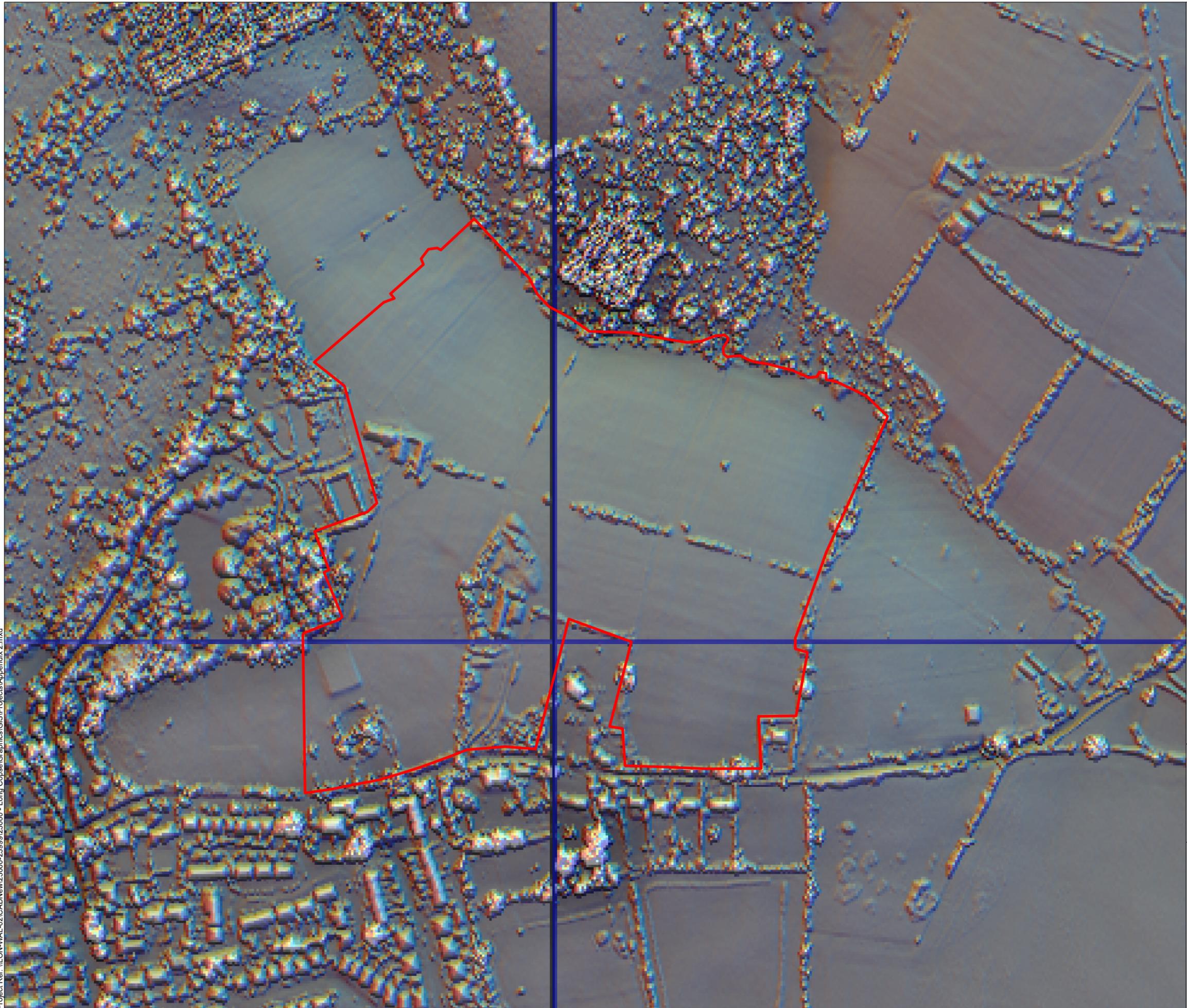
- Site Boundary
- 1km Site Buffer
- Historic Landscape Characterisation:**
- Chichester HLC**
- Ancient Semi-natural
- Expansion - other
- Formal Enclosure (planned/private)
- Historic Core
- Historic dispersed
- Informal Fieldscales
- Informal parkland
- Marsh Fresh
- Non-historic isolated
- Plantations
- Ponds
- Regenerated
- Hampshire HLC**
- 19th century and later parkland
- 19th century plantations (general)
- Active and disused gravel workings
- Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
- Post 1810 settlement (general)
- Replanted other pre-1810 woodland
- Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
- Village/hamlet 1810 extent



Appendix 1b

HLC Plot
(data from Hampshire and Chichester HER)

Project Ref: \\LON-WAL-02\CAD\New\23000-23999\23060 - Long Copse\Graphics\GIS\Projects\Figure 2b.mxd



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

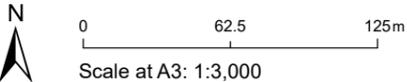
Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
00/00/0000

Processing:
Multi-direction Hillshade overlaid on
simple Local Relief Model



Appendix 2

LiDAR Plot