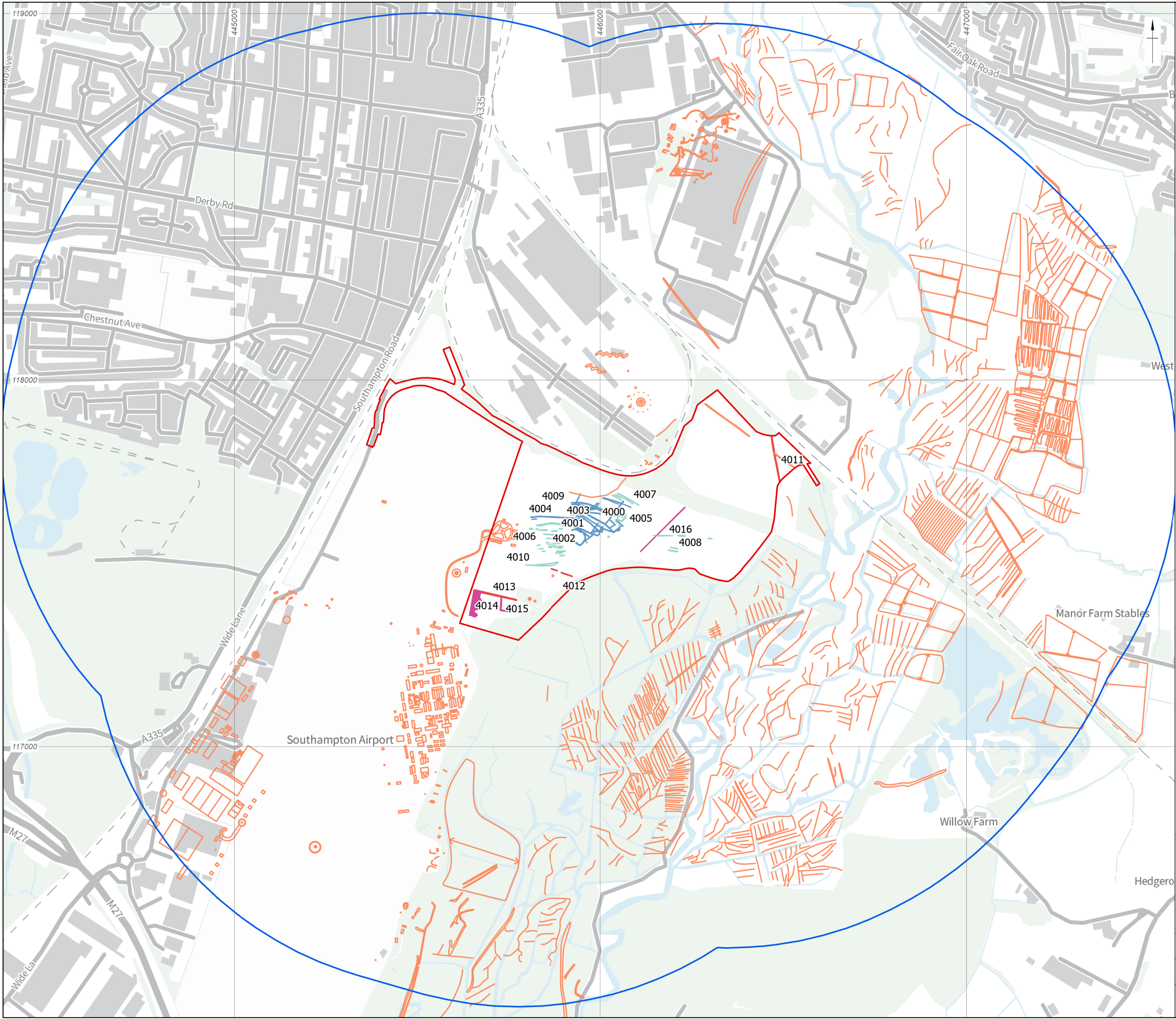


C:\Users\Naomi_BWessex Archaeology\GIS Shore To Ship - wessex\Projects\303320\GIS\Setup\APRX\303320_Navigator_Quarter_setup.aprx



- Application site
- Study area
- Cropmarks
- Geophysical survey results**
 - Possible Archaeology
 - Archaeology
 - Historic Landscape Feature
 - Former Field Boundary

0 500 m

Cropmark data provided by the NMP and HHER.
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Date: 21/05/2025	Created by: AG	
Scale: 1:10,000 at A3	Revision: 1	

Figure 2: Results of geophysical survey of the application site and cropmarks recorded in the 1 km study area.

Appendix 8.4: Abbreviations and Glossary

Glossary

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 (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.
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 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.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), is an active form of remote sensing that uses pulses of near infrared light to measure time that is converted into distance from the earth's surface using the constant of the speed of light. Its commonly used to make high resolution maps showing variation in topography and is widely used in archaeology to detect earthworks.
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	The National Mapping Programme (NMP) was a series of large scale projects between across England aimed at identifying and recording all archaeological sites and landscapes visible on aerial photographs.
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