

Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire
Heritage Desk Based Assessment
September 2016

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Report

Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Site

Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire

Date

September 2016

Planning Authority

Havant and East Hampshire District Council

Site Centred At

SU 709 103

Prepared By

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Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	850,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This heritage desk based assessment considers land at Blendworth, Havant Thicket, Hampshire. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

At the time of writing there is no evidence of any archaeological remains of interest within the study site or the immediate vicinity. However, the absence of archaeological investigations in the wider area, and the favourable conditions for early settlement presented by the study site, mean that the potential for remains of some interest to be present from the prehistoric and Roman periods cannot be completely discounted.

Given this lack of evidence, the significance of any remains is not clear. Nonetheless, in the absence of any clear evidence of remains of high significance, such as earthworks, large quantities of artefacts or known cropmarks, it is considered that the study site is unlikely to contain remains which would preclude the proposed development, provided steps are taken to identify any remains, and mitigate any development impacts. It is recognised that the presence of remains of some interest cannot be discounted, however their loss could be mitigated via the normal mechanisms afforded by the planning process, where suitable steps are taken to determine the nature and significance of any remains present, and mitigate any impacts as appropriate. This could be achieved by a programme of archaeological investigation works, secured via a condition to planning consent.

As has been noted, the study site is situated at some distance from any designated heritage assets with sensitive settings. It also benefits from extensive screening from these. Given this distance and screening, it is not considered that the construction and ongoing presence of the proposed development within the study site would result in any harm to the significance of any designated heritage assets in the surrounding area through effects to their settings.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This heritage desk based assessment considers land at Blendworth, Havant Thicket, Hampshire (Fig. 1). It has been prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Rydberg Development Company Limited.
- 1.2 The site (hereafter referred to as the study site) is located at grid reference SU 7090 1030.
- 1.3 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site and the potential effect on the significance of nearby designated heritage assets. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.4 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.
- 1.5 The study area used in this assessment is 1km radius from the approximate centre of the study site (Figs. 2 and 3).

Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.6 The study site is located at the western edge of Havant Thicket, and the northern edge of Bell's Copse. The A3(M) is situated ca. 400m to the west of the study site.
- 1.7 The underlying geology of the study site comprises clay, silt and sands of the London Clay. A small watercourse running roughly north-south is situated c. 100m to the west of the study site, and a number of other watercourses are present in Havant Thicket to the east.
- 1.8 Topographically the study site is relatively flat at ca. 42m above Ordnance Datum. The topography then drops to the west, towards a watercourse.

2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings.

- 2.3 Section 66(1) states:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

- 2.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any ‘*areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*’ and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention ‘*to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*’ in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area, that is provided by the policy framework outlined in below.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.5 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 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 of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.6 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 2.7 Paragraph 128 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 understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.8 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 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. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.9 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.10 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

- 2.11 *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.
- 2.12 *Setting* 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.
- 2.13 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
- "Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework's drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the 'Core Planning Principles'."*
- 2.14 Paragraph 18a-002 makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 2.15 Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 2.16 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.17 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
- "The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."*
- 2.18 The key test in NPPF paragraphs 132-134 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:
- "What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed."*
- 2.19 Paragraph 133 of the NPPF makes it clear that where a development would result in total loss or substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the LPA should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.
- 2.20 Paragraph 134 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed

against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:

“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 7). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.”

- 2.21 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

- 2.22 Planning policy within Havant Borough Council is provided by the adopted Local Plan, 2011. The Core Strategy provides the following heritage policy relevant to this assessment:

Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

1. *Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.*
2. *Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.*
3. *Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map):*
 - (i) *Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International].*
 - (ii) *Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National].*
 - (iii) *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local].*
4. *Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and nonstatutory 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.*
5. *Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.*
6. *Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.*
7. *Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh.*
8. *Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.*
9. *Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.*
10. *Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.*
11. *Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research.*

- 2.23 Havant Borough Council is working to produce a new local plan to 2036, however no emerging policies are available at the time of writing.
- 2.24 Planning Policy in East Hampshire District Council is provided by the Local Plan 2006, which contains the following saved policies relevant to this assessment:

HE17 – Archaeology and Ancient Monuments

Development will not be permitted which adversely affects important archaeological sites, buildings, monuments or features, whether scheduled or not, or their settings.

If there is evidence that archaeological remains may exist whose extent and importance are unknown the District Council will require developers to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried out before the planning application can be determined, thus enabling an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made.

The District Council will seek mitigation of the impact of development proposals by securing suitable designs to minimise physical destruction. Where this is not possible or feasible then the District Council will not allow development to take place until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of the development.

HE18 – Historic Parks and Gardens

Development proposals which would adversely affect parks and gardens regarded as being of special historic interest or their setting, whether or not they are registered, will not be permitted.

- 2.25 These policies are out of date, as they do not allow a balancing exercise between benefit and harm as required in paragraph 134 of the NPPF, however they remain a material consideration as set out in Annex 1 of the Framework.

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

- 2.26 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a 6 stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development.

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change;
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015)

- 2.27 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.
- 2.28 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.
- 2.29 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals.
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets;
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

2.30 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The locations of sites and records mentioned in the text are shown on Figures 2 and 3. The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:

- Historic Environment Record (HER) Data held by Hampshire Council Archaeology;
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
- Historic England Archive;
- Pastscape;
- Local studies and record office research; and
- Review of historic mapping.

3.2 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected, and assess their significance.

3.3 Chapter 4 will assess the nature of any effects to those heritage assets by the proposed development.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric

3.4 No prehistoric evidence is recorded in the study site itself.

3.5 In the wider study area, records of prehistoric evidence comprise a scatter of possible Mesolithic/Neolithic flints, found ca. 750m to the southwest of the study site (HER 57573). Close to these, a Neolithic flint scraper was recovered from the inside of a gas main trench in 1966 (HER 23383).

3.6 The HER records a curving linear cropmark identified on aerial photographs ca. 0.8km southwest of the study site (HER 64922), on Dunbury Hill Farm. The HER records that a Saxon charter of AD 935 notes a “dundeburnam” at the approximate location of the cropmark, which is suggestive of a fortified hill place.

3.7 While there is no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within the study site, it is also the case that this area has not been extensively archaeologically investigated. The study site also occupies a favourable location for early settlement, on relatively higher ground close to a natural watercourse. Therefore, while recorded evidence of prehistoric remains is low, the presence of some finds cannot be completely discounted.

Roman

3.8 No evidence of Roman activity is recorded either within the study site or the surrounding study area.

3.9 Roman activity in the wider area includes a number of recorded villa sites and a Roman road, but none are present within 2.25km of the study site (based on a review of ‘The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain’ online resource).

3.10 Based on current evidence, the potential for the study site to contain Roman remains is considered low. However, it is recognised that this may also be a reflection of the absence of archaeological investigation.

Saxon/Early Medieval

3.11 The HER does not record any evidence of Saxon / Early Medieval activity within the study site or the surrounding study area. Also, no early settlements are recorded in the Domesday Book in the surrounding area.

3.12 It is likely that the study site formed part of the general hinterland surrounding settlement during this time. Therefore, on current evidence, the potential for buried remains of interest from this period to be present within the study site is considered low.

- 3.13 The HER records no evidence of Medieval activity within the study site. The area to the east of the study site is noted in the HER as part of a Medieval deer park (HER 34198), and it is likely that the study site was part of this.
- 3.14 It is likely that the study site formed part of a Medieval deer park at this time. This is supported by subsequent mapping from the 18th century which shows the study site outside of key areas of settlement and occupied by forest (see Fig. 5). It is therefore considered that the study site has a low potential for remains of interest from this period.

Post-Medieval

- 3.15 During this period data from the HER is augmented by the availability of historic maps and cartographic sources. The 1806 Ordnance Surveyor Drawing (see Fig. 5) does not show the study site very clearly, however what is clear is that it formed part of Bell's Copse and was covered in forest at the time.
- 3.16 The 1833 Bedhampton Parish Map (Fig. 6) shows the study site in more detail, but essentially in the same situation, as does the 1842 Tithe Map (Fig. 7). The 1870 OS maps (Fig. 8) shows the study site in more detail, but in the same situation. During the 20th century, the study site remains largely under tree cover until the 1990s (see Figs. 9 – 12), and gradually paths and walks are placed in the surrounding area. From the late 20th century to the present, the study site comprises an enclosed field (see Figs 12 and 13).
- 3.17 There is no HER data from this period within the surrounding study area.
- 3.18 Based on the available evidence, it is clear that the study site was part of Bell's Copse and was covered in forest throughout the Post-Medieval period, until the later part of the 20th century. Therefore, it is considered that the study site has a low potential for remains of interest.

Summary of archaeological potential and assessment of significance

- 3.19 At the time of writing there is no evidence of any archaeological remains of interest within the study site or the immediate vicinity. However, the absence of archaeological investigations in the wider area, and the favourable conditions for early settlement presented by the study site, mean that the potential for remains of some interest to be present from the prehistoric and Roman periods cannot be completely discounted.
- 3.20 Given this lack of evidence, the significance of any remains is not clear. Nonetheless, in the absence of any clear evidence of remains of high significance, such as earthworks, large quantities of artefacts or known cropmarks, it is considered that the study site is unlikely to contain remains which would preclude the proposed development, provided steps are taken to identify any remains, and mitigate any development impacts.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.21 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site, or within 600m of the study site's boundary.
- 3.22 The grade II* listed Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park, NHLE 10000112) is situated approximately 650m southeast of the study site at the nearest point (see Fig. 3). It is described in the NHLE as:

A Regency landscaped garden, laid out in the 1820s and 1830s on the site of late C18 pleasure grounds and a walled garden, with a series of specialist gardens and follies by Sir George Staunton to accommodate his Chinese and botanical interests. The gardens are surrounded by a park of C18 origin, which was developed by Sir George in the early C19, and also incorporates late C19 alterations.

- 3.23 The bulk of the park and all of the listed buildings are situated 1.8km to the southeast of the study site, around The Lake, and are completely screened by the presence of extensive trees. The one element of the park that extends closer to the study site is The Avenue, a path leading to the Upper Lake, which is enclosed by thick tree cover. The northern tip of the Upper Lake is 650m to the southeast of the study site.

3.24 The setting of the park is largely contained within the designated area, however the northern part, comprising The Avenue, is set in wooded farmland, of which the study site is a part. Therefore, the study site does form a small part of the wider rural woodland setting of the park to the north, however the study site is completely screened from the northern part of the park by Havant Thicket (see Plate 1). Therefore, the study site is not in a part of the wider setting which can be said to meaningfully contribute to the significance of the park.

4.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 4.1 The site comprises an enclosed field, surrounded by trees on the south and eastern boundaries (see Plates 1 – 4).

The Proposed Development

- 4.2 The proposed development comprises a Peaking Power Generation Plant, which would generate occasional electricity to accommodate peak demand. It would be gas powered, and comprise a number of generators, a substation and limited provision for parking, for occasional maintenance visits. The compound would be enclosed by an acoustic fence which would be up to 4m in height. The proposed development would also include an access track to the plant, and also a cable linking the peaking plant to the grid.
- 4.3 Details of the configuration of the proposed development are provided under a separate cover, however the proposed access track would approach from the north, running adjacent to the edge of the thicket, and the cable link to the grid would run to the west.

Potential Archaeological Impacts

- 4.4 Development of the study site would result in the removal of any buried archaeological remains present within it. However, it is clear from the available evidence that any remains likely to be present within the study site would not be of such significance as to preclude development.
- 4.5 It is recognised that the presence of remains of some interest cannot be discounted, however their loss could be mitigated via the normal mechanisms afforded by the planning process, where suitable steps are taken to determine the nature and significance of any remains present, and mitigate any impacts as appropriate.

Potential Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.6 As has been noted above, the study site is situated at some distance from any designated heritage assets with sensitive settings. It also benefits from extensive screening from these, due to the presence of Havant Thicket to the east and Bell's Copse to the south. The proposed development would be set behind the substantial hedgerows which surround the study site on the south and east, which would be maintained and improved.
- 4.7 There is no experience of the park from within the study site (see Plates 1 – 4), nor from the footpaths adjacent (see Plate 5). When walking along the southern part of the Thicket, the northern tip of The Avenue can be glimpsed as a group of trees (see Plate 6), however this is not a meaningful experience of the significance of the park, nor would the proposed development affect this experience in any case.
- 4.8 As such, it is clear that the proposed development would not in any way affect the experience of the key elements of the park further to the south, nor would it materially change the limited experience of the park from the surrounding area. As such, it is concluded that the proposed development would not result in harm to the significance of the park.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This heritage desk based assessment considers land at Blendworth, Havant Thicket, Hampshire (Fig. 1). This land is proposed to be used as a Peaking Power Generation Plant.
- 5.2 At the time of writing there is no evidence of any archaeological remains of interest within the study site or the immediate vicinity. However, the absence of archaeological investigations in the wider area, and the favourable conditions for early settlement presented by the study site, mean that the potential for remains of some interest to be present from the prehistoric and Roman periods cannot be completely discounted.
- 5.3 Given this lack of evidence, the significance of any remains is not clear. Nonetheless, in the absence of any clear evidence of remains of high significance, such as earthworks, large quantities of artefacts or known cropmarks, it is considered that the study site is unlikely to contain remains which would preclude the proposed development, provided steps are taken to identify any remains, and mitigate any development impacts. It is recognised that the presence of remains of some interest cannot be discounted, however their loss could be mitigated via the normal mechanisms afforded by the planning process, where suitable steps are taken to determine the nature and significance of any remains present, and mitigate any impacts as appropriate. This could be achieved by a programme of archaeological investigation works, secured via a condition to planning consent.
- 5.4 As has been noted, the study site is situated at some distance from any designated heritage assets with sensitive settings. It also benefits from extensive screening from these. Given this distance and screening, it is not considered that the construction and ongoing presence of the proposed development within the study site would result in any harm to the significance of any designated heritage assets in the surrounding area through effects to their settings.

Sources

General

National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
 British Library
 Historic England Archive
 National Archive
 Pastscape
 Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
 Hampshire Record Office
 New Forest DC Local Plan

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
 British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
 British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
 Historic England National Heritage List for England - <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
 Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk
 MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk
 Pastscape - www.pastscape.org.uk

Cartographic

1759	Taylor Map of Hampshire
1806	Ordnance Surveyor Drawing
1833	Bedhampton Parish Map
1842	Tithe Map
1870	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1880	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1897 - 1898	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1899	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1909 - 1910	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1914	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1931 - 1933	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1933	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1938 - 1942	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1947 - 1949	OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1962 - 1963	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1966	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1975	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1980 - 1982	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1983	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1988	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1991 - 1992	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2000	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2006	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2016	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

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Plate 1 Looking south along eastern boundary of the study site, from within the study site



Plate 2 Looking southwest across study site



Plate 3 Looking northwest across study site



Plate 4 Looking north across study site



Plate 5 View from footpath adjacent to the study site's eastern boundary towards Leigh Park



Plate 6 Glimpsed view of Leigh Park from southern footpath within Havant Thicket



Legend

□ Site

1:12,500 at A4



Title:
Fig.1 Site Location

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Site Boundary

1:13,600 at A4



Title:
Fig.2 HER Data Plot
Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

- Site
- Study area
- Historic Parks and Gardens

1:12,500 at A4

0 400m

Title:
Fig.3 NHLE Data Plot

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

 Approximate location of site

1:20,000 at A4

0 640m

Title:

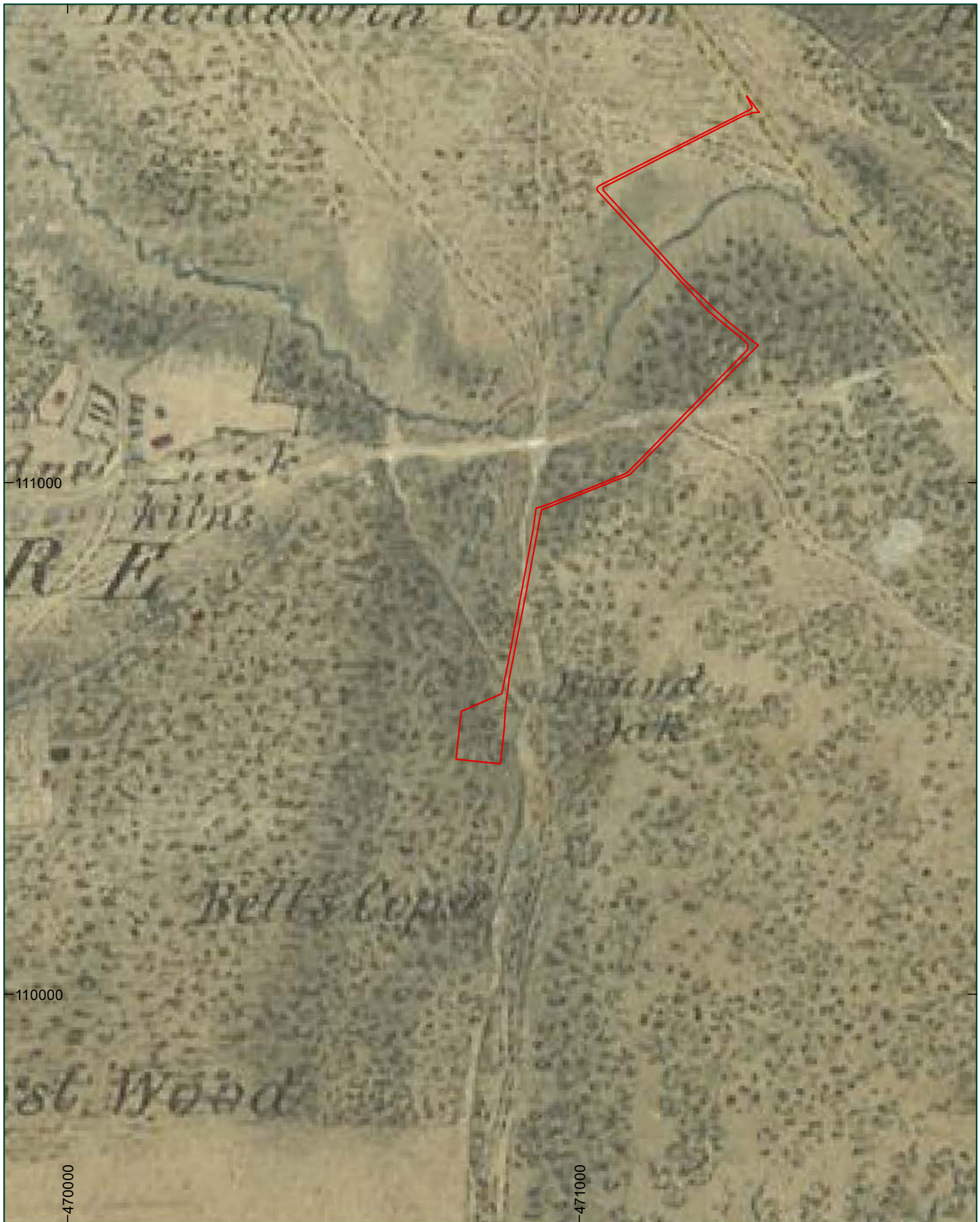
Fig.4 1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire

Address:

Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

 Approximate location of site

1:10,000 at A4



Title:

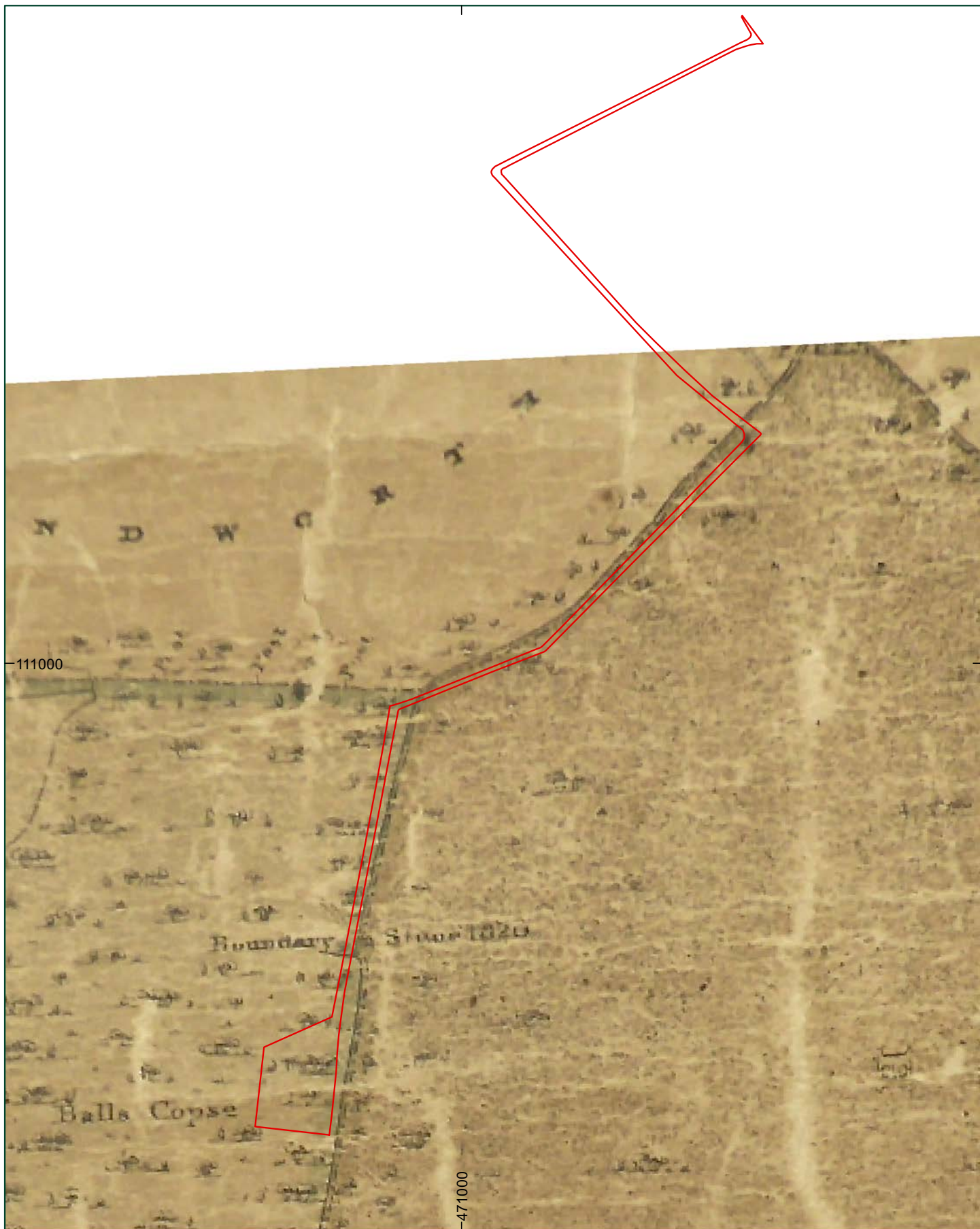
Fig.5 1806 Ordnance Surveyor Drawing

Address:

Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

 Site

1:6,000 at A4



Title:

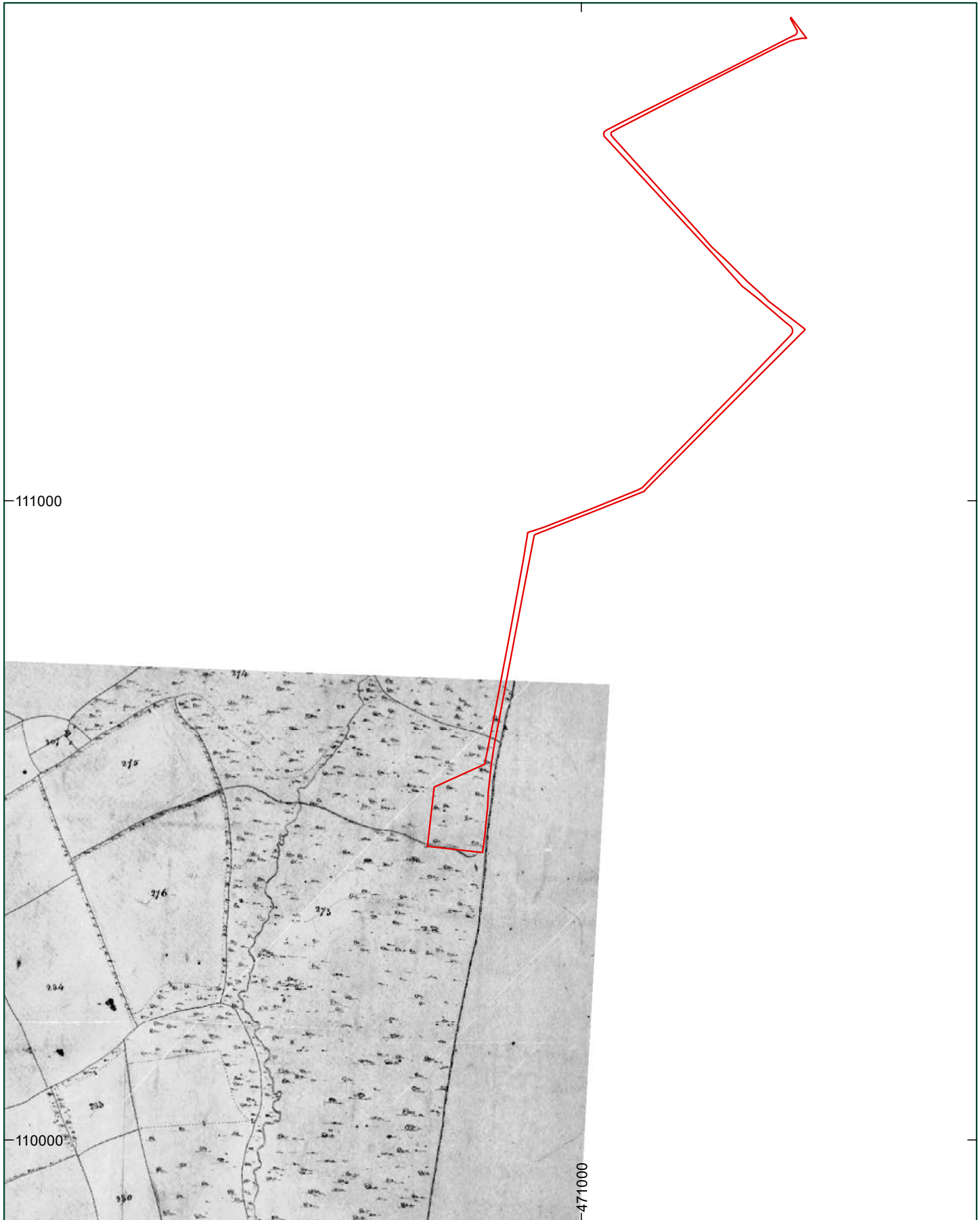
Fig.6 1833 Bedhampton Parish Map

Address:

Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

Site

1:8,000 at A4

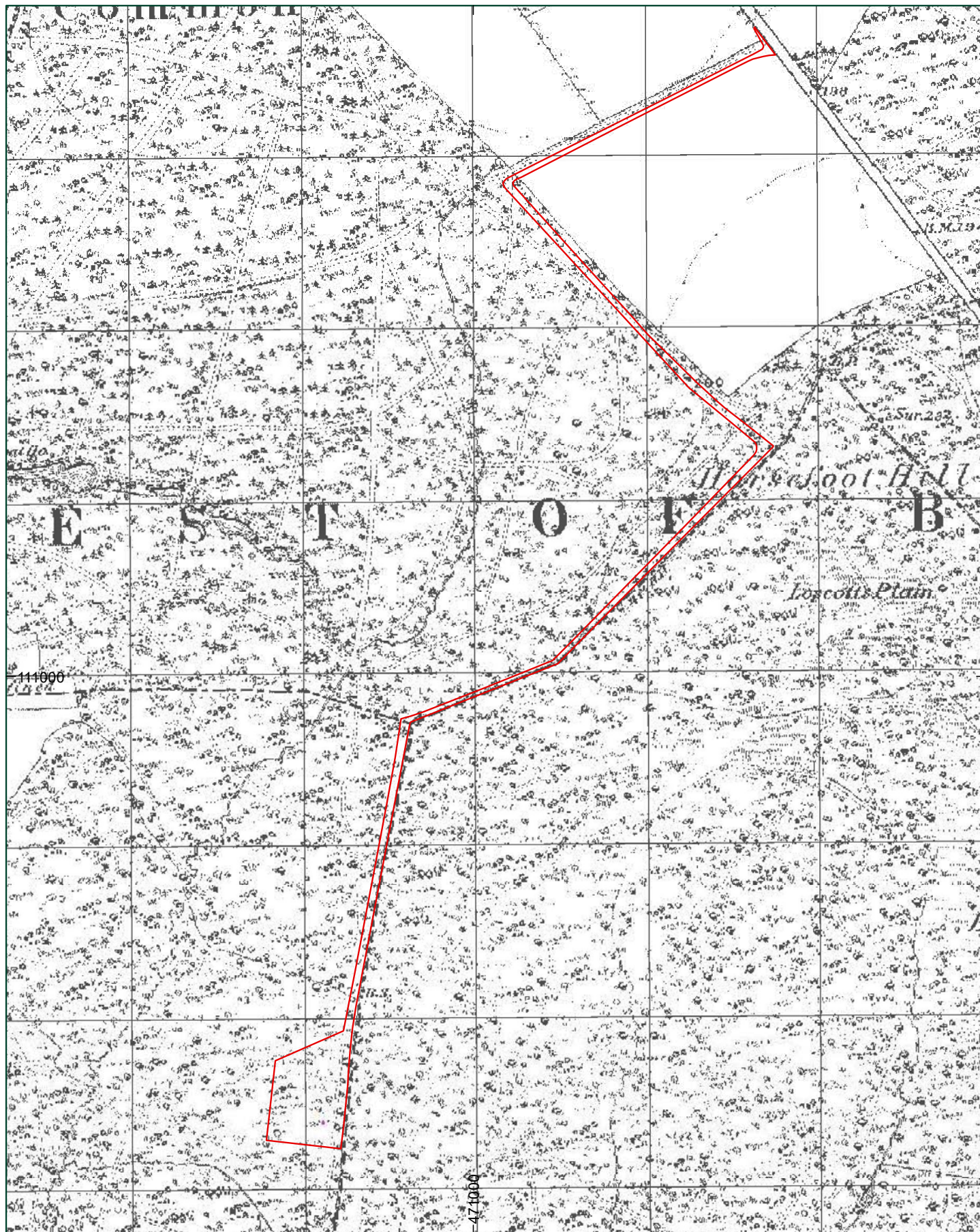


Title:
Fig.7 1842 Tithe Map

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

Site

1:6,000 at A4

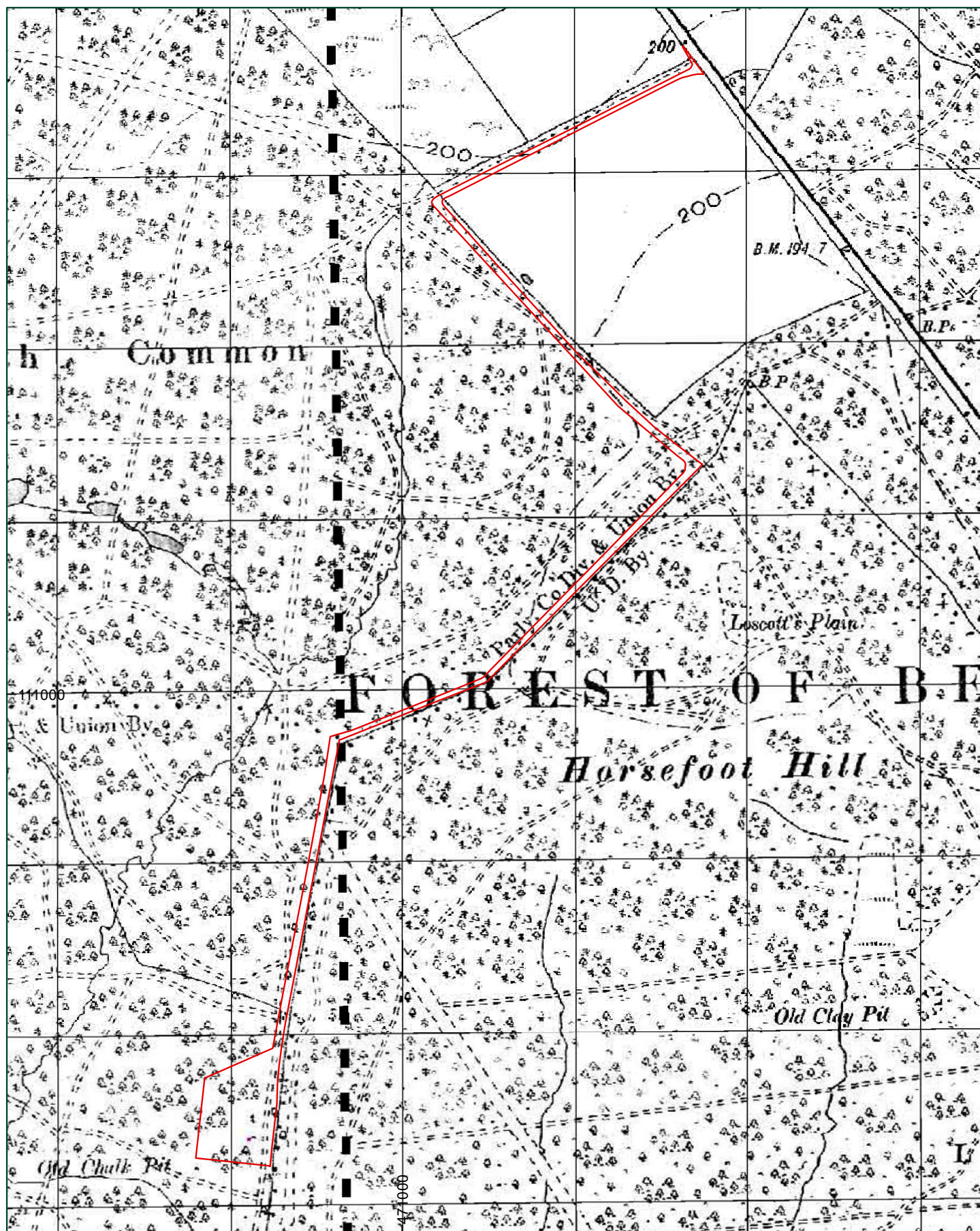
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Title:
Fig.8 1870 OS Map 1:10,560

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

Site

1:6,000 at A4

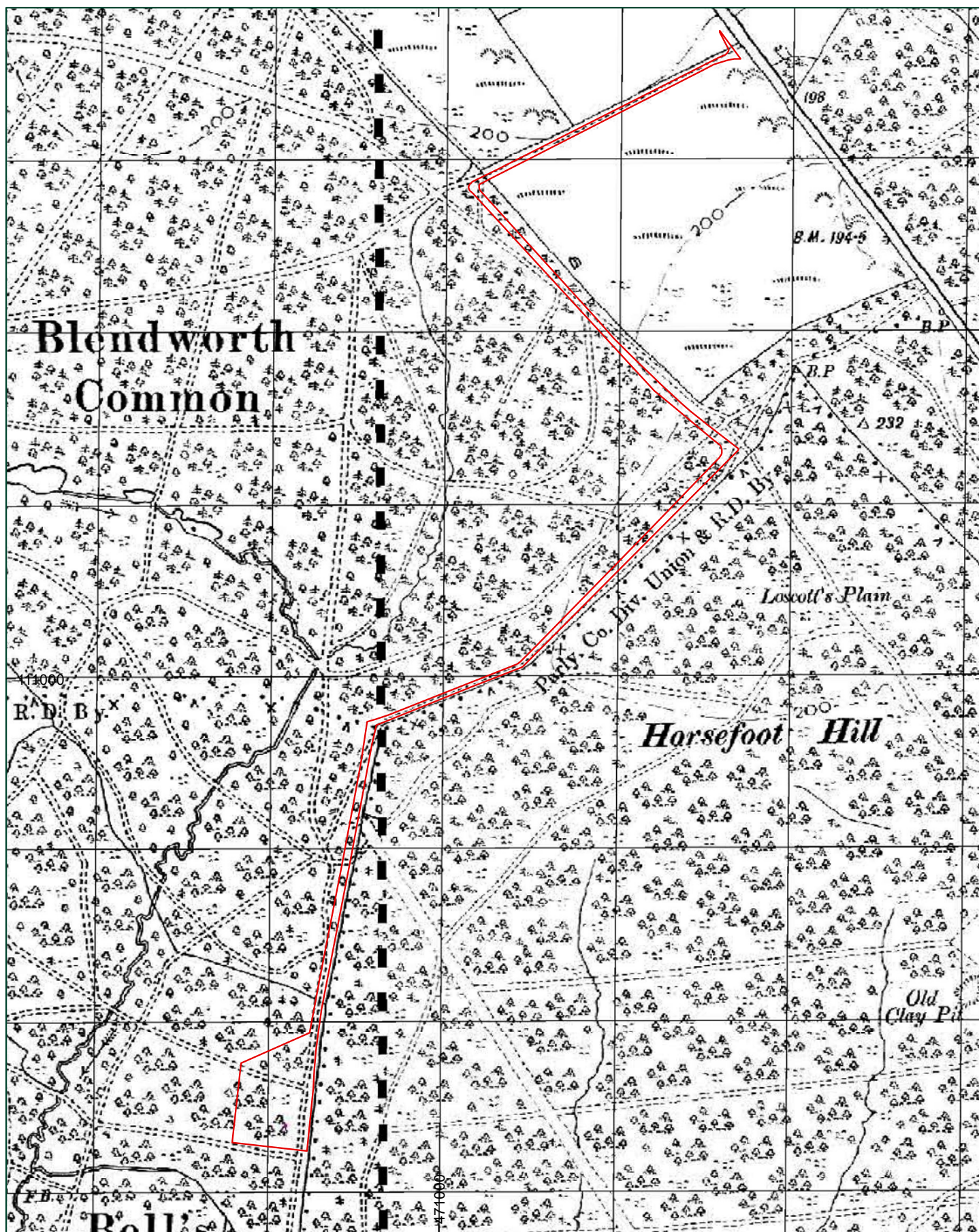
0 190m

Title:
Fig.9 1897-98 OS Map 1:10,560

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

Site

1:6,000 at A4

0 190m

Title:

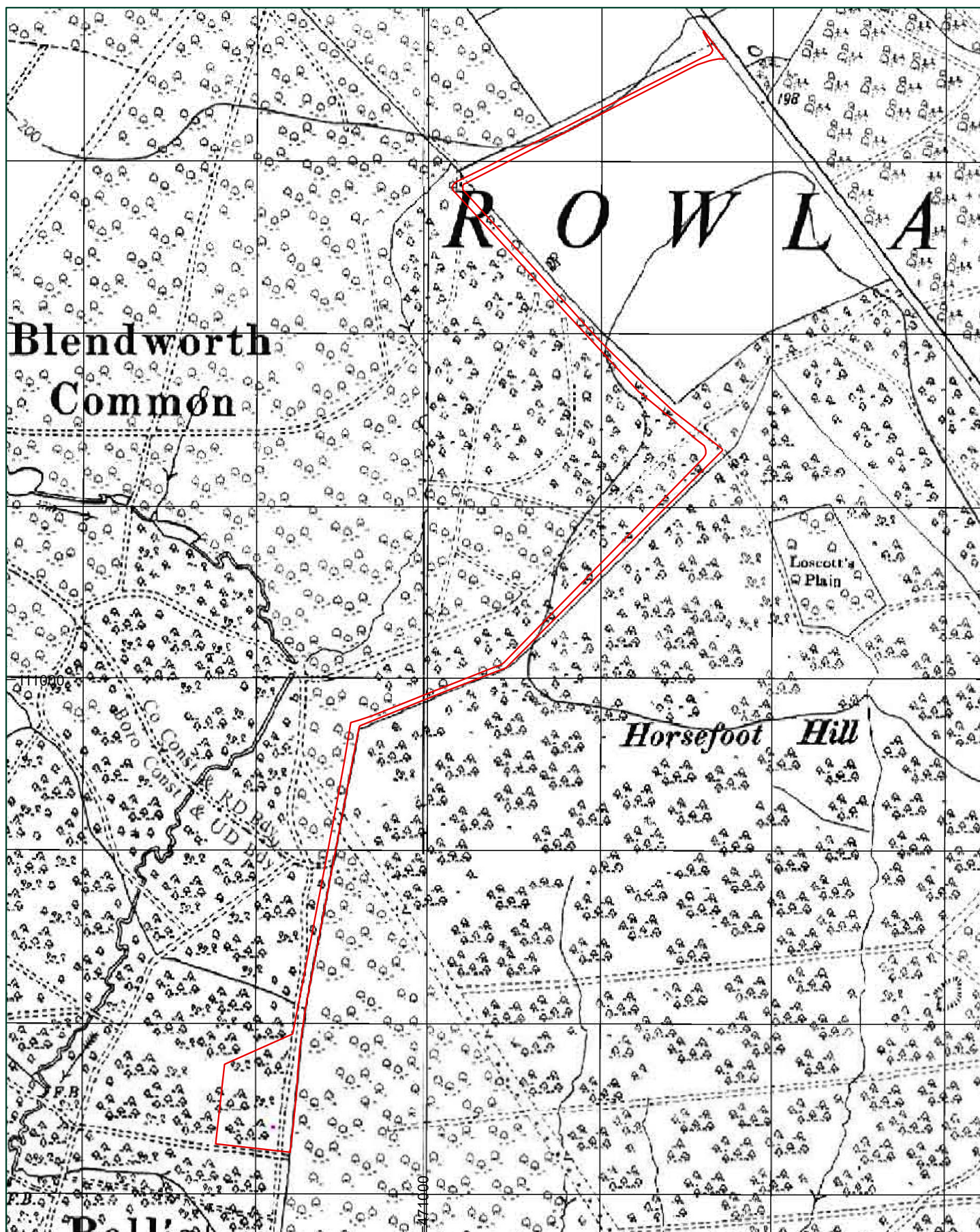
Fig.10 1909-10 OS Map 1:10,000

Address:

Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

Site

1:6,000 at A4

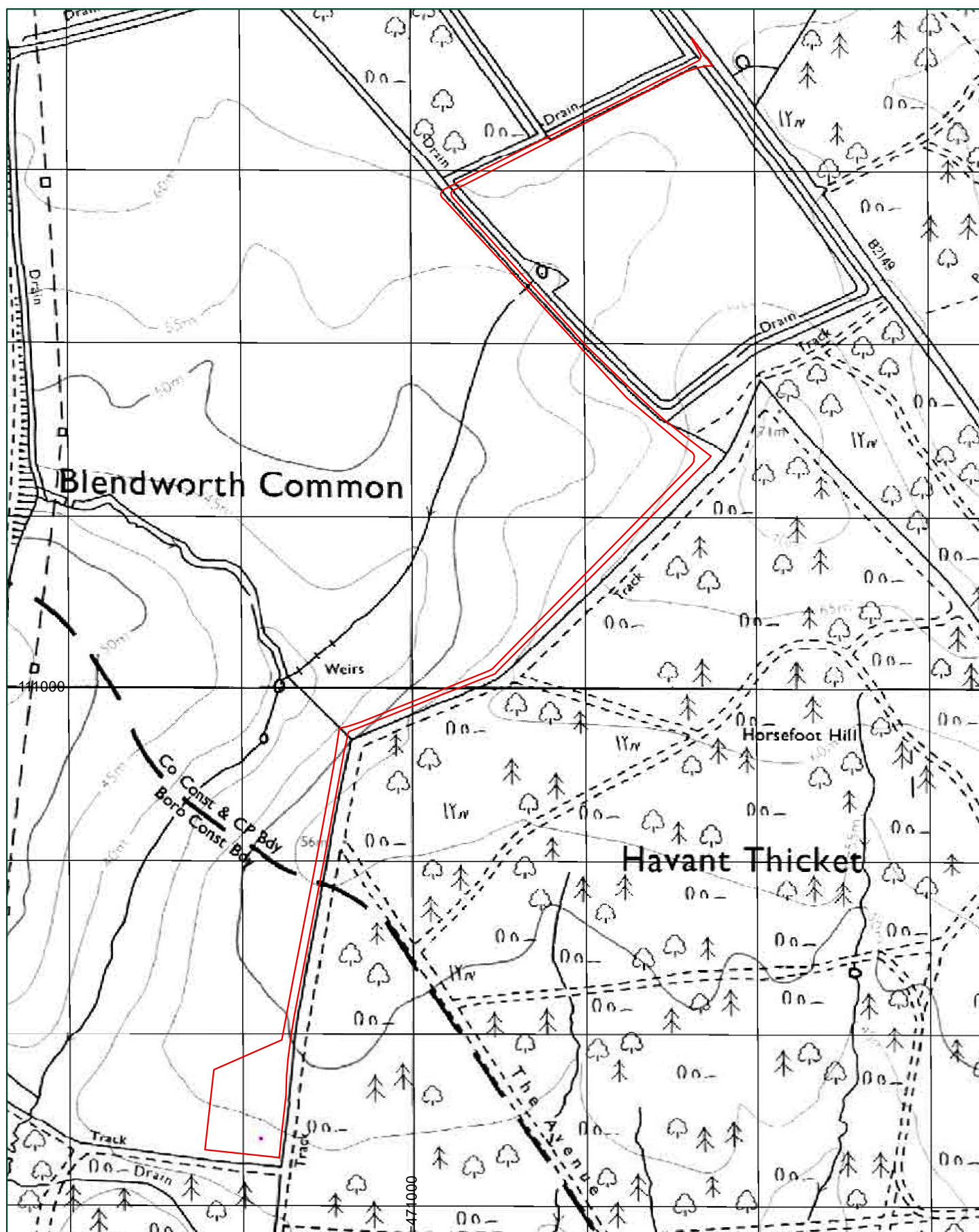
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Title:
Fig.11 1962-63 OS Map 1:10,000

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

□ Site

1:6,000 at A4

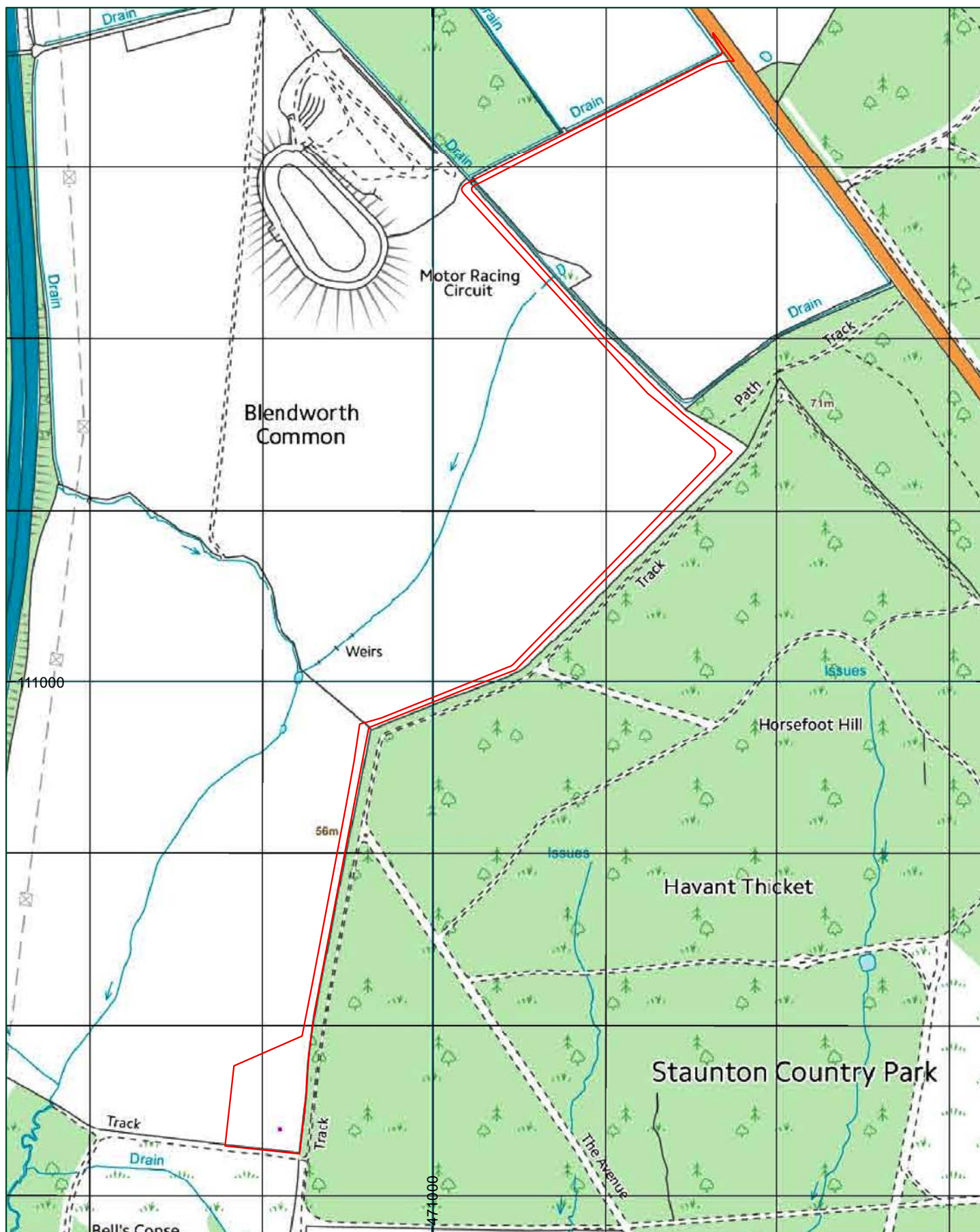
0 190m

Title:
Fig.12 1991-92 OS Map 1:10,000

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.



Legend

□ Site

1:6,000 at A4



Title:
Fig.13 2016 OS Map 1:10,000

Address:
Blendworth, adjacent to Havant Thicket, Hampshire



orion.