



making sense of heritage

Kingsclere Avenue Havant, Hampshire

Heritage Statement



Ref: 113060.01
April 2016



**Kingsclere Avenue,
Havant, Hampshire**

Heritage Statement

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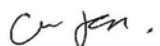
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Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Front Cover	View to the south-east from the north-western edge of the Site
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Kingsclere Avenue, Havant, Hampshire

Heritage Statement

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd to prepare a Heritage Statement for land off Kingsclere Avenue, Leigh Park, Havant, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 471050, 108450. This study is intended to support a planning application for a proposed residential development within the site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

Despite the limited nature of the recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area, this assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried remains within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, acting as advisor to Havant Borough Council.

No designated heritage assets would be physically affected by the proposed development and it is very unlikely that it would affect the settings of any designated or non-designated heritage assets within the wider landscape surrounding the site.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by PMC Construction, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Stephen Cripps in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Hampshire County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.

The report was researched and compiled by Alistair Black, with illustrations prepared by Alistair Black and Karen Nichols. Chloe Hunnisett managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Kingsclere Avenue, Havant, Hampshire

Heritage Statement

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PMC Construction (the Client), to prepare a Heritage Statement for land off Kingsclere Avenue, Leigh Park, Havant, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 471050, 108450.

1.1.2 This study will support a planning application for a proposed residential development within the Site, to be submitted to Havant Borough Council.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel along with two adjoining strips of land to the west connecting it to Kingsclere Avenue. In total the Site covers an area of approximately 1.4 hectares (ha).

1.2.2 The Site is located within the Leigh Park suburb of Havant and is currently grassed amenity land. Modern residential development borders the Site to the north along Brockenhurst Avenue, to the east along Dunsbury Way and to the west along Kingsclere Avenue (**Plate 1**). There is also pedestrian access to the south-east of the Site from Dunsbury Way. To the south of the Site are the buildings, playground and carpark of Riders Junior School (**Plate 2**). The Site is enclosed on all sides by a mixture of fences and hedgerows (**Plate 3**).

1.2.3 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 17-19 m above Ordnance Datum (OD). Local topography falls gently from Gammon's Hill to the north of the Site towards Hermitage stream which lies to the south.

1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Palaeogene sedimentary Bognor Sand Member, with no overlying superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 The site layout plan indicates that the Proposed Development will comprise the construction of 30 new houses and eight flats, along with associated car parking areas and access road, with an additional new play area and public open space.

1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

- 1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'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.'

- 1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset 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 assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.5 Aims

- 1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting; and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

- 2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)

2.3.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)*. The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.4 National Planning Policy Framework

2.4.1 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.4.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.4.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
- *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
- *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and*
- *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

2.4.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.5 Planning Practice Guidance

2.5.1 On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource (Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/> Accessed on 18/04/16). The resource provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (ID: 18a), which expands upon NPPF Section 12.

2.6 Local planning policy

- 2.6.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries Havant Borough Council, which adopted its *Core Strategy* on 1st March 2011.
- 2.6.2 The *Core Strategy* is the principal document in the council's Local Plan. It sets out the spatial planning strategy for the borough up to 2026 and includes policy *CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough*, which is concerned with the protection of the natural and historic environment. For reference, Core Strategy Policy CS11 is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2014).

3.2 Study Area

- 3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

- 3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:
- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
 - *The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
 - *National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*
 - *Hampshire County Council's non-statutory 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens';*
 - *Havant Borough Council's non-statutory 'List of Buildings of Local Interest';*
 - *Historic Landscape Character assessments, including the 'Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment';*
 - *The 'Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology', which uses GIS to combine data held by the HAHBR alongside other information, such as topography, rivers, geology and landscape in order to allow new insights and the patterns of data to be appreciated;*
 - *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Hampshire Record Office; and*
 - *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Centre and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published*

and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

- 3.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive and cartographic sources is included in the References section of this report (**Section 8**).

3.4 Site visit

- 3.4.1 The Site was visited on the 13th April 2016. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.
- 3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.
- 3.4.3 A key objective of the Site visit was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of heritage assets (see **Section 3.6**).

3.5 Assessment criteria- Significance

- 3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

- 3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage (now Historic England) in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;*
- **Historical value** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative;*
- **Aesthetic value** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and*
- **Communal value** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.*

- 3.5.3 The relative significance of heritage assets has been determined in accordance with the categories laid out below in **Table 1** (after Highways Agency, 2007; Table 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1).

Table 1: Categories of heritage assets classified according to significance

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Setting assessment

3.6.1 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset 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.'

3.6.2 The aim of the setting assessment, presented in **Section 6**, was to explore the potential effects of the proposed development on the settings of designated and non-designated heritage assets situated within the wider context of the Site.

3.6.3 The manner in which the setting assessment was undertaken was guided by the recommendations outlined in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England, 2015).

3.6.4 The aforementioned guidance issued by Historic England advocates a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the implications of development in terms of their effects on the settings of heritage assets.

3.6.5 **Step 1** of the approach is *'identifying the heritage assets affected and their settings'*.

3.6.6 This initial step of the setting assessment has been carried out by undertaking a Scoping Exercise, the results of which are presented in **Section 6.2**.

- 3.6.7 The potential for the proposed development to effect change upon the settings of the heritage assets included in the Scoping Exercise was then assessed via the application of professional judgement, informed by observations made during the Site visit.
- 3.6.8 Where it could be confidently determined that a heritage asset and its setting would not be affected by the development proposals, no further assessment was undertaken.
- 3.6.9 In cases where it could be anticipated that the development proposals may have the potential to alter the setting of a heritage asset, these assets were scoped in for further detailed assessment. These heritage assets were assessed on a case by case basis, in accordance with Steps 2 and 3 of the process outlined below.
- 3.6.10 **Step 2** requires consideration of *'whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)'*. This stage of the assessment should first address the key attributes of the heritage asset itself and then consider:
- *the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets;*
 - *the way the asset is appreciated; and*
 - *the asset's associations and patterns of use.*
- 3.6.11 **Step 3** is *'Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)'*. This stage of the assessment addresses the key attributes of the proposed development, such as its:
- *Location and siting;*
 - *Form and appearance;*
 - *Additional effects; and*
 - *Permanence.*
- 3.6.12 **Step 4** of the guidance issued by Historic England is to explore opportunities for *'maximising enhancement and minimising harm'*, while **Step 5** is to *'make and document the decision and monitor outcomes'*. For the purposes of this assessment, only Steps 1-3 of the process have been followed.

3.7 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.7.2 The records held by the HAHBR are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.8 Copyright

- 3.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction

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4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to establish the known and potential historic environment resource that could be affected by the development proposals.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and HAHBR entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

- *Two Grade II Listed Buildings;*
- *One Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and*
- *One Conservation Area;*

4.2.3 The Grade II Listed buildings are located at the eastern limit of the Study Area, within Leigh Park. The Gothick Library (**WA1**) was built in 1832 by Vuillamy with an octagonal plan. The shell of a building once attached to the Regency mansion, which was later demolished. The Garden wall, Gatepiers and Grotto of Leigh Park (**WA2**) comprise an early 19th century brick wall enclosing a former kitchen garden, to the north-west of the former mansion. The north-east corner has a brick-walled enclosure, which retains in its lower part the rustic hollow cement form of a grotto, now much reduced and without its former glazed cover.

4.2.4 Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) lies at the north-eastern edge of the Study Area (**WA3**). A Regency landscaped garden, the park was laid out in the 1820s and 1830s on the site of late 18th century pleasure grounds and a walled garden. It includes a series of specialist gardens and follies by Sir George Staunton to accommodate his Chinese and botanical interests. The Sir George Staunton Conservation Area (**WA3**) covers almost the same area as the Grade II* Leigh Park. The Conservation Area encompasses the historic estate of Leigh Park and was designated by Havant Borough Council in 1978, and subsequently expanded in 1994 (Havant Borough Council 2008).

4.2.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* Listed Buildings, Grade I or II Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.2.6 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Locally listed heritage assets

- 4.3.1 Havant Borough Council has produced a non-statutory 'List of Buildings of Local Interest' (Available at: <https://www.havant.gov.uk/planning-policy-design/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings>, Accessed on 18/04/2016). The HAHBR does not include entries for these locally designated heritage assets. This study has not identified that any of these buildings are within or are in close proximity to the Site.

4.4 Previous studies

Site

- 4.4.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

- 4.4.2 The majority of the housing within the Study Area was constructed before the publication of Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16), and thus before archaeological considerations became part of the planning process. Therefore although the Study Area has been developed there have been relatively few programs of intrusive archaeological investigation. The HAHBR contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise:

- **WA10**, a medieval hunting lodge found in fieldwork 550 m to the north-west, no further details or report were available;
- **WA 12**, excavation in Battins Copse of a probable glass smelting kiln c.850 m to the south-east of the Site;
- **WA15**, the site of Leigh Park Mansion and several other related features were partially excavated in a ten trench evaluation; and
- A watching brief was carried out at Warren Park adjacent to Lord's Oak House c. 700 m to the north-west of the Site. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

- 4.4.3 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.
- 4.4.4 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 1**.

4.5 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.5.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

- 4.5.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, HAHBR and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1**.

Palaeolithic (970,000 – 9000 BC) and Mesolithic (9000 – 4000 BC)

- 4.5.3 There is relatively little recorded evidence for the Palaeolithic period within the Study Area. A single flint artefact dating from the period, with no further description, was discovered c.950 m to the east of the Site (**WA4**). However there have been numerous

and important Palaeolithic discoveries within the wider landscape, particularly around the River Lavant to the east and Portsmouth to the south-west.

- 4.5.4 The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project was carried out to identify areas that contained deposits with increased potential for Palaeolithic remains. The find mentioned above was discovered in an area identified as containing Coombe deposits of higher potential (Wessex Archaeology, 1994, SXR B 3).
- 4.5.5 The Site was not mapped as containing any of the geological deposits of higher potential by the project, which is supported by the geological mapping of the Site (section 1.2.4). This suggests that the possibility of the recovery of further Palaeolithic remains is therefore low. Although the possibility of further chance finds in secondary contexts cannot be ruled out. Any finds would be of at least regional significance, and would help advance understanding of the area during this period.
- 4.5.6 There are no recorded finds from the Mesolithic period within the Study Area. An archaeological investigation of the environs of Langstone Harbour which lies approximately 4 km to the south of the Site has done much to improve the understanding of early prehistoric environment of the area (Allen and Gardiner, 2000). A number of later Mesolithic flint assemblages suggest that prehistoric populations were using the landscape of inland wooded valleys for hunting and flint procurement. It is also suggested that these populations may have situated their base camps in hinterland areas of the chalk land fringes, or even on the chalk itself (Allen and Gardiner 2000, 205).
- 4.5.7 When combined with the knowledge of the distribution of Mesolithic sites and finds from throughout Hampshire, it is clear that the coastal areas and their hinterland are likely to have been extensively utilised (The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology).
- 4.5.8 It is therefore unclear if the present absence of evidence is a result of the limited extent of prior archaeological investigation within the Study Area, or whether it actually reflects low levels of activity during this period. Due to this fact there is an unknown potential from the Mesolithic.

Neolithic (4000 – 2400 BC)

- 4.5.9 There are two records within the HAHBR relating to activity during the Neolithic period. A hoard of Neolithic greenstone axes was found approximately 500 m to the north of the Site in 1976 near Warren Park (**WA5**). A hearth along with associated flint tools was discovered c. 900 m to the north-west in the section of a trench during construction work in 1968 (**WA6**).
- 4.5.10 Additionally, the Scheduled remains of a Neolithic long barrow known as Bevis's Grave is situated c.2.5 km to the south-west of the Site. However in Hampshire the distribution of Neolithic long barrows shows a close association to open chalk downland (Hampshire County Council 2010 Part 2). However there is evidence of exploitation of all different types of landscapes during the period.
- 4.5.11 Although the Site is not situated within the chalk downland landscapes of Hampshire, the potential for encountering archaeological remains of Neolithic date cannot be dismissed, as evidenced by the finds within the Study Area. Both the findspots are lacking in the contextual detail necessary to enable them to be particularly informative beyond illustrating a certain level of activity within the general area. There is therefore an unknown potential for remains of this period within the Site.

Bronze Age (2400 – 700 BC) and Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5.12 There are no records of any activity for either the Bronze or Iron Age within the Study Area. However within the wider landscape there are multiple sites that indicate widespread occupation and utilisation of the landscape during these periods.
- 4.5.13 Ahead of development at Manor farm, 2.5 km to the south-east of the Study Area, excavations revealed an enclosure which contained several concentrations of post holes which have been interpreted as several small post built structures and a possible fence line. These features were all dated through pottery finds to a date range of 800-700BC (Barton, 2014).
- 4.5.14 Archaeological work has also revealed evidence of Iron Age activity in the Oak Park Area to the south of the Study Area. Several Bronze Age round barrows and Iron Age features such as hearths and pits have been identified within the wider landscape to the south-west indicating that this was not an isolated discovery (Havant Borough Council 1996, 43).
- 4.5.15 The lack of recorded activity from these periods is possibly due to the lack of archaeological work that has been undertaken within the Study Area. It is clear that there was widespread activity within the landscape and therefore there is an unknown potential for discovering remains from these periods.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.5.16 Similarly there is little recorded within the Study Area from the Romano-British period, with only one point within the HER. This is of possible tesserae reported by a member of the public 500 m to the north of the Site (**WA 7**). The exact location and what these finds might relate to is unknown but may indicate a high status building within the vicinity of the record.
- 4.5.17 Within the wider landscape there is significant evidence of activity throughout the Romano-British period. A probable Roman road runs just to the east of the Study Area. This was probably the route between Rowlands Castle and Havant and connected to the approximate line of the more major route between Chichester and Southampton approximately 2 km to the south of the Site. It would seem likely that a small a small town or market centre developed around this crossroads (Hopkins 2004).
- 4.5.18 There is also evidence within the wider landscape of several villas including the Scheduled Littlepark Wood c. 2 km to the south-west of the Site where a Romano-British agricultural settlement complete with aisled hall, corn-drier, and pottery kiln was found in association with an excavated but unpublished villa (List entry Number 1001859).
- 4.5.19 This evidence suggests that although there is little recorded evidence within the Study Area the wider landscape was heavily exploited during the period. Therefore there is some likelihood of encountering remains from this period, but the form and significance of these cannot be established from the current information.

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.5.20 There are no known features or finds dating from this period in the Study Area. However the place-name Bedhampton is thought to derive from the Old English *Betametone* meaning farmstead of the dwellers where beet is grown (Mills, 2011, 49).
- 4.5.21 It is unclear whether Havant was continuously occupied from the Romano-British period. The settlement at Havant is first mentioned in documentary sources in AD 935 (Page 1908) and a fragment of a stone font built into St. Faith's church is thought to date from

this period, which indicates that Havant was settled from at least this date.. However, very little direct archaeological evidence of Saxon activity has been recovered within the town (Hopkins 2004, p.2; Forum Heritage Services & Context 4D 2007, p.8).

- 4.5.22 Given the scarcity of evidence of activity from the Saxon period any finds of this date would potentially be of local to regional significance although the probability of encountering any is low.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 4.5.23 There continues to be very little evidence of activity within the vicinity of the Site throughout this period. The medieval settlement of Havant remained focussed on the cross roads between North Street, South Street, East Street and West Street, which are believed to correspond approximately with the Roman roads described above. The Church of St Faith (NHLE no. 1092120), which is of 12th century origin, occupies the south-western corner of the crossroads, and likely formed the nucleus of the medieval settlement.
- 4.5.24 The only activity that is recorded within the Study Area by the HAHBR is concentrated to the north-west of the Site near Warren Deer Park (**WA11**). The entry for the Deer Park notes that the grid reference for this is arbitrary as the exact boundaries of the park are unclear. It is therefore possible that the Site was contained within the boundaries of the deer park during this period, however there is no evidence to indicate this. Three elements of the park have been identified, these are a hunting lodge (**WA10**) as well as a causeway (**WA8**) and dam (**WA9**) connected to fishponds associated with the park.
- 4.5.25 The Domesday Book records that the parish of Bedhampton was held by the abbey of Hyde in 1086. The survey records that there were two mills in Bedhampton parish, and also two salt pans, presumably near to the coast. In 1086 the manor had decreased in value, possibly owing to incursions by Norsemen, who sailed into Portsmouth Harbour and devastated the surrounding abbeys and lands. The mills are mentioned as a water-mill and a fulling-mill in 1338 (Page, 1908). The location of these mills is unknown, but they were possibly south of the Study Area near to where their post-medieval successors were located.
- 4.5.26 The church of St Thomas which is located to the south of the Study Area contains elements dating from c.1140 AD. It is probable that the settlement was centred around the church and the nearby road from Havant. The medieval landscape around the Site would likely have been one of agriculture and rural industry with the land suitable for arable use and grazing. The abundant water supply in the form of springs that emerge from the chalk in this area, provided the power for the aforementioned mills.
- 4.5.27 There has been very little found in the vicinity of the Site and it was probably near the edge of the parish and formed part of the rural agricultural hinterland for the village. There is therefore a low potential for remains from the medieval period and any finds are likely to relate to agricultural practises and be of low significance.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800) & 19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900)

- 4.5.28 The area around the Site continued to be rural in character throughout the period, although the land started to be divided into estates such as Leigh Park. An 1833 map of the area supports this and shows that the parish boundary was just to the east of the Site (**Fig. 2a**).
- 4.5.29 The majority of the activity recorded within the HAHBR in the Study Area relates to the large estate of Leigh Park (**WA3**). The original mansion is thought to have dated from

1792 and was situated right on the edge of the Study Area c. 950 m to the east (**WA15**). The location of the mansion has been established through excavations as it was demolished in the second half of the 19th century. The only part still remaining is the Grade II Listed Gothick Library (**WA1**), built in the style of a chapter house.

- 4.5.30 The estate was purchased by Sir George Staunton in 1820 and the grounds were extensively remodelled. Most of the parkland landscape features such as follies, gardens and lakes date from this period. Many of these features lie in the parkland that extends beyond the Study Area. However approximately 950 m to the east of the Site near the site of the former house there is the Grade II Listed garden wall and Grotto (**WA2**) around a walled garden (**WA14**), the site of a Swiss House (**WA18**) and the remains of Pine Pits and a Melon ground (**WA16**) for growing exotic fruits.
- 4.5.31 To the north of the Site an ornamental pond is recorded (**WA17**) although this may be miss-placed. It is not recorded on historic maps in this location and is outside of the registered park and garden, contrary to its HAHBR description.
- 4.5.32 There is also an ice house c. 680 m to the east of the Site (**WA13a**). The HAHBR records a second ice house to the north-east (**WA13b**), although this is not mentioned in the conservation area appraisal and may be an error in the record transcription as both records have identical Eastings.
- 4.5.33 The Bedhampton Tithe map shows that the Site was part of a single field in 1845 (**Fig. 2b**), although no description of the fields is given within the apportionment. The First Edition 25" Ordnance survey map held by (HRO ref. 76M78/E/P9) shows that the Site was part of Leigh Park Estate, located on its western edge with a footpath diagonally traversing the Site (**Fig. 2c**).
- 4.5.34 It would seem from historic maps that throughout this time the area of land on which the Site now stands was not part of the parkland, instead remaining in agricultural use. The second edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the field containing the Site was subdivided by 1897, with the boundary running east to west straight across the Site.
- 4.5.35 The only other record from these periods within the Study Area relates to an excavation at Battins copse, approximately 850 m to the south-east of the Site (**WA12**). During this a post-medieval kiln was discovered, built of limestone with a brick facade and measured approximately 4 m by 0.75 m.
- 4.5.36 It appears that the industrialisation and growth of population that typified this period had very little effect on the Study Area. In the wider area the railways led to the growth of Havant and Bedhampton, but this had little effect on the Site and it remained fundamentally rural in character.
- 4.5.37 There is therefore a high potential for remains of this field boundary and evidence of past agricultural practises, with a negligible to low significance. There is low potential for any other remains from this period, with no indication that post-medieval settlement is likely to have extended into the vicinity of the Site.

Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

- 4.5.38 It appears that the Site remained relatively unchanged, retaining its rural setting until the Second World War (**Fig. 2d**). The only change was another new boundary which ran along the northern edge of the Site. However in the post war era there was rapid suburban development to replace housing lost during the war. Portsmouth Borough Council purchased the Leigh Park estate with construction starting in 1948 and continuing

for several decades. OS maps show that the housing that now surrounds the Site was constructed between 1953 and 1957.

- 4.5.39 After the construction of the housing surrounding the Site the field boundary created at the end of the 19th century is still depicted within the Site on the 1957 Ordnance Survey map. It is also only on this map that a building is shown on the south-western part of the Site. Both this building and the field boundary had been removed by 1962-3. The short longevity of this building may indicate that it was a temporary structure.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.6.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the Site has been assessed in three different assessments.

- 4.6.2 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) data supplied by the HAHBR derives from the *Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment*, undertaken for Hampshire County Council by the Oxford Archaeological Unit and Scott Wilson Resource Consultants, with the support of English Heritage (Available at <http://www.hants.gov.uk/landscape/>; Accessed on 18/04/2016), records the Site and surrounding area as “Recent Settlement: Post 1810 settlement”.

- 4.6.3 The *Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment* (Hampshire County Council 2010) ascribes the area in which the Site is located to Townscape Character Area ‘07e Leigh Park’, which is characterised as follows:

- *Part of the extensive Leigh Park Estate (east of Hermitage Stream)*
- *The landform is gently undulating (more pronounced to the north) and falls to the west and south*
- *Long sweeping roads of terraced and semi-detached housing in small to medium-sized regular plots at a moderately fine-grain pattern of development*
- *Consistent building lines to streets which helps formally define open spaces within and to the edges of estates*
- *Brick (various colours and finishes), some painted render, predominantly with concrete interlocking tiles*
- *Two-storey houses almost throughout, some three-storey blocks of flats*
- *Residential throughout, with small parades of local shops and amenities*
- *A high degree of small to medium-sized public open green space, with mature trees between houses and to the edges of estates, as well as in informal green courts. Some front gardens have hedges. Mature oak trees exist in wide roadside grass verges as seen along Botley Drive, Highclere Avenue, Bramdean Drive and Riders Lane, and may be hedgerow trees from the original field boundaries*
- *Some very wide grass verges and green spaces adjacent to roadsides, often tree lined. On-street parking and some parking to wide pavement.*

- 4.6.4 The *Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment* (HBTLSA) (Available at: <http://www.havant.gov.uk/gaps-between-settlements-and-landscape-studies/havant-borough-townscape-landscape-and-seascape>; Accessed on 11/04/2016) assigned the area containing the Site to *Landscape Character Area (LCA) 16: Leigh Park*. The formal landscape character assessment notes that this area is:

- 4.6.5 *'Now dominated by residential development to the north of the historic core of Havant, the former landscape consisted of medium sized geometric shaped fields with straight boundaries in the western half of the LCA and lawns and coppice woodland of Leigh Park in the eastern half'*
- 4.6.6 The formal landscape character appraisals broadly concur with the known history of the Study Area, as described in **Section 4.5** and the Site visit.
- 4.6.7 There is one element of the Site that could be considered of heritage interest. The hedge at the southern boundary of the Site may fulfil the criteria for being considered historically *Important* as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations* 1997 (as amended in 2002), as it is depicted on the 1842 Bedhampton Tithe map (**Fig. 2b**). Although it contains gaps and has had a modern fence added it still retains a considerable amount of mature vegetation (**Plate 2**) and follows the historic field alignment. The other boundaries are all of modern origin.

4.7 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 4.7.1 It is anticipated that as the majority of the Site has not been previously developed, any disturbance to buried archaeological remains that may be present would be largely restricted to truncation caused by past agricultural practises such as ploughing. No evidence of landscaping or disturbance from the construction of the nearby housing was apparent from the Site visit.
- 4.7.2 The building that is depicted on the 1957 OS map may have caused some disturbance within its footprint on the south-west of the Site. It was only on the Site for a short period, and may have been a temporary building. However depending on the method of construction the foundations of the structure may have removed or truncated any archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.7.3 The removal of the 19th century boundary within the Site during the post-war period may also have caused localised disturbance, although this is unlikely to have significantly diminished the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 4.7.4 No evidence of landscaping or remodelling works, or other disturbance, was noted within the Site during the site visit.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to physical impacts. The following predictions as to the potential effects of the proposed development are based upon draft design proposals. As a result, the statements presented below should be regarded as provisional.

5.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

- 5.2.1 The following table (**Table 2**) presents a summary of the known and potential elements of the historic environment resource within the Site and its vicinity, which could be physically affected by the development proposals, based on the information presented in **Section 4**.
- 5.2.2 Entries in the table are assigned a '*Potential*' rating, which represents a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence presented in the preceding sections of this assessment.

'Potential' is expressed on a four point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High** Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.

5.2.3 The relative 'Significance' of known and potential heritage assets included in **Table 2** has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Section 3.5**.

Table 2: Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Site

Potential	Period and Description		Significance	Previous impacts
High	19th Century	The remains of the field boundary first depicted in the late 19th century OS map may be present across the middle of the Site running east to west, depending on its form and its method of removal in the mid-20th century. Additional features associated with post-medieval agricultural activity, including former drainage ditches and field boundaries may also be present within the Site.	Low	Previous impacts are expected to have been limited across much of the Site.
	Modern	Traces of the post-war building on the south-western part of the Site may still remain. These may include foundations, or may be more ephemeral if the building was temporary.	Negligible to Low	Possible disturbance / truncation associated with adjacent development.
Low to Moderate	Romano-British	The Site is situated at some distance from the projected routes of the Roman roads, which appear to have formed the focus of occupation. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that contemporary archaeological remains might be encountered. Such remains might include, but not be restricted to, field systems associated with nearby settlement, as well as outlying pockets of occupation.	Unknown	Possible disturbance due to agricultural activities for example the effects of ploughing and the creation of the boundary across the Site in the late 19th century.
Low	Palaeolithic	The potential for significant archaeological discoveries relating to Palaeolithic activity is likely to be very limited. However, the possibility of chance finds of artefactual material in secondary contexts cannot be ruled out.	Unknown	
Unknown	Prehistoric (except Palaeolithic),	The potential for the Site to contain archaeological remains associated with these periods cannot be clearly established on the basis of the available evidence, although the possibility cannot be entirely dismissed.	Unknown	Localised disturbance / truncation associated with the building that was on the south-west of the Site in the 1950s.
	Anglo-Saxon to Post- Medieval	There is little within the historic record to establish the character of the Site during these periods, although any remains are likely to relate to past agricultural practises.	Unknown	

5.3 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

- 5.3.1 The implementation of the development proposals would result in no physical impacts to any designated heritage assets. The potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of designated heritage assets is explored in **Section 6**.

Archaeological remains

- 5.3.2 The implementation of the Proposed Development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:
- *Preliminary site investigation works;*
 - *Setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;*
 - *Plant movement;*
 - *Topsoil stripping;*
 - *Piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;*
 - *Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;*
 - *Establishment of new car parking areas, estate roads and access points;*
 - *Construction of the new playground;*
 - *Hard and soft landscaping works (levelling, remodelling); and*
 - *Environmental enhancement works, including planting.*
- 5.3.3 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.
- 5.3.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.
- 5.3.5 The most destructive elements of the development proposals, should any below ground archaeology remains be present within the Site, would be likely to be associated with the main construction areas. From the draft design proposals these would be concentrated on the north, east and south of the Site.
- 5.3.6 Topsoil removal and levelling works for the establishment of the access road and new car parks would also risk exposure and damage to any buried archaeological remains present within the affected areas.
- 5.3.7 However, within the areas that are to remain open public space it is probable that there will be little impact to any remains present. Impacts should be limited to planting and the creation of the pathways indicated on the design proposals. The effects of these will be determined by the type of planting and the construction methodology employed for the paths.
- 5.3.8 Should substantial landscaping or fixtures for the possible playground proposed within the centre of the Site be required, these activities could also result in truncation of any archaeological remains present within the working areas.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.3.9 According to the draft design proposals the remnants of the hedgerow at the southern boundary of the Site will be retained. The character of the Site will be fundamentally changed from open space to predominantly modern residential housing with a reduced public space. However considering the scale of the change and the HLC of the surrounding area this will have a minimal effect upon the historic resource.

6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- SETTINGS OF HERITAGE ASSETS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section presents an assessment of the potential effects of the development proposals in relation to the settings of heritage assets, in accordance with the methodology set out in **Section 3.6**.
- 6.1.2 It should be noted that the assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development presented in this section are based upon draft design proposals. Consequently, the following statements should be regarded as provisional.

6.2 Scoping exercise

- 6.2.1 The Site is surrounded in close proximity by late 20th century housing development to the north, east and west and Riding school to the south. The presence of these buildings, which are predominantly of at least two storeys, effectively blocks any views beyond the immediate surroundings of the Site. The closest heritage asset is the Grade II* Leigh Park registered Park and Garden and corresponding Conservation Area (**WA3**). Neither the parkland nor any of the associated features and structures were visible from the Site (**Plate 1**).
- 6.2.2 There are some glimpsed views of undeveloped areas to the west of the Site (**Plate 4**) but no intervisibility with any designated heritage Assets could be established during the Site visit. Depending on the height of the development rooflines may be visible. However when set within the context of the surrounding residential development and considering the scale of the proposals, along with the distance from any designated heritage assets, there will be minimal visual impact from the development.
- 6.2.3 It is feasible that the development may result in a slight increase in the traffic flow through Staunton Conservation Area along Middle Park Way as it is one of the main routes into the Leigh Park Estate. However given the number of other entrances to the estate, the distance from the designated heritage assets and the scale of the proposed development in relation to the surrounding existing residences, it is anticipated that non-visual effects arising from the proposed development would not result in any adverse impacts to the settings of these assets.
- 6.2.4 Therefore, the Site is not considered to constitute, or contribute to the settings of these heritage assets and, as such, the visual effects associated with the development proposals would not result in any adverse impacts to them. As the development proposals are considered to entail no risk of affecting the settings of these heritage assets, no further assessment has been undertaken in relation to them.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

Archaeological remains

- 7.1.2 The sparse nature of the archaeological record within the Study Area may reflect the relative paucity of work that has been carried out. As a result, there are no specific indications that archaeological remains of any specific period are likely to be present within the Site. Equally, the absence of buried archaeological remains cannot be assumed on the basis of the available information.
- 7.1.3 Despite the limited nature of the recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area, this assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 7.1.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.

Historic Landscape Character

- 7.1.5 The overall HLC of the Site is of limited heritage significance and although the character will be altered from open space to mixed residential and public space, this impact is considered to be low or negligible. The one element of the Site at present that is significant is the southern boundary which may fulfil the criteria to be considered historically *Important* under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as amended in 2002).

Designated heritage assets- physical and setting impacts

- 7.1.6 No designated heritage assets would be physically affected by the proposed development.
- 7.1.7 Due to distance, topography and the screening afforded by intervening development and vegetation, no meaningful visibility could be discerned between the Site and any designated heritage assets located within the wider landscape. Consequently, the visual effects of the proposed development should not affect the settings of these heritage assets. In addition, it is anticipated that non-visual effects arising from the proposed development (e.g. construction noise, traffic) would be very unlikely to result in any perceptible alteration to the settings of any heritage assets.

7.2 Recommendations

Archaeological remains

- 7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such, additional investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, acting as advisor to Havant Borough Council.



7.2.2 It is suggested that these investigations may include geophysical survey and/or trial trenching in the first instance. The results of these initial investigations would inform the need for and scope of any subsequent mitigation within the Site.

7.2.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

Historic Landscape Character

7.2.4 The historic boundary at the southern end of the Site should be retained as indicated in the draft design proposals and enhanced if possible.

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Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1973/33>

Wessex Archaeology 1994. *The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project Report No.3 1993-1994 The Sussex Raised Beaches and the Bristol Avon*. Report Ref. 33666.

8.2 Historic Environment Records

Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)

Hampshire Records Office (HRO)

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1833 Map of Havant, Bedhampton and Warblington (HRO ref. 11M64/EP/2)

18 Bedhampton Tithe Map (HRO ref. 21M65/F7/16/2)

1878 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) (HRO ref. 76M78/E/P9)

1897 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.2

1897 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.3

1903 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.3

1908 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.2

1939 Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.2

1940 Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.3

1957 Ordnance Survey map (1:1,250)

8.4 Online resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://www.biab.ac.uk/>

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/historic-environment/historic-buildings-register/historic-atlas.htm>

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/historic-environment/historic-landscape.htm>

<http://www.hants.gov.uk/landscape/>



<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/hampshire-integrated-character-assessment.htm>

<http://research.hgt.org.uk/>

<https://www.havant.gov.uk/planning-policy-design/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings>

<http://www.havant.gov.uk/gaps-between-settlements-and-landscape-studies/havant-borough-townscape-landscape-and-seascape>

All URLs Accessed on 18/04/2016

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may 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.
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 assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas 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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

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

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day

9.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets:

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and the Garden History Society are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Available at: http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/policy/ (Accessed on 18/12/2015)	
Para. 128	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para.129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Local Planning Policy:

Havant Borough Core Strategy (Adopted 1 March 2011)		
Available at: http://www.havant.gov.uk/planning-policy-design/havant-borough-local-plan-core-strategy (Accessed on 11/04/2016)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
CS11	Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough	Planning permission will be granted for development that: - 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. - 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. - Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map): - Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International] - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National]. - Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local]. - 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. - Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. - 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. - 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. - 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.



Havant Borough Core Strategy (Adopted 1 March 2011)		
Available at: http://www.havant.gov.uk/planning-policy-design/havant-borough-local-plan-core-strategy (Accessed on 11/04/2016)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
		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.

9.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area

WA No.	NHLE No.	AHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	1092129	6938	The Gothick Library	Grade II Listed Building	Chapter house. 1832, by Vuillamy. The shell of a building once attached to the Regency mansion, which was later demolished. Stucco on the parts once exposed to view, brick on 2 faces; pyramid slate roof. Octagonal plan.	19th century	472089	108599
2	1339958	1215	Garden Wall, Gate piers and Grotto/ Bothy	Grade II Listed Building	Garden wall, gatepiers and grotto. Early C19. A brick wall encloses a rectangular area of former kitchen garden, to the north-west of the former mansion. There are massive piers at the south corners and lesser piers to gateways; the southern boundary is a lower crinkle-crankle wall, with a central gateway. Red brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond (some sections with blue headers), brick capping to the walls, stone caps to the piers. The north-east corner has a brick-walled enclosure, which retains in its lower part the rustic hollow cement form of a grotto, now much reduced and without its former glazed cover.	19th century	472050	108624
3	1000112	51530	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park)/ Sir George Staunton Conservation Area	Grade II* Park and Garden and Conservation Area	"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. Remains of formal gardens, landscaped pleasure grounds and park, kitchen garden. Pleasure grounds c.50ha, grounds formerly extending c.200ha 1829 onwards by Sir G T Staunton, part modelled on Chinese Imperial park at Jehol, and with imported Chinese planting. Turfed terrace is site of house. Lawns. Paths through exotic trees and shrubs. Leigh Water, 1828, ornamental water formed from cattle pond. Gothic Library. The Beacon and Doric Rotunda, hexagonal garden shelter, Staunton memorial, stable cottage, Regency	Post-medieval	471977	109102

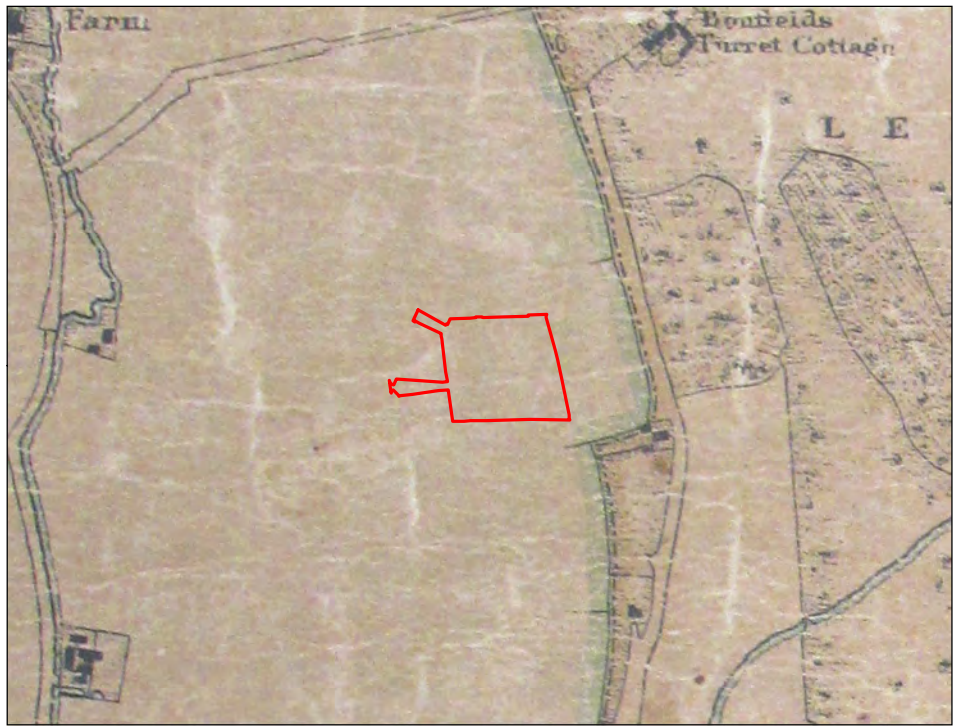


WA No.	NHLE No.	AHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					farmhouse and dairy, coach house and other farm buildings. Avenue into Havant Thicket, c.2.1km long, upper lake midway along it. Kitchen garden with serpentine wall. Lake had Chinese bridge, Corinthian bridge, Chinese boat house, Chinese summerhouse, Turkish summerhouse. Grounds included Dutch garden, Rosary, American garden of rhododendrons, foreign heathers and shrubs, shrubberies, lawns. Hothouses, melon ground, vinery, peach house. Follies included cone house, moss house, obelisk, shell house, Ionic Temple. Noted for collection of exotic trees and shrubs, many being first specimens grown in Britain. Excavation of 26 trenches in 1992 identified paths and follies associated with the landscape laid out by Sir George Staunton.			
4		23461	Findspot	HER entry	A palaeolithic artefact (no more details given) was found in a field between Leigh Lane and the railway, south of Little Leigh Farm.	Palaeolithic	472000	108000
5		23472	Findspot	HER entry	A neolithic axe hoard was found in the Warren Park area in 1976. The axes are made of a greenstone.	Neolithic	471000	109000
6		23384	Hearth in Leigh Park	HER entry	A flint hearth was recorded in the section of a builder's trench during work at Leigh Park in 1968. A number of flint tools were found associated with the feature.	Neolithic	470600	109300
7		62022	Roman finds	HER entry	Possible finds of tesserae.	Romano-British	471143	108999
8		38751	The Warren	HER entry	A substantial causeway which may be connected to medieval fish ponds further to the south.	Medieval	470400	109300
9		38752	The Warren	HER entry	An earthen bank forming a dam which may be part of a medieval complex of fish ponds.	Medieval	470500	108900
10		38753	Hunting Lodge, Warren Deer Park	HER entry	Site of the medieval lodge connected to Warren deer park (WA11).	Medieval	470441	108715
11		54151	Warren Deer Park	HER entry	A medieval hunting lodge found in fieldwork was thought to be related to a deer park (WA10). Evidence for a deer park are a causeway & a dam, both thought to be connected to	Medieval	470299	108712

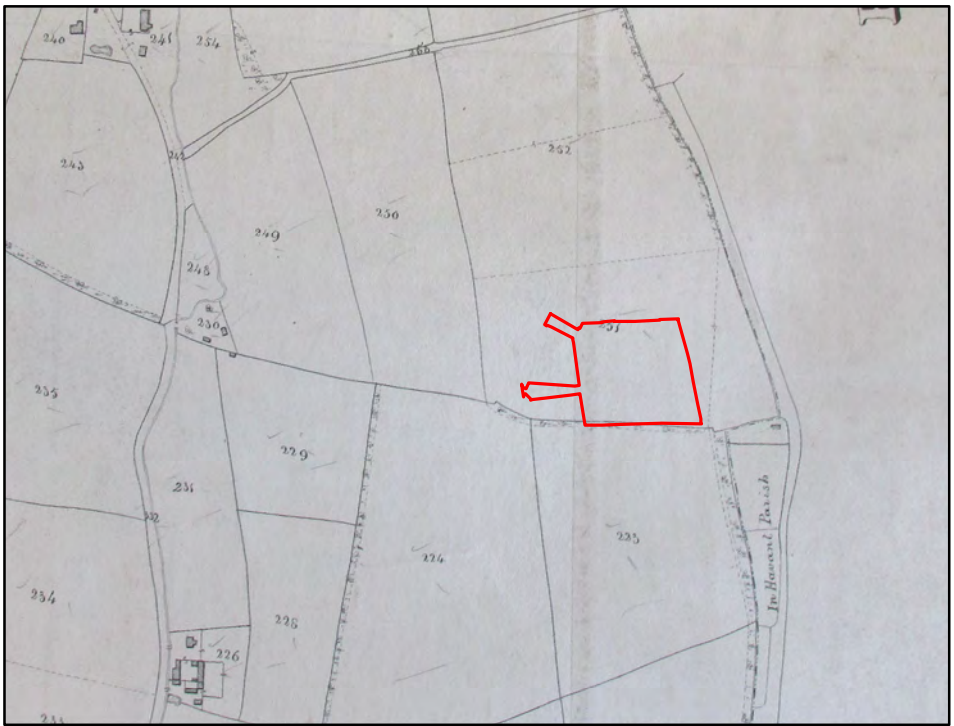
WA No.	NHLE No.	AHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					fish ponds (WA8 & 9). The NGR is arbitrary.			
12		23455	Site of Industrial Kiln, Battins Copse	HER entry	An industrial kiln of post-medieval date was excavated in Battins Copse. It was built of limestone with a brick facade and measured approx. 4m by 0.75m. Suggested to be 17th century.	Post-medieval	471800	107900
13a		26561	Icehouse at Leigh Park	HER entry	The pit at Leigh Park is filled with rubbish and has no roof. The diameter of the pit is 10'4" (3.14m) and the remaining brickwork shows that the passage was about 12' (3.65m) and faced NNE.	Post-medieval	471800	108500
13b		26737	Icehouse at Leigh Park	HER entry	Possible repeat of WA 13a?	Post-medieval	471800	109100
14		32427	Walled Garden at Leigh Park	HER entry	A walled garden was in existence on the site by 1800.	Post-medieval	472065	108645
15		60741	Excavations of Leigh Park Mansion (site of)	HER entry	Mansion later occupied by Sir George Staunton thought to be constructed c.1792 by owner Samuel Harrison of Chichester. Following the sale of the Leigh estate to William Stone in 1860, Staunton's mansion was demolished to make way for a new stone mansion overlooking the lake. The only part of the old mansion which remains standing is the baroque library. Excavation uncovered a substantial section of red-brick foundations for the demolished mansion house measuring 0.47m thick, 0.5m below ground level, relating to the West wall. A further 5.5m of the west wall footing was excavated with a gravel pathway adjacent to the west side, 1m wide. Brick rubble footing uncovered pertaining to the South wall. Report notes systematic demolition and thorough removal of rubble.	Post-medieval	472072	108582
16		60743	Pine Pits and 'Melon Ground' at Staunton Country Park	HER entry	Excavations in the Hartley House trench revealed foundations for three 300mm thick walls. The suggestion is that these represented a raised bed and heating system, or a manure pit later used as a container for heated water. The second structure found in this trench was of much more ephemeral nature and presumed to have supported a timber-framed structure. The third set of foundations are thought to	Post-medieval	472074	108671



WA No.	NHLE No.	AHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					have supported either a boiler house or store house. Excavations at the Melon House, which cut east-west across the main axis of the Melon House, were also inconclusive. However, evidence points to 'Melon House' being a misnomer, as it was most likely used for the growing of bananas which, if correct, would represent a significant and nationally important example of an unusual garden structure at Staunton.			
17		31647	Leigh Park	HER entry	Leigh Water; an ornamental pond formed from a cattle pond in 1828	19th century	471000	109000
18		60740	Dutch Garden pathway and possible site of Swiss House	HER entry	Excavations carried out uncovered a gravel pathway and site of folly.	19th century	472083	108475
		61512	Warren Park, St Clare's, Havant, Watching Brief	HER entry	A watching brief was carried out at the Land Adjacent to Lord's Oak House. No features or finds of archaeological significance were observed at any stage.	Negative	470500	109000



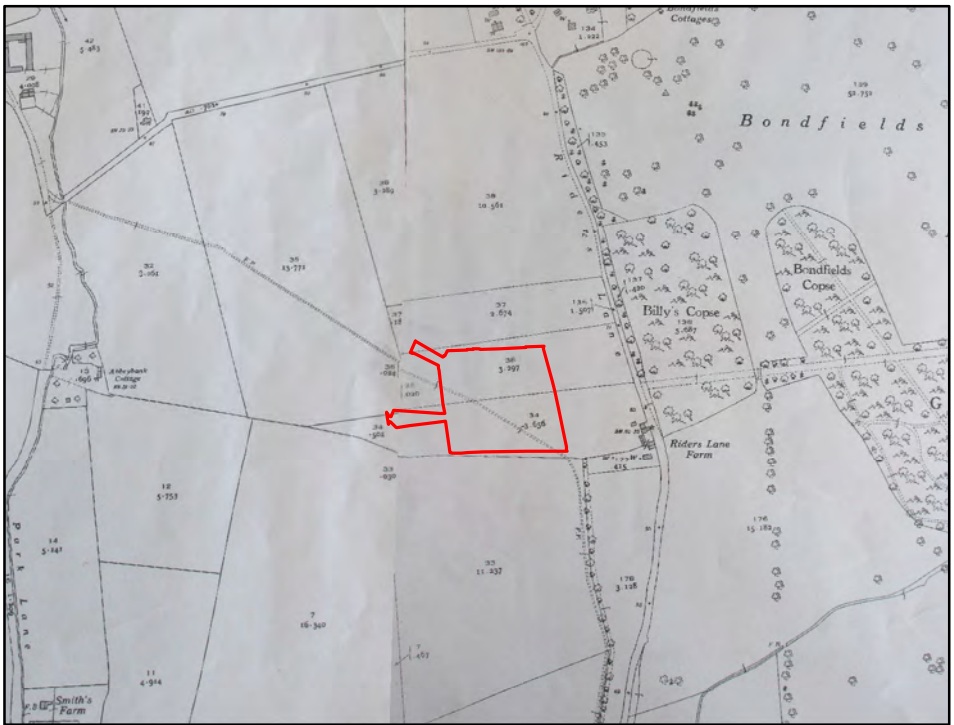
A: 1833 map of Warblington, Havant and Bedhampton (HRO ref. 11M64/EP/2)



B: Bedhampton Tithe map c.1845 (HRO ref. 21M65/F7/16/2)



C: 1878 1st ed. 25" Ordnance Survey (HRO ref. 76M78/E/P9)



D: 1939 Ordnance Survey sheet 76.2 and 1940 Ordnance Survey sheet 76.3

 Site (approximate)



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Plate 1: View to the north-east from the centre of the Site



Plate 2: View to the south from the centre of the Site

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Plate 3: View to the south-east from the north-western edge of the Site



Plate 4: View to the west from within the Site

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