



making sense of heritage

Land at Blendworth Crescent Havant, Hampshire

Heritage Statement



Ref: 113050.01
April 2016



Land at Blendworth Crescent Havant, Hampshire

Heritage Statement

Prepared for:

PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd.
106 Queens Road
Portsmouth
Hampshire
PO2 7NE

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

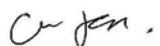
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Front Cover East south-east facing view from the north-west corner of the Site



Land at Blendworth Crescent Havant, Hampshire

Heritage Statement

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd. to prepare a Heritage Statement for land at Blendworth Crescent, centred on National Grid Reference 471405, 107345. This study is intended to support a planning application for a proposed residential development within the site, to be submitted to Havant Borough Council.

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 due to the implementation of the proposed development.

It is very unlikely that the proposed development 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.



Land at Blendworth Crescent Havant, Hampshire

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd., 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 Tom Wells with illustrations prepared by Karen Nichols, Nancy Dixon and Tom Wells. Alistair Black carried out the site visit and consulted relevant sources at the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Centre. Chloe Hunnisett managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Land at Blendworth Crescent Havant, Hampshire

Heritage Statement

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd. (the Client), to prepare a Heritage Statement for land at Blendworth Crescent, Havant, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 471405, 107345.

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 is located to the south of Blendworth Crescent, in a predominantly residential area of Havant. Havant is located in the south-eastern corner of Hampshire, close to Langstone Harbour and the crossing point to Hayling Island. The town is approximately 13 km from Portsmouth and 14 km from Chichester.

1.2.2 The Site is irregular in plan, and encompasses approximately 1.15 ha of level grassland, which is currently used as a recreation area (**Front Cover, Plate 1**). A disused, surfaced play area (**Plate 2**) occupies the centre of the Site, and a north-south asphalt pedestrian pathway (**Plate 3**) leads from the Site access off Blendworth Crescent.

1.2.3 The northern and western boundaries of the Site are demarcated by fences, mature trees and vegetation to the rear of residential properties along Blendworth Crescent (**Plate 4**) and Stockheath Lane, respectively. The southern Site boundary is marked by a number of tall mature trees interspersed along a hedge row and fence line, beyond which lies Trosnant Junior School (**Plates 2-3**).

1.2.4 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 11-12 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Palaeogene Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by Quaternary Head deposits of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Superficial deposits recorded as River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand, Silt and Clay are also mapped at, or immediately beyond the southern edge of the Site (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>; Accessed on 11/04/2016).

1.2.6 Geotechnical site investigations undertaken in June 2015 (Ridge Property and Construction Consultants 2015) broadly confirmed the recorded geological sequence across the Site. Topsoil was present in all recorded locations. This comprised 0.10-0.50 m of soft to firm dark brown silty clay with frequent rootlets, locally sandy and gravelly.

Deposits of made ground were encountered sporadically across the southern half of the Site at depths ranging from 0.1 m to a maximum of 0.95 m below the existing ground level. This comprised a soft to firm silty sandy gravelly clay with brick fragments.

- 1.2.7 Head deposits, which consisted of between 0.45 and 3.20 m of silty sandy gravelly clay, were encountered immediately beneath the topsoil / made ground at all exploratory hole locations, except for within three window samples located in the southern / central part of eastern half of the Site. The underlying London Clay Formation was comprised of an upper layer of weathered material comprising firm brown occasionally mottled grey silty clay overlying unweathered firm to stiff grey clay.

1.3 Development proposals

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is understood to entail the construction of c.20 individual new houses and c.30 flats, along with associated works including the establishment of car parking areas, estate/access roads, service installation and soft landscaping.

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 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 National Planning Policy Framework 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.

2.3.2 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.

2.3.3 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.*

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

2.4 Planning Practice Guidance

2.4.1 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 11/04/2016). 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.

2.5 Local planning policy

2.5.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries Havant Borough Council, which adopted its *Core Strategy* on 1st March 2011.

2.5.2 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 Register (HAHBR), which is the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Hampshire. It comprises 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 Archives and Local Studies Centre; 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 under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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 (depicted in **Figure 1**) comprise:
- *One Grade II* Registered Park and Garden;*
 - *Six Grade II Listed Buildings; and*
 - *Four Conservation Areas.*

- 4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.
- 4.2.4 The southern boundary of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden, known as Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) (**WA1**), extends just inside the northern edge of the Study Area. The corresponding NHLE entry describes Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) 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*'.
- 4.2.5 The six Grade II Listed Buildings are all located within the southern part of the Study Area, and in excess of 600 m from the Site boundary. These comprise: an early 19th century public house located on Bedhampton Road (**WA2**), three early 19th century houses located on West Street (**WA3-5**), another early 19th century house (**WA6**) off Leigh Road, and what the corresponding NHLE entry describes as '*a very good example of a Type 5 Saxby and Farmer signal box*' (**WA7**), sited at Havant Station.
- 4.2.6 Havant Borough Council has designated fourteen Conservation Areas throughout the Borough, four of which coincide with the Study Area. One of these, the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area (**WA8**), coincides approximately with the boundary of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden known as 'Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park)' (**WA1**). A detailed Character Appraisal of the Conservation Area has been prepared by Havant Borough Council (2008).
- 4.2.7 The remaining three Conservation Areas coincide with the southern edge of the Study Area. These are: the Brockhampton Conservation Area (**WA9**), the St Faith's Conservation Area (**WA10**) and the Black Dog Conservation Area (**WA11**). Each of these Conservation Areas encompasses a distinctive, historically derived character area within the townscape of Havant. Detailed Character Appraisals have been produced for each of the Conservation Areas (Forum Heritage Services & Context 4D 2007, Havant Borough Council 1994; 2007).

4.3 Locally listed heritage assets

- 4.3.1 Hampshire County Council maintains a non-statutory 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens', which consists of a database of parks and gardens of historic interest within the county, including urban parks and cemeteries. The Study Area contains one non-statutorily protected park which is entered on the register: Havant Park (**WA34**), a municipal park of late 19th century origin, which is located over 700 m south of the Site.
- 4.3.2 Havant Borough Council has also 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 11/04/2016). However, none of the locally listed buildings are situated within the Site, or in close proximity to it.

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 As much of the local area surrounding the Site was developed prior to the publication of Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16), relatively few

programs of intrusive archaeological investigation have been undertaken within the Study Area.

4.4.3 Nevertheless, the HAHBR contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise:

- **WA12**, a desk-based assessment undertaken at a site in Martin Road by Wessex Archaeology in c.1995. The desk-based assessment established that there were no securely provenanced archaeological sites within the development area.
- **WA13**, an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2004 by Archaeology South-East approximately 430 m east south-east of the Site. No archaeological features were uncovered
- **WA14**, an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2004 by Wessex Archaeology approximately 580 m east south-east of the Site. No significant archaeological features were encountered.
- **WA15**, an archaeological evaluation carried out by Development Archaeology Services in late 2005 approximately 770 m south of the Site. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.
- **WA17**, an archaeological evaluation carried out in 1992 on the site of the Old Park School, approximately 650 m east south-east of the Site. Evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity was recorded during the investigations.
- **WA18**, an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2008 close to Oak Park Hospital, and the site of an earlier evaluation (**WA17**). Further traces of prehistoric and Romano-British activity were recorded during the works.
- **WA33**, an archaeological watching brief carried out at West Street during early 2003 by CKC Archaeology. Evidence of late post-medieval development, including structural remains, a ditch and a well were uncovered.

4.4.4 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.

4.4.5 As a consequence of the limited scale and extent of previous investigation within the Study Area, the archaeological record is currently relatively sparse, particularly within close proximity to the Site.

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 **Figure 1**.

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

4.5.3 The archaeological evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity principally consists of lithic material, often recovered as isolated, chance finds in secondary contexts and occasionally larger assemblages in the form of residual scatters identified during

fieldwalking and excavation. Primary context sites with *in-situ* evidence for occupation or other forms of activity are exceptionally rare, and typically considered to be of national, and even international significance.

- 4.5.4 Extensive and important evidence of Palaeolithic activity has been recovered within the Hampshire region, particularly from the complex sequences of Quaternary deposits associated with the Solent river system and raised beaches, which are occasionally exposed along the coastal fringes of the county (Wessex Archaeology 1994; Hampshire County Archaeology Service 2012).
- 4.5.5 By contrast, there is a general paucity of recorded evidence for Palaeolithic activity across much of the region within which the Study Area coincides. The HAHBR contains a single entry relating to this period within the Study Area, which records the chance discovery of a handaxe (WA16) *'in a field between Leigh Lane and the railway, south of Little Leigh Farm'*.
- 4.5.6 The geomorphological development of the local area suggests that the prospect of future archaeological discoveries relating to Palaeolithic activity is likely to be very limited across the Study Area. However, the possibility of further chance finds of artefactual material in secondary contexts cannot be ruled out.
- 4.5.7 In general, it has been observed that *'Mesolithic evidence in Hampshire is prolific and extensive'* (Hampshire County Archaeology Service 2012, p.7). The *Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment* (Hampshire County Council 2010 Part 2, p.22) notes that practically all known early Mesolithic sites within the county are in the greensand landscapes of East Hampshire. This pattern appears to have changed by the later Mesolithic, with more widespread evidence for activity across the region.
- 4.5.8 Worked flint of Mesolithic date has been recovered from various locations in the wider surroundings of Havant, including from the route of the by-pass to the south of the town (Hopkins 2004). However, the HAHBR contains no entries relating to evidence of activity during this period within the Study Area. It is unclear if this apparent absence of evidence is a result of the limited extent of prior archaeological investigation, or is a genuine reflection of low levels of activity during this period.
- 4.5.9 The distribution of known Mesolithic sites and residual artefactual material often suggests a preference for strategic locations on ecotones where gathering / hunting grounds, and areas of elevated terrain close to water sources meet. However, the topographical position of the Site provides few suggestions that the area is likely to have presented any particular advantages for Mesolithic hunter gatherers.
- 4.5.10 Although the potential for the Site to contain archaeological remains associated with Mesolithic activity cannot be clearly established on the basis of the available evidence, the possibility cannot be entirely dismissed.

Neolithic (4000 – 2400 BC) and Bronze Age (2400 – 700 BC)

- 4.5.11 The NHLE and HAHBR contain no entries relating to Neolithic or Bronze Age activity within the Study Area. However, this apparent paucity of evidence could reflect the limited scale of any previous archaeological investigation, rather than signifying a genuine absence of activity within the region during these phases of prehistory.
- 4.5.12 As in preceding periods, much of the recorded evidence for Neolithic activity derives from isolated findspots and scatters of lithic material recovered from secondary contexts,

although archaeological remains from this period are considerably more visible than the ephemeral signatures typically left behind by Mesolithic and Palaeolithic populations.

- 4.5.13 Nevertheless, archaeological traces of activity that can be directly associated with Neolithic settlement and economic practises are often indistinct. Where such evidence exists, this often consists of pottery and lithic assemblages, and, occasionally, features such as pits, postholes and middens.
- 4.5.14 Long barrows, a characteristic form of funerary monument, typically represent the most prominent form of evidence associated with the Neolithic. The closest example to the Site, known as *Bevis's Grave* (NHLE No. 1001859), is situated over 2 km to the south-west, at Belmont Castle. However, the majority of the long barrows in Hampshire are spread across the chalk landscapes within the north of the region.
- 4.5.15 Across the wider region, it has been observed that:
- 'There is a clear correlation between the distribution of long barrows and open downland landscape types, implying that the earliest agricultural communities emerged in these areas. The evidence, however, indicates that all Hampshire landscapes were utilised and exploited'* (Hampshire County Council 2010 Part 2, p.23).
- 4.5.16 Although the Site is not situated within the chalk downland landscapes of Hampshire, the potential for encountering archaeological remains of Neolithic date cannot be entirely dismissed.
- 4.5.17 As in the preceding Neolithic, the distribution of Bronze Age funerary monuments, which represent the most conspicuous form of archaeological evidence associated with the period, is often seen to provide a broad indication of levels of activity across the landscape. Although Bronze Age barrows are widespread across Hampshire, the area in which the Site is situated contains a relatively low density of these monuments, which may suggest that this area was not as intensively utilised as other parts of the region.
- 4.5.18 Even within parts of Hampshire where Bronze Age barrows are more common, contemporary occupation sites are poorly represented in the archaeological record in comparison with some neighbouring regions. Nevertheless, previous investigations carried out over 0.5 km to the east of the Site have uncovered evidence of late prehistoric and Romano-British occupation (**WA17-18**; see below), which could have originated in the Late Bronze Age.
- 4.5.19 Despite the limited nature of the evidence for Bronze Age activity within the Study Area, the potential for the Site to contain buried archaeological remains derived from this period cannot be entirely discounted on the basis of the available information.
- Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*
- 4.5.20 Previous archaeological work in the Oak Park area, approximately 0.5 km east south-east of the Site has revealed significant evidence of Romano-British and Iron Age activity in this area (**WA17-18**). However, investigations undertaken nearby (**WA13-14**) identified no significant archaeological remains.
- 4.5.21 The Oak Park investigations appear to have uncovered traces of settlement activity and associated field systems, straddling the projected route of a north-south aligned Roman road (**WA19**). No traces of the road were detected during the investigations, although excavations carried out beyond the Study Area have confirmed its route. The road is

thought to have linked ‘...the pottery producing area near Rowland’s Castle, and possibly the Alice Holt kilns to the north, and Hayling Island to the south’ (Hopkins 2004, p.3).

- 4.5.22 The line of a second Roman road (**WA20**) is projected to traverse the southern edge of the Study Area on a roughly east-west alignment, coinciding approximately with the route of West Street. This road is believed to have formed a major route between Chichester (*Noviomagus Reginorum*) and Bitterne (*Clausentum*).
- 4.5.23 It has been observed that a ‘substantial corpus of archaeological evidence’ indicates that the intersection of the two roads, which is projected to lay just beyond the south-eastern edge of the Study Area, was the focus of Romano-British occupation, possibly in the form of a small town or market centre (Hopkins 2004, p.3).
- 4.5.24 Further suggestions of Romano-British occupation have been uncovered within the southern edge of the Study Area, along the line of the road (**WA20**) to the west of the possible Roman town. These include a possible floor surface associated with Roman pottery (**WA21**), which was uncovered during construction works, and a pit containing pottery and oyster shells (**WA22**), unearthed in a private garden.
- 4.5.25 Despite the limited extent of previous archaeological investigation within the Study Area, there are clear indications of significant levels of activity during the Romano-British period. The Site is situated at some distance from the projected routes of the Roman roads, which appear to have formed the focus of occupation. However, it is conceivable that contemporary archaeological remains might extend across other parts of the Study Area, including within the Site. Such remains might include, but not be restricted to, evidence of field systems associated with nearby settlement areas, as well as outlying pockets of occupation.
- 4.5.26 Evidence for Iron Age activity is less prominent within the Study Area. Nevertheless, it is possible that Romano-British activity in the area was preceded by later prehistoric occupation, as appears to have been the case at Oak Park (**WA17-18**). Though speculative, it is possible that further traces of late prehistoric activity might be encountered across the Study Area.
- 4.5.27 During the site visit, which was undertaken after a brief period of heavy rain, it was observed that the Site appeared to be prone to retaining surface water. It is uncertain if this is a common occurrence, or whether this would have been the case during the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. However, this may have discouraged occupation during these periods.
- 4.5.28 This assessment has identified no specific indications that any archaeological remains of Iron Age and/or Romano-British date exist within the Site. However, the possibility that such remains may be present cannot be discounted on the basis of the available information.

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 4.5.29 The Site is located approximately 1 km to the north of the historic core of Havant, which was documented from as early as AD 935, and again in AD 980 and AD 984 (Page 1908). 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). The HAHBR currently contains no entries relating to Saxon activity within the Study Area.

- 4.5.30 The Domesday survey of 1086 recorded that Havant was, by the standards of the time, a moderately large settlement with two mills and three salt pans, held in the possession of the monastery of St. Swithun's under the bishopric of Winchester.
- 4.5.31 The town was granted a market charter by King John in 1200. The extent to which efforts may have been made to develop the town into an urban centre is unclear. Although there is no evidence that Havant acquired the status of a borough, it has been suggested that the town functioned as an important local market centre (Forum Heritage Services & Context 4D 2007, p.10). Nevertheless, evidence of the continued growth and prosperity of the town may be reflected by the grant, in 1451, of a second market day and an annual fair (Havant Borough Council 1994).
- 4.5.32 The Saxon and medieval town appears to have been 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 (**WA19-20**). Saxon and medieval Havant therefore occupied the approximate location of the probable Roman town, although it is unknown if the settlement was continuously occupied. 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.
- 4.5.33 The HAHBR contains a small number of entries relating to archaeological evidence of medieval activity within the Study Area. These include references to a cobbled floor surface (**WA26**) and a pit (**WA25**) uncovered along West Street. Beam slots, interpreted as the remains of three small timber buildings, along with finds of late medieval pottery, have also been identified beyond the core of the medieval town, to the north at Oak Park School (**WA24**).
- 4.5.34 Recorded evidence for medieval activity elsewhere within the Study Area is extremely sparse, although possible traces of ridge and furrow (**WA27**) have been identified over 600 m to the south-west of the Site during assessments of aerial photographs. The remaining HAHBR entry relating to the medieval period within the Study Area pertains to the place-name 'Leigh', which was first documented in AD 1236 as 'La Lye' (Birch Tree Wood) (**WA23**).
- 4.5.35 As with other periods, the extent to which the apparent paucity of archaeological evidence for Saxon or Medieval activity reflects the distribution and level of activity during these periods is uncertain due to the limited extent of previous investigation within the Study Area.
- 4.5.36 The Site is situated some distance from the Saxon and medieval core of Havant, or any other documented areas of occupation. As such, it might be expected that the potential for archaeological remains associated with these periods is limited. Throughout the Saxon and medieval periods, it is likely that the Site was situated within a largely undeveloped rural expanse, which was sporadically populated with smaller settlements and isolated farmsteads.
- 4.5.37 The Site is located at the southern edge of Stockheath Common, a broadly triangular parcel of common land, which was documented in the 15th century as 'Stoke Heath' (Page 1908). Though entirely speculative, it is conceivable that the small scale settlement depicted by early-mid 19th century mapping (**Figure 2**, see below) on the edges of Stockheath Common, immediately to the west and north of the Site, may have had medieval origins. Accordingly, it is possible that traces of medieval occupation, or buried remains associated with agricultural activities could be encountered within the Site.

However, it is possible that the Site may have been relatively wet during these periods (as suggested by the Site visit), and not ideally suited to occupation or arable cultivation.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800) 19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

- 4.5.38 The town of Havant gradually expanded northwards beyond its medieval core throughout the post-medieval period, and with increasing rapidity during the 19th and 20th centuries. However, it appears likely that the location of the Site remained within a largely undeveloped rural expanse on the periphery of known settlements throughout much of this period.
- 4.5.39 Traces of post-medieval ridge and furrow (**WA28**) have been identified during a survey of aerial photographs on land to the west of the Site. It is possible that further evidence of post-medieval agricultural practises might be encountered in the form of buried archaeological features elsewhere within the Study Area.
- 4.5.40 The earliest cartographic source consulted during the preparation of this assessment is Christopher Saxton's map of 1575 (not reproduced). The approximate location of the Site can be identified to the north of Havant, although little else of note can be discerned due to the small scale of the map. Much the same can be said of subsequent small scale maps of the region (e.g. 1759 Isaac Taylor's Map of Hampshire, 1791 Thomas Milne's Map of Hampshire, or the County of Southampton, 1826 C. & J. Greenwood's Map of the County of Southampton).
- 4.5.41 The 1833 Map of Havant, Bedhampton and Warblington (**Figure 2a**), held in the collection of the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Centre, provides the earliest detailed depiction of the Study Area to be identified during the preparation of this assessment. The map depicts the location of the Site as coinciding with a large rural expanse to the south of Stockheath Common, which was to be inclosed in 1870 (Page 1908). Ribbon-like development is shown to have been strung out along the western edge of Stock Heath and, to a lesser extent, along the eastern side of what is now known as Stockheath Lane.
- 4.5.42 The 1842 Havant Parish Tithe map (**Figure 2b**) presents a similar depiction of the settlement on the fringes of Stock Heath to that of the 1833 map. However, the Tithe map reveals that the Site coincided with a number of individual fields by the time of the survey. The accompanying Apportionment indicates that the northern part of the Site (Plot 310) was contained within a large arable field. The southern part of the Site was largely contained within a single pasture field (Plot 311) named as 'Long Meadow'.
- 4.5.43 The Tithe map and apportionment record that a large arable field located immediately to the east of the Site (Plot 312) was known as 'Kiln Field'. This raises the possibility that archaeological remains associated with industrial/manufacturing activity could be encountered in the local vicinity. Although purely speculative, it is possible that field name could have been derived from post-medieval brick kilns in the vicinity (which may have exploited the underlying London Clay Formation) or other forms of manufacturing such as pottery production.
- 4.5.44 The HAHBR contains an entry relating to the site of an industrial kiln of possible 17th century date (**WA29**), which was excavated in Battins Copse in the north-eastern part of the Study Area. It was built of limestone with a brick facade and measured approximately 4m by 0.75m. The 1833 Map of Havant, Bedhampton and Warblington (**Figure 2a**) also depicts a kiln in the north-western part of the Study Area, which provides further evidence of post-medieval manufacturing/industrial activity in this otherwise largely rural expanse.

- 4.5.45 The 1867-8 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 3a**) illustrates that the Site was bisected from east to west by a small watercourse, which coincided with a field boundary depicted by the earlier tithe map. The southern-most field within the Site is also shown to have been traversed by a network of drains, suggesting that this low lying area may have been prone to flooding/surface water accumulation. A small rectangular structure, possibly a well, animal pen or similar feature, is depicted approximately in the centre of the Site. No significant changes are shown within the immediate surroundings of the Site.
- 4.5.46 The 1897 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 3b**) does not depict the network of drains within the southern part of the Site or the small rectangular structure shown on the First Edition map. However, no other changes are evident within the Site. Several new houses are shown on the eastern side of Stockheath Lane, immediately to the east of the Site. A large barn, which had been depicted approximately 50 m to the south of the Site since the time of the 1833 map, is no longer shown by the Second Edition map.
- 4.5.47 The 1909 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 4a**) and the 1940 edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 4b**) provide no evidence of any changes within the Site or its immediate vicinity since the publication of the Second Edition map.
- 4.5.48 Widespread changes occurred in the area surrounding the Site by the time of the 1956-1957 edition Ordnance Survey maps (not reproduced). These maps reveal that extensive residential development had occurred to the north and east of the Site, including along the newly laid out Blendworth Crescent. The process of developing the new suburbs to the north of Havant began in the 1940s, with the purchase by Portsmouth City Council of a large swathe of land, which was previously contained in the Leigh Park estate.
- 4.5.49 The 1956-1957 edition Ordnance Survey maps also depict the newly developed Trosnant Junior School complex to the south of the Site. Aside from the loss of earlier field boundaries due to the encroachment of development, few other significant changes are apparent within the Site or its immediate surroundings.
- 4.5.50 The east to west watercourse/field boundary that had previously bisected the Site is no longer shown by the time of the 1971 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced). The map also depicts a 'Playground' within the centre of the Site, which appears to coincide with the current surfaced area, suggesting that the area had ceased to be used for agricultural purposes by the date of the survey.
- 4.5.51 Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping reveal little evidence of change within the Site. However, the Trosnant Junior School complex underwent redevelopment in the 1990's to early 2000's, and the surrounding area has continued to witness further expansion of residential development.
- 4.5.52 The HAHBR contains a number of entries relating to the post-medieval period, although none of these pertain to features, sites or findspots within close proximity to the Site, or provide any clear suggestion that archaeologically significant remains are likely to be present within the proposed development area. These include references to the former Star Inn (**WA32**), the site of the Havant Union Workhouse (**WA31**) and the 19th century Havant Park (**WA34**), all located at the southern edge of the Study Area. The HAHBR also contains two entries relating to Second World War military sites (**WA35-36**), identified via the assessment of aerial photographs in the western part of the Study Area.
- 4.5.53 Unsurprisingly, previous archaeological investigations conducted within the town have revealed evidence of post-medieval activity on a number of occasions. These include

traces of earlier phases of development along West Street (**WA33**), and a possible former hedgeline or field boundary in the Oak Park area (**WA30**).

- 4.5.54 The available evidence suggests that features associated with post-medieval agricultural activity, including former drainage ditches and field boundaries depicted by historic mapping, might be present within the Site. Evidence for post-medieval industrial/manufacturing processes in the vicinity (e.g. kilns) suggests that there may be some potential for associated buried remains to be encountered within the Site.
- 4.5.55 There is also a possibility that buried remains associated with post-medieval occupation on the fringes of Stockheath Common might extend into the Site. However, historic mapping from the early-mid 19th century suggests that settlement activity in this area may have been confined along the route of Stockheath Lane, to the west of the Site.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character

4.6.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) data supplied by the HAHBR derives from the *Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment*, an 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 11/04/2016). This assessment assigned the majority of the Study Area, including the Site, to type 'Post 1810 settlement (general)'.

4.6.2 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.*
- *Good access and connectivity*

4.6.3 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-landscape-landscapes-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:

'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'

- 4.6.4 The formal landscape character appraisals broadly concur with the known history of the Study Area, as described in **Section 4.5**.

4.7 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 4.7.1 In general, the available evidence suggests that the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site has not been substantially diminished by prior truncation or disturbance.
- 4.7.2 Historic map regression suggests that the Site was in use as agricultural land prior to the late 20th century and has not been previously developed. As a result, earlier disturbance to any buried archaeological remains that may be present may be largely restricted to truncation caused by ploughing. Localised disturbance may also have occurred during the installation of drainage systems. However, these factors are unlikely to have significantly diminished the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 4.7.3 The establishment of a surfaced play area and asphalt pathway during the late 20th century is likely to have caused a degree of localised disturbance within the central part of the Site. Although the extent and depth of any associated truncation is unknown, it is possible that this may not have been sufficient to entirely eradicate all but the most ephemeral of archaeological features.
- 4.7.4 Geotechnical site investigations undertaken in June 2015 (Ridge Property and Construction Consultants 2015) demonstrated the presence of made ground deposits, of variable thickness, in several locations across the Site. The made ground may have been deposited in the mid-late 20th century during construction and levelling works associated with the adjacent Trostant Junior School complex and/or the adjoining residential development along Blendworth Crescent and Stockheath Lane.
- 4.7.5 The results of the recent ground investigations do not indicate whether any buried soil horizons underlie the made ground. Accordingly, it is unknown if the upper surface of the underlying natural strata was truncated at the same time as the deposition of the made ground (e.g. by widespread topsoil removal or hard landscaping works). However, intact archaeological features and deposits, if present, could be sealed beneath the made ground. No evidence of earlier landscaping or remodelling works 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.

5.1.2 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	Post-medieval	Historic mapping indicates that features associated with post-medieval agricultural activity, including former drainage ditches and field boundaries may be present within the Site. Additional features of this type which are not depicted on the historic mapping may also be present.	Low	Previous impacts are expected to have been limited across much of the Site.
Moderate	Post-medieval	Evidence for post-medieval industrial/manufacturing processes in the vicinity (e.g. kilns) suggests that there may be some potential for associated buried remains to be encountered within the Site. There is also a possibility that buried remains associated with post-medieval occupation on the fringes of Stockheath Common might extend into the Site. However, historic mapping from the early-mid 19th century suggests that settlement activity in this area may have been confined along the route of Stockheath Lane, to the west of the Site.	Low	Possible disturbance due to agricultural activities (e.g. installation of drainage, effects of ploughing) prior to the late 20th century
	Romano-British	Despite the limited extent of previous archaeological investigation within the Study Area, there are clear indications of significant levels of activity during the Romano-British period. 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	Localised disturbance / truncation associated with the establishment of the existing surfaced play area and asphalt pathway
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	Possible disturbance / truncation associated with adjacent development, possibly indicated by the presence of made ground detected during geotechnical works.
Unknown	Other Periods (Mesolithic -Iron Age, and Saxon-medieval)	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	The Site visit gave no indication that any such disturbance had taken place.

5.3 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

- 5.3.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site or its immediate vicinity. Consequently, the implementation of the development proposals is not expected to entail any risk of causing physical impacts to any designated heritage assets.
- 5.3.2 The potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of designated heritage assets is explored in **Section 6**.

Archaeological remains

- 5.3.3 The implementation of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- *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 and estate/access roads; and*
- *Hard and soft landscaping works.*

- 5.3.4 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.
- 5.3.5 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.
- 5.3.6 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology, if present, would be associated with the main construction areas, which will entail widespread topsoil stripping and excavations across much of the Site.
- 5.3.7 Topsoil removal and levelling works for the establishment of new car parks and estate roads would also risk exposure and damage to any buried archaeological remains present within the affected areas.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.3.8 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 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area are summarised in **Section 4.2**, illustrated in **Figure 1** and listed in **Appendix 3**.

6.2.2 Given the distance at which all of the designated heritage assets within the Study Area are located from the Site, it is anticipated that non-visual effects arising from the proposed development (e.g. construction noise, increased traffic flow) would not result in any adverse impacts to the settings of these assets.

6.2.3 The Site is surrounded in close proximity by modern residential development to the north, east and west (**Front Cover, Plate 1, Plate 4**). The presence of these buildings, which are predominantly of at least two storeys, effectively blocks any views beyond the immediate surroundings of the Site. Similarly, to the south, the intervening presence of further residential development and the Trosnant Junior School complex block all views across the wider landscape to the south (**Plates 2-3**).

6.2.4 Due to distance, topography and the screening effect of intervening development, the Site does not share intervisibility with any designated or non-designated heritage assets situated within the wider landscape. 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.

6.2.5 As the development proposals are considered to entail no risk of affecting the settings of any designated or non-designated heritage assets, no further assessment has been undertaken in this regard.

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.

7.1.2 The sparse nature of the archaeological record within the Study Area may be symptomatic of the limited scale and nature of earlier investigation. As a result, there are no specific indications that archaeological remains of any specific period are likely to be present within the Site. The possible exception being the Romano-British period, where it could be argued that there is some potential for remains of this period to occur within the Site on

the basis of its relative proximity to the intersection of two Roman roads and known settlement areas. However the Site is at sufficient distance from the known activity to make this indication largely speculative. Conversely, the absence of buried archaeological remains from any period 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.
- 7.1.5 No designated heritage assets would be physically affected due to the implementation of the proposed development.
- 7.1.6 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 or non-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

- 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 site visit confirmed that the Site is broadly suitable for the application of these initial investigative techniques. However, the wet ground conditions encountered at the time of the site visit, which was conducted following a brief period of heavy rain, suggests that surface water and ground water might impede the undertaking of the works under sub-optimal conditions.
- 7.2.3 The results of these initial investigations would inform the need for and scope of any subsequent mitigation within the Site.
- 7.2.4 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

8 REFERENCES

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Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

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

Ridge Property and Construction Consultants 2015. *Ground Condition Assessment. Land at Blendworth Crescent, Havant*. Unpublished Client Report.

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 (HAHBR)

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1575 Christopher Saxton's Southamptoniae Comitatus

1759 Isaac Taylor's Map of Hampshire

1791 Thomas Milne's Map of Hampshire, or the County of Southampton

1826 C. & J. Greenwood's Map of the County of Southampton

1833 Map of Havant, Bedhampton and Warblington

1842 Havant Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment

1867-8 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)

1897 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.7

1909 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.7

1940 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 76.7

1956-1957 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)

1971 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)

8.4 Online resources

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

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

<http://opendomesday.org/>

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

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

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

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



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All URLs Accessed on 11/04/2016

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 12/04/2016)	
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.	HAHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	1000112		Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park)	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	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. Source: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000112	Post-medieval/ 19th century	471977	109102
2	1091646	6815	The Golden Lion	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19th century public house	19th century	470605	106630
3	1092122	7033 7034	103 and 103a, West Street	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19th century house and stable block Note: the corresponding AHBR entries names these Listed Building as no.s 105 and 105a West Street.	19th century	471158	106405
4	1155670	7032	Westfield House	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19th century house	19th century	471174	106402
5	1092121	7031	65, West Street	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19th century house	19th century	471369	106333
6	1154964	6915	Elmleigh House	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19th century house	19th century	471853	106824
7	1271846	14769	Signal Box at Havant Station	Grade II Listed Building	Railway signal box. Built c.1890 for the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway and extended in c.1938 for the Southern Railway. Reasons for listing : This is a very good example of a Type 5 Saxby and Farmer signal box which has additional interest from its extension and refitting by the Southern Railway in c.1938. It controls an important junction between what were the lines of two important railway companies and which are now once again carrying the trains of competing companies. Source: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271846	19th century	472048	106564



WA No.	NHLE No.	HAHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					entry/1271846			
8	-	-	Sir George Staunton	Conservation Area	See: Havant Borough Council 2008. <i>The Sir George Staunton Conservation Area Character Appraisal</i> . Available at: https://www.havant.gov.uk/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings/detail-conservation-areas-borough-havant	n/a		
9	-	-	Brockhampton	Conservation Area	See: Havant Borough Council 2007 <i>Brockhampton Conservation Area Character Appraisal</i> . Available at: https://www.havant.gov.uk/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings/detail-conservation-areas-borough-havant	n/a		
10	-	-	St Faith's	Conservation Area	See: Forum Heritage Services & Context 4D 2007. <i>St Faith's Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan</i> . Available at: https://www.havant.gov.uk/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings/detail-conservation-areas-borough-havant	n/a		
11	-	-	Black Dog	Conservation Area	See: Havant Borough Council 1994. <i>Black Dog Conservation Area</i> . https://www.havant.gov.uk/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings/detail-conservation-areas-borough-havant	n/a		
12	-	52743	Martin Road	-	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a residential development site at Martin Road, Havant in c.1995. The desk-based assessment established that there were no securely provenanced archaeological sites within the development area. The site was occupied by the house and grounds, including an ornamental lake, of West Leigh House from at least the late 18th century onwards, before being extensively developed after the Second World War for the now demolished GEC Plessey Works.	n/a	472359	107851
13	-	55634	Archaeological Evaluation N of the Curlew Public House	-	Archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East c.2004. No archaeological remains or features were uncovered.	n/a	471922	107172
14	-	56105	Negative Evidence, E of Lakeside Gardens	-	An archaeological evaluation carried out by Wessex Archaeology in c. 2004 uncovered no significant archaeological features. The trenches did reveal, however, that the site consisted largely of layers of modern material overlying the natural strata. This was the result of relatively recent episodes of	n/a	471997	107000



WA No.	NHLE No.	HAHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					ground levelling/disturbance which would have removed any archaeological layers.			
15	-	57050	Evaluation - Potash Terraces, Havant	-	A desk based assessment was carried out in this area prior to possible development works on land east of Langstone Technology Park c.2012. An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Development Archaeology Services in November & December 2005 in response to proposed development at the site. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.	n/a	471478	106549
16	-	23461	No name	-	A Palaeolithic artefact (no more details given) was found in a field between Leigh Lane and the railway, south of Little Leigh Farm. The find is in Portsmouth City Museum Acc. no. H/63/59.	Palaeolithic	472000	108000
17	-	32430	Archaeological evaluation, site of Oak Park School	-	During February 1992 an evaluation excavation was carried out on the site of the former Oak Park School. Evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity was recorded although many of the archaeological features appeared to have been truncated. Soil samples were taken from the ditches but no significant remains were recovered.	Iron Age – Romano-British	472100	107000
18	-	63769	Archaeological evaluation, Oak Park Hospital	-	Archaeological Evaluation carried out c.2008. The location of a Site of Roman activity (and possibly late Iron Age) - however the nature and extent of this is currently unclear. 2 pits and a stake hole of unknown date were uncovered alongside a sherd of Iron Age pottery.	Iron Age	472012	107165
19	-	15	Rowlands Castle to Havant	-	Roman Road, identified as Margary No. 425	Romano-British	-	-
20	-	12	Chichester to Bitterne	-	Roman Road, identified as Margary No. 421	Romano-British	-	-
21	-	23436	Floor of Previous Building on West Street	-	A floor level, possibly that of a hut was visible in the section of a builder's trench. The floor was cut into the clay natural and was sealed by a later ploughsoil. The fill included Romano-British pottery and charcoal.	Romano-British	471050	106430
22	-	23440	Roman pit	-	A pit containing late roman material was found in the garden of 123 in 1966. Finds of roman pottery and oyster shells were given to the Portsmouth City Museum.	Romano-British	471030	106420
23	-	39340	West Leigh	-	First documented in AD 1236 as LA LYE (Birch Tree Wood). Note: as there was no 'Leigh' as far back as 1868 map NGR is for West Leigh: East Leigh was centred at SU73100790. Part of	Medieval	472000	107900



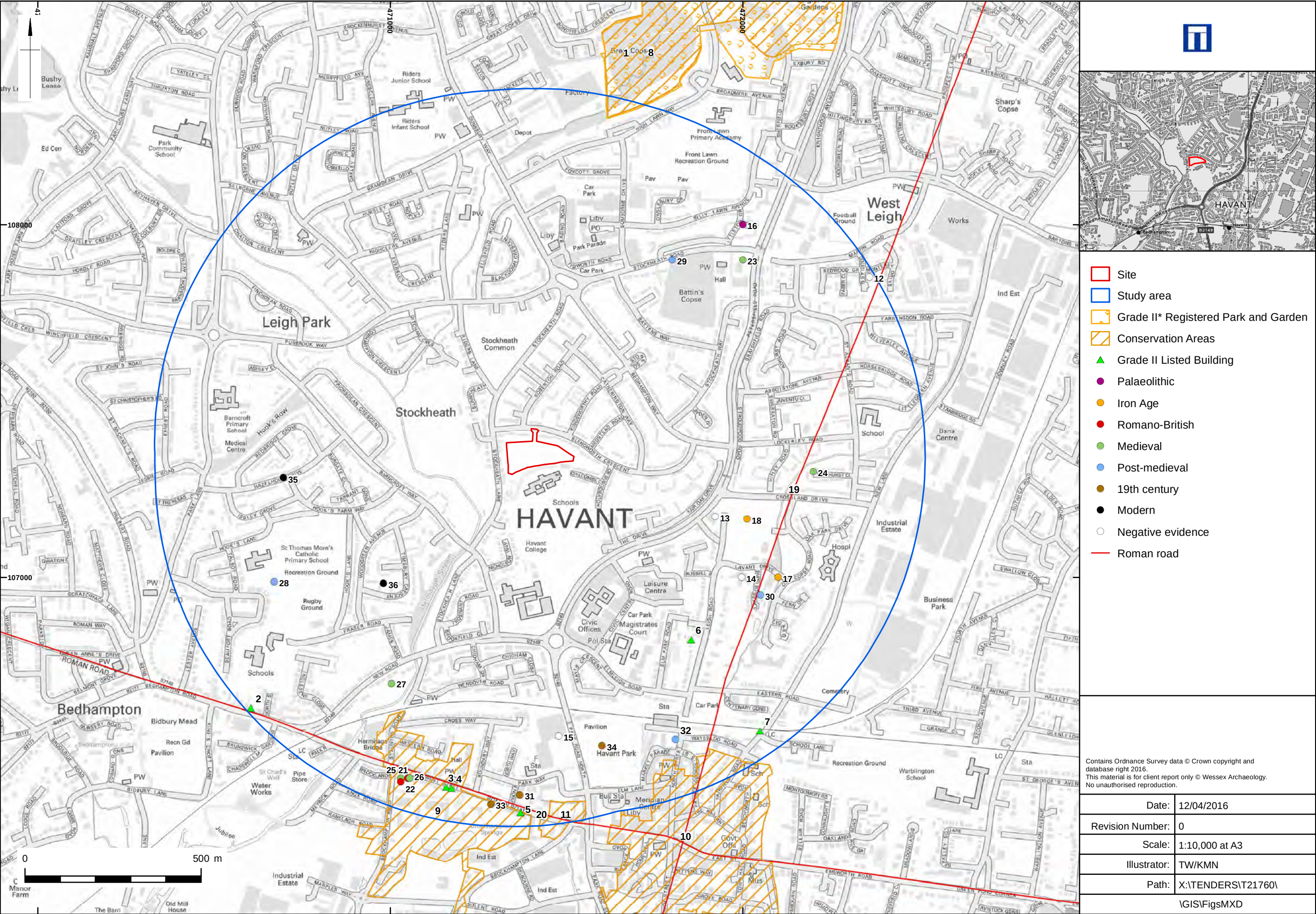
WA No.	NHLE No.	HAHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					the RCHME Medieval settlement project.			
24	-	23401	Playing fields, Oak Park School	-	The beam slots of 3 small timber buildings were observed at Oak Park School playing fields. Finds of late medieval pottery were made in the locality.	Medieval	472200	107300
25	-	23438	Medieval pit	-	A late medieval pit was found to cut through the Roman occupation floor revealed during building work on the site of 121 West Street.	Medieval	471030	106430
26	-	23439	Floor Surface	-	A cobbled floor, possibly of medieval date was found to the east of the pit and roman floor.	Medieval	471055	106430
27	-	65093	Possible ridge and furrow	-	Possible ridge and furrow marks visible on aerial photographs. Identified during a survey of aerial photographs carried out by Wessex Archaeology as part of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey.	Medieval	471004	106700
28	-	65092	Post Medieval ridge and furrow	-	Post-medieval ridge and furrow marks visible on aerial photographs. Identified during a survey of aerial photographs carried out by Wessex Archaeology as part of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey.	Post-medieval	470671	106988
29	-	23455	Site of Industrial Kiln, Battins Copse	-	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
30	-	39265	Oak Park	-	During an archaeological evaluation in c.2002 a linear cut was observed and was probably a former hedge or fenceline. NB:- The grid reference in the report appears to be incorrect. The correct grid reference appears on this record.	Post-medieval	472050	106950
31	-	55351	Site of Havant Union Workhouse	-	The site of Havant Union Workhouse which was built of brick and could accommodate 200 inmates.	19th century	471368	106383
32	-	65567	The Star Inn, Havant	-	Post-medieval public house. A heritage statement was prepared prior to the proposal for demolition of the building c. 2013.	Post-medieval / 19th century (?)	471809	106540
33	-	54341	Ditch, well and walls found near 93 West Street	-	A watching brief was carried out by CKC Archaeology between April and early May 2003 prior to development. Brick walls were found which probably relate to the building shown on the 1870 OS map. Evidence for any pre C19 buildings was not found.	19th century	471286	106357



WA No.	NHLE No.	HAHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					A ditch like linear feature running E-W parallel to the road. It is older than the earliest development on this street, begun in the 18th century, but no finds were found to date it to the Medieval or Prehistoric periods. A chalk lined well was found but was not datable although it was possibly back filled in the 20th century.			
34	-	52041	Havant Park	Entry on non-statutory Hampshire Register of Historic Parks & Gardens	The Victorian park has changed little since it first became a park in the late C19. The pavilion, lodge, footpaths and fine railings still remain. Tennis courts and a childrens play area have been added. Mature horse chestnut trees line the path by the stream, and a large plane tree is situated in the southwest corner by the childrens play area. It is still a popular area for sporting activities. After storms local school children planted trees in the park. Havant Borough purchased land for a public park in 1888 and 1889 from 3 owners, Miss Norman, Sir Frederick Fitzwygram and Mr W S Gloyne. The northern boundary was abutted by the railway line, the south by a small stream, the eastern side by the Cattle Market and private dwellings, and the west by a road and a private entrance to the isolation hospital. A footpath ran diagonally from east to west across the southern half of the park. In 1890 a pavilion was built, in the northwest corner adjacent to the railway, from public subscription. The size of the trees, shown in photographs between 1912 and 1921, indicate that trees had probably been planted on the boundaries soon after it became a public park. The fact that the lodge is noted on the 2nd edition O.S. map suggests that it was built between 1890 and 1897/98. Note: entered on the non-statutory Hampshire Register of Historic Parks & Gardens	19th century	471601	106522
35	-	65109	WWII military site	-	WWII military site in Havant based on proximity and similar regular layouts, it is likely related to military site HER 65108 (WA32), and may also have been related to the nearby WWII military rest camp at Belmont.	Modern	470697	107282
36	-	65108	WWII military site	-	Water tanks, part of the military site, identified on aerial photographs as part of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone	Modern	470981	106983



WA No.	NHLE No.	HAHBR No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					Assessment Survey. WWII military site in Havant based on proximity and similar regular layouts, it is likely related to military site HER 65109 (WA31), and may also have been related to the nearby WWII military rest camp at Belmont.			

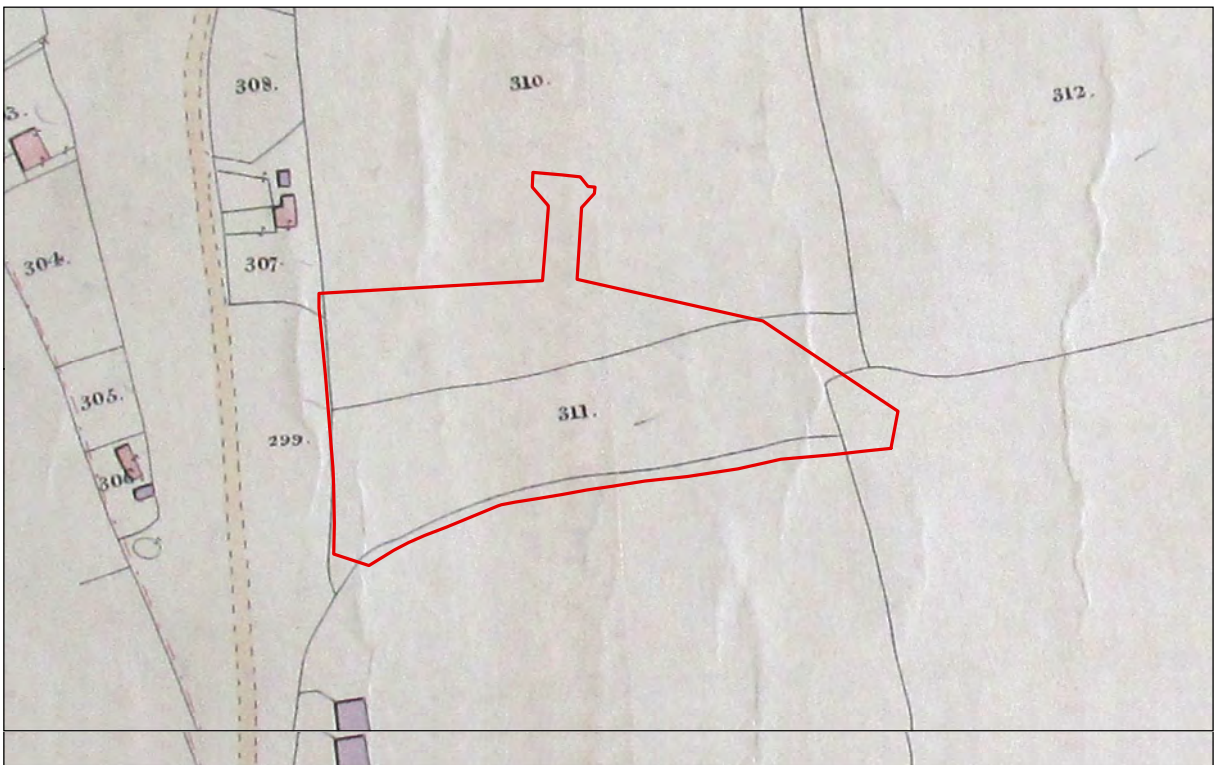


Site location, Study Area and recorded historic environment resource

Figure 1



A: 1833 Map of Havant, Bedhampton and Warblington



B: 1842 Havant Parish Tithe map

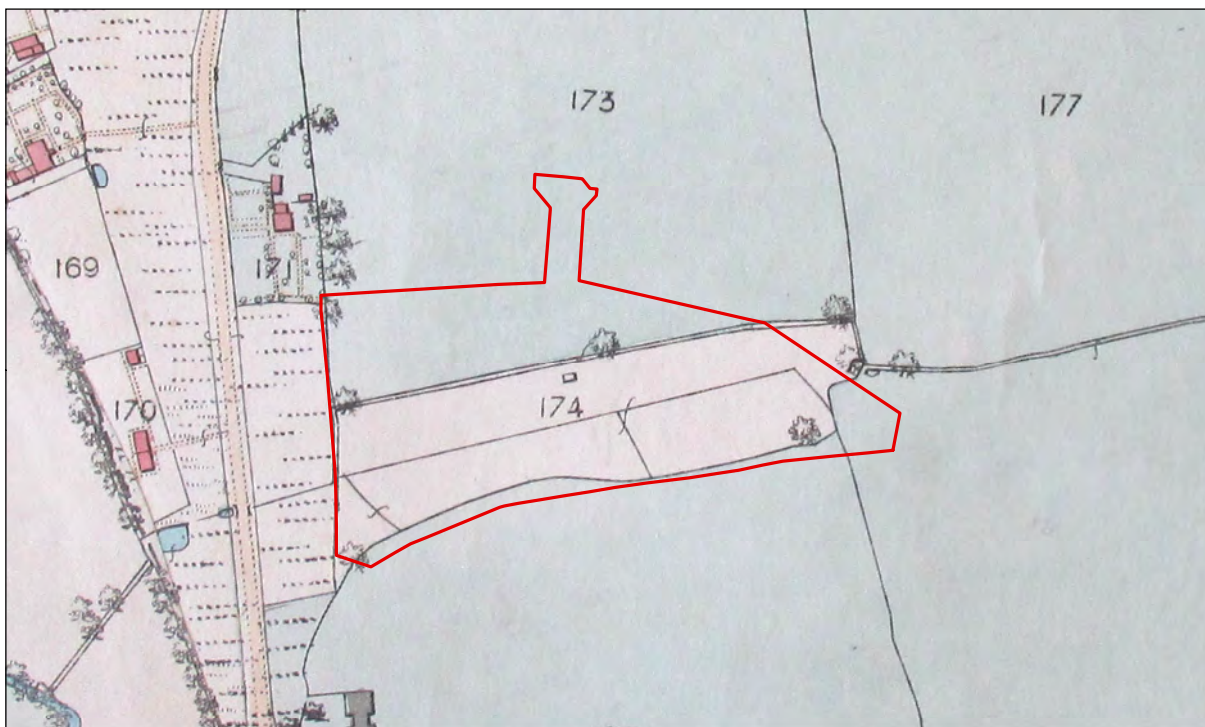


Site (approx.)

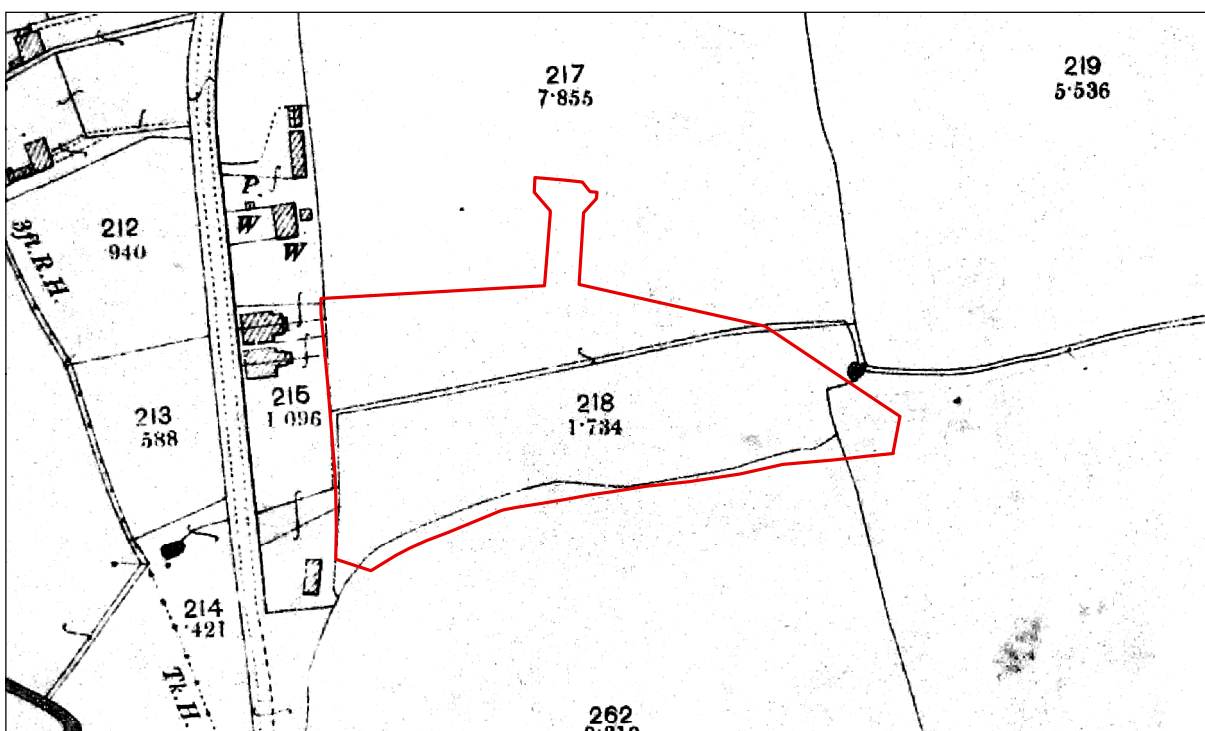


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Date:	15/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	a-1:10,000, b-1:2,500 at A4	Illustrator:	TW/KMN
Path:	X:\TENDERS\T21760\GIS\FigsMXD		



A: 1867-8 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)



B: 1897 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)



 Site



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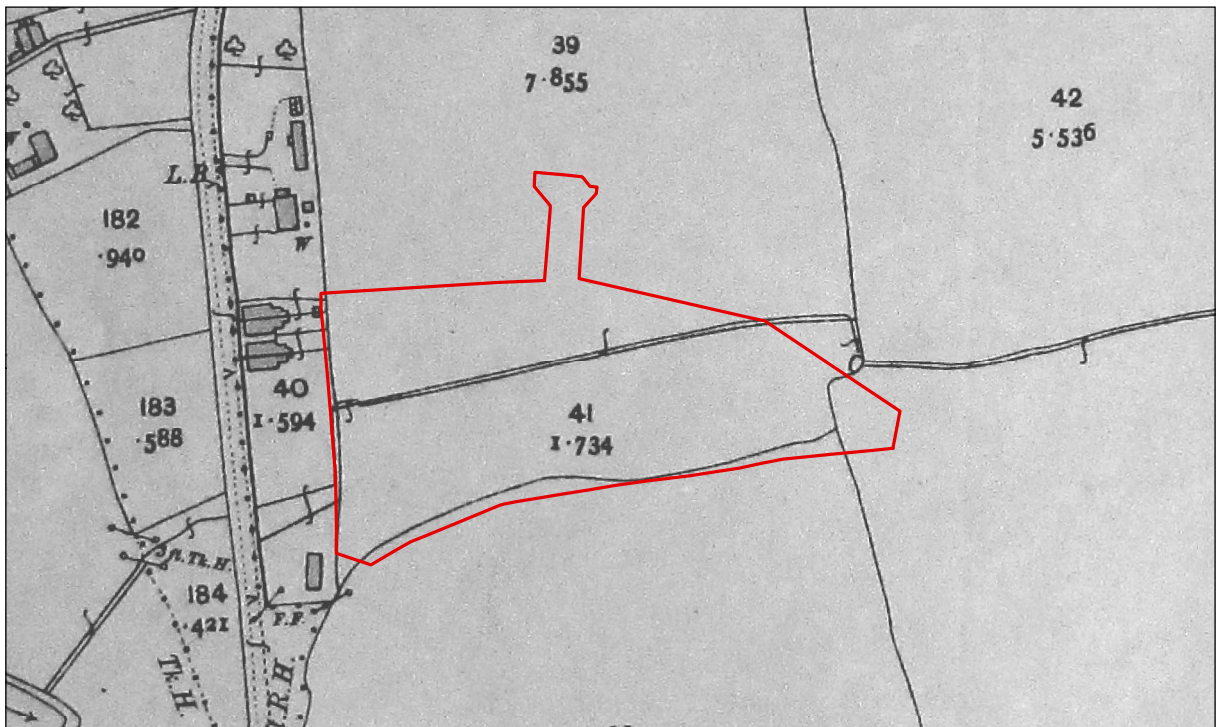
Date: 15/04/2016

Revision Number: 0

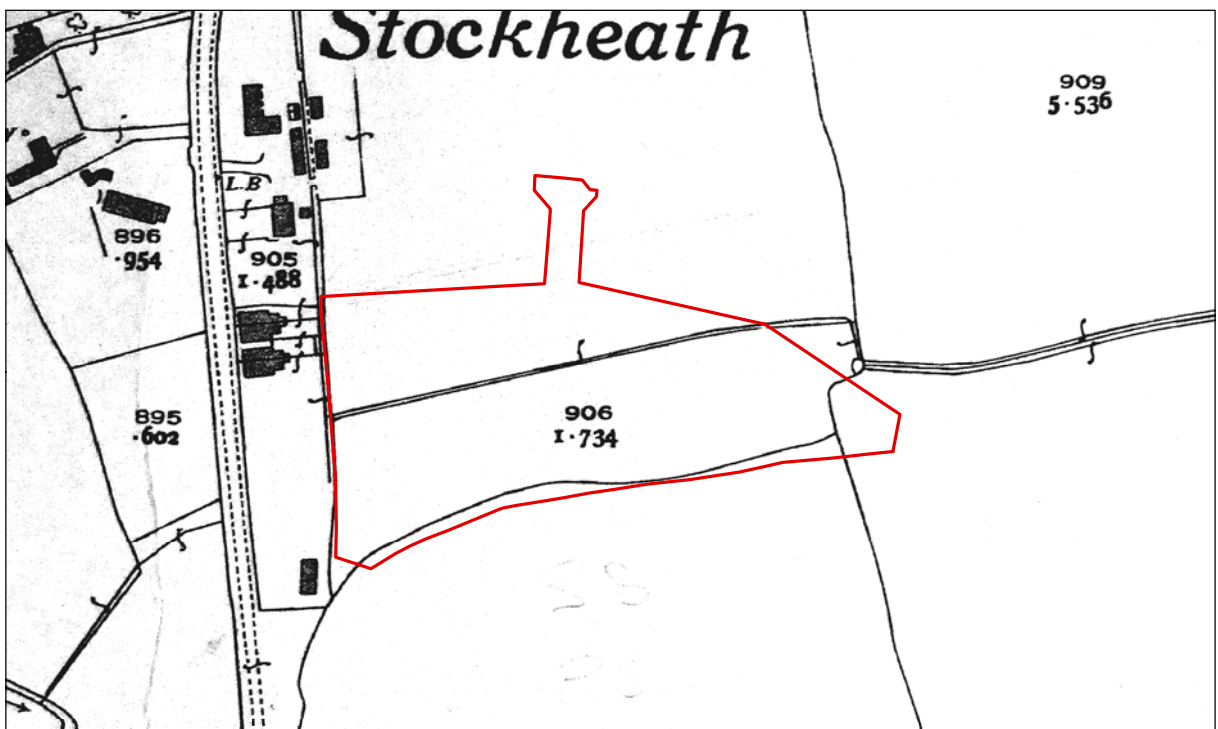
Scale: 1:2,500 at A4

Illustrator: TW/KMN

Path: X:\TENDERS\T21760\GIS\FigsMXD



A: 1909 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)



B: 1940 edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500)



Site Boundary



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Plate 1: West facing view from the eastern edge of the Site



Plate 2: South facing view across the disused play area within the centre of the Site

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Plate 3: South facing view along the existing site access from Blendworth Crescent



Plate 4: North north-east facing view from the south-western corner of the Site

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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