



Linden Homes

Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire

Archaeology and Heritage Assessment

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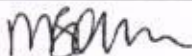
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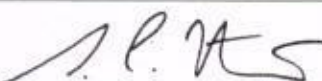
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1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Dr Rebecca Enlander, Graduate Archaeologist, and Martin Brown, Principal Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of Linden Homes, to inform a planning application for a proposed residential development at Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire. The site is presently under mixed use, with residential and commercial properties, and maintained scrubland.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standard definition of a desk-based assessment (Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment, 2012):

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA. In a development context, desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.



This baseline assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impact of the development proposals upon those remains. This document has also been prepared in reference to Hampshire County Council's 'Archaeology and Planning: Guidance for Contractors' URL: http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/historic-environment/environment-landscape_planning_amp_heritage-newpage.htm

2.0 Site and Development Description

The development site is located immediately to the northeast of Havant, Hampshire. Havant is a small coastal town located on the eastern edge of Portsmouth. The site is centred on SU 73090 08035. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The proposed development site extends to approximately 1.52 hectares and currently comprises a block of mixed-use land, with residential and commercial properties, and open grassland. The site is bounded by Barton's Copse to the north, Long Meadow to the east, Bartons Road to the South, and a railway line to the west. The boundary of the site is illustrated at Appendix A.

The planning application seeks consent for a new development, which comprises a new residential development of 55 properties, road access and associated landscaping works. The reader is referred to the submitted planning application for full details of the development site.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Assessment Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions, and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice, this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.



No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the appraisal of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgment is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix C. English Heritage Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008) have also been employed, where relevant.

3.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of at least a 1 km radius around the development site boundary (NGR: SU 73090 08035) has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding heritage sites, and to place these recorded sites within their context. In addition to the sites which fall within the survey radius, a number of other sites which fall immediately outside of this area, but are relevant to the assessment have been considered.

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- English Heritage and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- Historic mapping; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

In addition to the above sources, a site walkover survey was undertaken on 9th July 2014 to identify potential unrecorded heritage assets within the development site; additionally, the walkover survey served to place the development site within its wider context, and address the potential impact of the development upon local heritage assets.

3.3 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the Hampshire Historic Environment Record, English Heritage, and Hampshire Archives and Record Office for the provision of data for this report.



A copy of this report has also been supplied to the County Archaeologist for Hampshire for comment.

4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage, as selective examples of nationally important archaeological and historical remains. Under the terms of Part 1, Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground, without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

4.3 National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies, including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (Para 126).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed. Therefore, where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may



also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (Para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications, for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance through alteration or destruction 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 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (Para 138).

Where there is substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (Para 133). Where there is less than substantial harm, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (Para 134). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (Para 134). The NPPF also makes provision to allow enabling developments (Para 140) and allowing developments which act to enhance World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (Para 127).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost, in a manner proportionate to its importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publically accessible. The ability to record evidence should not, however, be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (Para 141).

4.4 Regional and Local Policy and Guidance

4.4.1 Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy)

The Havant Borough Core Strategy is the principal document in the council's Local Plan. It was adopted in 2011 and covers the Borough of Havant, setting out the spatial planning strategy for the area up to 2026. Saved policies from the Havant Borough District-wide Local Plan are being superseded or replaced by policies as each Development Plan document is adopted, resulting in all policies eventually being fully



superseded. A number of policies relating to development, archaeology and the historic environment have been superseded by overarching policies **CS11** and **CS16** of the Core Strategy:

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

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

- 4) Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

Additionally, policy **CS16:** 'High Quality Design' notes that development should respond positively to local contexts, including the historic and local character of a site.

The full text of the relevant policies can be seen in Appendix D.

4.4.2 Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations)

Havant Borough Council submitted the Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations) for independent examination in 2013. Policies **CS11** and **CS16** of the Core Strategy set out the strategic approach to protecting heritage designations and promoting high quality design. Policy **DM20** sets out the development management requirements for planning applications that affect or have the potential to affect heritage assets.

- **Policy DM20:** Historic Assets

Planning permission will be granted for development that conserves and enhances the historic assets of Havant Borough.

Applications that affect, or have the potential to affect, heritage assets are expected to provide a Heritage Statement that:

- 1) Describe the significance of the asset and its setting, using appropriate expertise and where necessary original survey, at a level of detail proportionate to its significance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal.



- 2) Sets out the impact of the development on the heritage assets and mitigation that is proportionate to the impact and the significance of the heritage asset, including where possible positive opportunities to conserve and enjoy heritage assets.

5.0 Baseline Data

HER data within a study area of 1 km around the development site boundary (NGR: SU 73090 08035) has been assessed to explore the historic and archaeological potential of the development site within its wider context. The Solent Thames Research Framework (2010), Solent Thames Research Assessments for Hampshire (various dates), and the Hampshire County Council's Archaeological Strategy (n.d.) have also been consulted.

5.1 Designated Sites

5.1.1 World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields and Scheduled Monuments

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Scheduled Monuments within the study area.

5.1.2 Historic Parks or Gardens

Leigh Park, also known as Staunton Country Park is Grade II* Listed, and partially falls within the survey radius, to the northwest of the development site (Historic Park and Garden 1000112). The park also forms the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. The estate was created in the early 19th century and incorporates a number of landscape features reflecting styles and influences of the time, with particular reference to China/ the Orient, together with later Victorian features.

5.1.3 Listed Buildings

There are no Grade I or II* Listed Buildings within the study area; there are, however, 9 Grade II Listed Buildings within the survey radius. These include the early 19th century East Leigh House (LB: 6811) and associated barn (LB: 6812), the mid-19th century Southleigh Park House and Lodge (LB: 6896 and 6896) and clock tower (LB: 14222), 18th century Leigh Park Farmhouse (LB: 6939) and associated cart shed, barn and cowshed (LB: 6940 and 227), and 1 and 2 Eastleigh Road (LB: 6836) a pair of 16th century cottages.



5.1.4 Conservation Areas

The Sir George Staunton Conservation Area is located to the northwest of the development site. The southern part of the Conservation Area, south of Middle Park Way, partially falls within the survey radius, and includes a number of Listed Buildings and buildings of local interest associated with the original house, including the Regency farmhouse and a number of farm buildings. In addition, part of the Conservation Area adjoining the Petersfield Road has been identified as an area of archaeological importance. The Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development, and while Leigh Park has been noted for its extensive views over the surrounding countryside, important viewsheds identified within the Conservation Area appraisal (Havant Borough Council, 2008) are focused to the north and northwest, away from the development area.

All designated heritage assets within the study area are detailed in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figure 2.

5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Historic Environment Record holds details for 46 recorded heritage assets listed in the Hampshire County Council HER within the study area. No recorded sites fall within the development boundary. Details of the sites can be seen in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifier in the Appendix E table and Figure 2.

5.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

Across Britain, the main evidence for the Palaeolithic period are stone tools, and typically, 'sites' are recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces. The geography of known remains is often highly regionalised, as sediments from the period have often been destroyed or reworked by natural processes. Activity in the Havant area for this early period of prehistory is largely characterised by discrete findspots of lithics and handaxes, comparable to the wider Hampshire region, where stone tools and waste flakes constitute the main type of evidence. Additionally, an overwhelming majority of material is clustered in the terraces of the Solent River and its tributaries (Wilkinson 2007). However, Lower Palaeolithic human remains have been recovered from cliff line sites like Boxgrove in West Sussex, and the cliff lines of Hampshire hold potential for similar material (Wenban-Smith 2010, 11). Within the survey radius, there is one record of a Levallois (Lower Palaeolithic) handaxe (23370) from Prospect Farm, to the



northwest of the development site (which may have been imported in externally sourced soil), and an additional findspot of a Palaeolithic handaxe from Leigh Lane, to the west of the development (23461).

Like the preceding Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by seasonal transhumance processes, and sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these hunter gatherer communities left little trace in the landscape. It is very rare to find *in situ* evidence for Mesolithic settlement sites; however, several stake-built houses have come to light in recent years and include a potential tented structure at Wakeford's Copse, Havant. Excavations on the high ground near to Wakeford's Copse, to the northwest of the development area, recorded a number of shallow pits and stakeholes (interpreted as temporary shelters and windbreaks), as well as 429 pieces of flint and flint artefacts (see Bradley and Lewis 1974). A Mesolithic lithic working site was also discovered during an excavation at Rowlands Castle, to the north of the development (English Heritage Number: 1202124). The Havant area falls within the ancient Forest of Bere, which would have been exploited for its natural resources from the Mesolithic period onwards.

To the north of Havant, vast assemblages of Early Mesolithic lithic material around Oakhanger are some of the most substantial assemblages from Hampshire, with individual areas producing over 100,000 struck flints and radiocarbon dates spanning the period 9200–7550 cal BC. The assemblages are characterised by microliths, with large obliquely blunted points, scrapers, finely serrated and truncated blades, and less frequently, burins, core-adzes, drills and punches (Gardiner 2006, 1). Known Mesolithic site distribution in Hampshire is relatively substantial and largely confined to the Greensand geology in the east of the county, including around Oakhanger (Hey 2010). There is no evidence for activity within the survey radius; however, there are further isolated findspots, small assemblages and discrete concentrations of Mesolithic material within the immediate region, further attesting to the presence (albeit seasonal) of Mesolithic communities in the wider landscape.

Throughout the region, a range of prehistoric sites survive, dating from the Neolithic onwards. The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery and domesticates, and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in Britain include long barrows, henges, causewayed enclosures, cursus and stone circles. However, un-chambered long barrows represent the majority of known Neolithic monuments from Hampshire.



Despite a plethora of Mesolithic evidence, the relative absence of known Neolithic material culture and domestic remains may indicate that much of the region may have been used less intensively since that time. On the other hand, the traditional emphasis of the Neolithic monuments of nearby Wiltshire may have resulted in the Hampshire region being overlooked. The Forest of Bere was undoubtedly exploited for resources during this period (Hampshire County Council 2012, 6). There is no evidence for Neolithic activity within the survey radius; however, there are a number of isolated findspots and discrete concentrations of material within the immediate landscape of Havant. Sites include Bevis Grave, a Neolithic long barrow and extensive Saxon cemetery (238406) on the western outskirts of Havant and several flint axes and polished stone axes from the coast, immediately to the south of Havant (including 242136, 892124 and 2422239). Further evidence comes from Rowlands Castle to the north, where a broken polished axe was found in 1959, alongside several rough 'chopper' tools (242884); additionally, a number of cores, flakes and other tools, possibly representing a flint working site, and a potential hut circle (242872), were recognised in 1967.

The Bronze Age period is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and domestic and ceremonial architecture. The introduction of bronze metalworking is traditionally associated with the appearance of Beaker culture. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, with a shift from the large communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic, to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries. Across Britain, the Bronze Age is also associated with increased agriculture practices and enclosures, associated with improved cultivation techniques, particularly in the Middle and Late periods.

There are no known Bronze Age sites within the survey radius. However, there are a number of barrows and isolated findspots within the immediate landscape of Havant, including documentary evidence of a barrow site near Havant station (242146). Further potential barrow sites, as well as findspots of Bronze Age urns, urn fragments, pottery, flints and bronze objects (e.g. a hoard of bronze rings and a looped palstave from Milton: 238662) are scattered along the coastline to the south of Havant. There are large numbers of round barrows to the north of the development area, across the Hampshire Greensand formation, a region where there is little indication of sustained Neolithic activity. It is possible that these areas were unsuitable to sustain long periods of settlement (Bradley 2010, 25), and therefore domestic evidence from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods might be of a more transient nature than in contemporary parts of the south coast.

By the Iron Age period, the Hampshire landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, reflecting the increased stratification of society and division of the landscape during the Late Bronze



Age period. Hillforts and enclosed hilltop settlements are a visible indication of an increasingly hierarchal society, and examples from Hampshire include Danebury Hillfort. Traditionally interpreted as sites built for defence, recent analysis has highlighted the complexity of individual sites and their potential importance as central places for craft specialisation and ritual focus (e.g. J. D. Hill, 1996). In many regions, the Iron Age also marks a period of much stronger evidence for Continental influence, and the period is also marked by evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record; these changes are reflected throughout much of southern Britain.

There are no recorded sites belonging to the Iron Age within the survey radius. However, there are a number of significant Iron Age sites in the wider area, demonstrating that Havant, and particularly Hayling Island to the south, were the focus of a range of Iron Age activities. The island is the site of Tournier Bury, a univallate hillfort (Scheduled Monument 1001945), while several hearth areas, groups of pot boilers, flint flakes and Iron Age pottery discovered during reclamation works of marshes suggests that Hayling Island may have been used in the production of salt manufacture (e.g. Salt pans: 242354).

Lambrick (2010, 28) also notes that the island offers a convincing case for an Iron Age shrine predating the Hayling Island Romano-Celtic temple; an Iron Age circular structure centrally placed within a ditch and palisade defined courtyard predated a Roman temple building of similar form. Post holes and a central were found, and within the courtyard there was evidence of burning. 'Unlike other possible examples there were numerous objects such as horse gear, weaponry, brooches and currency bars, many showing signs of deliberate breakage' (*ibid.*). A number of recently excavated late Iron Age/ pre-conquest sites in the Havant region with strong continental influences also came to light during informal discussions with Hampshire County Council, including part of an amphora dating to the pre-conquest period from Warblington Roman villa. Meanwhile, there is significant evidence for pre-invasion Roman influence and, perhaps, presence in the Fishbourne/Chichester area from ceramics and military-style buildings close to the post-invasion Palace site.

5.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)

Hampshire was occupied during Claudius' successful invasion of 43 AD, which is likely to have had a beach-head in the Fishbourne area to the east of Havant. There is significant evidence for the deep impact of Roman culture in the region developing almost immediately after the invasion. There is little substantial evidence to suggest that Havant was ever a substantial Roman town, with sites including nearby Portchester, Chichester (*Noviomagus*) and Fishbourne representing regional focal points. However, the Havant area was the scene of significant activity in the Romano-British period, and was crossed by a



Roman Road which ran from Bitterne to Chichester (approximately along East Street and West Street), whilst a second Roman Road linked Hayling Island to the South Downs (1008212 marks the section from Rowlands Castle to Havant, and potentially Hayling Island). The medieval Church of St. Faith (LB: 1092120) marks the probable junction of the crossroads, and a recent archaeological excavation in the area has revealed a Roman Well at Homewell House, which contained a number of potentially ritually deposited objects, and the bones of several dogs.

The HER indicates that five individual findspots of Roman material fall within the survey area, including: a concentration of 2nd to 3rd century pottery from Sharps Road (discovered during trench cutting: 23365), a small bronze casting of a human face (probably decoration from a riding whip: 23421), sherds of late Sandy Ware (discovered during pipeline works: 23422 [also see 23423]), and a scatter of pottery west of Barton's Copse, which included sherds of coarse grey ware cooking pots, thumb impressed storage jars and a coarse Sandy Ware bowl (23473). Sandy and Coarse Romano-British pottery is typically indigenous, rather than representing imported material, and there are a number of potential Roman kiln sites immediately to the north of the development area, in the vicinity of Rowlands Castle.

Settlement evidence in the immediate area of Havant comes from a number of villa sites and other domestic dwellings, which are largely clustered along the course of the Roman Roads. A villa at Wakeford's Copse, to the northwest of the development area, was excavated in the 1960s and 1970s; the villa was situated on a slope overlooking Chalton Valley, and constructed from substantial mortared flint walls, with evidence for a tiled roof and painted plastered walls. The pottery sequence was dominated by coarse ware vessels from the local Rowlands Castle kilns, and indicates mid 1st – mid 4th century occupation of the site (Dick 2011, 93). An onyx cameo head of Medusa was also found, and the piece is one of the largest and best examples from a British site (Henig 2004, 8 (and figure 6)).

Further evidence for settlement comes from Rowlands Castle, where a number domestic sites and pottery kilns have been recorded (Pile, 2005). The Rowlands Castle area represents a centre for Roman ceramic production, with a number recorded of pottery kilns, including Mays Coppice, an extensive pottery kiln site which produced black earth deposits and Rowlands Castle grey wares (892067). The remains of buildings and kilns strongly suggest that the area immediately to the north of the development site was the centre of a large rural industry, specialising in the manufacture of pottery (Dick 2011, 92). The remains of several villas in the vicinity of the development area may suggest that the surrounding forest areas (the Forest of Bere) were being exploited for hunting activities (Hampshire County Council 2012, 6), and for fuel for the local pottery manufacturing sites.



5.2.3 Anglo Saxon/ Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD)

The mechanisms by which Roman territories came under Anglo-Saxon control has generated much speculation in the context of the Southern Britain; however, many would now agree that the first sizeable tribal territories in Anglo-Saxon England bear some relationship to sub-Roman provinces that preceded them. Roman field systems demonstrably influence the patterns of early medieval field and parish boundaries in some areas, suggesting a degree of overlap between Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon estate boundaries (Crawford, 2010, 4). Evidence of the perceived threat to the Roman province is demonstrated by the late Roman Saxon Shore Fort at Porchester and evidence suggests the Hampshire Rivers were an access route from the coast to the interior.

Anglo-Saxon society was hierarchical, and perhaps the most visually conspicuous evidence for Saxon presence in the landscape of Southern England comes from cemeteries and burial sites, which are regarded by many as complex expressions of contemporary ideology, ritual and cultural identity (*e.g.* Howard Williams). Earlier burial monuments were also the focus of burials during this period, including Bevis Grave long barrow (Scheduled Monument: 1012831) to the east of Havant. By the second half of the fifth century, southern England shows a relatively high number of Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites, largely concentrated around the Thames (Crawford, 2010). Domestic remains are less well represented. Typical Anglo-Saxon pottery was handmade and fired at relatively low temperatures, leading to its poor survival in the archaeological record; likewise, houses were timber-framed and often comprised sunken-features, which do not survive as above ground features today.

Havant is situated at the boundaries of the kingdom of Wessex and the South Saxons. There are no recorded sites belonging to the early medieval period within the survey radius, or within Havant itself, with the exception of the Church of St. Thomas-a-Becket, which incorporates the remains of a Saxon church (Grade I Listed Building 1154443). Havant was recorded as 'Haman Funtan' in 935 AD (Mills, 2001), a name which may refer to a spring or font, or possibly the Roman well recently discovered at Homewell House in the centre of the town. However, Chalton, located approximately 8km north of the development, was the site of substantial Anglo Saxon occupation. Archaeological remains include an early Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery at Chalton Peak (Scheduled Monument 1021292), a substantial 6th to 7th settlement at Chalton Down to the south (242875), and a late Saxon settlement, with evidence for corn dryers and lime works near Manor Farm (242714). The timber structures at the Chalton Manor Farm site were superseded by 13th and 14th century aisled halls, suggesting that the nucleus of Chalton's settlement focus moved northwards from Chalton Down between the 7th and 13th centuries.



5.2.4 Medieval Period (1066AD-c.1540AD)

The Norman Conquest provides a firm date for the commencement of the medieval period across England. The South Coast is a particularly rich area for studying the medieval period, as the regions location between London and the Continent led to a number of especially impressive buildings, and the area has always been important for overseas trade, coastal trading, and for cross-channel shipping routes. Havant itself is position at the head of Langston Harbour, and the area would have had a strong link with coastal trade and resources. In the earlier part of this period, the presence of important royal and ecclesiastical establishments markets provided a focus either for new foundations or continued progression of existing centres. Castles at Winchester, Porchester and Chichester dominated the area, with Winchester being a royal seat from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Winchester and Chichester were also important Episcopal centres, with nearby Portchester retaining its importance as a market town and possibly a royal borough. Medieval Havant was a market town (898671), and documentary evidence indicates that in 1200, King John granted a weekly market to be held at Havant, to the bishop of Winchester for the monastic community; in 1450-51 Henry VI granted a market (probably for corn) and an annual fair (held on the eve and feast of St. Faith: 6th October) to the bishop of Winchester (Page 1908, 122-127). The parish Church of Saint Faith was built at the approximate point of the Roman crossroads in Havant, and dates from the 12th to 15th centuries, with 19th century restorations (Grade II* Listed 1092120).

Two recorded medieval heritage assets fall within the survey radius and include: a circular ditch near Leigh Park Gardens, where excavations recorded medieval pottery and horn (23418), and a potential medieval roadside hamlet at Leigh Park, which was removed by 19th century landscaping (32423). A third medieval site within the survey area is West Leigh, which was first documented in 1236 AD (39340). During the medieval period, the development site itself would have fallen within the eastern extent of the Forest of Bere (Hampshire County Council, 2012), an extensive Royal hunting forest, expanding northwards from Portchester, and to the northeast of the medieval settlement of Havant. To the north, a motte-and-bailey (Scheduled Monument 1001923) and Motte castle (Scheduled Monument 1019111) were constructed at Rowland's Castle and nearby Motley's Copse, while settlement at Chalton expanded with the construction of a priory, parish church and manor farmhouse.

In the Domesday Survey, the hundred of Bosmere, included Hayling, Brockhampton, and a tithing of Havant, although Havant became its own Liberty in the 13th century (Page 1908, 128). The chalklands which dominate the large parts of Hampshire were typically characterised by large-scale agricultural practices and sheep husbandry during this period, and large parts of the county were under the ownership



of the Bishop of Winchester. On the clays to the south of the county, including the Havant area, a wood-pasture economy was prevalent in areas that were largely under Forest Law. However, these royal hunting grounds were also exploited for timber and other resources. Cloth production was also an important economy during the medieval period in both urban and rural areas, but its archaeology is hard to identify beyond the records of dyeing, mills or tenter fields, most notably recorded in the Brooks Street excavation in Winchester (Edwards 2006; Munby 2010). However, cloth manufacture is recorded from within the town of Havant, and was apparently centred along West Street (Page 1908, 122-127). Salt production also continued along the coast, immediately to the south of Havant, and at Hayling Island, and a number of salterns (places where crystalline salt was extracted from salt-water) are recorded from the tidal marshlands which were exploited at Langston.

5.2.5 Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1750AD), Industrial (1750 to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18th and early 19th century, and the region is generally prosperous during this period, 'benefiting from relative proximity to London and good communication routes' (Hind 2010, 1). Within the historic centre of Havant, there are a number of post-medieval domestic and farm buildings, dating mainly to the 18th and 19th centuries. The town of Havant flourished during the post-medieval and Industrial periods, and the Victoria County History of Hampshire refers to parchment and tanning works, with "the fellmongers trade...prosper[ing] in Havant since the 17th century" (Page 1908). The Homewell Parchment works are located in central Havant, and date from the late 18th to early 20th centuries (1095135); the works includes nine buildings grouped around a pair of yards, one of which was used for parchment drying.

While the Royal Forest of Bere continued into the 19th century, its fringes would have been increasing enclosed during this period, resulting in a landscape of small, often irregular fields with frequent areas of woodland (Edwards 2006), and it is likely that the development area would have fallen within such a landscape, with enduring woodland to the north, and farming land to the south. This is certainly supported by the Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, discussed below. The development area itself probably lay in increasingly open land during the post-medieval and Industrial periods, with increasing use of the landscape for brick manufacturing. Ordnance Survey mapping indicated the presence of clay pits, kilns and associated buildings in the immediate area.



There are a total of 9 Grade II Listed buildings and 7 undesignated buildings within the survey area; the majority of these structures are farm and lodge houses, and associated agricultural buildings, mainly of 18th and 19th century date. These include the early 19th century East Leigh House (LB: 6811) and associated barn (LB: 6812) located immediately to the south of the development area, and a cluster of buildings at Leigh Park, including the 18th century Leigh Park Farmhouse (LB: 6939) and associated cart shed, barn and cowshed (LB: 6940 and 227), which fall within Sir George Staunton Conservation Area and Staunton Country Park (Grade II* Listed).

Havant railway station was opened in 1847 on the 'West Coast Line' with the construction of the Portsmouth - Brighton line, and the later London and South Western line (LSWR) Portsmouth Direct Line (the line opened in May 1840 to connect the port of Southampton with London). The railway line forms the western boundary of the proposed development site. Settlement remained focused on the crossroads until after the Second World War, when, continued expansion of Havant led to Leigh Park to the north, Warblington to the east and Bedhampton to the west forming one connected urban expanse. The area was also a strategic point for operations during the Second World War and within the survey area, there are several conflict-related sites dating back to the WWII including pillboxes (24376 and 24381). Defensive pillboxes were also constructed along the coast as part of the Hampshire defence line. The area was also a significant concentration area for troops and materiel in the run-up to D Day in 1944, with south coast ports being extensively used in the invasion of occupied Europe. However, there is no evidence that the site was directly affected.

6.0 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project has been completed, and the results of the character assessment are available at: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/hampshire-integrated-character-assessment.htm>. The development site falls within a larger catchment of land defined as 'Forest of Bere East' which falls within the Hampshire Basin, and is bounded by the Hampshire Downs to the north, Portsdown Hill to the southwest, and the coastal plain to the southeast. The landscape is defined as lowland, with a patchwork of small and medium scale wooded areas, heath association and areas of settlement. The principal elements consist of: a high proportion of woodland, including some enduring ancient woodland, pasture, commons and other open areas, and an urban fringe. Historically, the area formed part of the Royal Forest of Bere and the woodland has been broken up by common land, assart fields, and later formal enclosure (Hampshire County Council 2012).



7.0 Historic Mapping Survey

A selection of historical maps is presented in Appendix F, including First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (1859) and the 1803 Ordnance Survey Union Map, as well as the 1842 Havant tithe map. The mapping indicates that the boundaries of the development site have remained largely unchanged since the early 19th century: its boundaries marked by a stream subsequently the railway line, which follows the same course, to the west, and a road (Bartons Road) to the south.

Havant is marked as a fairly substantial settlement on Christopher Saxton's map of Hampshire (1575), and of a similar size to Portchester; however, the development area is not detailed. Havant also features on John Speed's 1611 map of Hampshire, which also marks Leigh (Leighe) as roughly within the southern extent of the Forest of Bere (Beare) East.

The earliest map with detail of the development area consulted was an 1803 Union map of the Winchester area which includes areas of coastal Hampshire. Both Havant and the smaller hamlets of East, Mid and West Leigh, in which the development area lies, are illustrated. The development site formed part of the southern extent of a larger expanse of land, immediately to the east of the stream; the map does not illustrate any details of divisions of this large parcel of land, however, it is defined by a central area of woodland (remnants of the Forest of Bere East), with irregular areas of open land around its perimeter. These irregular plots potentially represent encroaching farmland. A stream surrounded by wet ground is also depicted and its course is comparable to modern mapping of the area. Havant is illustrated to the southwest of the development area, as a small settlement largely clustered around crossroads (of the original Roman Road). Greenwood's 1826 map of the County of Hampshire shows the site but is insufficiently detailed to describe field boundaries or other features.

The 1842 "Plan of Havant Parish in the County of Hants" (sic) was prepared by Chas. Lewis, who was described as "Surveyor &c". This document was prepared as the Havant tithe map and is accompanied by the Tithe Apportionment (1840).

Table 1: Detail of fields within the study area from the Havant Tithe Apportionment

Field Number	Field Name	Owner	Occupier
213	Well Tree & New Copse	John Barton Esq	Barton



223	The Thirteen Acres	John Barton Esq	Barton
224	Road to Copse	John Barton Esq	Barton
225	Orchard	John Barton Esq	Barton
226	Well Road	John Barton Esq	Barton
227	Well Field	John Barton Esq	Barton
227a	Row Field	George Atherley	Charles Earwaker
228	Inner Meadow	George Atherley	Charles Earwaker
229	Small Copse	George Atherley	Charles Earwaker
230	Padwick Meadow	George Atherley	Charles Earwaker
231	The Three Acres	John Barton Esq	Barton
232	Plantation	John Barton Esq	Barton
252	Oxlands Four Acres	John Barton Esq	Barton

The proposed development site includes elements of The Three Acres (231), Well Field (227), Plantation (232) and the Orchard (225), as well as Well Road (226). The well element of the fieldnames may reflect the presence of springs as *wella/welle* is the Old English form for spring and is found in place names across England (Mills 2011:487-488). No trace of springs was evident during the site visit, but modern development, including the construction of the railway line, may have significantly affected the water table.

An 1869 Enclosure Award shows a number of small enclosures by William Henry Stone Esq along Bartons Lane and to the west of the railway line. Although the map shows the railway, the bridge and a short section of Bartons Lane to the east of the bridge, there is no information given on the proposed development site.



The first edition Ordnance Survey map of the site (1859-77 Hampshire and the Isle of Wight county series Sheet LXXVI) illustrated the extent of Bartons Copse to the north of the site, and the railway line forming the eastern boundary of the development. Bartons Copse is much as it is today in plan, with a number of trackways depicted across the wooded areas. The development site itself is largely comparable with modern mapping: two small buildings are depicted facing Bartons Road at the southern boundary of the site, and the buildings are associated with two sub-rectangular plots of land. Much of the rest of the development site is open ground, with trees dotted in the southern section, and a strip of remnant woodland forming the northern western part of the site. There is little change to the development site in the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map, with two small buildings and associated plots depicted, and no change in the subsequent maps consulted, the latest of which dated to 1946. During the late 20th/ early 21st century, a series of pre-fabricated units and storage units were erected within the south eastern part of the site, leaving a large area of open ground to the north and west of the site.

From the tithe map onwards, there is development shown opposite the site. This includes Eastleigh House, which is still extant, and its associated farm buildings. These buildings included a quadrangular farm yard with a large barn/granary to the west and other buildings ranged around the other three sides. The farmyard survived until 2002, when it was demolished in advance of the garden centre which now occupies the space south of Barton's Road.

The maps viewed for this assessment indicate that until the arrival of the railway, this was a pastoral landscape with blocks of woodland, reflecting the asserted nature of the landscape and the broken woodland typical of medieval Forest. The post-medieval landscape included both polite landscapes and houses and rural settlements, which was radically altered by the arrival of the railway, which not only cut a swath through the countryside but which led to the northward urban expansion of Havant, toward the site. The site itself appears to have altered little, aside from its western boundary being truncated by the railway line and some elements, like the copse to the north and the north-south tracks survive. In addition, the fields fronting onto Bartons Road have been developed, but their form is still discernible. None of the maps considered indicates the presence of archaeological sites or antiquities and none of the fieldnames recorded in the tithe apportionment are indicative of remains being present on the site.

8.0 Site Walkover Survey

The site was visited by Martin Brown, Principal Archaeologist, on Wednesday 9th July 2014. The weather was warm and clear. Photographs taken during the site visit can be seen in Appendix B.



The site is bounded to the south by Bartons Road and by modern structures, which are on the southern part of the site. These include the lawnmower showroom and workshop, a dwelling house and garages and outbuildings. The western boundary is formed by the metal fence which separates the railway line from the open paddock. The northern boundary is formed by a line of mature standard oaks with woodland beyond, while the eastern boundary is formed by kennels and a track leading north into Barton's Copse. A small metal-fenced enclosure has been created for the exercise of dogs toward the south of the open space and a number of timber pigeon lofts have been constructed. In addition, there is a cinder track between the pigeon lofts and the kennels and evidence of at least one bonfire, as well as a scatter of debris including dog toys across the site.

The land falls gently from the east down to the west, toward the stream to the west of the railway. It also falls gently from the south to the north, with Bartons Road running along a low ridge. This ridge is the site of the various dwellings and the garden centre, and is the reason for the railway cutting running south from the Bartons Road Bridge.

The south-western corner of the paddock shows a marked raise in levels from the general, gently rolling trend of the wider site. The appearance of this part of the site is consistent with an agglomeration of dumped materials. The owner of the kennels said that he had raised levels on parts of the site, including the area at the front of garages opening onto the paddock, but that he had not dumped the material forming the uneven spread in the south-west corner. It is considered that this material may date from the building of the railway and represent spoil from the cutting. There was also evidence across the open space of site investigation/geotechnical works in the form of in-filled test pits.

The wider open space is almost entirely given over to pasture, apart from one large clump of bramble toward to the north-west corner of the site. This bramble patch covers and obscures an inspection hatch at the junction of two runs for sewerage. The major sewer line runs east to west across the site, taking waste from the hospital located some 500m to the east of the site. According to both site occupants, the construction trench was over 3m deep in order to create a secure run beneath the railway. The secondary drain runs north-south and takes waste from the buildings to join the larger pipe at the inspection chamber. No trace of these pipelines is currently visible at ground level, but it is visible as differential grass growth on some aerial photographs and satellite imagery, including the 21st April 2007 imagery available to view in Google Earth.

The owner of the kennels indicated that nothing unusual had been found during construction works, including the creation of two swimming/hydrotherapy pools, nor had he seen or heard of anything during



the sewerage works. While this should not be taken as an indication of an absence of archaeology, it may suggest that the Roman kilns identified at Rowland's Castle did not extend this far south, as the type of material associated with kilns and waster heaps tend to be visually conspicuous, even to the non-archaeologist.

The combination of nearby railway lines, dumped spoil, tracks, metal fences, drain runs, trial holes and debris may well make the site unsuitable for geophysical survey.

9.0 Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

No known heritage assets have been recorded within the development site. However, there is evidence for extensive Roman artefactual and structural remains in the immediate area, including large quantities of Roman material to the northwest of the development area. Concentrations of Sandy Ware and Coarse Romano-British pottery have been recorded from within the survey area, including nearby Barton's Copse (23473 and 23422), and Rowlands Castle, to the north, the latter being a centre of pottery production. Additionally, Roman settlement evidence in the immediate area comes from a number of villa sites and other domestic dwellings, which are largely clustered along the course of the Roman Roads. These include Wakeford's Copse, to the northwest of the development area, and Rowlands Castle, where a number of domestic sites have been recorded. Therefore, the probability of encountering further Romano-British material must be considered high.

The development area falls within a rich archaeological landscape, with considerable evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains recorded in the surrounding area. Therefore, there is medium to high potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains that could be preserved within the development site. The impact of the proposed development will be dependent upon the nature and preservation of any archaeological remains in relation to the development layout.

Although there are a number of listed buildings within the study area, none are considered to be adversely affected by the proposed development. The new development will not significantly alter the townscape, particularly the setting of the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. The proposed development is located outside the Conservation Area and in an area that has a more modern character. The Conservation Area is physically separated from the site and it is surrounded by wider urban expansion, of which the proposed development will become part. As a result it is not considered that appreciation, understanding and significance of the Conservation Area will be adversely affected.



10.0 Proposed Evaluation and Mitigation Measures

The proposed development is considered to have medium potential for the survival of archaeological deposits; there is potential for any remains present to include prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval materials. Specifically, the identification of Roman pottery in fields to the west of the railway confirms Roman activity close to, if not actually on the site. In the light of this, it is considered likely that further evaluation may be an option to identify any potential features of an archaeological nature and to assess their significance. Any further stages of archaeological mitigation will be dependent on the results of the evaluation excavation, but may include input to design plans and/or further excavation.

11.0 Residual Effects and Conclusions

The proposed development will include ground works and construction within the site boundary. Where archaeological deposits are present they will be truncated, if not entirely removed by development. As a result, early evaluation of the site to confirm the presence of any archaeological deposits present and to determine their significance is recommended.



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Historic Mapping and Archives

Hampshire Record Office

21M65/F7/110/1 *Plan of Havant Parish in the County of Hants*, (1842)

21M65/F7/110/2 *Havant Tithe Apportionment* (1840, confirmed 1842))

Q23/2/99/1 *North Hayling: Creek Common and North Common Enclosure Map* (1869)

3M39 Map of Hampshire by C & J Greenwood, 1826

Ordnance Survey maps County Series 6" to 1 mile / 1:2,500 – 1st edition, 2nd edition, 3rd edition, 4th edition.

A Vision of Britain (University of Portsmouth online historical survey repository)

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

Ordnance Survey Unions (1803)

http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/sheet/os_unions_1803_1838_se/Winchester_1803_1838

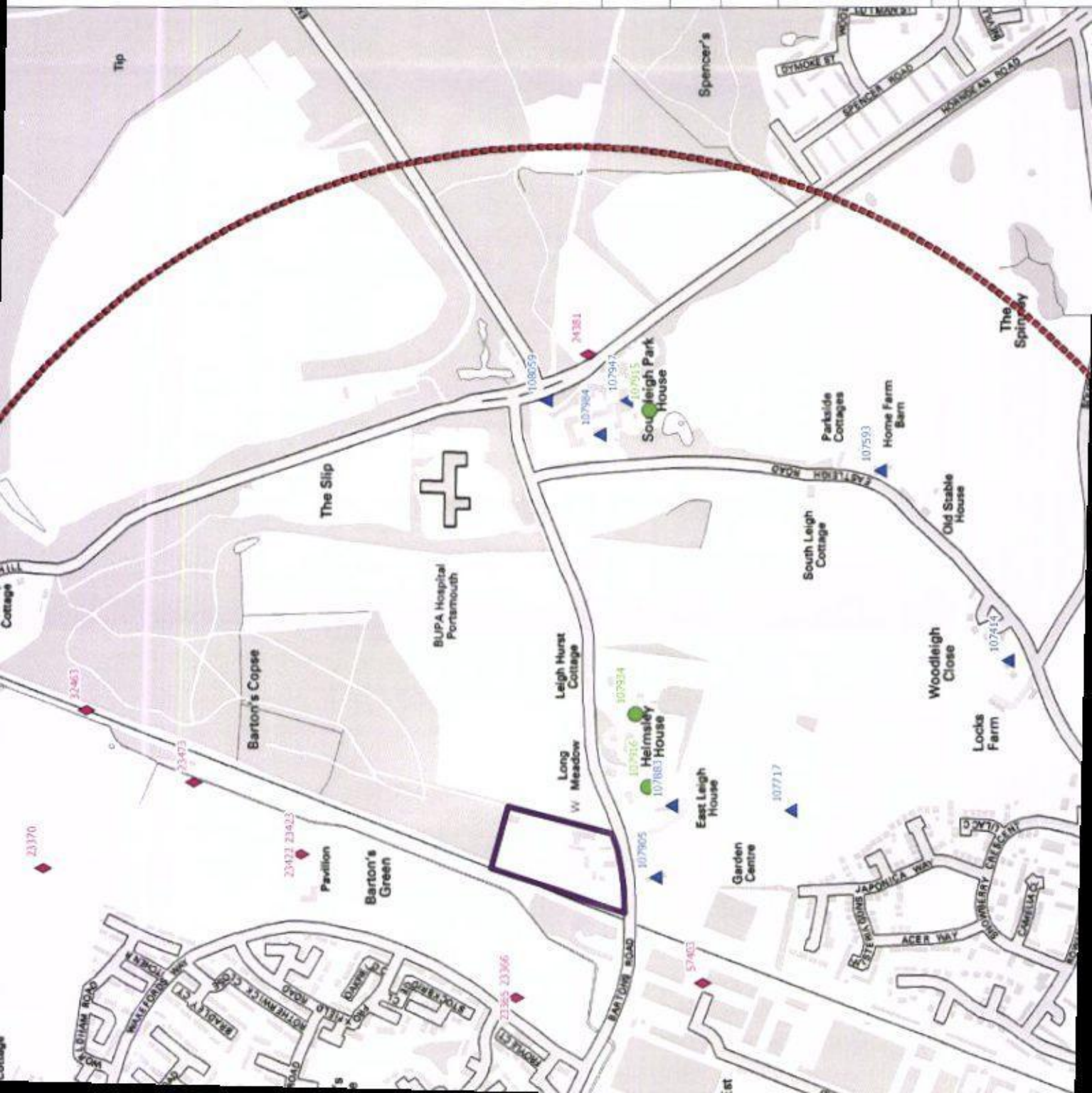
Ordnance Survey First Series (1810) http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/sheet/first_edition/lm_11



Appendices



Appendix A – Site Location Plan



Arndale Court
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2UJ

TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111
FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623
e-mail: envis@nyg.com

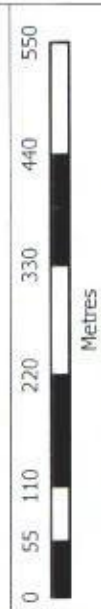
Client:

Linden Homes

Project:

Land at Bartons Road
Havant

- 19th century plantations (general)
- Active and disused gravel workings
- Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
- Nurseries with glass houses
- Other pre 1810 woodland
- Post 1810 settlement (general)
- Replanted other pre-1810 woodland
- Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)



PMC	RE	July 2014	V1
Created:	Checked:	Date:	Version:

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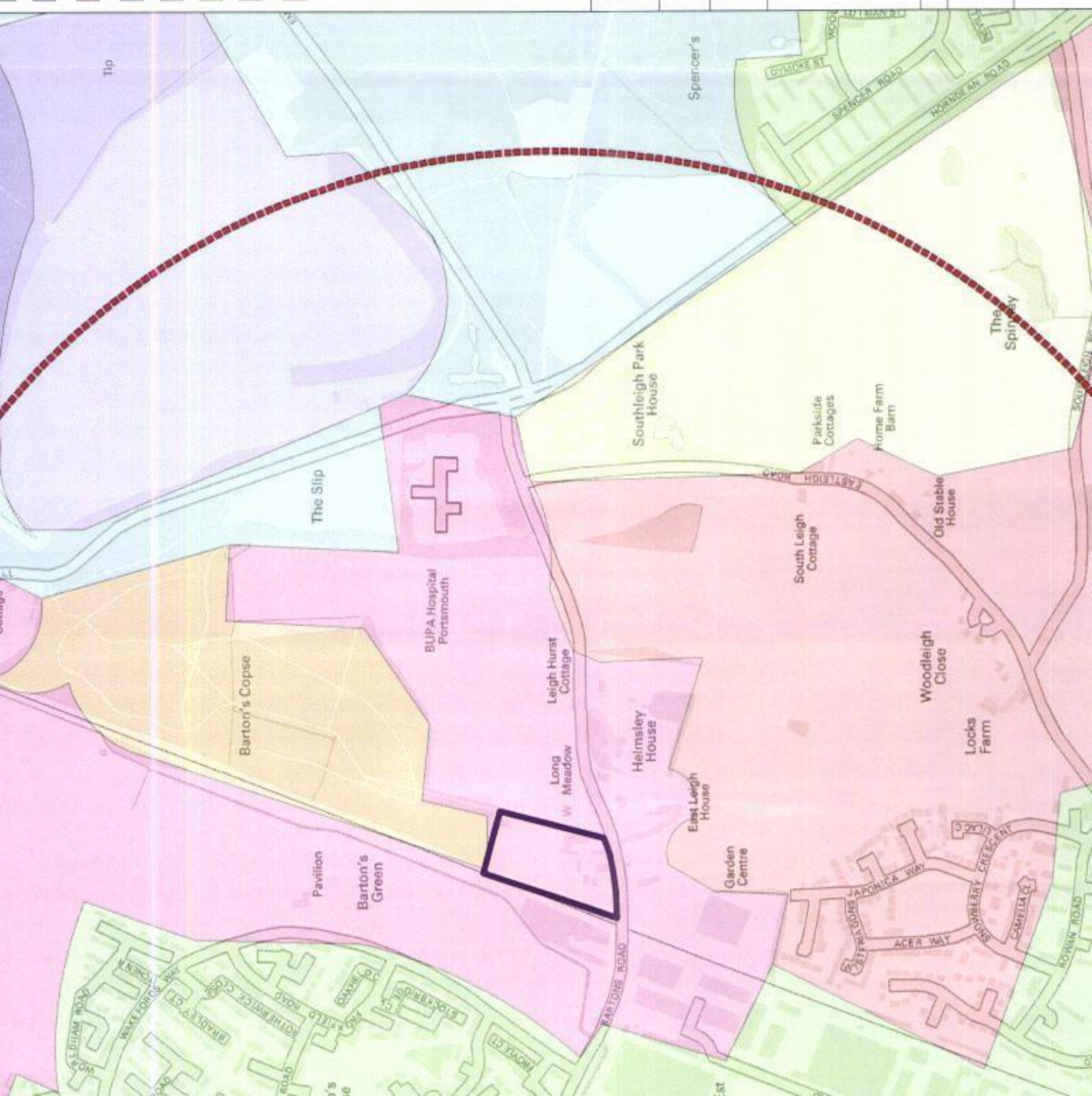
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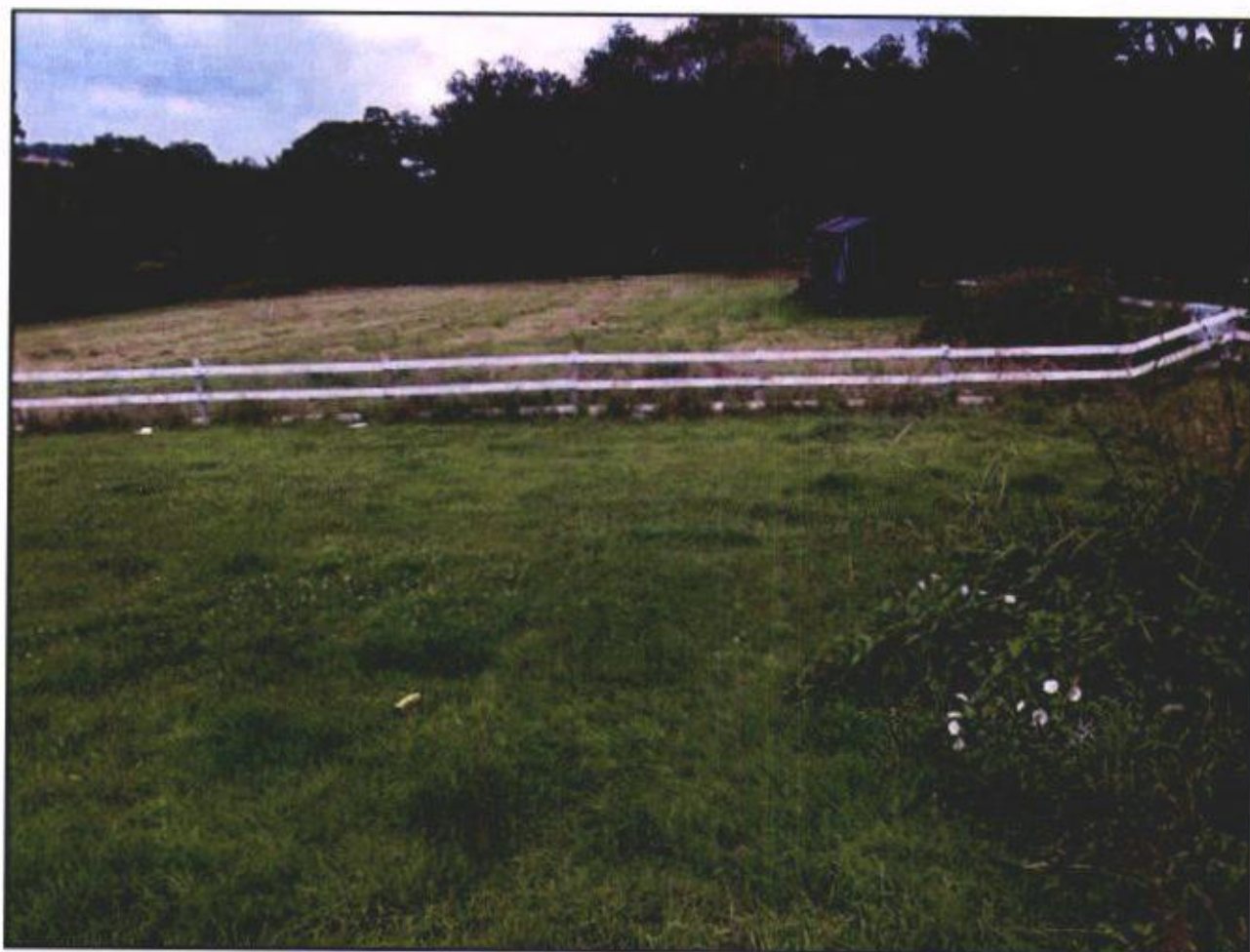
Client: Linden Homes

Project: Land at Bartons Road
Havant
Hampshire





Appendix B – Site Photographs



Picture 1: View north across the dog exercise area and field beyond. The pigeon lofts are on the right of the picture.



Picture 2: View north from the south-west corner of the site. The inspection hatch for the sewer pipes, which is covered by brambles, is ringed in red.



Picture 3: View north from the north-west corner of the site showing the dog exercise area, raised ground and modern development at the southern end of the site.



Picture 4: View south from the tree line at the northern boundary of the site.



Picture 5: View north to the site's northern edge, showing mature trees along the historic boundary.



Appendix C – Assessment Methodology



Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with



Value	Examples
	reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

Magnitude

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative) The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation



Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive)
Moderate	Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative) Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive)
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative) Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)
Negligible / No Change	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative). Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.



Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

Significance

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / no Change
Cultural Heritage Value				
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.

Effects of intermediate significance or greater are considered to be significant effects within the context of planning policy and Environmental Impact Assessment.



Appendix D – Planning Policy



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

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.
2. Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.
3. Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map):
 - (i) Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International].
 - (ii) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National].
 - (iii) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local].
4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and nonstatutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.
5. Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
6. Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.



7. Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh.
8. Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.
9. Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.
10. Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.
11. Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research.



Appendix E – Recorded Heritage Sites



Recorded Heritage Sites (English Heritage and Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Designation	Grid Reference	Period	Description
Conservation Areas				
Sir George Staunton	Conservation Area	SU 71991 08944	Industrial	Sir George Staunton Conservation Area is centred upon the historic setting of the original pleasure grounds and parkland Estate – Leigh Park, created by Sir George Staunton, during the early years of the 19 th century. See 1000112 entry below.
Historic Parks or Gardens				
1000112	Grade II*	SU 71991 08944	Industrial	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), the Estate is a rare and important example of a landscaped park of the 1820 -1830s and incorporates the trends, styles and influences of that era with a particular association with China, together with some later Victorian features.
Listed Buildings				
227	Grade II	SU 72231 08556	Industrial - Modern	Brick Cow Byres (barn and cowshed), Sir Georges Staunton Country Park, dating to the mid-19 th century, with 20 th century additions/ alterations. Two-storey L-shaped arrangement with Gothick features.
6811	Grade II	SU 73168 07883	Industrial	East Leigh House, c. 1820 with a northwest wing of older date, now obscured by rendering and later features. Brick building with a slate roof and a number of 19 th century details.
6812	Grade II	SU 73068 07905	Industrial	Barn of late 18 th or early 19 th century date, west of East Leigh Farmhouse. Timber frame of 8 bays, with aisles on the long sides and later upper roofing.
6836	Grade II	SU 73370 07414	Medieval/ post-medieval	1 and 2 Eastleigh Road. Timber-framed, thatched house (formally 2 cottages) dating to the 16 th century, with 19 th century extensions.
6896	Grade II	SU 73736 08059	Industrial	Southleigh Park, Lodge dating to the mid-19 th century. Flint and brick building with a hipped welsh slate roof, in the Gothic style, and a number of original features have been retained externally and internally.

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Identifier	Designation	Grid Reference	Period	Description
6897	Grade II	SU 73736 07947	Industrial	Southleigh Park, Lodge (Country House) dating to the mid-19 th century, with 20 th century alterations. Course knapped flint and brick building with a hipped welsh slate roof, in the Gothic style, and a number of original features have been retained externally and internally.
6939	Grade II	SU 72164 08568	Post-medieval/ Industrial	Leigh Park Farmhouse. An 18 th century farmhouse with early 19 th century additions. The house is brick, with a hipped tile roof, and a rear wing of earlier date (dairy building?).
6940	Grade II	SU 72245 08576	Industrial	Early 19 th century cartshed which adjoins a barn at Leigh Park. The cartshed is of 6 bays, with a rear brick wall and open front, supported by timber posts. Tiled roof and dove-cote (later).
14222	Grade II	SU 73688 07984	Industrial	Southleigh Park Clock Tower: an outbuilding or former stable with a clock tower. The clock is dated c. 1840, and the building had 20 th century alterations. Coursed flint with red brick quoins and dressings, stucco plinth and plat band, welsh slate roof and wooden clock tower.
Undesignated				
42582	Building	SU 73161 07717	Industrial	Animal shed at Northney Farm, brick with pitched slate roof. Built by 1879 (1 st ed. OS map)
42598	Building	SU 73758 07195	Industrial	Agricultural buildings at Southleigh Farm, low, single-storey range of brick with a pitched roof. Built by 1880 (1 st edition Ordnance Survey mapping) and included stables, bull pen, cartshed.
42600	Building	SU 73723 07188	Industrial	Agricultural buildings at Southleigh Farm; built in 'estate-style' and together with 42601, form a small yard. 2-storey range of coursed and knapped flint with brick quoins and dressings. Built by 1880 (1 st edition Ordnance Survey mapping); quarry tile floor suggests original use was for livestock, now adapted for drying and storing grain.
42601	Building	SU 73708 07188	Industrial	Agricultural buildings at Southleigh Farm; together with 42600, form a small yard. 2-storey brick building, weatherboarding and slate roof. Built by 1880 (1 st ed. OS mapping).
42602	Building	SU 73701 07170	Industrial	Unlisted barn range at Southleigh Farm built in 'estate-style' and forms part of a small yard. Built by 1880 (1 st edition Ordnance Survey mapping); 2-storey range of coursed and knapped flint with brick quoins and dressings, and wagon entrance on the west elevation.
50632	Building	SU 73636 07593	Unknown	Home Farm Barn – barn now converted to domestic use, of unknown date.
50685	Building	SU 72174 08584	Unknown	Granary building at Leigh Park Farm. 2-storey brick Flemish garden bone with tiled, hipped



Identifier	Designation	Grid Reference	Period	Description
23365	Findspot	SU 72900 08100	Roman	roof. Building recording suggests that the building was originally a stable or byre with hay loft.
23366	Findspot	SU 72900 08100		A concentration of Romano-British pottery sherds were unearthed during trench cutting at the end of Sharps Road in 1965-6. 2 nd to 3 rd century AD pottery.
23370	Findspot	SU 73080 08760	Unknown	Iron chisel of unknown date found along with Romano-British pottery (23365)
23418	Monument	SU 72310 08720	Palaeolithic	A Palaeolithic handaxe found at Prospect Farm (may have derived from dumped soil.
23421	Findspot	SU 72700 08700	Medieval	A circular ditch was recorded near Leigh Park Gardens prior to road alterations, and the feature is still visible in the local gardens. Medieval pottery and animal remains (horn) found.
23422	Findspot	SU 73100 08400	Roman	A small bronze casting of a human face, probably an ornamental piece of a riding whip.
23423	Findspot	SU 73100 08400	Roman	Sherds of Roman pottery found during pipeline lying: late sandy ware cooking pot.
23461	Findspot	SU 72000 08000	Roman	Burnt flint 'pot boilers' and Roman pottery found during pipeline laying.
23473	Findspot	SU 73200 08550	Palaeolithic	A Palaeolithic artefact (flint: but no more details recorded) was found in a field between Leigh Lane and the railway line, south of Little Leigh Farm.
24376	Monument	SU 73262 08962	Roman	A scatter of Romano-British pottery was collected from an area between the stream and the railway line immediately west of Bartons Copse. The pottery, covering 3m ² included sherds of coarse grey ware cooking pots, thumb impressed storage jars and coarse sandy red ware bowl.
24381	Monument	SU 73800 08000	Modern	WWII pillboxes: an L-shaped pillbox which was one of a pair that existed somewhere along the drive to Locks Coppice House, but the exact location cannot be determined. Part of the Hampshire defence line.
32423	Monument	SU 72174 08547	Modern	WWII pillbox: L-shaped and of poor design/ construction. Part of the Hampshire defence line.
32463	Monument	SU 73300 08700	Medieval	Possible site of medieval hamlet, Leigh Park. 19 th century landscaping works removed traces of an earlier settlement dating back to at least medieval times. This was probably a roadside hamlet alongside a minor Roman Road running between Havant and Rowlands Castle.
42597	Monument	SU 73735 07173	Unknown	A bank and ditch earthwork recorded at Barton's Copse.
	Monument		Industrial	Site of a now destroyed 19 th century barn at Southleigh Farm.



Identifier	Designation	Grid Reference	Period	Description
56522	Monument	SU 72212 08578	Industrial	Remains of a building at Leigh Park; archaeological investigation revealed three phases of activity: phase 1, excavation revealed evidence of a building whose alignment matched that of a building depicted on a map dated to c. 1792-1800 (HRO 124M71E/P1). The building remains comprised brick walls laid in Flemish garden bond, with lime mortar; patchwork of cobbles found towards the east end of the building. Phase 2, undated extension to the structure seen in phase 1, floored with unglazed ceramic tiles. Phase 3 consists of areas of mortar and lime-bonded brick found overlying parts of the phase 1 building.
56572	Monument	SU 72171 08579	Post-medieval to Industrial	Remains of a building uncovered at Leigh Park when digging for services; brick walls in a rectilinear pattern made of hand-made brick and lime mortar. Cut into natural sand and much disturbed by later activity.
56573	Monument	SU 72221 08559	Post-medieval to Industrial	A possible area of flooring suggested by the discovery of a sub-circular area of rammed chalk when digging for services. In conjunction with brick footing discovered c. 11m to the west, the features have been interpreted as the remains of a demolished building. There is no documentary evidence for a building at this location, and no dating material recovered.
60740	Monument	SU 72083 08475	Industrial	Excavations uncovered a 2m gravel pathway skirting the eastern edge of the Dutch garden, leading to a dry raised platform, measuring 8.5 by 3m, consisting of soil and coarse gravel. This platform is believed to be the site of a folly called Swiss House, also known as Swiss Wood House and Swiss Cottage.
52013	Park and Garden	SU 73722 07915	Industrial	South Liegh Park, originally Woodlands dairy farm, became a gentleman's estate in the early 19 th century. It was later enlarged to 356 acres to encompass farms and cottages. The gardens include kitchen gardens, greenhouses, ornamental planting, a park and a pond. Much of the estate has now been sold and the gardens have been reduced to 15 acres and little of the gardens survive. The house, clock tower and lodge are listed and are being restored.
52018	Park and Garden	SU 72296 08082	Unknown	West Leigh Park described by Campion as the residence of James Adam Napier Martin Esq. JP and had grounds of around 50 acres, now very much depleted by development/ sports ground
52311	Park and Garden	SU 73194 07916	Industrial	East Leigh landscaped park dating from post-1810.

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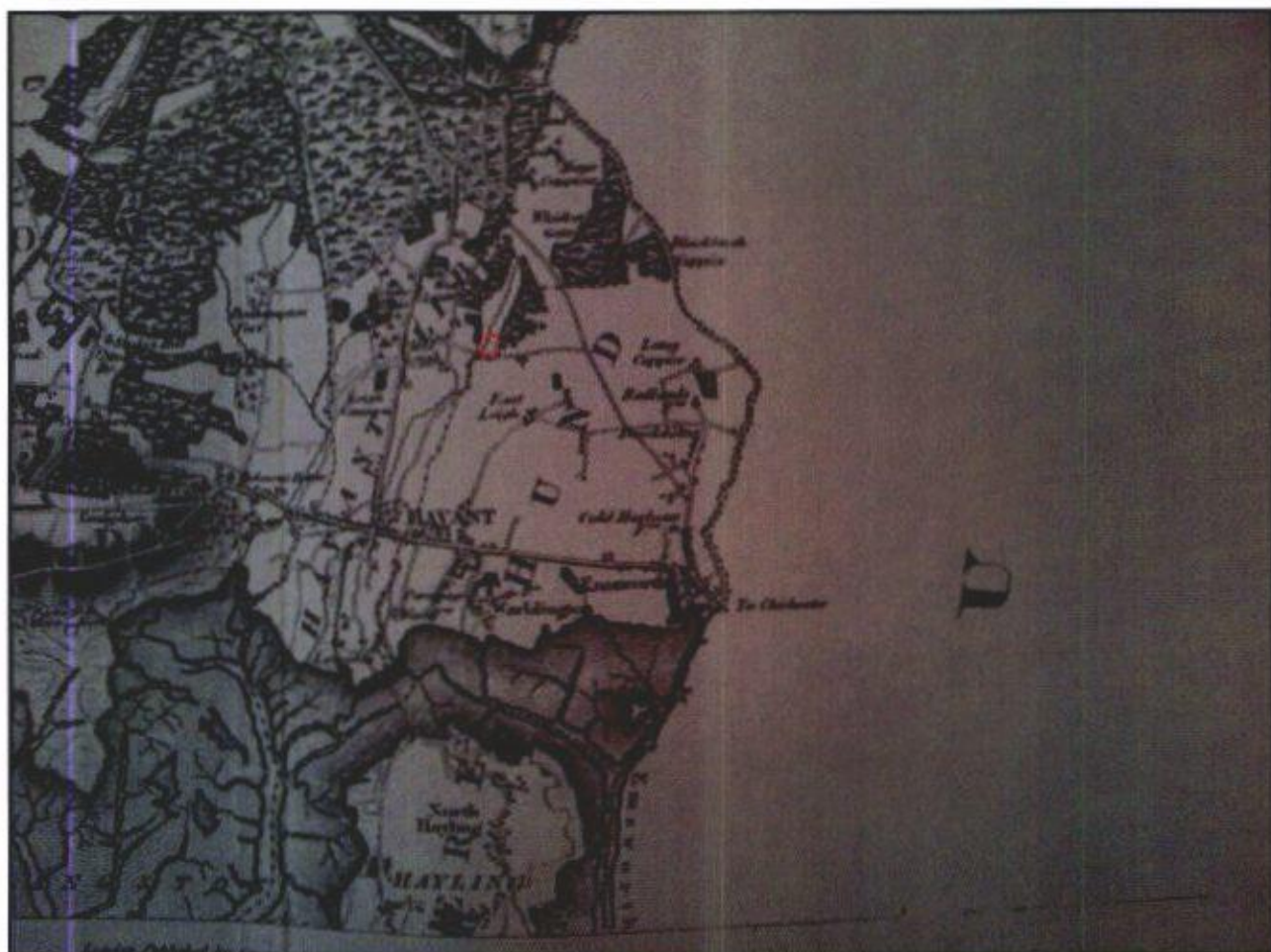
Identifier	Designation	Grid Reference	Period	Description
52312	Park and Garden	SU 73296 07934	Post-medieval/ Industrial	Helmsley House (garden). No further details.
Event				
32429	Watching Brief	SU 72362 08809	Medieval	A watching brief was carried out at Kimbridge Crescent prior to development by Southern Archaeological Services; no significant archaeological features or deposits were observed. Medieval pottery was recorded.
33738	Watching Brief	SU 72360 08800	NA	A watching brief was carried out at Kimbridge Crescent prior during utilities installation by Southern Archaeological Services; no significant archaeological features or deposits were observed.
52743	Assessment	SU 72359 07851	NA	Desk-based assessment undertaken by Wessex Archaeology ahead of residential development at Martin Road. DBA established that there were no securely provenance sites within the development area and the site had been occupied by the house and grounds (including ornamental lake) of West Leigh House from at least the late 18 th century, before extensive development after WWII for the now demolished GEC Plessey Works.
56801	Evaluation	SU 72210 08560	Post-medieval to Industrial	Investigations at Leigh Park: geotechnical test pits and a watching brief on new electricity cables identified at least two demolished brick structures; one feature pre-dating the farm was identified.
57403	Evaluation	SU 72920 07840	Prehistoric	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by AC Archaeology in response to a proposed development at Downley Road. No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed, although a small quantity of prehistoric pottery and worked flint was recovered from a colluvial deposit in Trench 1.
Placename Evidence				
39340	Documentary	SU 72000 07900	Medieval	West Leigh: first documented in 1236 AD 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 SU 7310 0790. Part of the RCHME Medieval settlement project.



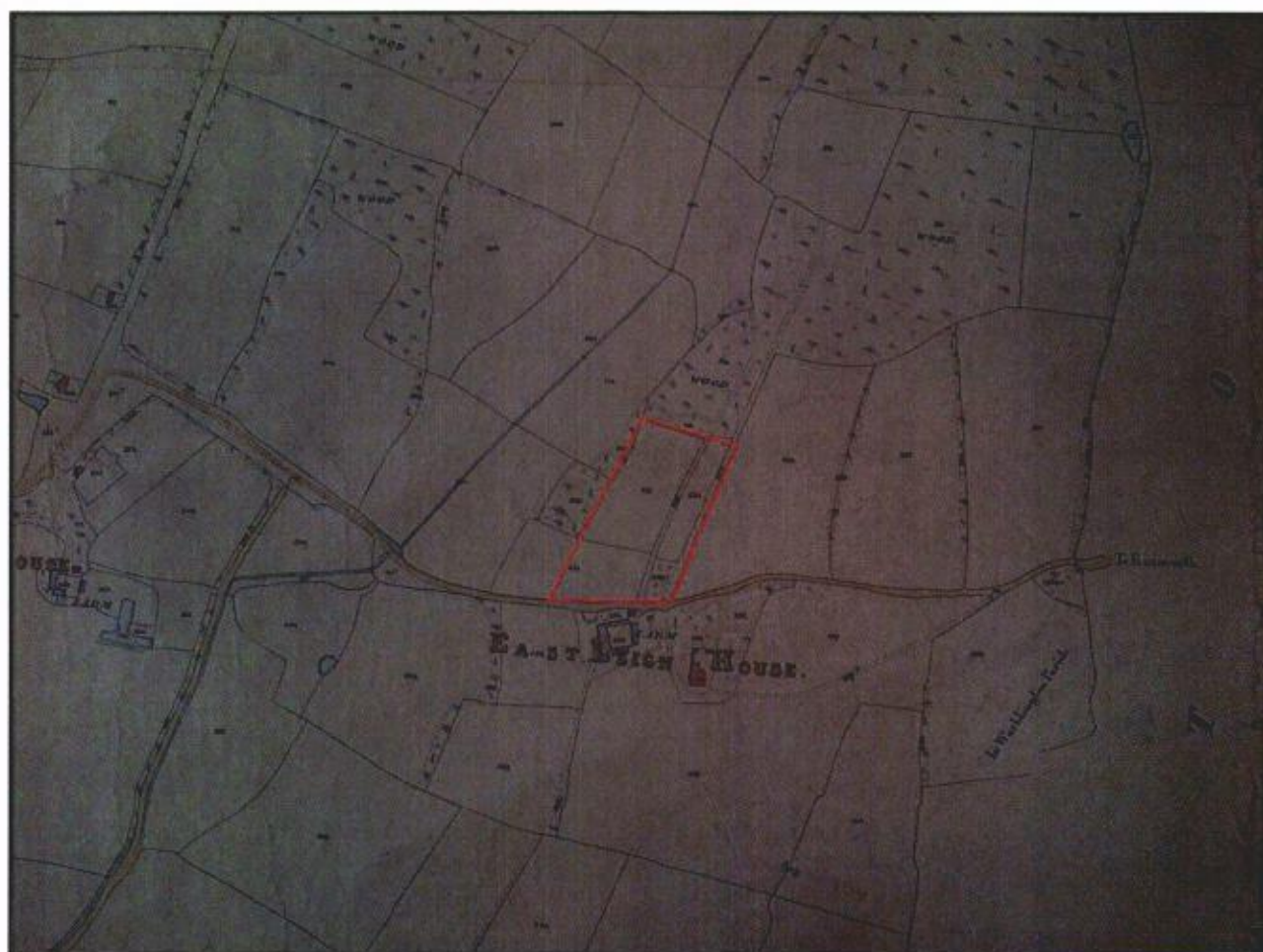
Appendix F – Historic Mapping and Images



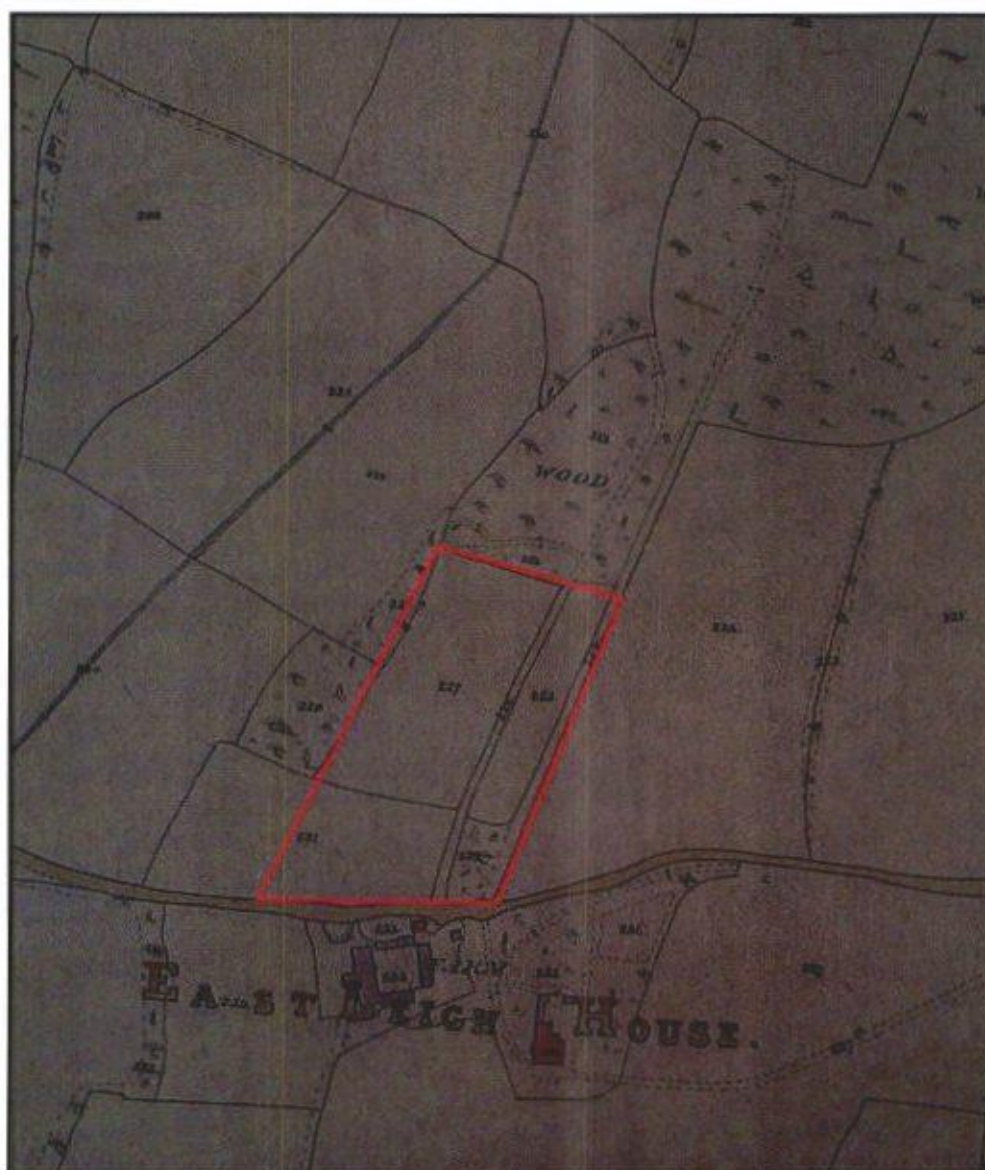
Ordnance Survey Union Series: Winchester Sheet (1803). Scale 1:63,360



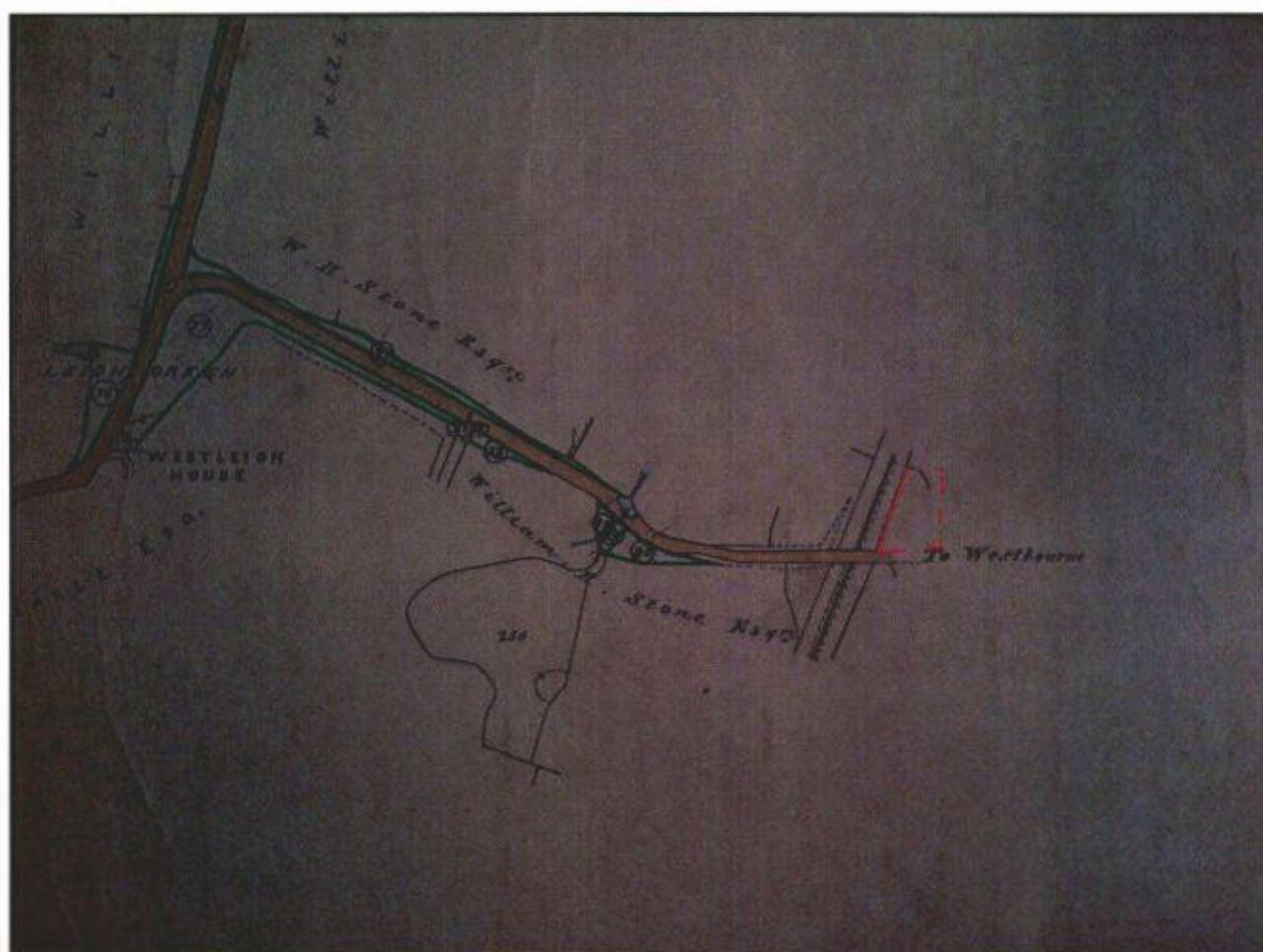
Greenwood's map of Hampshire (1826)



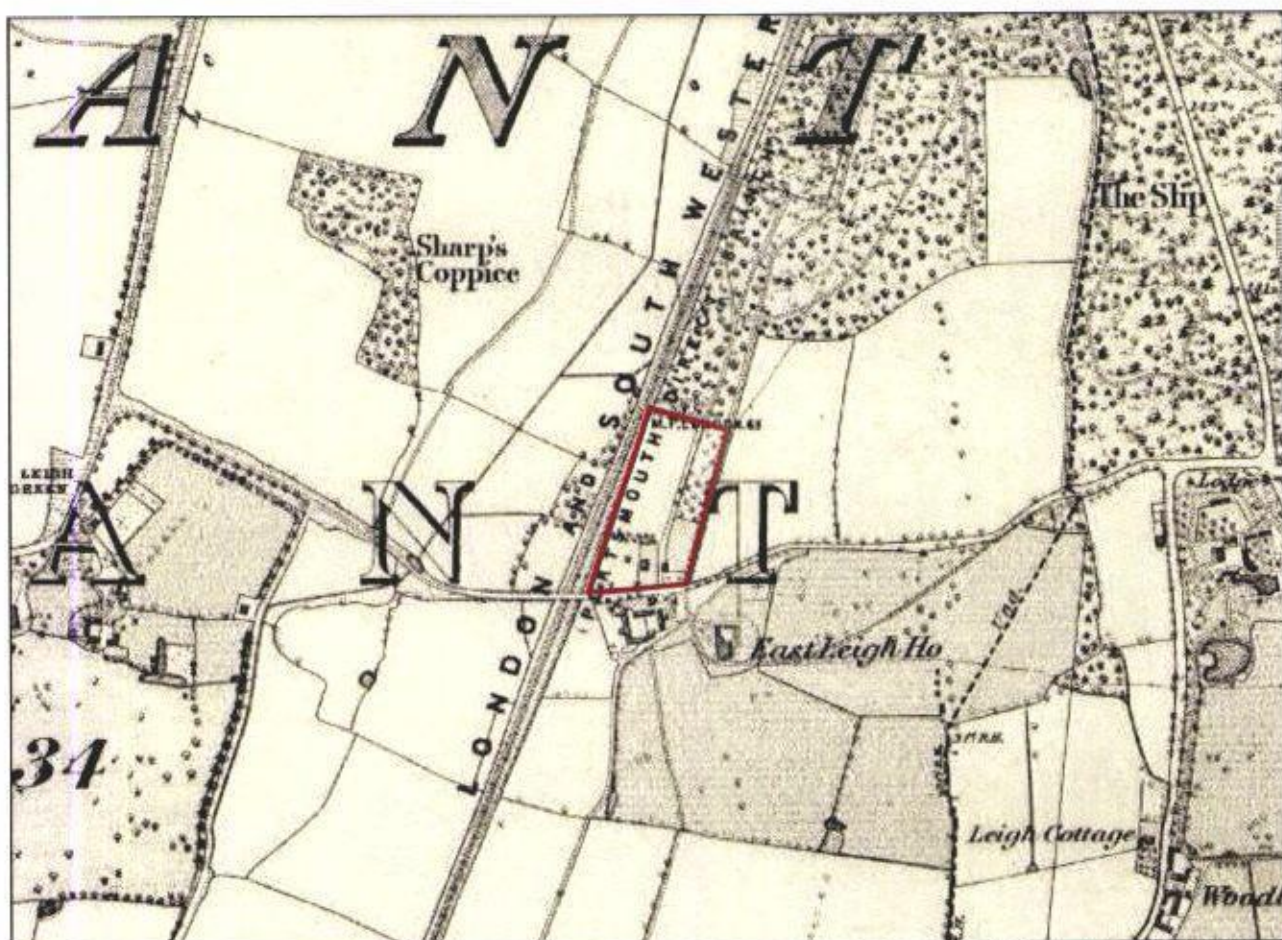
Havant Parish Tithe Map (1842)



Detail of the Havant Tithe Map (1842)

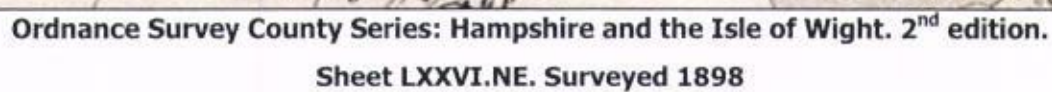


Enclosure Map of Creek Common and North Common, North Hayling (1869)



Ordnance Survey County Series: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. 1st edition. Sheets LXXVI

Surveyed: 1859-77





Appendix G - Report Conditions



Archaeology and Heritage Assessment, Bartons Road, Havant

This report is produced solely for the benefit of the client, Linden Homes Ltd. and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

July 2014
WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd