

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

Environmental Statement Volume 4 - Appendices

Appendix A8

Historic Environment

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

September 2020



Contents

Appendices

Appendix A8.1 Statement of Heritage Significance

Appendix A8.2 Heritage Desk-Based Study

Appendix A8.3 Gazetteer of Heritage Assets Table 3-1 Designated and Table 3-2 Non-designated

Appendix A8.4 Interpretation of Aerial Photographs for Archaeology

Appendix A8.5 Impact Assessment for Heritage Assets (Designated and Non-designated)

Appendix A8.1 Statement of Heritage Significance

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

Environmental Statement Volume 4 – Appendices

Appendix A8.1

Statement of Heritage Significance:

Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden and Sir George Staunton Conservation Area

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

01/09/20

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Contents

Chapter	Page
Executive Summary	7
1. Introduction and Purpose	8
Heritage assets considered	8
2. Methodology	10
Assessment methodology	10
Literature and documentary research review	10
Consultation	11
3. The form and history of Leigh Park	12
The Manor of Havant	12
William Garrett and the beginning of Leigh Park	12
Sir George Staunton	14
William Stone	18
After Stone	24
4. Key elements	25
Designed landscapes	25
Buildings and follies	27
Views and vistas	28
5. The Significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park & Garden	29
Historic interest (Historic Value)	29
Architectural and artistic interest (aesthetic value)	29
Archaeological interest (evidential value)	31
Communal value	31
6. The significance of the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area	33
Historic interest (historic value)	33
Architectural and artistic interest (aesthetic value)	34
Archaeological interest (evidential value)	35
Communal value	36
7. Impacts on significant characteristics	37
8. Justification for harm	40
Appendix A. References	43
Appendix B. Location map and heritage assets	45

Figures

Figure 3-1 - Extract from the 1810 1st edition OS map showing Leigh House and Havant Thicket	13
Figure 3-2 - c. 1832 watercolour of the Cone House by Joseph Francis Gilbert (from Jones, nd(a).)	14
Figure 3-3 - Detail of the features near Leigh Park House (from Gladwyn 1992)	15
Figure 3-4 - Leigh Water and Features (from Gladwyn 1992)	16
Figure 3-5 - The Look-out, drawn and engraved by W. Pink, Emsworth, 1954. From Jones, nd(a).	17
Figure 3-6 - Extract from the 1842 Tithe Map showing the relationship of the Beacon with Leigh Water	18
Figure 3-7 - Photo c 1870 of Stone's mansion (Leigh Park House).	19
Figure 3-8 - Sketch of the estate in 1874, showing Stone's alterations. From Gladwyn, 1992.	20
Figure 3-9 - Extract of the 1st edition OS 6-inch map, published 1880, showing The Avenue cut through Havant Thicket and Upper Lake. The extent of The Avenue is overlain in green for visibility.	22
Figure 3-10 - Avenues shown at nearby Stansted Park, as seen on the 1st edition OS 25-inch map, c 1880	23
Figure 4-1 - View from the Terrace, showing Leigh Water and The Avenue. Taken October 2019	26

Figure 7-1 - Viewpoint towards the reservoir (highlighted in blue), taken from the Terrace overlooking Leigh Water. 38

Figure B-1 - Diagram showing features referenced in the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. From Havant Borough Council, 2008 46

Foreword

by Bob Taylor, Chief Executive of Portsmouth Water

I feel extremely privileged to be the Chief Executive Officer at Portsmouth Water at this moment as we submit our planning application for the Havant Thicket Reservoir.

It has taken some years to reach this stage and as a Havant-based company we're delighted to be in a position to deliver this vital strategic water resource for the South East and create a unique leisure and wildlife environment for local communities.

Portsmouth Water has a long history since 1857 of supplying water to this area, and we've continually maintained a proud record of some of the highest service standards and the lowest water supply charges of all the water companies in England and Wales.

We believe in 'doing the right thing', a belief further embedded in our Community Pledge, launched earlier this year, and our Community Partnership, launched in the Spring which ensures society benefit is considered in all our decisions. Our aim is to make sure our objectives are in line with those of our communities.

Nowhere is this more important than in the development and delivery of a large infrastructure project like a reservoir, the first to be progressed in the South East since the 1970s.

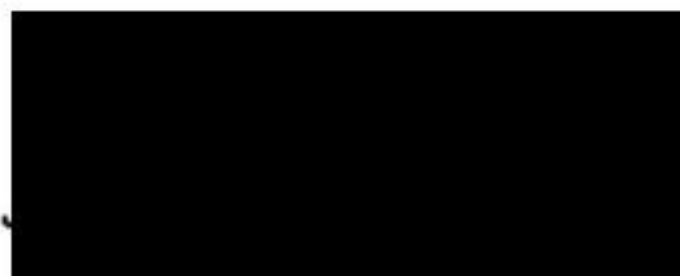
This project has always had the potential to provide many additional benefits, over and above its core purpose of securing vital water supplies for our customers and those of Southern Water – ensuring we're ready for housing growth, climate change and protecting two world-famous rare chalk streams in Hampshire.

We believe we've captured that potential in this application, not least through the creation of a wetland for threatened bird species, extensive tree, hedgerow and wildflower planting, drought resilience and the educational, training and employment opportunities these also bring. Our plans also create a green leisure space with paths and play areas – offering priceless benefits for health and wellbeing – with a visitor centre aimed at bringing communities together.

And with our eye on future challenges, we've also considered the role we'll play in meeting our unique commitment as an industry to become carbon net zero by 2030.

We've listened carefully to the ideas and thoughts of our customers, communities, partners and regulators – held discussion groups, drop-in sessions, delivered talks, chatted on Facebook, spent time with young people and engaged tirelessly with our regulators, environmental organisations and the planning authorities. We believe this is part of the reason we have such strong support.

We think this application embodies not only our hopes and aspirations for the reservoir, but also those of the communities who will benefit and be part of its delivery, and we look forward to continuing to work in partnership with our neighbours over the months and years to come.



Bob Taylor, Chief Executive Officer, Portsmouth Water

Definitions

For ease of reference, the following terminology has been used throughout this document:

Term	Definition
The Scheme	<u>The Scheme comprises: Havant Thicket Reservoir Application</u> – the reservoir site including vehicular and pedestrian access routes, an operational control house and visitor facilities including a visitor centre, bird hide, car park and recreational walking and cycling network <u>Havant Thicket Pipeline Application</u> – the pipeline corridor including the pipe, an emergency discharge structure on the Hermitage Stream and upgrades to existing culverts
The Site	Land area of the Scheme
The Applicant	Portsmouth Water (PW)
C18 C19 etc	18 th Century, 19 th Century etc
EHDC	East Hampshire District Council
EIA	Assessment of the environmental effects of the Proposed Development
ES	The Environmental Statement as presented in an accompanying document
GPA12	Statements of Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Good Practice Advice Note 12 (2019)
HBC	Havant Borough Council
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HER	Historic Environment Record
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
REAC	Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments that is part of the Outline Environment Management Plan (OEMP) of the ES Volume 4
OEMP	Outline Environment Management Plan of the ES Volume 4
SDNP	South Downs National Park

Executive Summary

The proposed Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir near Havant, Hampshire, includes land that falls within the boundaries of a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) of historic interest as well as the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. These heritage assets have been assessed to be of high and medium value, respectively. The reservoir would remove a portion of the landscape feature called "The Avenue" from both the RPG and Conservation Area and would further impact an area of open space within the Conservation Area, north of Thicket Lawn.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires a description of the significance of any assets impacted by proposed development, with the level of detail to be proportionate to the asset's importance, in sufficient detail to understand the potential impact of the development (p. 189). This Statement of Heritage Significance has therefore been prepared to understand the significance of both the RPG and the Conservation Area in order to ascertain the level of impact the proposed removal of a portion of The Avenue and the parcel of open space land within the Conservation Area would have on the significance of these assets.

Both assets cover much of the same area on the ground, and both are identified by their respective designations as representing a Regency (early 19th century) designed landscape associated with George Staunton. Later modifications by William Stone are also considered as part of the value of the designed landscape. This report assesses the contributions of the built heritage, landscape features, views, archaeology, and historic use of the RPG and Conservation Area to the interests and values provided in Historic England's *Conservation Principles* as a way to express significance as defined by the NPPF.

The significance of both the RPG and Conservation Area is found to be with the expressions of the design and maintenance of the early 19th century landscape gardens associated with George Staunton, focused around what remains and has been restored of the walled garden and glass-houses near the original Leigh Park Farm, as well as the landscape design and contributing features of the parkland and pleasure-grounds around Leigh Water. Later 19th century modifications by William Stone add to the value of the RPG in illustrating multi-phase landscape works and the adaptation of the gardens to changing, if at times contrary, design objectives. The reservoir would not impact directly on the early 19th century designed gardens south of Middle Park Way, and the mature plantings and natural topography of the area protects these from visual impacts of the reservoir.

The Avenue is a contributing feature to the significance of the RPG and Conservation Area. The contribution that it makes is to the understanding of the later development of the landscape by William Stone and it is considered to detract from the discernibility of the earlier Regency landscape, but contributes to the value of the later modifications made by William Stone.

The Avenue is much shorter than it was when built and the Lake is its end feature rather than its central feature, as originally conceived. The reservoir would require the removal of approximately one half of the remaining length of The Avenue within the RPG and the Conservation Area. Even with the removal of part of the remaining length of The Avenue, both the earlier and later designed landscapes remain easily identifiable and experienced. As such, while the reservoir would cause a moderate to high level of harm to the RPG and the Conservation Area as a whole through the removal of part of this feature, the level of harm is not considered to be substantial in NPPF terms.

1. Introduction and Purpose

The Scheme

- 1.1. The Havant Thicket Reservoir site and associated pipeline is allocated in the Havant Borough Council (HBC) and East Hampshire District Council (EHDC) Local Plans to ensure that there will be adequate provision to meet water supply needs during the plan period and to secure sub-regional supplies in the medium and longer term, including bulk supplies to Southern Water. The Scheme will provide improved resilience for existing Portsmouth Water customers and support additional housing growth in the Portsmouth Water supply area.
- 1.2. The reservoir, when constructed, will be filled with surplus water drawn from the springs at the Bedhampton works when flows are at their highest in winter via a new combined inlet/outline pipeline, and will provide water supplies to Portsmouth Water customers in the Summer months as required. On completion of the Scheme, the increase in water supplies available to Portsmouth Water will enable additional water to be supplied to Southern Water to address the deficit which will result from the reduction of its abstraction licences on the River Itchen.
- 1.3. Complementary to its infrastructure resilience function, the reservoir will provide a new recreational facility/resource adjacent to one of the more deprived areas in South East Hampshire, in an area which the community can access on foot, by bike, or through existing bus routes. It offers further opportunities to link with and improve the wider footpath, cycleway and bridleway networks in the area. More than 29,500 people live within walking distance of the reservoir site (1.5 km) and 120,000 people live within cycling distance of the site (4.5 km).
- 1.4. The Scheme will provide a new wetland habitat and improve adjacent areas for nature conservation. Proximity of the reservoir to the internationally important Langstone and Chichester Harbours means that it may be used as a sanctuary area for over-wintering birds associated with The Scheme description is included Chapter 2 of the ES Volume 2.
- 1.5. The site of the reservoir includes land that falls within the boundaries of the Leigh Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. The reservoir would remove a portion of the landscape feature called "The Avenue" from both the RPG and Conservation Area, and would further impact an area of open space within the Conservation Area, north of Thicket Lawn.

Purpose of this report

- 1.6. This report provides an assessment of the key characteristics that contribute to the significance (value) of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) at Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park, NHLE 1000112), and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area (Appendix B of this report). Much of the two assets overlap, with only a small part of the Conservation Area outside of the RPG. This report has been prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment is Appendix A8.1 in the Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4.
- 1.7. While the value and character of additional heritage assets are discussed below, the primary purpose of this Statement of Heritage Significance is to assess the overall significance of the RPG and Conservation Area. Assessments of the Scheme impacts on individual heritage assets, designated and non-designated, are presented in Appendix A8.5 Impact Assessment for Heritage Assets in the ES Volume 4 and in Chapter 8 of the ES Volume 2

Heritage assets considered

- 1.8. Within the Leigh Park RPG and Sir George Staunton Conservation Area there are a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets that contribute to their respective value, character and appearance. Paragraphs 1.9-1.10 of this report identify and discuss these assets.

Designated heritage assets

- 1.9. The following listed buildings are located within the boundaries of the Leigh Park RPG:
 - 1303476 – Grade II* Staunton Memorial
 - 1092129 – Grade II Gothick Library
 - 1092130 – Grade II Leigh Park Farmhouse

- 1092131 – Grade II Barn and Cowshed (20 Yards East of Leigh Park Farmhouse)
- 1092132 – Grade II Stable Cottage
- 1092133 – Grade II Pathway (to the South of the Staunton Memorial)
- 1155182 – Grade II Stable Block
- 1155204 – Grade II Leigh Park Mansion Terrace
- 1268395 – Grade II The Lodge
- 1339958 – Grade II Garden Wall, Gatepiers and Grotto
- 1339959 – Grade II Cartshed (Adjoining Barn on the East Side)
- 1339960 – Grade II The Beacon
- 1339961 – Grade II Footbridge

Non-designated heritage assets

- 1.10. Non-designated heritage assets include historic buildings of local interest, landscape features, and archaeological remains. They may contribute to the value of the RPG or Conservation Area individually or as part of a group. The Historic Environment Record (HER) includes a variety of records relating to archaeological investigations conducted within the RPG and Conservation Area. However, as none of the subsurface remains are within the boundaries of the Reservoir, their character is not expected to be impacted and they are not discussed further within this report, though they are considered in Appendix A8.2 Heritage Baseline Assessment in ES Volume 4, and Chapter 8 Historic Environment in the ES Volume 2, and contribute to the evidential value of both the RPG and Conservation Area.
- 1.11. Seven non-designated historic buildings are identified within the boundaries of the RPG and Conservation Area. These are:
- HER26561: Icehouse at Leigh Park
 - HER1215: the Bothy at Sir George Staunton County Park
 - HER69791: the Sawmill, Staunton Country Park
 - HER69792: the Fort, Staunton Country Park
 - HER69793: the Stable Block
 - HER69794: Storey Gardens
 - HER26737: Icehouse at Leigh Park
 - HER50685: Granary at Leigh Park Farm

2. Methodology

Assessment methodology

- 2.1. The assessment of significance is guided by several publications produced by Historic England, including:
 - Conservation Principles (2008)
 - Conservation Principles (2017 draft for consultation¹)
 - Statements of Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Good Practice Advice Note 12 (GPA12) (2019)
 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. Good Practice Advice in Planning #2 (2015)
 - The Setting of Heritage Assets. Good Practice Advice in Planning #3 (2nd edition).
- 2.2. In accordance with the methodology in GPA12, the assessment begins with an understanding of the form and history of the assets. As the boundaries of the RPG and the Conservation Area are mostly coincidental, these characteristics are summarised for both assets in Chapter 5 of this report. Chapter 6 of this report considers key characteristics of the landscape and their contributions to the overall significance of the RPG and Conservation Area, examining their contributions to the setting of built heritage assets as well as their role in the parkland of the RPG and Conservation Area.
- 2.3. As the definition of heritage significance in the NPPF corresponds to the values and interests set out in *Conservation Principles*, Chapter 7 of this report provides a summary of the significance of the Grade II* RPG in these terms, while Chapter 8 of this report does the same for the Conservation Area. While there is a considerable amount of overlap in the two assessments, that for the Conservation Area is principally concerned with the special architectural or historic interest of the Conservation Area, and its character and appearance.
- 2.4. The assessments of significance in Chapters 7 and 8 of this report are designed to reflect the need to understand impacts to significance under the NPPF². Under the NPPF:

Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (NPPF 2019: pp 195).
- 2.5. The NPPF does not identify any measures to determine if harm is substantial, though the parenthetical in Paragraph 195 notes that total loss of significance would be considered substantial harm. While total loss of significance is equated to substantial harm, partial loss is not necessarily equated with less than substantial harm. What is clear, though, is that the harm being assessed is in terms of the significance of the heritage asset, not simply changes to any elements therein. Paragraph 201 notes that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance'* and that assessments should take into account *'the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*. Whereas not specifically referenced in the NPPF, Registered Parks and Gardens share many similarities with Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites in that they are often made up of a number of different elements that contribute to their overall significance as an asset.
- 2.6. Chapter 7 and 8 of this report discuss how the key elements identified in Chapter 6 contribute to the significance of the overall RPG and Conservation Area and make a recommendation on the level of harm expected from the reservoir.

Literature and documentary research review

- 2.7. A detailed literature and documentary research review was prepared by Portsmouth Water in 2012. This document encompasses the history of the park, a historic map regression, and extensive

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/guidance/conservation-principles-consultation-draft-pdf/>. While not yet finalised, the guidance and language of the draft revision of Conservation Principles is used in support of the assessments in this report to ensure the most up-to-date advice is considered

² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

reporting on the changes to the ownership and form of the property. The following are the key resources consulted for this report:

- *Leigh Park: A 19th Century Pleasure Grounds* by Derek Gladwyn (1992);
- *Leigh Park Estate Garden Features and Follies* by Steve Jones (nd(a));
- *William Henry Stone of Leigh Park: His life, including his political career and the changing face of the Leigh Park Estate* by Steve Jones (nd(b));
- *A History of Leigh Park and the Hamlet of Leigh* by Ralph Cousins (2007); and
- *Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir Site: Site History Information* by Portsmouth Water (2012).

2.8. In addition to the above references, the following maps were consulted:

- Speede, 1611,
- Moredon, 1696,
- Taylor, 1759,
- Milne, 1791,
- Cassini, 1810-1813,
- Parish Map for Warblington, Havant, and Bedhampton, 1833,
- Tithe Map, 1842,
- Ordnance Survey maps (all editions).

2.9. A full list of references can be found in Appendix A of this report.

Consultation

2.10. Consultations with Hampshire County Council (HCC), the local authority Conservation Officer, representing EHDC and HBC, and Historic England were conducted in advance of the Baseline Assessment report, Environmental Statement, and this Statement of Significance. In a meeting with the HCC Archaeologist, David Hopkins (24 January 2020), the archaeological potential of the larger project area was reviewed and it was agreed that the HCC archaeologist would take the lead in the advice regarding archaeological impacts, while deferring the lead regarding the Conservation Area impacts to the EHDC/HBC Conservation Officer and impacts on the RPG to Historic England. Subsequent communication with EHDC and Historic England confirmed this approach. More details regarding consultations can be found in Chapter 8 Historic Environment of the ES Volume 2.

2.11. An Enhanced Advisory Agreement between Historic England and Portsmouth Water is in place to allow for review and comment on this document.

3. The form and history of Leigh Park

The Manor of Havant

- 3.1. The reservoir site lies within the historic Manor of Havant, held from 1066 by the monks of St Swithuns in Winchester and from 1284 by the Bishop of Winchester himself³. While held by the Bishop of Winchester, it may have been part of the Forest of Bere or Havant Chase, land set aside for the use of the Bishop for income and hunting. The exact boundaries of the Forest of Bere are unknown. Whether or not it was part of the Forest of Bere, the land was considered part of the "common wastes" of the manor. Those people who lived within the manor had certain commoners' rights to use the land but could not do as they pleased with it. Commoners were allowed to pasture their stock, have their pigs pannage in the wood-pasture, gather firewood and earth for building and maintenance, and in some cases take rabbits and small game. The right to hunt on the land belonged to the Bishop as did, perhaps more importantly, the right to the timber grown in the wood pasture.
- 3.2. In many Forests and Chases across England, the landscape includes evidence of alteration for the purposes of the hunt. Parks and 'launds', bounded by banks, ditches, and/or pales would keep the prey animals ready for the chase and prevent escape into the wider landscape. Lodges may have been built to house hunting parties and the staff that maintained and protected the land while not in use for hunting. It does not appear that such landscape features were common, or even present, in the Forest of Bere during the medieval period, suggesting that it was not as heavily used during the period as other forests in the region, such as the New Forest.
- 3.3. While the value of the land for hunting does not appear to be particularly significant, its timber production was quite a different story. After the Dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century, the land was leased first by the Bishops of Winchester and subsequently by a number of private individuals. Encroachments into the commons for the purposes of creating small farmsteads were recorded throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, but the Bishops retained the right to timber from the manor, particularly in the area called Havant Thicket.

William Garrett and the beginning of Leigh Park

- 3.4. The Leigh Park Estate was created in 1800 by William Garrett, a citizen of Portsmouth who purchased the Manor of Havant and additional acreage including Havant Thicket. The 1810 first edition Ordnance Survey one-inch map illustrates the area of Havant Thicket with scattered tree symbols, suggesting an open heathland habitat (Figure 3-1 of this report). A report by the Hampshire Wildlife Trust in 1994 included this map and indicated that; "In the early 19th century Havant Thicket was an unenclosed common dominated by pasture woodland but with open heaths"⁴. The scattered tree symbols shown on the map in the vicinity of the reservoir appear to depict a more open heathland habitat similar to areas of the New Forest today. A topographical survey of the hundred in 1817 described the thicket as "[containing] a thousand acres of great inequality of surface partially covered with oak timber with spacious intervals or savannahs of pasture ground"⁵.

³ Technically, this makes the land a Liberty rather than a Manor, but the term Manor has been used to avoid unnecessary complexities.

⁴ Hampshire Wildlife Trust, 1994. Havant Thicket Proposed Reservoir Site – Nature Conservation Value

⁵ Bingley, W. 1817. *Topographical Account of the Hundred of Bosmere in Hampshire, comprising the Parishes of Havant, Warblington and Hayling*. Page 44



Figure 3-1 - Extract from the 1810 1st edition OS map showing Leigh House and Havant Thicket

- 3.5. William Garrett was thus responsible for the creation of the extent of the estate, as well as its enclosure to create a "Park". Garrett also rebuilt the original house at Leigh to the designs of architect John Kent (Gladwyn 1992:12). Garrett's landscaping improvements to the estate included the installation of both informal and more formal elements, such as a walled garden. The parkland had shrubberies, woodland walks, and a hermitage, while the gardens near the house (the Pleasure Grounds) included a pinery, hot-houses, and green-houses (ibid:14). Garrett also converted Leigh Farm into a Ferme Ornée⁶.
- 3.6. Garrett negotiated the sale of Leigh Park Estate in 1817 to John Angerstein, though the sale fell through. A November 1817 legal opinion obtained by Angerstein noted "qualified copyholders had no sporting rights in Havant Thicket and were only allowed access for driving their cattle to and from pasture" indicates that Angerstein was serious about the purchase. However, following a legal suit against Garrett for non-disclosure of dry rot, Angerstein withdrew from the sale (ibid:18).
- 3.7. A number of features were created by Garrett, which are no longer present, having been removed by subsequent landowners. Documentary references include mentions of a Hermitage, as well as an Indian Temple, the Swiss Wood House, and the Cone House (Figure 3-2 of this report below)⁷. Neither the Hermitage nor the Indian Temple are mentioned after Staunton's purchase of the property in 1819 and while the location of the Hermitage has been extrapolated from writings of the time, there is no evidence of where the Indian Temple was located. Both the Swiss Wood House and the Cone House survived into Staunton's ownership and their remains have been uncovered by archaeological investigations undertaken in 1992.

⁶ East Hampshire District Council, 2007. *Sir George Staunton Country Park Conservation Management Plan*, June 2007.

⁷ Jones, S. nd(a) Leigh Park Estate Garden Features and Follies. Havant Borough History Booklet No. 94. Hampshire County Council



Figure 3-2 - c. 1832 watercolour of the Cone House by Joseph Francis Gilbert (from Jones, nd(a).)

- 3.8. A number of features were created by Garrett, which are no longer present, having been removed by subsequent landowners. Documentary references include mentions of a Hermitage, as well as an Indian Temple, the Swiss Wood House, and the Cone House (Figure 3-2 of this report)⁹. Neither the Hermitage nor the Indian Temple are mentioned after Staunton's purchase of the property in 1819 and while the location of the Hermitage has been extrapolated from writings of the time, there is no evidence of where the Indian Temple was located. Both the Swiss Wood House and the Cone House survived into Staunton's ownership and their remains have been uncovered by archaeological investigations undertaken in 1992.

Sir George Staunton

- 3.9. Sir George Thomas Staunton was the son of Sir George Leonard Staunton - physician, botanist, attorney, and Secretary to the British Mission to the Chinese Imperial court. Staunton the younger travelled with his father from a young age to China and spent much of his youth there, learning the language as well as diplomatic skills. On his return to England after working for 18 years for the East India Company in China, Staunton purchased Leigh Park Estate along with the leases for the Manors of Havant and Flood at the end of 1819 and beginning of 1820, to settle into a position as Member of Parliament for various constituencies, starting with a pocket borough in Cornwall and moving closer to his new home, representing South Hampshire and finally Portsmouth⁹.
- 3.10. While the Conservation Area Character Appraisal states that the area of Leigh Park "until then had been untouched by an improver"¹⁰, documents from the period of Garrett's ownership prove otherwise. However, the nature and scale of the improvements that Staunton made to the grounds quickly surpassed Garrett's.

⁹ Cousins, R, ed. 2007. *A History of Leigh Park and the Hamlet of Leigh*. Havant Borough Council History Booklet No. 17. Hampshire County Council.

¹⁰ Havant Borough Council, 2008. *Sir George Staunton Conservation Area Character Appraisal*. Havant Borough Council: Havant.

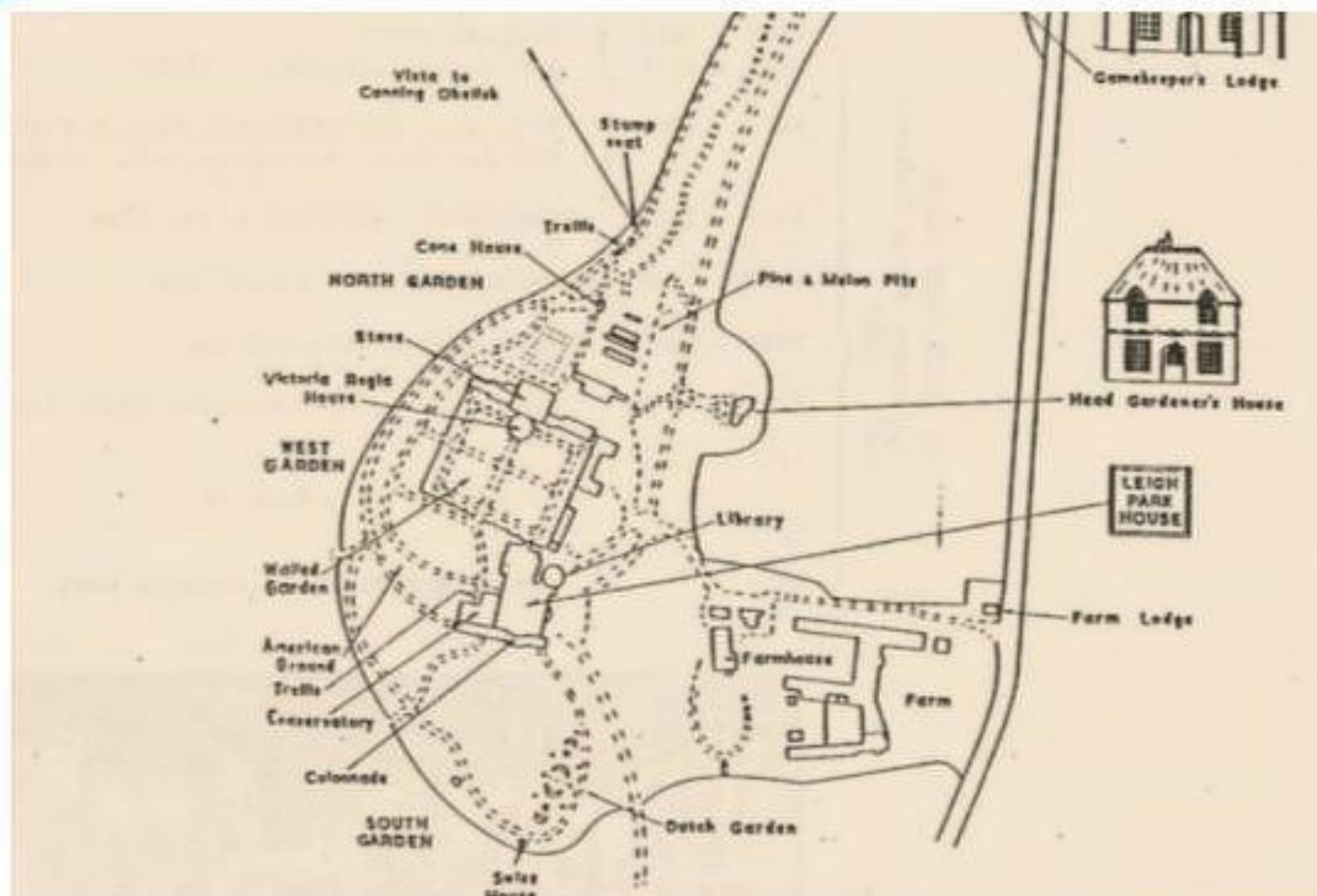


Figure 3-3 - Detail of the features near Leigh Park House (from Gladwyn 1992)

- 3.11. Staunton began his remodelling of the landscape by extending Leigh House, relocating the Havant to Horndean road further from the house, and further excavating Garrett's cattle pond to create Leigh Water. Following the popular 'Picturesque' fashion of landscape design, Staunton created a number of individual scenes through plantings, landscaping, and the construction of follies. Leigh Water included two bridges to an artificial island, including a "Chinese Bridge". This has been interpreted as a result of Staunton's early years in China, an interpretation unlikely to be true given that such bridges were common features of Picturesque style landscapes of the time. Gladwyn's analysis of Leigh Park debunks much of the myth that Staunton was creating a "Chinese Garden" based on influences from his time there¹¹.
- 3.12. The improvements made to the estate by Staunton can be divided into two specific groups: the house and the lake. Leigh Park House was remodelled by Staunton on the location of Garrett's original house, and included not only the house itself, but also several formal gardens, conservatories, the Gothick Library, and a model farm (Figure 3-3 of this report). A designed 'look-out' was positioned north of the Walled Garden and framed by a trellis to provide a view to the northwest and sight of the Canning obelisk, erected in 1832 to honour George Canning, who was the Tory party leader and then Prime Minister when Staunton was first elected to Parliament.
- 3.13. Leigh Park House no longer survives, with the exception of the ruins of the Gothick Library (NHLE 1092129). However, the walled gardens and glasshouses still survive and are managed as part of the Leigh Park Gardens part of the Staunton Country Park. Staunton was a keen botanist and laid out the formal house gardens with much care, growing both exotic plants from samples brought over from the far east and more local varieties such as pear trees and strawberries.
- 3.14. The glass-houses on the north end of the Walled Garden included a Vinery, peach-houses, and heated pit-beds for forcing melons and pineapples. An article by Robert Glendinning of the *Gardeners Chronicle* in 1845 praised Staunton's gardener Mr Scott for his successful cultivation of pineapple: "Pits, 150 feet in length, heated by pipes, are devoted to the production of this fruit. We never saw plants in better health, some of which were then producing beautiful fruit just fit for table – an object attainable at all seasons here"¹². Other notable delicacies grown by Staunton included banana, mango, tamarind, avocado, guava, coffee, sugarcane and papyrus¹³.

¹¹ Gladwyn, 1992:119ff

¹² Gladwyn, 1992:113

¹³ ibid

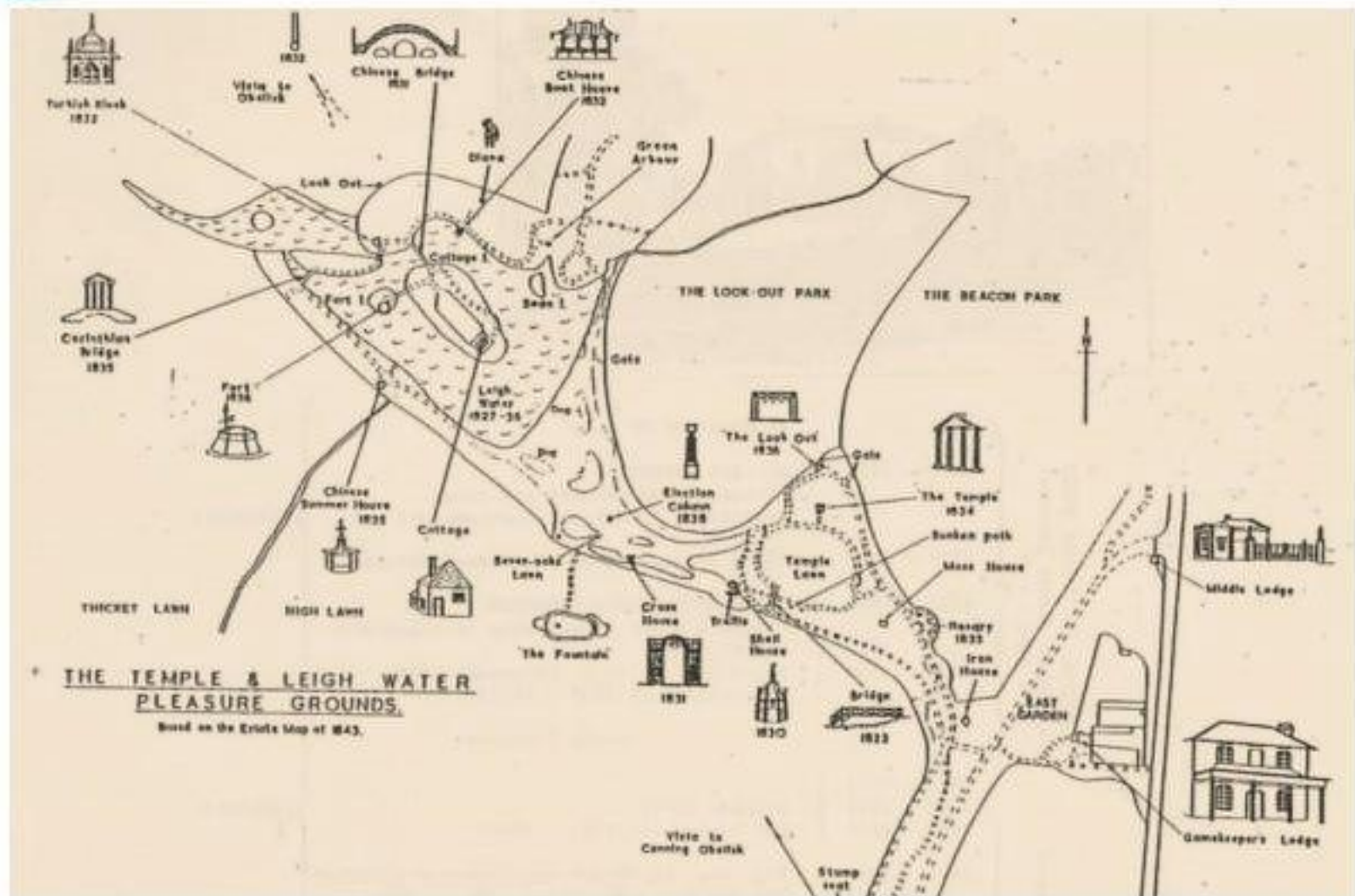


Figure 3-4 - Leigh Water and Features (from Gladwyn 1992)

- 3.15. Away from Leigh Park House, Staunton created an ornamental lake to be the centre of the parkland surrounding the house. The lake, called Leigh Water, was developed out of Garrett's original cattle ponds, and constructed in stages between 1828 and 1836. As was the fashion at the time, the lake included three artificial islands and five bridges to serve as backdrops to the various landscape scenes (Figure 3-4 of this report).
- 3.16. Around and within Leigh Water, Staunton had built a variety of features and follies typical of the Picturesque landscape (see Figure 3-4 of this report), including:
- A bridge from Temple Lawn
 - Shell House (now the Staunton Memorial, Grade II* NHLE 1303476)
 - A trellis
 - A fountain
 - A column to commemorate his Parliamentary election successes (the Election Column)
 - Cross House
 - A Chinese summer house
 - A Chinese fort (HER 69792)
 - A Corinthian bridge
 - Turkish kiosk
 - A Chinese bridge (HER 6947)
 - A statue of Diana
 - A Chinese boat-house
 - A green arbour.
- 3.17. Though the influence of Chinese and East Asian design aesthetics are frequently seen in English landscape gardens of this period, the number of 'Chinese' described features and follies at Leigh Park almost certainly reflect the connection that Staunton held with the area from his early years. The Chinese Bridge (NHLE 1339961) and the Fort (HER 69792) still remain.

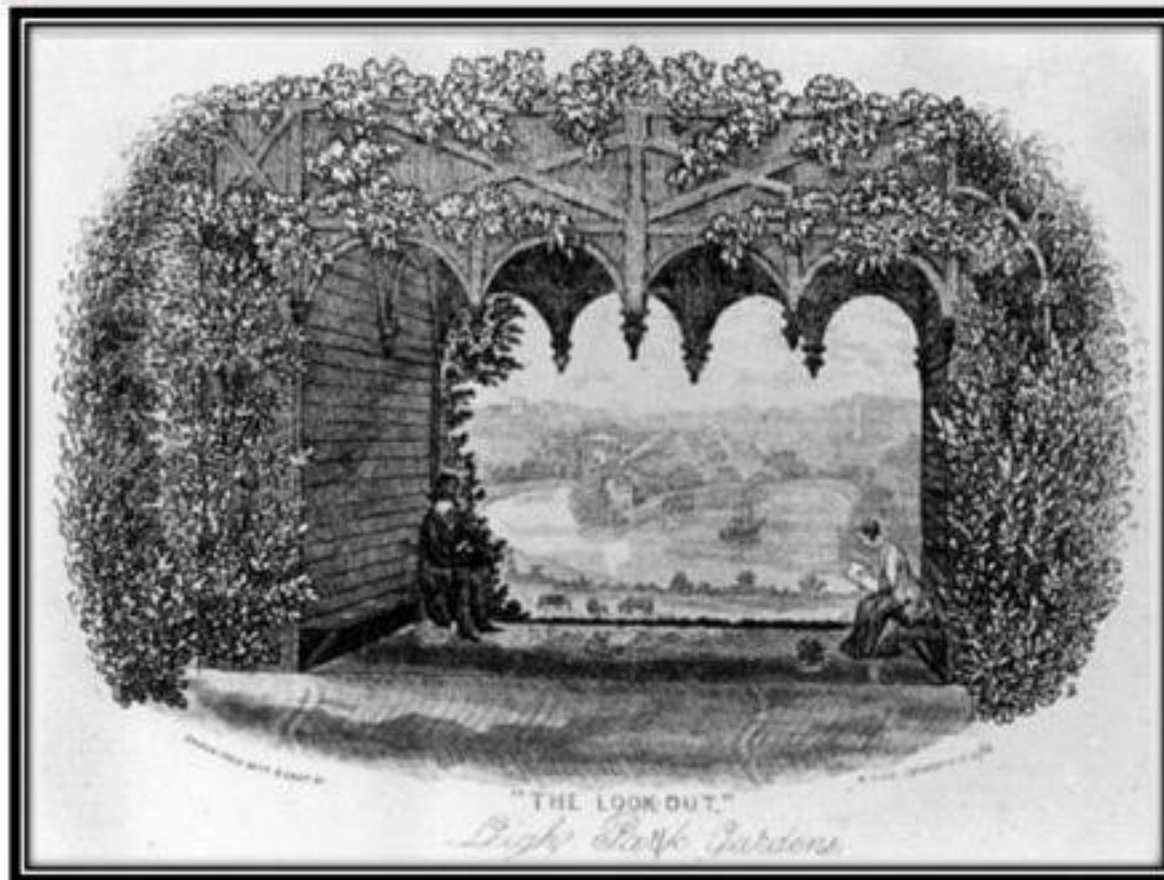


Figure 3-5 - The Look-out, drawn and engraved by W. Pink, Emsworth, 1954. From Jones, nd(a).

- 3.18. The Shell House (Staunton Memorial) (NHLE 1303476), also called the Grotto and now designated The Staunton Memorial, was built in 1828, and may be modelled after the Chichester Cross¹⁴. The decorative path to the Shell House also still remains intact and is Grade II listed (NHLE 1092133). The Shell House was an artificial cave-like structure popular with the landscaped gardens of the early 19th century and designed to be dark and secluded places.
- 3.19. Two principal viewpoints were created to showcase views of Leigh Water: the Temple and the Look-out. The Temple was created on the highest point of the estate on a curated expanse dubbed the Temple Lawn. It was built in 1824 for the purpose of holding a monumental urn dedicated to George Staunton's parents¹⁵. The Temple soon acquired more plaques, busts, and scrolls to commemorate individuals important to Staunton, and featured texts of Tacitus and contemporary poets to honour the elder Staunton and George Canning (to whom an additional monument of an obelisk was constructed in 1834).
- 3.20. The Look-out was built in 1836, on the completion of Leigh Water, on a small terrace overlooking another lawn and with a commanding view of Leigh Water. Even more so than the Temple, the Look-out was designed to have a view over Leigh Water. An engraving of the Look-out from 1854 illustrates the way in which the view is contrived to specifically focus on the lake (Figure 3-5 of this report).
- 3.21. Another, more distant, viewpoint over the lake was at the Beacon (NHLE 1339960), built in 1830 near the road to Rowlands Castle. The 1842 Tithe Map shows open lawn between the Beacon and the Lake, suggesting that that the view from the top of the steps (in alignment with the Lake) was a designed viewpoint from which to appreciate Leigh Water (Figure 3-6 of this report). Subsequent landscaping during Stone's tenure (see below) altered the landscaping with additional woodlands and features, which now obscure the view of the lake from the Beacon.

¹⁴ Jones, S. nd (a)

¹⁵ ibid



Figure 3-6 - Extract from the 1842 Tithe Map showing the relationship of the Beacon with Leigh Water

- 3.22. Many of the features and follies around Leigh Water were painted by Joseph Francis Gilbert between 1832 and 1836. Due to the radical changes made by William Stone during his tenure at Leigh Park, these paintings represent an exceptional corpus of work showing how Staunton wanted the landscape to be viewed and experienced, and where the focal elements of these views survive today, these views contribute strongly to significance. While the paintings illustrate a variety of viewpoints, the consistent theme is that the various features and follies are meant to be experienced in connection with Leigh Water.

William Stone

- 3.23. Following Staunton's death in 1859, the Leigh Park Estate passed to his cousin, Henry Cormick Lynch, who unfortunately passed away just six weeks later. For a variety of reasons, the estate was put up for sale by Lynch's heirs and in 1861 was sold to William Stone. Stone, at the time of his purchase, was a Justice of the Peace in Surrey (he soon took over the same position in Hampshire). In 1865, Stone won the Parliamentary seat for Portsmouth.
- 3.24. Shortly after Stone bought Leigh Park Estate, he began to make changes to the existing house and grounds. Much of this work led to the destruction of the key elements of Staunton's earlier work. Stone destroyed the Temple to make way for his new mansion in the 'pointed Gothic' style, which he felt should be placed on the principal viewpoint overlooking Leigh Water (Figure 3-7 of this report), offering a more commanding view and being suitable for "a family of wealth and position"¹⁶. The mansion was demolished in July 1959, with only the Terrace (NHLE 1155204) left upstanding, though archaeological remains of the destroyed house may still exist below ground.

¹⁶ Jones, nd (a), p. 62



Figure 3-7 - Photo c 1870 of Stone's mansion (Leigh Park House).

- 3.25. The construction of Stone's mansion removed the Temple and re-designed the Temple Lawn to accommodate a new carriage drive and to divide the area through plantings and drives to enforce the connection between the new mansion and Leigh Water. In discussions regarding the impact of Stone on the previous landscape, Jones notes "It is a fair assessment that what we see in the Pleasure Grounds today, apart from Leigh Water, is mostly Stone's creation and that during the thirteen years Stone spent at Leigh Park nearly all the elements of Staunton's Regency masterpiece have been destroyed"¹⁷.
- 3.26. The creation of Stone's "pleasure grounds" resulted in the following:
- 3.27. *The Rosary, Moss House, Lookout and Bridge had been swept away along with the Temple which had been the original focus on Staunton's design. The Election Column was destroyed, although the inscription relating to Staunton's election at Portsmouth was installed in the Shell House along with the four tablets from the pedestal of the Temple Urn. It is not known what happened to the Temple busts and other inscriptions. The construction of the long terrace on the west side of the new house with the arcade beneath, as well as the levelling of an area to form the croquet lawn meant that the ground was drastically regraded and the sunken Middle Thicket Lane, over which Staunton had built his first bridge, was filled with surplus soil, thus the natural ground slopes, which Staunton had been so careful to preserve, were lost¹⁸.*
- 3.28. The changes that Stone made to the estate included the construction of his mansion, along with a number of other ancillary buildings such as the Stable Block (NHLE 1155182), Stable Cottage (NHLE 1092132), the Coach House and Stables (HER 6941), a Walled Kitchen Garden (HER 69794), and a Sawmill (HER 69791). These were located to the south and east of the Mansion, between the house and Durrants Road, shifting the locus of the estate away from Staunton's original home manor with its formal gardens, glass-houses, and monuments entirely to the area occupying the highest point of the estate. Staunton's house was demolished and the materials used

¹⁷ Jones, nd(a), p. 88

¹⁸ Gladwyn, 1992:148

in the construction of a number of buildings both within and outside of the Leigh Park Estate (Figure 3-8 of this report).

- 3.29. Stone also made his mark on Leigh Water and the surrounding landscape. The Pleasure Grounds around the new mansion, as noted, included new plantings of trees and shrubberies, with plenty of rhododendrons included near the terrace. The plantings around the mansion had the intent and effect of creating a greater emphasis on Leigh Water. Whereas Staunton's design was intended to create a series of unfolding views and 'pictures' around the lake, Stone's design was intended to dominate the landscape through the construction of the new mansion and the opening up of some of Staunton's pathways and enclosed areas to make Leigh Water the most prominent "natural" feature, with its relationship with the house being the central element in the parkland.
- 3.30. Stone re-shaped Leigh Water as well, rounding off the northern end, creating an additional island, and having it "bricked all round at a very considerable expense"¹⁹. Features within and around Leigh Water were demolished, including the Corinthian Bridge, the Chinese Summer House, Turkish Kiosk, Chinese Boat House, and Green Arbour. The Chinese Bridge, which still remains (NHLE 1339961), had its balustrades, gateways, and Chinese inscriptions removed.

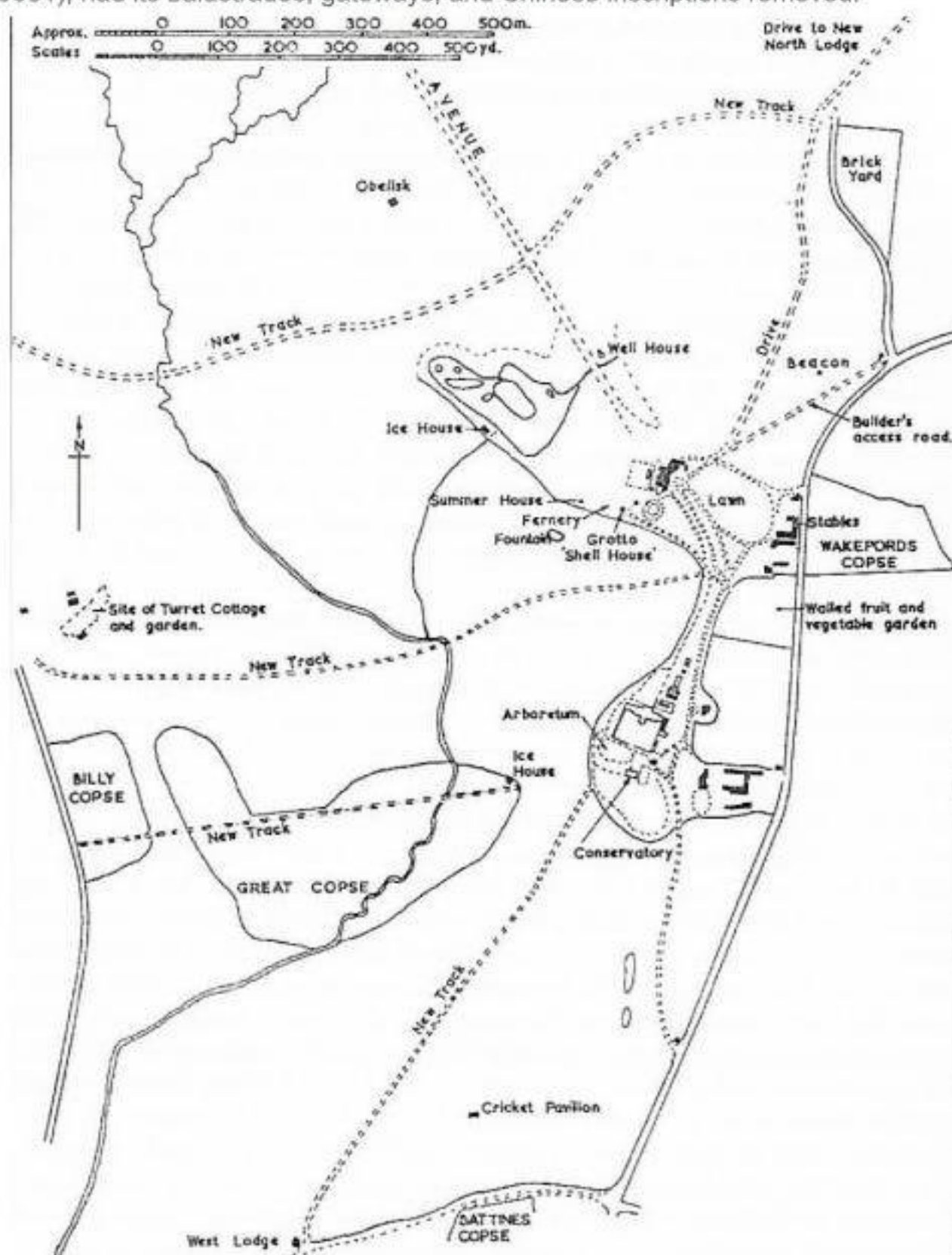


Figure 3-8 - Sketch of the estate in 1874, showing Stone's alterations. From Gladwyn, 1992.

¹⁹ Ibid: 148

- 3.31. The final element created by Stone to re-shape the landscape surrounding the Mansion was The Avenue. The additional trees and shrubberies planted by Stone on the north side of the Mansion resulted in cutting off the views of the lake from the Beacon and the Look-Out. The landscaping around the Mansion was undertaken during its construction. George Newlyn, in an article for the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener in 1867, noted the thickly planted rhododendrons on one side of the new carriage drive, with a plantation of conifer on the opposite side²⁰. By 1873, the plantings were sufficiently mature for Stone to cut out a wide formal pathway dubbed 'The Avenue' that led from the northern end of the house in a north-westerly direction for approximately 1.25 miles²¹. Unlike The Avenues of many earlier English landscape gardens dating from the time of Capability Brown, this Avenue was not created by the planting of standard trees to form a frame around a specific approach to a building or landscape feature.
- 3.32. The 1st edition OS map six-inch map of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight published in 1880 shows The Avenue as a clearance of trees extending from Leigh Park (the Mansion) to the county boundary to the north-west (Figure 3-9 of this report). Upper Lake, while not labelled as such, is located approximately halfway down The Avenue, and appears almost overlaid on top of The Avenue alignment, which appears to cut straight through the Lake. Unusually, The Avenue does not appear in the same symbology as other roads nearby in that it is not shown clear of all vegetation. Rather, the dashed lines that indicate "other roads" are on either side of an area illustrated as "rough or heathy pasture"²².
- 3.33. Indeed, Stone's Avenue does not appear to connect to any part of the wider landscape in any meaningful way. It does not lead to any road, carriageway, or ride that would be used to create a formal approach to the Mansion, nor does it connect to a principal façade of the Mansion. Whilst The Avenue originally appears to have extended to the county boundary, there are no roads or features at its intersection with the boundary.
- 3.34. When examined in terms of other, nearby landscaped parks and gardens such as Stansted Park, the purpose of The Avenue may be compared not to the formal Avenue planted at that park (which created a direct connection between Stansted House and Rowland's Castle), but to a second Avenue or ride that went at an angle from Stansted House into Stansted Forest (see Figure 3-10 - Avenues shown at nearby Stansted Park, as seen on the 1st edition OS 25-inch map, c 1880).
- 3.35. According to the National Heritage List entry for Stansted Park RPG²³, the north-west aligned avenue was focused on a vista to the south and was part of a "goose-foot" pattern of three avenues radiating from Stansted House (the third, south-west aligned avenue having disappeared by the time of the 1880 map). It is unlikely that it was Stone's intention to create a similar "goose-foot" pattern of avenues from the Mansion, as the central avenue would have had to go through Leigh Water.

²⁰ Jones, nd (b): 42

²¹ Jones (nd) (d): 51

²² <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74477147>, for the Ordnance Survey Characteristic Sheet for the Engraved six inch maps of Great Britain.

²³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000327>

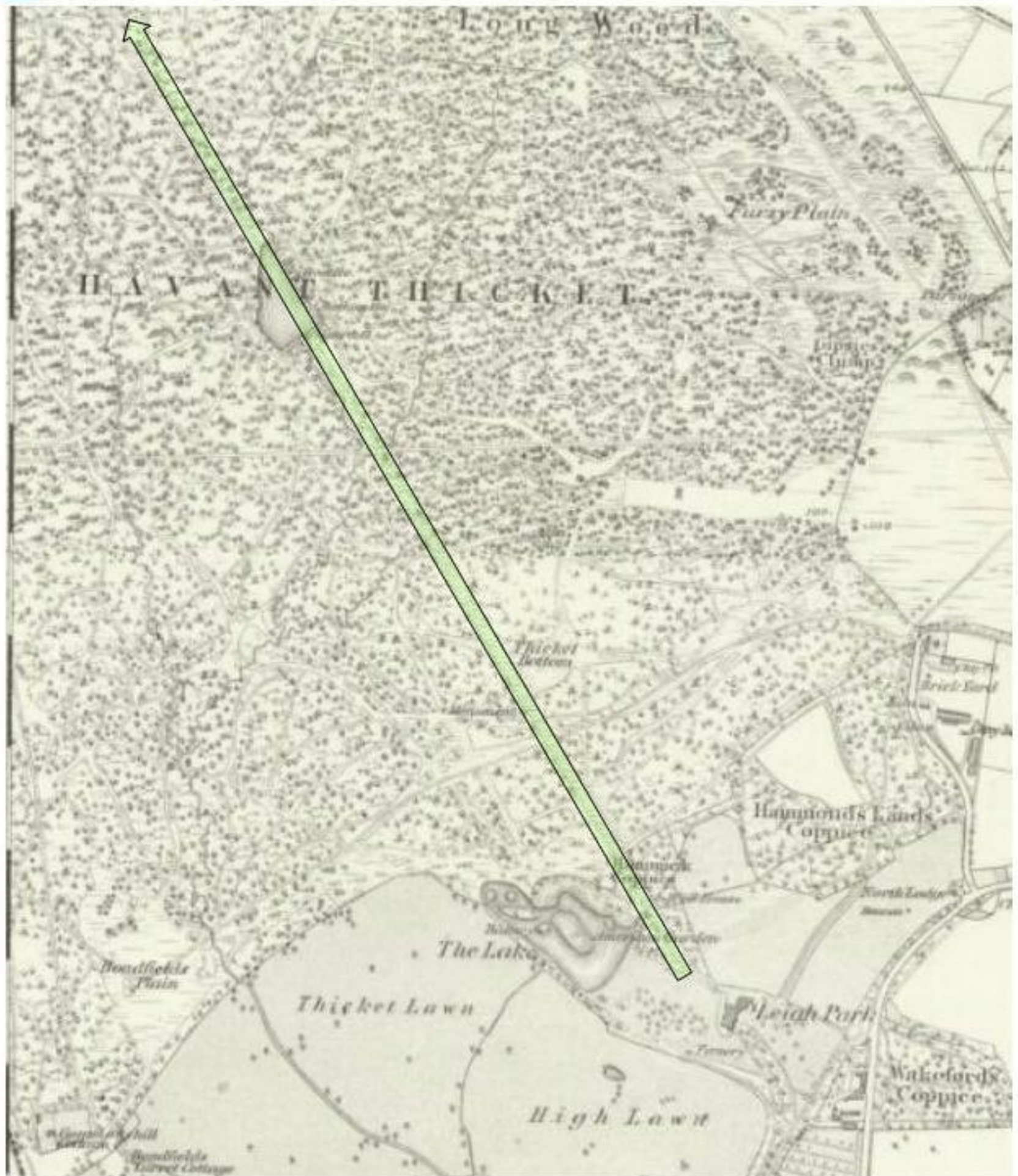


Figure 3-9 - Extract of the 1st edition OS 6-inch map, published 1880, showing The Avenue cut through Havant Thicket and Upper Lake. The extent of The Avenue is overlain in green for visibility.



Figure 3-10 - Avenues shown at nearby Stansted Park, as seen on the 1st edition OS 25-inch map, c 1880

- 3.36. In the middle of The Avenue, Stone created another water feature, Upper Lake. The 1880 OS map shows the lake set within thick woodland, with a waterfall on the embankment, along with a Boat House and a Bathing House. A site visit in January 2020 found the Upper Lake to be mostly silted up and without a well-defined form, though it is still discernible as a lake or pond. No visible evidence of the Boat House or Bathing House were observed during this site visit. Perhaps it was Stone's intention to create a similar situation with Leigh Water, creating a larger avenue that would lead up to and through Leigh Water. Or perhaps The Avenue served only as a decorative means by which to access the smaller paths through the woodlands that were by this time extensively used for timber production. However, Stone left no plans or designs for future works on his landscape and left Leigh Park shortly after The Avenue was established. Not even the sales particulars of 1874 offer up any purpose in The Avenue, with Upper Lake and the terminus of The Avenue not included in the maps of the grounds (see Figure 3-8 of this report) and the only reference to it as a feature being a line in *The Times* from 10 October 1874 stating "[o]f this area the celebrated woodlands, called the Thicket comprises about 700 acres, with a broad avenue of a mile and a quarter, opening from the Mansion, with many miles of beautiful turf drives and rides."²⁴
- 3.37. The Avenue is shown as a wide route of undeveloped ground through woodland leading into Upper Lake until the 1969-70 OS map, at which point a clear path is shown going around the western edge of Upper Lake and re-connecting with a path on the other side. This appears to be a shift in the focus of the original intended path around Upper Lake, as the earlier maps illustrate a number of smaller paths leading from the waterfall to the bathing house and boat house, along the eastern side of Upper Lake. By 1983 the route of The Avenue is no longer shown on OS maps beyond Upper Lake, and it was not included in the 1984 listing for the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.

²⁴ Jones, nd(b): 77

After Stone

- 3.38. Stone put the Leigh Park estate up for sale in 1874 for unknown reasons, though the loss of his Parliamentary seat and financial hardships may have contributed to his desire to sell. The estate was purchased by Colonel Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., an Army man and veterinary surgeon and leading authority on horses²⁵. FitzWygram enjoyed the Mansion and garden amenities of Leigh Park estate but did not make any major modifications to them during his tenure. He employed a series of head gardeners at the estate to manage the formal gardens and plantings at the glass-houses, and had constructed additional cottages for the labourers on the estate, but there is no evidence that he had any desire to make changes to the wider designed landscape.
- 3.39. At the beginning of WWII, Hilsea College was evacuated to Leigh Park, but the Admiralty requisitioned the property in 1940 when the military installations at Portsmouth began to suffer heavy bomb damage by the German airforce. Parts of the estate were used to provide housing for victims of the bombing in Portsmouth, and later for Displaced Persons²⁶. The Leigh Park Estate was owned by the FitzWygram family until 1944 when it was purchased by the City of Portsmouth. The areas of housing first established during the war as Naval Camps and temporary housing became the focus of Portsmouth's post-war development of the Leigh Park housing estate.

²⁵ Ibid: 157

²⁶ Jones, nd(a): 62

4. Key elements

- 4.1. The following chapter identifies key features and characteristics that still remain within the RPG and Conservation Area. The contributions of these features to the significance of the RPG and Conservation Area are elaborated to inform the assessments in Chapters 7 and 8 of this report.

Designed landscapes

- 4.2. As noted above, the designed landscapes within the RPG and Conservation Area can be viewed as two distinct areas, with a connecting passage. Those areas surrounding Leigh Park Farm House (NHLE 1092130) are principally associated with Staunton's home and horticultural interests, while those around Leigh Water include the remains of Staunton's landscape and most of the evidence associated with Stone's tenure on the estate.

Horticulture

- 4.3. The principal feature relating to horticulture is the Walled Garden located to the south of Middle Park Way. Defined by red brick walls and enclosing an area of c.3700m², the walled garden is believed to originate in the late 18th century, under Samuel Harrison, and have been altered with the construction of the distinctive crinkle crankle south wall by Garrett at the turn of the 19th century²⁷.
- 4.4. When constructed, the Walled Garden is likely to have been employed principally as a productive garden, however under Staunton its focus became more ornamental. Staunton undertook considerable expansion of the glasshouses to cover the inner-facing north elevation, and part of the east and west elevations. These were used as vineries, peach, heath, mangosteen and orchid houses^{28 29}. Of these, two are of particular interest. Constructed in the mid-1840s, the stove house is a substantial double-height structure which is centrally placed against the north elevation. This was noted in the Gardener's Chronicle of 1841 to be "perhaps unequalled for its size"³⁰. Extending to the south of this is the octagonal Victoria Regia House. Constructed in 1853, this hothouse was purpose-built to contain a heated pond for the giant *Victoria Amazonica* lily³¹ which was hugely popular during the mid-19th century. Staunton's success in 1853 in cultivating a flowering specimen³² would have been a source of considerable satisfaction. Further evidence of Staunton's cultivation of exotic species is provided by the surviving evidence for pineapple and melon pits to the north of the Walled Garden³³. Today the Walled Garden is quartered by paths and planted with vegetables, fruit and flowers, and, following restoration in the early 1990s, is well maintained.
- 4.5. A second walled garden survives to the north of Middle Park Way, known as Storey Garden. Established by Stone in the 1860s, this was a productive garden, and is now under pasture.
- 4.6. Fragmentary remains of the decorative and exotic planting which was formerly present within Leigh Park survive today. This includes native and exotic trees and shrubberies flanking the walk between the walled garden and Middle Park Way, mature conifers from a former Pinetum to the west of the site of the house³⁴, and a number of ornamental species in the West Garden which are believed to originate in the late Victorian period³⁵.

Water features

- 4.7. The principal water feature of the RPG is Leigh Water. Created by Staunton from Garrett's cattle ponds, Leigh Water was the focus of the designed landscape away from Staunton's house and farm. Following the principles of the Picturesque movement in landscape design, Leigh Water was designed to be approached in a series of unfolding views, carefully curated by the designer, to take the visitor through a series of scenes evoking different emotions and providing images from a

²⁷ Jones, nd(a): 80

²⁸ Jones, nd(a): 80

²⁹ Gladwyn, 1992: 107

³⁰ Ibid: 109

³¹ At that time referred to as the *Victoria Regia*

³² http://www.victoria-adventure.org/victoria_images/staunton/surprising_staunton.html

³³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000112>

³⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000112>

³⁵ Havant Borough Council, 2008: para 3.17.

variety of far-off places, from Italian ruins to Chinese bridges. Leigh Water was originally designed to be viewed from the high points of the Temple, the Look-Out and the Beacon, as well as to form the backdrop and setting for the various follies set around its borders and on its artificial islands.

- 4.8. With Stone's tenure, Leigh Water became the focal point for the overall estate. It can be argued that during Staunton's tenure, equal importance was given to the landscapes around Leigh Water as to those around Staunton's home with its Gothick library, walled gardens, glasshouses and botanical specimens. However, with the re-location of the principal residence to the site overlooking Leigh Water and subsequent re-grading of the landscape and planting the trees and shrubberies that removed the views from the Beacon and destroyed the Temple and Look-Out, Stone decisively placed Leigh Water at the centre of the estate.
- 4.9. Stone also attempted to create his own, secondary and detached water feature at Upper Lake, whilst carving out The Avenue from the woodland that he had planted in part to create a stronger connection between his Mansion and Leigh Water. Upper Lake is referred to as a "bathing pool" being created northeast of the lake³⁶ (Leigh Water), and Gladwyn notes that a swimming pool was built 1,100m north-east of Leigh Water³⁷. Both The Avenue and Upper Lake were late additions to the landscape and it is unclear as to whether Stone had plans for future works that would better connect these features to the overall landscape, or whether they were always intended as a separate, private element of the parkland. The Avenue originally extended beyond Upper Lake, but since the 1970s Upper Lake has served as a *de facto* terminus to The Avenue and is the farthest extent along The Avenue included in the RPG. Upper Lake is therefore slightly out of its original context as the central focal feature of avenues to be approached and viewed from two principal directions.
- 4.10. Site visits in January 2020 found Upper Lake to have little discernible form, with no traces of the structures mapped in the 19th century (the Boat House, Bath House, and Waterfall).

Walks and Paths

- 4.11. There are a number of walks and pathways around the Estate that are key to experiencing the landscape. Around Staunton Park Farm, these walks criss-cross the formal gardens, leading around the glass-houses and the remains of Staunton's original farm (particularly the Gothick Library). The original paths around Staunton's house are now mixed in and dominated by the walkways used by visitors to the Country Park and Farm. Longer distance paths that once connected the farm to the Great Copse, Riders Lane, and additional follies have been destroyed by the creation of the Leigh Park housing estate.
- 4.12. The path between Staunton Farm and the Terrace and Leigh Water remains intact and is used by contemporary visitors to access the areas of the Country Park away from the farm, as well as those accessing the Terrace and surrounds directly from the car parks. Middle Park Way now bisects the path, and the designed view to the Canning Monument is gone (as is the Canning Monument).
- 4.13. The Avenue, created by Stone out of the trees and shrubberies planted with the construction of his Mansion, provides a wide, straight path from the northern end of the Terrace for 2 km to Upper Lake. From the northern edge of the Terrace, The Avenue can be seen leading away from the house on the edge of the view over Leigh Water.



Figure 4-1 - View from the Terrace, showing Leigh Water and The Avenue. Taken October 2019

- 4.14. Being created by clearing through woodland rather than by planting trees to define the path, The Avenue results in being more of an enclosed walkway than other features referred to as avenues,

³⁶ Cousins, R. 2017. *A History of Leigh Park and the Hamlet of Leigh*. Havant History Booklet No. 17, Hampshire County Council

³⁷ Gladwyn 1992:146.

which are usually specifically planted. The result is a path with limited views of the wider landscape in a setting that only provides short-distance views from its inception at the Terrace.

Buildings and follies

- 4.15. A variety of buildings and follies within the RPG and Conservation Area are key elements of these assets. Like many of the other elements of the RPG, these can be consolidated into two distinct groups: those around Leigh Park Farm and those around Leigh Water.
- 4.16. The Leigh Park Farmhouse (NLHE 1092130), Barn and Cowshed (NLHE 1092131), Cartshed (NHLE 1339959), granary (HER 50685) and small cow byre form a coherent group of late Georgian buildings, little altered since the mid-19th century. Together these buildings form the ornamental farm or Ferme Ornée, a decoratively treated farm conceived as an integral part of the designed landscape. The farmhouse and buildings were incorporated into the estate by William Garrett after he acquired the land close to Leigh House. The present farmhouse site was much altered first by William Garrett and later by Sir George Staunton after he acquired the estate in 1819.
- 4.17. Leigh Park Farmhouse dates from between 1800 to 1819 and is probably one of the oldest buildings remaining on the estate. The building was constructed from brick, with a tile roof. It has a symmetrical front of two storeys, with three windows and a hipped roof with a dentiled brick eaves.
- 4.18. From Walter Butler's Topographical Account of the Hundred of Bosmere, in 1817, there is a description of the Leigh Park Farmhouse: "The farm buildings, dairy embellished with old china, and pheasantry adjoining, are detached from the mansion, and contribute by their nice arrangement to render this estate one of the most delightful residences in the country."
- 4.19. East of the farmhouse is an L-shaped range of a mid-19th century red-brick barn and cowshed, with a further open-fronted timber and brick cartshed on the east side, these now house farm animals. The east section has a late 20th century hipped tiled roof with dentiled brick eaves cornice. The walling is of red brickwork laid in English bond, with roundel panels above pointed panels of blue brick, with 'diamonds' of ventilation holes. There are short buttresses, and two large late 20th century doors on the west face. The barn is connected to the cartshed on the west end. Architecturally, the cartshed has six bays, with a rear brick wall and open front, supported on timber posts. Queen post trusses support the tiled roof. Two further small-scale buildings, a granary and small cow byre, complete the farm complex.
- 4.20. The only element to survive from Staunton's residence of Leigh Park House, is the Gothick Library (NHLE 1092129), which was probably retained by Stone as a landscape folly within his remodelled designed landscape. Inspired by medieval chapter houses, Vulliamy's building comprises a distinctive octagonal structure, ornamented with traceried windows and a parapet ornamented with diamond cusped panels and crocketed finials.
- 4.21. A small number of ancillary estate buildings also survive in this area, including a bothy, and garden boys' quarter³⁸ and coach house (HER 1215). Constructed of yellow brick, Jones notes these to date from Samuel Harrison's ownership of the site in the 1780s³⁹.
- 4.22. In addition to the buildings and follies around the farmhouse, south of Middle Park Way, a handful of Staunton's developments remain in the larger landscape. Leigh Water, created by Staunton to be the centrepiece of his Picturesque landscape, remains as the focal point within the landscape north of Middle Park Way.
- 4.23. The Chinese Bridge (NHLE 1339961) is comprised of a simple three-arched brick structure, linking to the largest island in Leigh Water. Originally ornamented with gateways and Chinese inscriptions, these elements as well as Stone's later rustic railings are now lost; however, the bridge continues to be valued as a picturesque element within views to and from Leigh Water. Also located on the island, the fort was inspired by Staunton's travels in China, comprising a mock battery constructed of Purbeck stone, overlooking Leigh Water. Recent archaeological investigation of the ruined structure has identified that only half the structure survives (HER 69792).
- 4.24. The Shell House (Staunton Memorial) (NHLE 1303476) comprises a memorial pavilion erected in 1828. Inspired by the Chichester Cross, this is a small hexagonal structure designed in the Gothick style which originally housed curiosities such as mineralogical specimens and archaeological finds, and later Staunton's memorial tablets removed from the Temple following its demolition in the 1860s. Located within a sunken depression within the woodland to the west of Mansion Terrace

³⁸ Presumably the living quarters for the boys employed to help the head gardener with his duties

³⁹ Jones nd(b): 46

and accessed by a decorative pebble path (NHLE 1092133), the Shell House enjoys a dark, secluded setting which contributes to a sense of surprise and delight upon finding the structure.

- 4.25. Located on the eastern edge of the RPG, the Beacon is formed by a small classical gazebo designed by Vulliamy (NHLE 1339960), sited on a small knoll close to Petersfield Road. Providing long views towards Leigh Water in Staunton's picturesque landscape, Jones also records that Staunton would raise a flag from its roof when he was in residence at Leigh Park House⁴⁰.
- 4.26. Stone's development of the landscape is represented by a small handful of buildings to the north of Middle Park Way. Following its removal in the mid-20th century, Stone's gothic mansion is now represented by Leigh Park Mansion Terrace (NHLE 1155204). Designed in the gothic style, this is a red brick and ashlar structure, formed by a vaulted passage with central staircase, giving access to a raised terrace overlooking Leigh Water. This terrace provided a fitting setting for enjoyment of the designed view of Leigh Water, a function which it continues to fulfil today.
- 4.27. Also present within the north part of the RPG are a small number of ancillary structures, comprising the Stable Block constructed by Stone (NHLE 1155182), Stable Cottage, a flint and brick building of polite design, dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, and an undesignated stable block, likely to date from Stone's period. Located close to Petersfield Road, these structures lay outside the designed landscape, fulfilling a functional role in the operation of the estate.

Views and vistas

- 4.28. The views and vistas of Staunton's original designed landscape have been much altered and disrupted by Stone's later work. Staunton's original designed views of the Canning Monument and obelisks (see Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4 of this report) have been effectively destroyed by Stone's later Mansion construction and the re-shaping and re-planting of the landscape, along with the addition of features such as The Avenue. What remains of the designed views and vistas are those developed and reinforced by Stone. These are almost entirely focused around views of Leigh Water, with the exception of the views from the Terrace down The Avenue. The view of The Avenue from the Terrace competes to some extent with the view of Leigh Water at the same location, though it provides only short-distance views into heavy vegetation and woodland, and much of its length is not visible.
- 4.29. Much of what is written regarding the views from the Mansion during Stone's residence reference the views of the Isle of Wight, Hayling Island, and the sea⁴¹. This suggests that the design of the Mansion wanted to emphasise views toward the south, rather than those towards the north and Leigh Water.

⁴⁰ Jones nd (a): 54

⁴¹ Jones, nd(b)

5. The Significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park & Garden

- 5.1. The Grade II* RPG is described in the National Heritage List for England as 'A Regency landscaped garden, laid out in the 1820s and 1830s on the site of late C18 pleasure grounds and a walled garden, with a series of specialist gardens and follies by Sir George Staunton to accommodate his Chinese and botanical interests. The gardens are surrounded by a park of C18 origin, which was developed by Sir George in the early C19, and also incorporates late C19 alterations'⁴².
- 5.2. The assessment of the significance uses the guidance from Historic England in its Advice Note 12: Statements of Significance⁴³ (GPA12). This involves the identification of various types of heritage interest that may be present within an asset, following Historic England's guidance advised in Conservation Principles⁴⁴. The areas of heritage interest include historic interest, architectural and artistic interest, archaeological interest, and communal interest.

Historic interest (Historic Value).

- 5.3. The historic interest and value of the Leigh Park RPG can be found in its association with its principal landowners, George Staunton and William Stone. Different parts of the RPG are associated more or less with either Staunton or Stone. The formal gardens, model farm, and glass-houses, along with the Gothick Library and buildings within the bounds of the original Leigh Park House and gardens retain their association with George Staunton. The features reflect his keen interests in botany and formal garden design.
- 5.4. A great deal of documentary evidence relating to Staunton's original Leigh House Park and its contents still exists to support the historic interest exemplified by the fabric remaining within the RPG. The combination of the documentary archive along with the continued conservation and use of the Leigh Park farm as part of the Staunton Country Park allows this association to be maintained and communicated to visitors.
- 5.5. Less of Staunton's influence can be seen in the parkland around Leigh Water. A handful of the features created by Staunton are still preserved around the lake, notably the Chinese Bridge, the Beacon, and the Shell House (Staunton Memorial). The views from the Temple and Look-Out, designed by Staunton, are now present in the view from the remains of Stone's Terrace, though views from the Beacon have been obliterated by planting.
- 5.6. The historic interest associated with William Stone is in part related to the removal of a number of Staunton's features, notably the Temple, and the construction of his new house on the site. Stone's house is now only present in ruins and the preserved Terrace, though this does have the effect of preserving the earlier views across Leigh Water. The continuation of the views of Leigh Water from Staunton to Stone's ownership, despite the re-location of the main estate house, speaks to the significance of the views over the Lake to the overall significance of the property.

Architectural and artistic interest (aesthetic value)

- 5.7. The RPG is identified as an example of a Regency landscape, and one that incorporates aspects of the Picturesque movement in English landscape gardening, which itself grew out of the Romanticism of the mid- to late- 18th century. This can be summarised as a method of creating a way in moving through a landscape in which the visitor comes upon designed "pictures" that are meant to be appreciated through an understanding of shared aesthetics. In the case of much of the Picturesque movement, this was the shared understanding and appreciation of the classic European landscapes experienced by members of society learned in classical literature and art. The influence of the Italian art and landscapes experienced by the upper classes as part of the Grand Tour resulted in the desire to include temples, ruins, grottoes, and other classically inspired features in the English Landscape, which demonstrated the owner's sophistication and status.

⁴² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000112>

⁴³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/neag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

⁴⁴ English Heritage, 2008. *Conservation Principles: Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. While this is the current published guidance, the draft 2017 revision of the guidance has also been considered. See Chapter 4 of this document.

- 5.8. Staunton's design for Leigh Park incorporated a number of these classical features, such as the Temple, the Beacon (with its Greco-Roman design), Shell House (Staunton Memorial), Election column (which also advertised his political loyalties), and obelisk monuments. By the time Staunton was designing his landscape, Orientalist details had been added to the fashion of the English landscape garden, perhaps owing to the development of extensive trade with southeast Asia in the 18th century. This can be seen in the Chinese-style structures built by Staunton (and possibly having a personal connection for him), as well as the Turkish Kiosk.
- 5.9. Unfortunately, much of what Staunton designed was destroyed by Stone's re-design. All that remains of the follies around Leigh Water are the Chinese Fort, the Shell House (Staunton Memorial), and Leigh Water itself. Staunton's Chinese Bridge, of which parts still remain, was "rusticated" by Stone, removing its Orientalist details. Indeed, the listing for the Grade II listed bridge (NHLE 1339961) describes it in its entirety only as "[f]ootbridge, which joins an island in the lake (in Leigh Park) to the mainland. Early C19. A plain bridge of 3 elliptical arches, the centre being larger, With a convex low parapet (about 6 inches above the footway). Brickwork in English bond. The rustic wooden side rails have gone"⁴⁵.
- 5.10. The design of Staunton's pleasure grounds and landscapes nearer the original house (now near the Leigh Park Farmhouse), is the more discernible part of the original Regency landscape. The Gothick Library, Walled Garden (with gatepiers and grotto), and the glass houses all remain to express the ideals associated with Romanticism and the Picturesque as does their carefully designed settings and the interest in exotic plants and botany (Staunton, like many other landscape designers in the gentry, held membership in various Societies and Clubs, taking a keen interest in botany and horticulture).
- 5.11. What does remain of the Staunton landscape north of Middle Park Way is the centrality of Leigh Water and the focus of views to the water from the high points in the topography. In the location of the Temple and Look-Out, views of Leigh Water are now taken in from the Terrace of Stone's Mansion. While the Mansion in its heyday may have overwhelmed the lake, its demolition has had the effect of restoring Leigh Water to prominence.
- 5.12. During Stone's tenure, the character of the designed landscape changed drastically. The separate house, with its pleasure gardens and glass-houses, was separated further from the larger part of the estate by means of new drives and roads, particularly with the new track Stone built that would become Middle Park Way. Staunton's modest Regency house was demolished except for the Conservatory and Gothick Library, and the entire focus of the designed landscape was brought to Leigh Water. Stone increased plantings around the lake to create a more naturalistic effect and built an imposing Gothic Mansion at the highest point of the grounds to overlook Leigh Water.
- 5.13. According to the sales particulars from when Stone put the estate up for sale in 1874, the sporting opportunities afforded by the estate shared equal report with its designed landscapes. The sales particulars note coverts well-placed for pheasant, partridge, and woodcock shooting⁴⁶. Perhaps this was the reason for large parts of Stone's modifications to the plantings around the Mansion and Leigh Water, and maybe even an impetus for the development of The Avenue. Stone was an avid cricketer and also had a cricket ground with pavilion established south of the original house on what was called Front Park. The area is now Front Lawn sports complex, part of the Leigh Park housing estate.
- 5.14. Aside from the Mansion, the most obvious design change Stone made to the landscape was the carving out of The Avenue from the plantings that had been made early in his occupation. Jones notes "There can be no direct reason why this was cut, it certainly took the eye away from the lake as a focal point and certainly changed the look of the landscape in this part of the grounds"⁴⁷. Gladwyn uses slightly stronger language in describing The Avenue:

Even more drastic was the cutting of the broad, 2 km (1 ¼ mile) long Avenue, radiating from the house in a NNE direction. Clearly this feature took the eye away from the tranquillity of Leigh Water. While Staunton had skilfully planted shrubs and trees on the south side of the lake so that it looked as if it was set in a natural basin with the background of Havant Thicket and the more distant Royal Forest of Bere, this new Avenue was

⁴⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1339961>

⁴⁶ Gladwyn 1992:146

⁴⁷ Jones, nd(a): 48

imposed on the landscape as if it sought to proclaim from the new house that "all this is my territory"⁴⁸.

- 5.15. Overall, the architectural and artistic interest of the RPG lies primarily in those aspects designed and implemented by Staunton during his development of the Estate. The architectural contributions made by the remaining buildings around Staunton Park Farm greatly support this interest, as does the prominence of Leigh Water as a feature in the landscape. The remaining Terrace of Stone's Mansion contributes by being only the subtlest of reminders of the imposing structure that once dominated the landscape, including Leigh Water. Stone's alterations to the landscape provide value reflecting changes in landscape design and aesthetics, particularly in the creation of Leigh Water as the prominent, though slightly separate feature of the estate and in the focus of the park.
- 5.16. As created and currently maintained, The Avenue provides evidence of changing priorities in Victorian architecture and landscape design. However, the heavy vegetation surrounding The Avenue creates a relatively narrow area in which this element can be appreciated. Away from the very start of The Avenue, near the remains of the Mansion, the topography and vegetation quickly engulf the visitor, removing any connection with the wider landscape, Leigh Water, or Stone's Terrace. Upper Lake created at the mid-point of The Avenue exists currently as an overgrown pond with no clear definition and no trace of the boat house or bath house recorded as being built on its shores. The extent of The Avenue beyond Upper Lake was divorced from the estate in the mid 20th century, confirmed by the exclusion of the feature beyond Upper Lake from the boundaries of the RPG and Conservation Area. As such, The Avenue can be seen as peripheral to the core of the landscape as designed by both Staunton and Stone, who both held Leigh Water as the core of their designs.

Archaeological interest (evidential value)

- 5.17. The overall archaeological value of the land within the RPG is discussed in the ES. However, there exists the potential for archaeological remains within the RPG which would contribute value by adding to the understanding of the development of the park and its landscape. Archaeological remains of some of the early features and follies, built by William Garrett or George Staunton, have previously been identified during archaeological investigations. There is the potential that other "lost" features and follies related to earlier developments remain. These would be expected to be located either near the original Leigh Park farmhouse, or around the perimeter of Leigh Water. Investigations in 1992 sought to identify some of the original paths and basic layout of the Staunton-designed landscape⁴⁹. While these investigations were successful in identifying a number of paths around the walled garden and the farm, as well as part of a pathway around Leigh Water, the trench excavated to find evidence of Staunton's Look-Out found no evidence of this feature. In the location where the Look-Out would have been, the archaeology found only building rubble associated with Stone's Mansion.
- 5.18. Archaeological evidence for some of the removed follies on the islands of Leigh Water may still exist, though it is likely that Stone's re-design of the landscape has removed most of those originally located on the Temple Lawn or between the Temple Lawn and Leigh Water. The potential for archaeological evidence of Stone's tenure may be more readily available, with the foundations of much of the Mansion still visible on the ground. Though the documentary evidence suggests the structures around Upper Lake were relatively insubstantial, there may still exist sub-surface evidence for their form.

Communal value

- 5.19. Both Staunton and Stone were noted for their habit of making the grounds available for the public to enjoy. The Hampshire Advertiser reported in 1849 that "any respectable person or party, however humble their station, may enjoy the pleasure of perambulating Sir George's grounds, any day except Sunday, simply on applying to the gardener (Mr Scott), whose invariable courtesy and attention is well known to very many who have experienced it"⁵⁰. In 1854, Staunton opened the

⁴⁸ Gladwyn 1992:148

⁴⁹ Currie, CK, 1995. Archaeological Excavations at Leigh Park, near Havant, Hampshire 1992. Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, volume 55 :201-232.

⁵⁰ Jones, Steve, nd(c). *Sir George Staunton of Leigh Park: His Life and Times*. Borough of Havant History Booklet No. 80, Hampshire County Council. P. 123

grounds to the public on the anniversary of the Queen's Coronation day⁵¹. This generosity of accessibility was noted in Staunton's obituary in the Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette, where it was noted as being that for which Sir George Staunton's name was known to most in the borough⁵².

- 5.20. During Stone's tenure, the opening of the grounds at the Leigh Park Estate for celebration on the anniversary of the Queen's Coronation became an annual event from 1864⁵³. Following an experimental opening to the public without restriction during 1865 (the year of his election campaign), access was scaled back in 1866 and restricted to admissions by ticket on the first and third Monday of each month, though this was still free of charge. Additional fetes were added, including one on Whit Monday and other public holidays.
- 5.21. The FitzWygram family continued the tradition of public accessibility and following WWII, when the property was purchased by the City of Portsmouth. The construction of the Leigh Park housing estate removed much of the original open land, with large segments of the remaining estate conveyed to the Forestry Commission for the production of timber. Public footpaths and bridleways remained for access. In 1964, outline planning permission was granted to Portsmouth Water for a new reservoir and in 1987 the Staunton Country Park was created and additional footpaths and bridleways were added, along with visitor parking.
- 5.22. From this, it is clear there is a strong communal value associated with the history of Leigh Park estate, beyond the basic amenity value often seen with any areas of large open space.

⁵¹ Stone, nd(c): 135

⁵² Ibid:139

⁵³ Cousins, 2017:28

6. The significance of the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area

- 6.1. Conservation Areas are designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as “areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.” As set out in the Draft Conservation Area Appraisal⁵⁴, the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area is significant primarily as an example of a landscaped park of the 1820s-1830s⁵⁵. The following assessment sets out the significance of the Conservation Area, which encompasses its special architectural and historic interest. Significance is assessed in relation to historic interest, architectural and artistic interest, archaeological interest and communal value, in accordance with Historic England’s guidance.
- 6.2. The description of elements and areas within the Conservation Area uses the names identified on the Sir George Staunton Appraisal Diagram which accompanies the Draft Conservation Area Management Plan⁵⁶. It should be noted that some of these names do not necessarily coincide with the same terms used when describing the wider landscape. For ease of reference, the Conservation Area Appraisal diagram is included in Appendix B of this report along with plans of the wider study area and RPG as referenced in the Chapter 8 Historic Environment of the ES Volume 2, that report supports.

Historic interest (historic value)

- 6.3. As for the RPG, the historic significance of the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area derives principally from its association with George Staunton and William Stone, whose development of the designed landscape evidences the changing tastes in landscape design throughout the 19th century. This has determined the character and appearance of the Conservation Area today, with its two design foci, which has created an amalgamation of two competing designs, and has created distinct character areas.
- 6.4. The historic association with Staunton is most evident in the area to the south of Middle Park Way. The survival of structures such as the Gothick Library, Walled Garden and Ferme Ornée, and the formal gardens in this area all enjoy a direct association with Staunton and evidence his enthusiasm as a botanist and garden designer. To the north of Middle Park Way, the landscape framework which Staunton established continues to inform the character and appearance of the conservation area in this area, despite large-scale alteration by Stone. This is most notable in the presence of Leigh Water, as well as follies such as the Shell House (Staunton Memorial) and Beacon. This historic association with Staunton is enhanced by the detailed documentary evidence relating to his development of the landscape and buildings, including the remarkable collection of landscape views showing Staunton’s picturesque landscape at its prime.
- 6.5. Stone’s influence on the Conservation Area is most clearly seen in the area of Water Lawn and the Mansion Terrace where, despite the loss of the house, his domination of the landscape can still be appreciated, in the siting of the terrace, the steepness of the slope between the terrace and lake, and in the sweeping views of Leigh Water. Similarly to the association with Staunton, the historic interest of the conservation area in relation to Stone is enhanced by the surviving documentary record. Documentary evidence, including contemporary descriptions of Stone’s estate, photographs and the sales particulars of 1874 enable Stone’s development of the designed landscape and its influence on the character and appearance of the conservation area to be understood.
- 6.6. Also of historic interest is the association of the Conservation Area with Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. FitzWygram was a soldier and veterinary surgeon who, having published extensively on the care of horses, eventually served as Inspector-General of Cavalry at Aldershot. His publications included a 79-page pamphlet “Notes on Shoeing Horses” in 1861, “Lectures on Horses and Stables” in 1862, and a 600-page treatise called “Horses and Stables” in 1881. With these publications and his work as with the Royal College of Veterinary

⁵⁴ Havant Borough Council, 2008: para 1.1

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ East Hampshire District Council, 2007. Sir George Staunton Country Park Conservation Management Plan, June 2007

Surgeons, he was recognised as a leading authority on all things equine. It can be easily theorised that he would have held the Stables at Leigh Park to a very high standard during his tenure.

Architectural and artistic interest (aesthetic value)

- 6.7. Architectural and artistic interest is a key aspect of the significance of a conservation area, its visual qualities being integral to its character and appearance, and therefore the justification for its designation.
- 6.8. The architectural and artistic interest of the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area derives principally from its preservation of Staunton's picturesque Regency landscape, altered and overlain by Stone's mid-Victorian reworking. The resulting landscape comprises three distinct character areas which reflect different aspects of the Conservation Area's significance.
- 6.9. The character of the Conservation Area as a designed landscape is most evident to the north of Middle Park Way at Leigh Water. The panoramic view from the terrace across the landscape to the north and west forms an important element of the Conservation Area's character and results principally from Stone's work during the 1860s. Despite the loss of his mansion, this area continues to convey the drama of Stone's design, with sweeping views from the terrace across the steeply sloping expanse of Water Lawn towards Leigh Water, set against the backdrop provided by the mature woodland to its north. This view is of particular significance as a historic designed view which was integral to both Staunton and Stone's landscape designs and is identified as a notable panoramic view in the Sir George Staunton Character Appraisal⁵⁷ (see Appendix B, Figure B-1 of this report). The presence of Mansion Terrace emphasises the importance of this view to the mid-Victorian landscape and provides a tantalising hint of the scale and grandeur of Stone's now lost gothic house.
- 6.10. Running north-northwest from Mansion Terrace, The Avenue forms a discreet landscape feature within the Conservation Area. It does not appear to meet a defined design intention, such as creation of a formal approach to the principal building, or to frame an approach or view to a building or landscape feature. In contrast with the unfolding Picturesque landscape present to the north of Middle Park Way, The Avenue forms a broad woodland walk which channels views along its length. Extending at a steep diagonal angle from Mansion Terrace, views along The Avenue from this key viewpoint are limited in extent due to the angle of the view, falling topography and flanking woodland. It is notable that no important views along The Avenue have been identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal, and it is very much separate from the more integrated main body of the parkland to the south, where the elements interact more with one another providing a surviving sense of the historic progression through the park which changed over time.
- 6.11. To the northwest of the Conservation Area, Beacon Lawn is characterised by the presence of areas of mature woodland and open grassland. Established by Stone in the 1860s, this woodland serves to enclose views within Beacon Lawn and create a sense of separation from the landscape around Leigh Water. Notably this planting has severed the view between the Beacon and Leigh Water, with the monument now forming a prominent feature and viewing point within the locale of Beacon Lawn. Also of note within this area are the important views identified in the Draft Conservation Area Appraisal across the west of Beacon Lawn towards the northeast skyline and Hammond's Lands Copse, and towards the Beacon from Petersfield Road, forming a local landmark and contributing to the sense of place in this locale⁵⁸.
- 6.12. Although fragmentary, elements of Staunton's picturesque design survive in the area to the north of Middle Park Way and contribute to the aesthetic value and character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The route from Middle Park Way to Mansion Terrace follows the route laid out by Staunton in the early 19th century⁵⁹, flanked by belts of native and exotic trees. The survival of features such as the Chinese Bridge, Shell House (Staunton Memorial) and path, and the Beacon, continue to provide interest during movement through the designed landscape, as intended by Staunton. These structures also evidence the varied design influences apparent in Staunton's follies at Leigh Park, taking in Classical, Chinese and gothic architecture. The progression between these features, which was part of their historic design, remains partly legible within the landscape. It is of note however, that later alteration and time have resulted in the loss of some historic features, such as the shells and monuments in the Shell House, and the gateway and inscriptions on the Chinese Bridge.

⁵⁷ Havant Borough Council, 2008 para 12.

⁵⁸ Ibid: para 3.16.

⁵⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000112>

- 6.13. The area of Leigh Park Farm, to the southeast of Middle Park Way, enjoys a distinct architectural and aesthetic character within the Conservation Area, reinforced by the presence of bands of woodland defining and dividing the area from the wider designed landscape. Housing the greatest concentration of buildings within the Conservation Area, this area formed the core of Staunton's estate and contained its principal buildings including his residence (now demolished), farm and walled garden. The fragmentary survival of historic planting in this area also contributes to the aesthetic interest of the conservation area.
- 6.14. The surviving buildings, although mainly ancillary to the demolished house, are of varied character and function, and contribute to the architectural interest and aesthetic interest of the Conservation Area. The Gothick Library (NHLE 1092129) forms a notable architectural feature within the Conservation Area, providing a direct link to Staunton and evidencing its role as a garden feature in Stone's mid-Victorian landscape. The buildings of the Ferme Ornée (NHLE 1092130, 1092131, 1092131 and HER 50685) form a coherent group of late Georgian buildings, little altered since the mid-19th century. Their architectural treatment, in red and blue brick with plain tile roofs and pointed arch windows, lends them considerable aesthetic value and elevates them from utilitarian farm buildings to form an integral and characteristic part of the designed landscape and Conservation Area.
- 6.15. Defined by red brick walls to create a characteristically enclosed and inward-looking space, the Walled Garden (NHLE 1339958) incorporates a number of integral features to aid the cultivation of exotic and tender species. These include a crinkle crinkle wall⁶⁰ defining the south side of the garden, an extensive range of glasshouses (now restored) along the north elevation, and the Victoria Regia House. The importance of the Walled Garden as a botanical, rather than productive garden under Staunton continues to be understood in the imposing scale and form of the glasshouses, evidencing his passion for botany and horticulture. The enclosure space of the Walled Garden combined with its decorative well-maintained planting serves to create a strong sense of place which contributes to the aesthetic value of the Conservation Area.
- 6.16. High Lawn and Thicket Lawn in the northwest of the Conservation Area, preserve part of the parkland formerly associated with Leigh Park and are characterised by the presence of open grassland with occasional scattered groups or individual trees. Notable within this area is the presence of specimen trees, some of which form landmarks due to their scale and stature⁶¹. Although not a historic designed view, the view from Middle Park Way across High Lawn to the north is identified an important view in the draft Conservation Area Appraisal. This viewpoint enables a fine view of the historic parkland in the foreground, with longer views sweeping down towards Thicket Lawn and the distant hills. To the southwest of the Conservation Area, the mature woodland of Great Copse is noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal to form "an attractive backcloth" on the edge of the Conservation Area⁶².
- 6.17. Available evidence suggests that the area of scrubland located in the angle between Thicket Lawn and The Avenue formed part of Havant Thicket⁶³, rather than the designed landscape of Leigh Park. Its inclusion within the Conservation Area may relate to the former presence of the Canning Monument in this area. Now comprised by unimproved grassland and following the loss of the Canning Monument, this area makes limited contribution to the aesthetic character of the Conservation Area, especially in relation to the conservation area as a whole.

Archaeological interest (evidential value)

- 6.18. A detailed assessment of archaeological potential within the study area is provided in the ES.
- 6.19. As identified at paragraph 5.17 above, there is potential for archaeological remains relating to the development of the designed landscape to survive within the Conservation Area. This may include evidence of demolished landscape features known from documentary evidence, or other potential "lost" features relating to earlier development of the designed landscape. These would be expected to be located either near the original Leigh Park farmhouse, or around the perimeter of Leigh Water. The archaeology of these features has the potential to inform on the lost architecture and layout of the park, enhancing our understanding of the park's architectural interest.

⁶⁰ Wall constructed on a plan of elongated S-shaped curves, often employed in walled gardens for growing fruit.

⁶¹ Ibid: para 3.6.

⁶² Ibid: para 3.7.

⁶³ Note that this refers to 'Havant Thicket' as labelled by the Conservation Area Appraisal Diagram, and not the land identified on OS mapping as "Havant Thicket", approximately 750m north of the area designated as such on the appraisal diagram.

- 6.20. Previous archaeological investigations within the Conservation Area have identified evidence of Staunton's house (HER 60741), demolished garden structures such as the Pine Pits and Melon Ground (HER 60743), and evidence of pathways (HER 60744). There is potential for further such archaeological evidence to survive which would enhance our understanding of the special historic interest of the Conservation Area and has the potential to inform further restoration or enhancement of its character and appearance.

Communal value

- 6.21. As described above paragraphs 5.19 – 5.22, there is a long tradition of public access to the designed landscape, with Staunton and Stone both noted for opening the grounds to locals to enjoy. Following Staunton's opening of the grounds on the anniversary of the Queen's coronation in 1854, annual opening of this garden on the anniversary was adopted by Stone, in addition to opening on the first and third Monday of each month, and a number of fetes on public holidays. This tradition of public access to the conservation area was continued by the FitzWygram family into the 20th century and, following the acquisition of the estate by the City of Portsmouth, access was ensured by the provision of public footpaths and bridleways. The creation of Staunton Country Park in 1987 ensured public access to the designed landscape. From this, it is clear there is a strong communal value associated with the Conservation Area, beyond the basic amenity value often seen with any areas of large open space.

7. Impacts on significant characteristics

- 7.1. The Scheme would remove a portion of The Avenue within the RPG and Conservation Area, as well as an additional area of open space within the Conservation Area (outside of the RPG). By definition, this has the potential to create very large impacts on the RPG and Conservation Area, which could result in substantial harm to their significance.
- 7.2. Both the RPG and Conservation Area are physically divided by Middle Park Way. Created when Leigh Park housing estate was constructed in the 1960s, the road likely had its origins in the track that William Stone created leading from his new Mansion to Riders Lane (see Figure 3-8 of this report). The part of the RPG and Conservation Area south of Middle Park Way is now focused on the Staunton Farm visitor attraction, which maintains many of the listed buildings associated with Staunton's original house and pleasure gardens, particularly with the ferme ornée, glass-houses, and exotic botanicals. Bands of woodland screen the views in and out of Staunton Farm, providing visual screening from the surrounding housing estate and roads. The significance of this group of buildings and landscape features rely on their association with George Staunton, his botanical interests, and the preservation of the Gothick Library and ferme ornée.
- 7.3. The original setting of the features in this group, that of a Regency manor house and pleasure grounds, has been somewhat compromised by the creation of the Leigh Park housing estate and its infrastructure, as well as the modern commercial activities associated with the gift shop, café, play barn, and family farm. The connections to the grounds of the estate south of Middle Park Way have been almost entirely removed by the housing estate, with only limited access to what remains of the Great Copse and Front Lawn by means of marked public footpaths.
- 7.4. The reservoir does not include any ground-disturbing work near the group of assets south of Middle Park Way. The proposed pipeline would be installed underground adjacent to existing roads, but should not impact the significance of these assets in any way, as it will not remove any features of the park or gardens, being located within the modern infrastructure of the housing estate and ultimately underground.
- 7.5. The heritage assets south of Middle Park Way are near enough to the Reservoir Site that construction of the reservoir could alter the noise levels within the RPG. However, low noise levels are not thought to contribute to the significance of the RPG in this location, particularly in light of the current visitor attraction of Staunton Park Farm and the existing noise levels from the surrounding suburban activities.
- 7.6. The larger area of parkland north of Middle Park Way includes a much wider landscape, with some relatively extensive views, and contributing buildings, follies, and features that express the significance of the RPG and Conservation Area. Chief among these features is Leigh Water. Designed by Staunton to be the principal setting for his Picturesque landscape, Leigh Water was meant to be seen. Separate from the Staunton's manor house to the south, even the area around Leigh Water was to be approached from the manor house in a series of glimpses and designed views. From the paths shown on the Estate Map (Figure 3-4 of this report), the visitor could move from scene to scene around Leigh Water, taking in experiences in the dark and secluded Shell House, vistas of the lake from across the Temple Lawn from the Look-Out (or further away from the Beacon), or experience a range of designed views from trellises and arbours, or within the settings of a Turkish Pavilion, or Chinese Summer House. Such experiences would surely have added to those of any exotic plants and fruits that were available from Staunton's extensive gardens. Partaking of mangosteens, pineapples, and bananas from a seat in the Chinese Summer House overlooking Leigh Water must have certainly been an exotic delight to the English visitor to Leigh Park.
- 7.7. Unfortunately, such a scene is no longer possible at Leigh Water, primarily due to the removal of most of the landscaping and buildings that Staunton designed. What remains of his landscape north of Middle Park Way are a handful of heavily damaged buildings in the Chinese Fort and Chinese Bridge and a view of Leigh Water from Stone's later Terrace, where Staunton's Temple once stood. The Shell House remains (as the Staunton Memorial) and retains the setting with which it was created, enhanced by the designed pathway that is also still preserved. The Beacon, while still existing in its original place, has had its views towards the lake disrupted by later plantings and tracks.
- 7.8. Landscape and visual impact assessments (LVIA), undertaken as part of the ES – see Chapter 11 of the ES Volume 2, have indicated that the reservoir would not be visible from the enclosed

confines around the Staunton Memorial, or from the Beacon, despite its prominent topographical location. There would be a visual impact on the view from the Terrace, where the original Temple and Look-Out stood. The viewpoint taken for the LVIA from the Terrace is shown in Figure 7-1 of this report. The natural topography and existing vegetation prevent most of the reservoir from being seen from this viewpoint. Not only would a very small portion of the reservoir be seen from the viewpoint, it would only be seen when the reservoir was at full capacity, with tree growth over time potentially obscuring it further.



Figure 7-1 - Viewpoint towards the reservoir (highlighted in blue), taken from the Terrace overlooking Leigh Water.

- 7.9. The view from the Terrace, one of Staunton's remaining designed views of Leigh Water, thus retains Leigh Water as the principal focus of the view, thanks in part to Staunton's plantings around the northwest edges of the lake, as well as the natural topography that places the reservoir in a low natural depression.
- 7.10. The views and scenes created by Staunton around the lake focused the eye on points towards either the lake or the Temple Lawn. While the follies Staunton built and the scenes he created are no longer obvious when walking the paths around Leigh Water, the bands of vegetation that screen the lake still help focus the viewer's eye towards the lake or towards what was once the Temple Lawn, now dominated by the Stone's Mansion Terrace.
- 7.11. While the reservoir would introduce a new element to this significant view, the nature and scale of the impact would be of minimal influence. The feature of Leigh Water, along with its islands, buildings, and plantings, would remain prominent in the landscape and able to express its connection with the larger designed landscape and those key elements that contribute to both Staunton's and Stone's emphasis on Leigh Water. The reservoir may create a slight distraction to the otherwise preserved landscape when water levels are at their highest, but this is easily overshadowed by the larger panoramic views that draw the eye to Leigh Water.
- 7.12. The reservoir would remove approximately 675 m of the 1100 m remaining of The Avenue created by Stone. As discussed above, The Avenue itself detracts rather than contributes to the designed landscape created by Staunton. In Stone's redesign of the estate, the Mansion and Avenue overwhelmed Staunton's more subtle Picturesque landscape with a bolder 19th century Gothic aesthetic. The demolition of Stone's Mansion may be regarded as a benefit to the overall artistic value of the RPG more than a loss, as it restored Leigh Water to prominence on pleasure grounds. Likewise, the existing Avenue contributes to the significance of the Regency landscape mostly as evidence of later modifications and the changing tastes of the gentry in their country homes and lands.
- 7.13. While not especially significant in terms of the Regency landscape of the Leigh Park RPG, The Avenue does offer a striking landscape feature that contributes to the overall historic significance of the park. In particular, it offers a view from the northern edge of the Terrace down a woodland ride, presenting the viewer with the temptations of a trek into the dark woods. Due to the heavy wooded bands of vegetation on either side of The Avenue, along with the gradual downward slope of the topography, the experience of travelling down The Avenue quickly removes the visitor from the experience of an unfolding Picturesque landscape into a broad woodland walk. Views of both Leigh Water and the Terrace are quickly lost, with only a straight path forward remaining. This pathway narrows and eventually dissipates at the location of a now-overgrown pond of dubious design. What may have once been a pleasant lake with bathing house and boat house is now largely silted over and overgrown.
- 7.14. The construction of the reservoir would remove the final, northernmost 675 m of what remains of The Avenue, from which there is no connection to Staunton's original landscape. The only appreciable connection to Stone's influence on the landscape is the knowledge that if one follows the path back again, one reaches the Terrace. From the Terrace, The Avenue is a prominent feature leading away from the civilisation of the Mansion and what it represents and into the darker, wilder, woodlands. The removal proposed for the reservoir would not alter this feature in relation to

the Terrace, the view from the Terrace or the experience of the visitor. The later Victorian creation that proclaimed Stone's ownership would remain and still retain its ability to express this connection from its origin at the Terrace. The removal of the portion of The Avenue, while truncating the feature, would not completely remove its ability to contribute to the overall significance of the RPG or the role of the feature in the original landscape design.

- 7.15. For these reasons, the reservoir is expected to have impacts on both the RPG and Conservation Area, but it is not thought that these impacts would rise to the level of substantial harm as described in NPPF. While the level of harm is not minimal, both the RPG and Conservation Area would continue to retain their significance and the ability for that significance to be understood at essentially the same levels as they are without the reservoir. There is some opportunity to minimise the harm through sympathetic design for a feature that can reflect the lost alignment of The Avenue. The Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) that is part of the Outline Environment Management Plan (OEMP) of the ES Volume 4, forms the basis for the reserved matters to be dealt with in the Planning process, requires continuing consultation with Historic England and the local planning authority Conservation Officer to create appropriate features to interpret and enhance the historic environment in the design of the public realm amenities which will be included as part of the Scheme. In this sense, there is the opportunity to both compensate for the loss of the portion of The Avenue and to provide an opportunity to express its full and original role in the landscape, extending from Stone's Mansion to the county boundary. As part of the REAC that is part of the OEMP of the ES Volume 4, an Archaeological Management Plan will be developed for the Scheme which will include investigation of the potential for remains associated with William Stone's development of Upper Lake and The Avenue; and the identification and interpretation of remains associated with the value of the Leigh Park RPG and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area where they may add to the value of these assets. The proposed benefits of the reservoir for recreational and amenity use are in keeping with the historic communal value placed on the open spaces of the estate for enjoyment of the local residents.
- 7.16. In relation to the Conservation Area, paragraph 201 of the NPPF states that assessments should take into account *'the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area ... as a whole'*. As discussed above, the elements of the parkland that would be truncated are peripheral to the main parts of the designed landscape and make a limited contribution to the significance of the historic parkland as a whole. The Avenue is a relatively discreet later addition within the park, which currently only partly survives and further its partial loss would largely preserve the significance of the Conservation Area as a whole.

8. Justification for harm

- 8.1. Detailed information relating to the need for the Scheme, and associated wider benefits resulting from its construction and operation are provided in the ES and Planning Statement accompanying the planning application for the reservoir site. The following section provides a summary of these, as relevant to understanding that the harm to the RPG and Conservation Area is outweighed by the wider public benefits. Please refer to these documents for a full discussion of the benefits.
- 8.2. Portsmouth Water supplies water for approximately 726,000 people on an average day, with this number increasing during the summer due to the many tourists who visit the coast, cities and the South Downs National Park. In addition to the 174 million litres of water provided to their customers, Portsmouth Water also supply up to 30 million litres of water each day to Southern Water. By 2045 it is expected to supply a similar amount of water but to more people, 833,000 people in 382,000 homes and businesses, in addition to the continued provision of water to support Southern Water's supplies.
- 8.3. Southern Water faces significant water resources deficits in the west of its region after tight limits were imposed by the Environment Agency on the amount of water it can take from environmentally sensitive rivers in Hampshire; namely the River Itchen, designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the River Test (SSSI). Environmental regulators are asking water companies to take less water from some existing sources, particularly rivers, to keep them healthy and protect wildlife. In response to this Southern Water had to take steps to improve water efficiency, reduce leakage and invest in new water sources to maintain secure water supplies for its customers. Southern Water forecasts that 190 million litres will be needed daily over the next 10 years in Hampshire, where the deficit is the most prominent and need for new water resource is critical. Southern Water predicts a further 56 million litres of water will be needed each day due to climate change.
- 8.4. As part of their statutory responsibilities as water providers, Portsmouth Water and Southern Water have prepared Water Resources Management Plans (WRMPs), which sets out how they will secure resilient water supplies for their customers over a period of 25 years. The proposed Havant Thicket Reservoir has been identified through a detailed optioneering process, which considered 183 options ranging from new reservoirs, to compulsory metering, desalination plants (creating drinking water from seawater) and recycling cleaned wastewater, against criteria including supply capacity, reliability, cost and environmental impact.
- 8.5. The Havant Thicket Reservoir is one of six options included in the Portsmouth Water WRMP, including reduced leakage, water efficiency, groundwater improvements and enhanced groundwater source which have been identified to enable Portsmouth Water to meet their responsibility in the provision of resilient water supplies. The reservoir is the most significant of these options to secure water, equating to over 50% of the water supply and will help Portsmouth Water to free up existing supplies in the west of the catchment area to share with Southern Water's customers. This is fundamental for Southern Water to meet its water supply needs following the restriction imposed on abstraction from the River Itchen and River Test.
- 8.6. The reservoir will be able to hold approximately 8,700 million litres of water when full and supply an average of 21 million litres of water each day, enough to supply approximately 160,000 people during an average year. This will significantly contribute to the provision of resilient water supplies for the areas covered by Portsmouth Water and Southern Water and enable Southern Water to meet its legal obligations to reduce water abstraction from the River Itchen.
- 8.7. The reservoir was included in Water Resources in the South East Group's regional strategy and Portsmouth Water and Southern Water's 25-year and 50-year WRMPs, which gained approval from the Secretary of State for the Environment in 2019. It was then included in both water companies' five-year investment plans for 2020-25, also approved by Ofwat⁶⁴ in late 2019. The need for the Scheme and principle of a reservoir and pipeline at Havant Thicket is also recognised in HBC and EHDC local plan allocations which safeguard land for the reservoir and pipeline route.
- 8.8. A range of ecological and community benefits will also arise from the Scheme. The reservoir will provide a new recreational facility/resource adjacent to one of the more deprived areas in south east Hampshire, in an area which the community can access on foot, by bike, or through existing bus routes. It offers further opportunities to improve the wider footpath, cycleway and bridleway

⁶⁴ Ofwat is the economic regulator of the water sector in England and Wales and challenges water companies to assess a wide range of options for securing water supply resilience including investment in new infrastructure and water transfers.

networks in the area. More than 29,500 people live within reasonable walking distance of the site (1.5 km) and 120,000 people live within reasonable cycling distance of the site (4.5 km). It will also provide a new wetland habitat and associated area for nature conservation. The proximity of the reservoir to the internationally important Langstone Harbour means that it can be used as a safe retreat for roosting birds when there is disturbance in the Harbour (Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC)).

- 8.9. Whilst the permanent harm to Leigh Park RPG and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area is acknowledged, this impact is necessary in order to deliver the significant public benefit of providing resilient water supplies for the areas covered by Portsmouth Water and Southern Water over the next 25 years, enabling Southern Water to meet its legal obligations to reduce water abstraction from the River Itchen, and securing a range of ecological and community benefits.
- 8.10. Measures to mitigate and offset the impact of the Scheme on Leigh Park RPG and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area are being developed as part of the outline application. These include the provision of a viewing point across the reservoir at the termination of The Avenue. Further offsetting and enhancement measures will be developed and agreed with heritage consultees during the detailed design of the Scheme as part of the reserved matters approval process (see paragraph 7.15 of this report).

Appendices to A8.1 Statement of Significance



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Appendix B. Location map and heritage assets

ATKINS BASELINE - LOW RISK

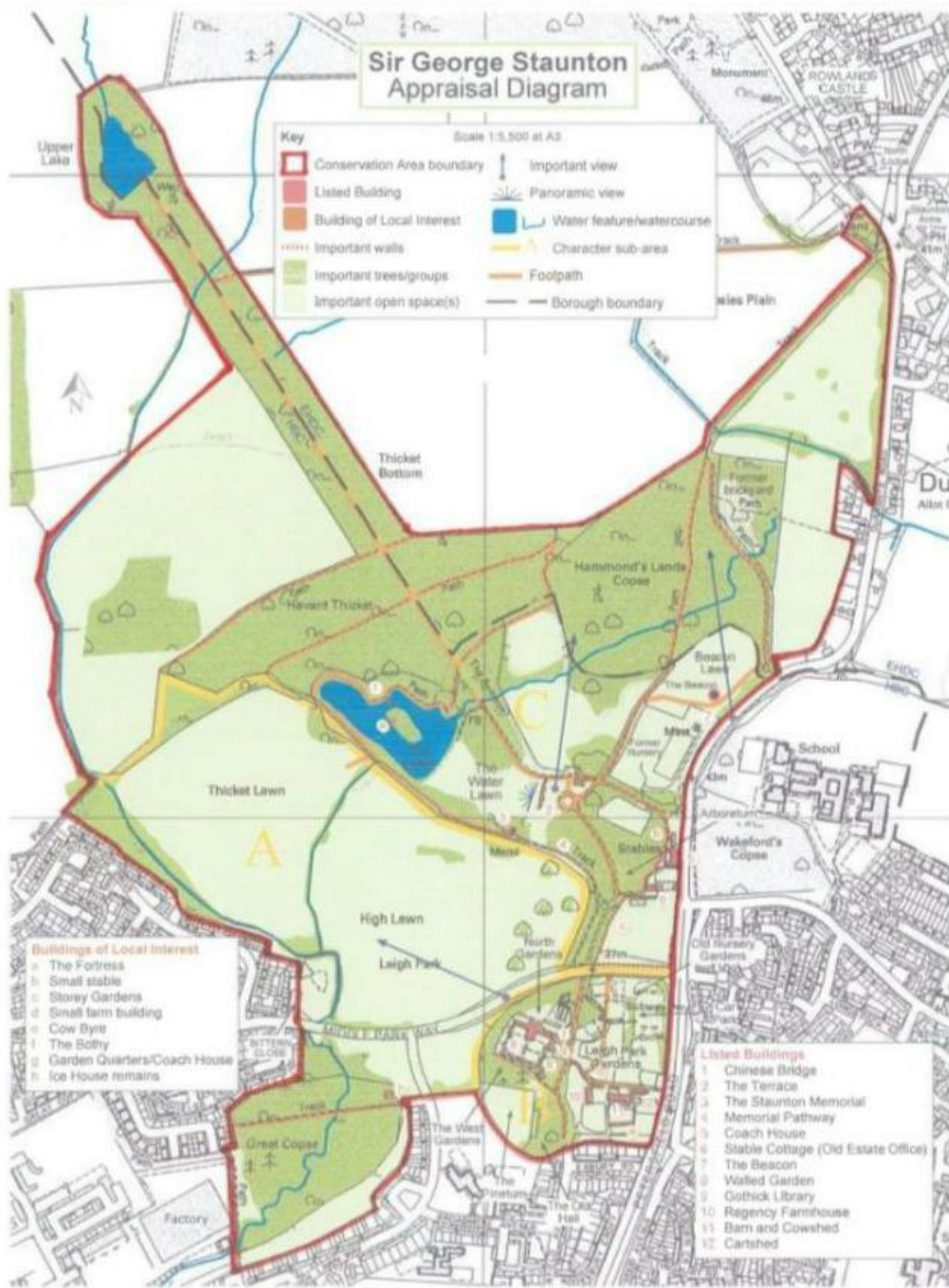


Figure B-1 - Diagram showing features referenced in the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. From Havant Borough Council, 2008

Appendix A8.2 Heritage Desk-Based Study

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

Environmental Statement Volume 4 - Appendices Appendix A8.2 Heritage Desk-Based Study

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

02/09/20

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Contents

Chapter	Page
1. Introduction	6
1.1. Location	6
2. Methodology	7
2.1. Study area & sources of information	7
2.2. Assessment of value	8
2.3. Setting assessment methodology	8
3. Baseline data	10
3.1. Geology and topography	10
3.2. Designated heritage assets	10
3.3. Non-designated assets	11
3.4. Historic Landscape Character	11
3.5. Previous assessments	12
4. Historic environment baseline	13
4.1. Prehistoric period	13
4.2. Romano-British period	13
4.3. Medieval period	14
4.4. Post-medieval period	15
5. Assessment of value	17
5.1. Assets located within the Scheme boundary	17
5.2. Assets located outside the Scheme boundary	19
Appendix A. References	24

Tables

Table 2-1 - Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets	8
Table 3-1 - Historic Landscape Character Types within the Scheme boundary	11
Table 5-1 - Assessment of potential for unknown archaeological remains within the Reservoir site	19
Table 5-2 - Assessment of potential for unknown archaeological remains within the pipeline route	19

Figures

Figure 4-1 - Extract from the One inch Ordnance Survey map of 1810 showing the reservoir site	15
Figure 4-2 - Extract from the 1842 Tithe map for the parish of Havant, showing Leigh Park, and the reservoir site to the north.	16

Definitions

For ease of reference, the following terminology has been used in this document:

Term	Definition
The Scheme	The Scheme comprises: <u>Havant Thicket Reservoir Application</u> – the reservoir site including vehicular and pedestrian access routes, an operational control house and visitor facilities including a visitor centre, bird hide, car park and recreational walking and cycling network <u>Havant Thicket Pipeline Application</u> – the pipeline corridor including the pipe, an emergency discharge structure on the Hermitage Stream and upgrades to existing culverts
The Site	Land area of the Scheme.
The Applicant	Portsmouth Water (PW)
C18 C19 etc	18 th century, 19 th century etc
CIFA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DAS	Design and Access Statement accompanying the planning application
EHDC	East Hampshire District Council
EIA	Assessment of the environmental effects of the Proposed Development
ES	Environmental Statement Volume 1-4
GPA12	Statements of Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Good Practice Advice Note 12 (2019)
HBC	Havant Borough Council
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
REAC	Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments that is part of the Outline Environment Management Plan (OEMP) of the ES Volume 4
OEMP	Outline Environment Management Plan of the ES Volume 4
SCI	The Statement of Community Involvement accompanying the planning application
SDNP	South Downs National Park
FRA	The Flood Risk Assessment as presented in Appendix A15.2 in ES Volume 4
TA	Transport assessment as presented in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport of the ES Volume 2

1. Introduction

This appendix presents the findings of a Historic Environment desk-based survey for the Havant Thicket Winter Reservoir project (hereafter referred to as the Scheme). Its purpose is to provide detailed information for the Scheme to support Chapter 8 Historic Environment of the Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 2.

In accordance with the guidance provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Historic Environment is understood to comprise:

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 flora¹.

A full description of the Scheme is provided in the Environmental Statement, whilst information setting out the legislative and planning policy context for the assessment of impact on the historic environment is provided in Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 2.

1.1. Location

The site for the Havant Thicket Reservoir is located to the north of the town of Havant in the county of Hampshire. The reservoir site is split along a north-south alignment between two local planning authorities. To the west is Havant Borough Council (HBC) and to the east is East Hampshire District Council (EHDC). The boundary of the South Downs National Park lies to the north-east.

The reservoir site lies within a shallow valley located between the residential settlements of Leigh Park and Rowlands Castle. The site covers an area of approximately 160 hectares and comprises predominantly open grassland with some woodland, hedgerows and ditches.

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Annex 2.

2. Methodology

2.1. Study area & sources of information

For the purposes of establishing baseline conditions for this assessment, study areas were defined for the reservoir site and the pipeline. The first study area comprised the reservoir site, plus a 1 km buffer around this. For this area, information on all heritage assets, designated and non-designated was gathered, for the purposes of characterising the historic environment, informing the understanding of potential impacts, and identifying the potential for as-yet unknown archaeological remains. A second study area, consisting of a 2 km buffer around the redline boundary was defined to include designated heritage assets in order to help identify potential distant impacts on the more significant assets. Data was also gathered for an area extending 200 m in all directions from the pipeline route.

The following sources of information were consulted for these study areas:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields);
- The Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for information relating on non-designated heritage assets, including buildings and structures of historic interest (not listed), known archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and findspots;
- Previous assessments prepared for the Scheme including a detailed Site History Information prepared by Portsmouth Water² and an Aerial Photograph Interpretation report (see Appendix A8.4 of ES Volume 4);
- The Portsmouth Water Archive which holds detailed records of local history, particularly relating to Staunton Country Park;
- Ordnance survey mapping; and
- Published sources on local history and archaeology.

Initial site visits were undertaken in January and February 2020. Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic it was not possible to undertake further site inspections as planned, however, where required, additional information to undertake this assessment was obtained through consultation with project team members, and through the use of streetview and aerial photography.

This assessment has been undertaken with reference to the following standards and guidance:

- National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) 18a: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment;
- Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations and watching briefs: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014);
- Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014, revised 2017);
- The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2nd Edition), Historic England (2017);
- Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2, Historic England (2015);
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2008), and Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment Consultation Draft, Historic England (2017); and
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12 (GPA12).

² Portsmouth Water, 2012. *Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir, Site History Information*

2.2. Assessment of value

Annex 2 of the NPPF defines significance (for heritage policy) as *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'*. The NPPF identifies that heritage interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic, and that significance can be derived from the asset itself, and that the setting of an asset may contribute to its significance. To avoid the potential for confusion with the significance of effect, for the purpose of this assessment the term *value* is employed in place of significance.

An assessment of the value of heritage assets was undertaken on a six-point scale of very high, high, medium, low, negligible and unknown using professional judgement and informed by the criteria set out in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 - Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Value	Description	Example
Very High	Internationally important or significant heritage assets.	World Heritage Sites, or buildings or archaeological sites/remains recognised as being of international importance.
High	Nationally important heritage assets generally recognised through designation as being of exceptional interest and value.	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Historic Battlefields, Conservation Areas with notable concentrations of heritage assets and undesignated assets or archaeological sites/remains or landscapes of national or international importance.
Medium	Nationally or regionally important heritage assets recognised as being of special interest, generally designated.	Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and undesignated assets of regional or national importance, including archaeological remains or landscapes, which relate to regional research objectives or can provide important information relating to particular historic events or trends that are of importance to the region.
Low	Assets that are of interest at a local level primarily for the contribution to the local historic environment.	Undesignated heritage assets such as locally Listed Buildings, undesignated archaeological sites, undesignated historic parks and gardens, landscapes of local interest etc. Can also include degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Negligible	Elements of the historic environment which are of insufficient significance to merit consideration in planning decisions and hence be classed as heritage assets.	Undesignated features with very limited or negligible historic interest. Can also include highly degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Unknown	The importance of an asset has not been ascertained.	

2.3. Setting assessment methodology

The contribution of the setting of each asset to its value has been assessed in accordance with Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA3)*. The guidance sets out a staged approach to this assessment:

1. Identifying the heritage asset and understanding its heritage value;
2. Identifying the existing setting and historic setting of the heritage asset, to understand how its setting has changed over time; and
3. Assessing whether, how and to what degree the existing setting makes a contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

4. Assessing the impact of the Scheme on the heritage asset's setting, and the resulting implications for the value of the heritage asset; and
5. Maximising enhancements to the significance of heritage assets and minimising harm through mitigation.

This Baseline Assessment presents the findings of Stages 1-3 of this process, whilst the final two stages are presented in Chapter 8 Historic Environment of the ES Volume 2.

3. Baseline data

A comprehensive site background report was previously prepared by Portsmouth Water (2012) and has been used, along with the HER data, to inform the background presented below as well as the assessments of value. Detailed examination of the history, development and value of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area is provided in the Statement of Heritage Significance presented in Appendix A8.1 in the ES Volume, and is not repeated here.

A Gazetteer of Heritage Assets is provided in Appendix A8.3 in the ES Volume 4. The location of heritage assets is mapped on Figure 3-1 and 3-1 in the ES Volume 3. Designated heritage assets are referenced by their National Heritage List reference number prefixed with *NHLE*; non-designated assets are referenced by their HER 'Monument ID' number, prefixed with *HER*.

3.1. Geology and topography

The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:10,000 map Sheet SU 70 NW and Sheet SU 71 SW confirms the regional sequence of Chalk overlain by Reading and London Clay Formations and more recent Quaternary deposits. The maps show that approximately half of the reservoir site is covered by Quaternary Head (Undifferentiated) deposits, comprising variable flinty clay and clayey silt with some very flinty loam. These clayey soils of the Wickam 4 association (SSEW 1983) are often seasonally waterlogged.

Over the majority of the reservoir site this is underlain by the London Clay Formation. In the southern two thirds of the reservoir site, the London Clay Formation comprises stiff, grey brown-weathered silty clay; clayey silt and fine-grained silty sand. The London Clay Formation in the northern third of the reservoir site comprises sand and silty loam with abundant flint pebbles and cobbles. This material is referred to as the Harwich Formation (formerly known as the London Clay Basement Beds). This is in turn underlain by the Palaeogene Reading Formation, which comprises mainly stiff red and grey mottled clay; fine-grained clayey sand and, locally, ferruginous sandstone at its base. In some small areas to the north of the site, the London Clay Formation is absent, and the Quaternary deposits are directly underlain by the Reading Formation. Also, in other areas to the north of the reservoir site the Head Deposits and London Clay Formation are both absent, exposing the Reading Formation. To the south-west of the reservoir site, the uppermost stratum is the Bognor Member, which is part of the London Clay Formation and comprises clayey silt, silt and fine-grained silty sand with a flint pebble bed at the top.

The uppermost units in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline alignment are shown to comprise the Bognor Sand Member to the north and Quaternary deposits directly underlain by the London Clay Formation in the south.

The topography of the Hampshire region is characterised by rolling downland and open countryside. The landscape of the Chalk has the characteristic form of convex slopes and steep valley sides, often with relatively wide valley floors. The Chalk outcrop form the scarp of the south downs to the north and north-east of the reservoir site, the extensive dip slopes to west and the anticlinal feature of the Portsdown hill south of the reservoir site. The elevation of the reservoir site varies between approximately 25 m and 40 mAOD with the highest ground to the north and west. The majority of the reservoir site has relatively shallow relief except to the south-west where it becomes much steeper.

3.2. Designated heritage assets

A total of 42 designated heritage assets have been identified within the 2 km study area for the Scheme. These comprise:

- Three Scheduled Monuments;
- Two Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs);
- One Grade II* Listed Building;
- 33 Grade II Listed Buildings; and
- Three Conservation Areas.

Of these assets, two extend into the Scheme boundary on the proposed reservoir site:

- Leigh Park Grade II* RPG (NHLE 1000112); and
- The Sir George Staunton Conservation Area.

These assets are largely contiguous, with the Conservation Area also including a small area of undeveloped land adjacent to the northern boundary of the RPG. The Scheme includes approximately 850 m of a 2 km footpath called The Avenue which is associated with the late 19th century modifications to the designed landscape undertaken by William Stone.

A total of twelve Listed Buildings are present within Leigh Park RPG which were developed in the late 18th or 19th century as part of the designed landscape and contribute to its value. These comprise a range of follies and ancillary estate buildings.

A total of three further Listed Buildings are located close to the east boundary of the Scheme where there is potential for impact on their settings as a result of construction works. These comprise a mid-19th century Rectory and two memorials.

The remaining three Scheduled Monuments, 19 Listed Buildings and two Conservation Areas are located outside the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (see Chapter 11 Landscape and Visual of the ES Volume 2) for the Scheme and the proposed reservoir site has not been identified to contribute to their value. As the Scheme will not impact upon these assets, they are not subject to further consideration as part of this assessment.

3.3. Non-designated assets

A total of 68 non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the 1 km study area for the Scheme. These cover a wide range of assets, including evidence of prehistoric occupation, Roman occupation and industrial sites, features associated with the medieval landscape, post-medieval industrial features and World War 2 defence sites. Of these, two are recorded within the Scheme boundaries, comprising the site of Havant Chase (HER 34198) and an undated slagheap (HER 23391). A find spot of possible Roman material is also recorded within the Scheme.

3.4. Historic Landscape Character

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) provides a description of the current landscape with reference to past usage. It is a way of describing and assessing the role of the landscape in the historic environment but an area of historic landscape character does not constitute a heritage asset in its own right. The HLC for Hampshire identifies the Scheme boundary to contain three historic landscape types, shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 - Historic Landscape Character Types within the Scheme boundary

HLC reference	Name
1.4	Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries
4.2	Replanted Assarted pre-1810 Woodland
10.2	19 th century and later Parkland

The Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries type (HLC Type 1.4) is present across much of the reservoir site, and is typical of later (19th-20th century) woodland clearances. This type comprises enclosures which were created by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form arable land, with characteristically straight boundaries³. This is in keeping with the cartographic evidence that shows wood pasture across the reservoir site, which was used for grazing and timber production, with an increasing usage for timber from the 18th century. The large-scale timber production from the 19th and 20th centuries can still be seen in the Forestry Commission (now Forestry England) use of the land that continues today.

³ Scott Wilson & Oxford Archaeology (South), 1999. Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment, Volume 2: Historic Landscape Type Descriptions.

The Replanted Assarted pre-1810 Woodland type (HLC Type 4.2), which characterises the north of the reservoir site is similar in current usage to HLC Type 1.4 but comprises areas of woodland which has existed since before 1810 but may have been replanted. Whereas HLC Type 1.4 may have previously served purposes other than woodland, Type 4.2 reflects an earlier full coverage of woodland, which may be of some age. Within the reservoir site, this landscape type covers the area formally known as Havant Thicket and may represent a portion of the historic Forest of Bere.

Landscape Type 10.2 (19th century and later Parkland) includes designed landscapes originating in the 19th and 20th centuries. Within the Scheme boundary, this type is formed by The Avenue. This type continues outside the Scheme boundary to encompass the much of Leigh Park RPG.

The wider study area is dominated by Recent Settlement (HLC Type 9.6) to the south and a variety of later enclosed field systems and pockets of woodland to the north. In general, the HLC for the Scheme provides a picture of a landscape only lightly used and managed until the 19th century, when timber production began in earnest in the land surrounding the designed landscape of Leigh Park.

While not noted by the HLC, parts of the Scheme and study area are included in Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory. The map regression study and HLC suggest there is a case that the Havant Thicket parcel of land (HLC Type 4.2) includes woodland of some antiquity, however, the evidence that other parts, specifically The Avenue, is ancient can be questioned. As the Ancient Woodland Inventory is used primarily for ecological management, its contents are only partially relevant to an understanding of the historic environment. Historic landscape assessments from the HLC, as well as map regression using pre-19th century cartographic evidence, suggest that, The Avenue in particular does not represent historically significant woodland. Greater detail can be found in the Statement of Heritage Significance for the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden and George Staunton Conservation Area (Appendix A8.1 in the ES Volume 4).

3.5. Previous assessments

The Hampshire HER records a total of 18 previous investigations (events) within the 1 km study area. Of these, eight related to investigation of historic features associated with the designed landscape of Leigh Park. The remaining ten investigations comprised watching briefs and some trial trench evaluations, however none identified significant archaeology.

To inform a previous phase of assessment for the Scheme, analysis of aerial photographs was undertaken to aid assessment of baseline conditions and archaeological potential within the reservoir site and its immediate environs – refer to Appendix A8.4 in the ES Volume 4. A total of six possible archaeological assets were identified, four of which were located within the proposed reservoir site. These assets comprised features of possible natural or uncertain origin: a possible enclosure unlikely to be of antiquity; possible structures of modern origin; a World War II military encampment which was destroyed by construction of the Leigh Park estate; and the possible site of former structures or kilns located outside the north-east corner of the proposed reservoir site. Within Leigh Park RPG, features typical of a designed landscape were noted, however, with the exception of The Avenue, these lie outside the proposed reservoir site.

4. Historic environment baseline

4.1. Prehistoric period

The study area would have offered prehistoric peoples a rich range of resources, with the higher areas providing more free-draining land for agriculture, with a reliable water supply provided by shallow wells sunk into the gravels overlying the impermeable London Clay and from the springs that are produced between these two geological formations. Woodland provided food, fuel, and materials for nomadic groups passing through as well as for seasonal and permanent settlements.

The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology shows that there is a higher frequency of Mesolithic sites on the margins of the chalk downland on the clays close to the coast, and reveals a group of settlement sites and findspots that cluster around the water courses north of Hayling Island⁴. These remains include pits, and rare⁵ evidence of possible tent-like structures in the form of stakeholes (HER 22917 and 23407) containing flint and charcoal, hearths, and a floor level (HER 23407). At Wakeford's Copse, charcoal from the hearth was radiocarbon dated to the mid-6th to mid-5th millennium BC. Closer to the Scheme, a hearth with associated flint tools and debris (HER 23384) was found in a builder's trench in Leigh Park in 1968, and a Mesolithic occupation site (HER 22917) was uncovered at Rowland's Castle during a watching brief in 1970.

Evidence for later prehistoric occupation of the Study Area includes three late Bronze Age hearths found during excavations at Wakeford's Copse (HER 23407).

To the west of the Scheme, the enclosure at Dunsbury Hill (HER 64922 and 64687) comprises cropmarks that were observed during aerial survey. These appear to extrapolate to a large enclosure circumventing a site in an elevated position in the landscape. It is on high ground overlooking a river valley, and a tributary valley creates a partial promontory. Archaeological excavations both north and south of the enclosure identified Late Iron Age and Roman occupation evidence and an Anglo Saxon Charter of 935 refers to 'dundeburnam', suggested to be a name associated with the hill or sometimes with a fortified settlement. This archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the enclosure is a later prehistoric settlement or hillfort, with later Roman occupation.

Much of the evidence for prehistoric use of the study area from the Mesolithic onwards is in the form of isolated finds. These include a Neolithic axe hoard found in 1976 on the south-western edge of the reservoir site (HER 23472), various flints and flint tools recovered from gardens or during watching brief activities near Dunsbury Park. While useful for confirming the presence of prehistoric groups in the general vicinity, these find spots are not considered heritage assets, and cannot be used to accurately assess potential impacts to the historic environment.

The known prehistoric sites within the study area suggest that the relative lack of prehistoric remains may be more of a result of a lack of investigation than a paucity of remains. There exists a low to moderate potential for as-yet unknown prehistoric remains, with the likelihood that any such remains would be of low value.

4.2. Romano-British period

There is considerable evidence of Romano-British occupation within the Study Area, including a possible road, two possible villas and associated remains, a kiln, trackways and a burial.

A Roman Road (HER 23355) was identified during trenching in at Oak Park School in 1974, which may represent a segment of the road purported to extend between Rowlands Castle and Havant, and then onto Hayling Island. A Roman villa near Rowlands Castle (HER 23477) was excavated in the early 19th century, with reports noting mosaic floors, a rudimentary bathhouse, and three separate buildings.

Possibly associated within the wider villa estate, scattered Roman pottery and wasters (HER 26718) were found at the suggested site of a Roman tile kiln site (HER 70210; 70211; 70209). Excavation of another kiln site (HER 55706) to the north of the Scheme identified a linear feature containing both late 2nd century - early 3rd century pottery, a large quantity of ceramic building material and roof tile, and a possible kiln lining formed of large fragments of cracked and chemically

⁴ Hampshire County Council, nd. *The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology*.

⁵ Hey et al, 2010, Solent Thames Research Framework Resource Assessment Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period

weathered ceramic roof tile. A high proportion of these displayed evidence of being exposed to high temperatures and they have been interpreted as the vestigial remains of a furnace chamber and flue. A third associated feature comprises of a possible floor or working surface.

A Romano-British inhumation burial (HER 23394) was sectioned by road widening on the Petersfield Road. Although it is no longer in-situ it is indicative of further potential for human remains close by, and of settlement.

An 11 ft wide trackway (HER 23417) of unknown date was excavated during work on a Roman site at Wakesford's Copse (HER 23407). The trackway was associated with a Roman building which was identified in 1961 from probing and some trial trenching in 1963. More detailed examination in 1968 showed a flint-footed, single roomed structure 15 ft (4.57 m) by 25 ft (7.62 m). Finds of painted plaster, pottery and a cameo ornament were made. (1961 evidence confirmed by 1969 excavation).

Five separate findspots of Roman pottery scatters have been identified within the study area, along with other Roman-era finds such as coins, a brooch, and an iron knife.

The evidence suggests that the reservoir site lies within an area of significant Roman settlement and activity with remains and fragments of associated landscape located to both the north and south. Evidence for a pottery industry is also widespread within the immediate vicinity of the reservoir site. The combination of evidence suggests that there is a moderate potential for as-yet unknown Romano-British archaeological remains which could be impacted by the Scheme. These remains would likely be of low value.

4.3. Medieval period

Possible archaeological evidence of Saxon activity (HER 23464) has been identified within Leigh Park with the identification of an undated ditch and postholes, with Saxon pottery also found in the vicinity. Whilst the asset is no longer *in situ*, its former presence suggests that there is potential for Saxon occupation evidence to survive within the area.

During the medieval period, the study area was associated with the Forest of Bere, though it is unclear as to whether or not it was incorporated into the Forest boundaries or lay just outside of it. Havant Chase (HER 34198), the Bishop of Winchester's hunting grounds within the Forest of Bere, is recorded as having included an area known as 'Havant Thicket', suggesting that at least this part of the study area was within the royal Forest. Royal Forests contained a mixture of land types and usages but were primarily intended to protect game for hunting and prevent the enclosure of land by local gentry. The Royal Forest of Bere was also used as a source of timber. Warren Deer Park (HER 54151), to the west of the Scheme, is first mentioned in 1334 and its associated medieval hunting lodge (HER 38753) was found during fieldwork. Other known evidence for a deer park comprise a causeway and a dam, both thought to be connected to fishponds. A substantial causeway (HER 38751) which may be connected to medieval fishponds further to the south, is probably associated with the same medieval landscape.

Three Scheduled Monuments dating to the medieval period are located within the study area: Motte Castle at Motley's Copse (NHLE 1019111), Ringwork and Bailey at Motley's Copse (NHLE 1019110), and The Castle at Rowlands Castle (NHLE 1001923). All three medieval fortification structures and earthworks date from the 11th to 14th centuries. They may be related to the fortifications and castle-building activities of Robert Belême, earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel, which eventually led to his banishment from England in 1101 by Henry I.

Evidence for clearing of a medieval hamlet in what is now Leigh Park during the 19th century was identified during excavations in 1992 (HER 32423). The 1800 Ordnance Surveyors' drawings and other records show that there were about 30 dwellings in the hamlet of Leigh at this time although they may not all have been occupied. The 1810 Ordnance Survey map shows the hamlet of Leigh still present, but it appears to be in decline. It was probably a roadside hamlet alongside a minor Roman road running between Havant and Rowlands Castle⁶.

Other medieval evidence within the study area includes a circular ditch observed near Leigh Park Gardens (HER 23418) during roadworks in 1971, and the site of St Chad's well (HER 65094), which may have its origins in the medieval period.

The baseline evidence for the medieval period suggests a low to moderate potential for as-yet unknown archaeological remains relating to the period. These remains are likely to be of low value,

⁶ Cousins, R., 2017. *A History of Leigh Park and the Hamlet of Leigh*. Leigh Park Community Centre.

though any remains associated with the 11th century uprisings against Henry I could be of medium value.

4.4. Post-medieval period

The post-medieval historic environment within the study area builds on its medieval uses. The Forest of Bere continued to be used as a hunting ground, as well as producing timber for revenue.

The reservoir site depicted on the 1791 Thomas Milne 1" map of Hampshire, when it is shown to be predominantly open land, scattered with trees. A house and garden labelled with the owner's name of Harrison is depicted on the site of Leigh Park, alongside the small hamlet of Ley (Leigh). A similar situation is shown on the 1810 first edition Ordnance Survey one-inch map (Figure 4-1 of this report) illustrates the area of Havant Thicket with tree symbols, suggesting the presence of a fairly open heathland with scattered trees and clumps of woodland.



Figure 4-1 - Extract from the One inch Ordnance Survey map of 1810 showing the reservoir site

The most noticeable change to the landscape was the creation of Leigh Park (NHLE 1000112) by Sir George Staunton. The area was initially enclosed and improved in 1802 by William Garrett, but it was Staunton's purchase of the estate in 1820 and subsequent landscaping that created the current Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG). Many of the features of the current RPG were created between 1820 and 1836, including Leigh Water (HER 31647), several lodges, and follies such as bridges, obelisks, a Temple, a grotto, and summerhouses "in the English, Turkish, Swiss, and Chinese styles"⁷. Remains of the purported "Swiss House folly" were uncovered during archaeological excavations in the park in 1996 (HER 60740). Other features of the original park identified by archaeological investigations include a possible ornamental garden (HER 60737), various pathways (HER 60744) and the remains of an ice house (HER 26561) that may be those of

⁷ Gladwyn, Derek, 1992, *Leigh Park: A 19th Century Pleasure Ground*. Middleton Press, Midhurst, p.130

the one built by Staunton in 1826⁸. The tithe map of 1842⁹ shows Staunton's development of Leigh Park, with the reservoir site to the north depicted as open land with scattered trees (Figure 4-2 of this report).



Figure 4-2 - Extract from the 1842 Tithe map for the parish of Havant, showing Leigh Park, and the reservoir site to the north.

Following Staunton's death in 1859, William Stone took over the estate, demolishing Staunton's home to construct a new house overlooking the lake. Archaeological investigations in 1992 identified the remains of Staunton's demolished house (HER 60741). Stone also constructed the Upper Lake and created The Avenue. These features are depicted on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1870 along with a waterfall (weir), boat house and bathing house, and by 1897 these features are labelled on the Ordnance Survey map as The Avenue and Upper Lake.

Industry in the post-medieval period continued to make use of the quality clay soils in the area, with six heritage assets in the study area relating to brick-making activities (HER 37008, 54718, 54723, 54724, 54722, and 22929).

20th century activity in the study area is represented by a small number of assets dating to World War II. This includes three pillboxes, two rectangular and one 'L'-shaped, which were recorded at Whichers Gate Road (HER 24378). These structures would have belonged to the Hampshire defence line of World War II. These structures have not been located during surveys, therefore it is likely that they may no longer exist. An unarmed heavy AA battery site (HER 23375) is recorded east of the Havant Academy, to the south-east of the reservoir site. All but mobile guns would have had holdfasts; usually concrete-built emplacements and, often GL Mk I or II radar. The site is now playing fields, and any surviving remains are likely to be truncated and poorly preserved.

⁸ Ibid, p. 55

⁹ Tithe Map for the Parish of Havant, 1842. Hampshire Records Office, 21M65/F7/110/2

Stockheath Camp, a naval camp later used for returning prisoners of war was also located to the south of the reservoir site in the area of Bondfields Crescent.

The Leigh Park estate and house was sold to Portsmouth City Council in 1946, and much of the estate lands were employed for construction of a large council-housing estate, called the Leigh Park Estate, to house the bombed out and expanding population of Portsmouth. The remaining parkland of Leigh Park was designated as a conservation area in 1978, RPG in 1983, and a Country Park in 1987.

5. Assessment of value

The following sections detail the assessment of value for those heritage assets relevant to the assessment of the Scheme's impact on the historic environment. Details of the value assessment for all assets within the study areas is provided in the gazetteer presented at Appendix A8.3 of the ES Volume 4.

5.1. Assets located within the Scheme boundary

5.1.1. Designated assets

Leigh Park is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG), which is also designated as the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. As stated above these designations are almost contiguous with the exception of a small area of undeveloped land adjacent to the northern boundary of the RPG which is only within the Conservation Area. A detailed analysis of the history and significance of the RPG and Conservation Area is provided in the Statement of Heritage Significance presented in Appendix A8.1 in the ES Volume 4. Please refer to this report for a detailed discussion of these assets.

The value of both the RPG and Conservation Area has been assessed to result from their preservation of the expressions of the design and maintenance of the early 19th century landscape gardens associated with George Staunton, focused around what remains and has been restored of the walled garden and glass-houses near the original Leigh Park Farm, as well as the landscape design and contributing features of the parkland and pleasure-grounds around Leigh Water. The value of Leigh Park RPG and Sir George Staunton Conservation Area have been assessed to be medium.

5.1.2. Non-designated assets

In addition to Leigh Park RPG and the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area, a total of two non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the reservoir footprint. No heritage assets are recorded within the red line boundary associated with the pipeline.

Close to Wells Meadows, Roman materials (HER 62022) were discovered comprising pieces of tesserae. Tesserae were used to create Roman mosaics, usually arranged into representational designs and geometric patterns. This asset is unlikely to survive but suggests that Roman remain could survive within the Scheme's extent. The value of this asset has therefore been assessed to be negligible.

Havant Chase (HER 34198) now known as Havant Thicket was part of the Forest of Bere, it lay at the northern extremity of the Bishops Manor of Havant. Hunting within its bounds was reserved for the Bishop of Winchester who also owned most of the land that was to become Leigh Park; it was not relinquished until the early 19th century. The Chase was not enclosed as a Deer Park but covered a defined area with features such as banks, ditches, and/or pales to keep the prey animals ready for the chase and prevent escape into the wider landscape. It does not appear that such landscape features were common, or even present, in the Forest of Bere during the medieval period, suggesting that it was not as heavily used during the period as other forests in the region, such as the New Forest. Whilst the Chase location is mapped by the HER as a point within the Scheme boundary, this asset covered a large area within the Forest of Bere. Due to its historic interest, this asset is assessed to be of low value.

An area of iron slag, clinker and pieces of iron (HER 23391) were found on Gipsies' Plain in the early 1960s. The remains are of unknown date but could suggest that metallurgical processes were being undertaken close by, either relating to smelting or another industrial process. No traces of these surface finds were visible when the site was visited following ploughing in the late 1960s. This asset is considered to be of negligible value due its uncertain role within the historic environment.

5.1.3. Potential for Unknown Archaeology within the Scheme boundary

The potential for unknown archaeology to be present within the Scheme boundary has been assessed, taking into consideration the different potential and survival likelihood within the reservoir site and along the proposed pipeline route.

As identified in Section 4 above, limited evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in the study area, however this is likely to be due to a lack of investigation rather than a paucity of evidence. In the absence of further evidence, however, the likelihood of unknown archaeology of prehistoric date to be present within Scheme is considered to be low to moderate. Any such evidence would be likely to be of low value.

Roman presence within the study area is better substantiated, with evidence of significant Roman settlement and activity, as well as widespread evidence for a pottery industry. This archaeological evidence indicates a prolonged Roman presence across an extended geographical area. Moderate potential has been identified for unknown Roman archaeology to be present within the Scheme. Any such remains would likely be of low value.

Baseline evidence for the medieval period suggests a low to moderate potential for as-yet unknown archaeological remains relating to the period in the reservoir site. Any such remains are likely to be of local to regional significance. The southern end of the pipeline terminates close to the historic settlement of Bedhampton, parts of which are designed as Areas of Archaeological Potential and Area of High Archaeological Potential in recognition of their potential to preserve evidence of the medieval core and mills of Bedhampton¹⁰. These remains are likely to be of low value.

The potential for unknown archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval period to be present within the Scheme relates principally to evidence associated with the designed landscape of Leigh Park. Available evidence suggests a low to moderate potential for as-yet unknown archaeological remains relating to the period. Any such remains are likely to be of low value.

Large areas of the reservoir site have been undeveloped previously with only minimal disturbance being caused by the development of The Avenue, the reservoir site has been subject to clearance and tree removal during enclosure in the 19th century, and under the Ministry for Agriculture, Farming and Food in the late 1960s¹¹. Modern ploughing is visible on aerial photographs to the south-east of the reservoir area. This may have resulted in disturbance to later archaeology or shallow features, but the overall impact of this activity would be low. The area is covered with scattered trees and clumps of woodland, some of which may have caused root damage to shallow features. Overall, however, disturbance is likely to be limited and there is expected to be a moderate to high chance of surviving archaeology.

The pipeline is proposed to be placed within existing utilities corridors, previously disturbed ground, and along existing roads, and to join with the existing pumping station at Bedhampton. Given this previous disturbance, the survival of any archaeology within this footprint has been assessed as low.

The archaeology within the Scheme boundary is varied, representing a range of periods as well as being geographically dispersed. There is therefore assessed to be an overall moderate to high likelihood of there being unknown buried archaeology within the reservoir site, with only a low likelihood along the pipeline route.

¹⁰ Bournemouth University and Hampshire County Council, nd. Hampshire historic settlement survey: Bedhampton.

¹¹ Portsmouth Water, 2012. Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir, Site History Information

Table 5-1 - Assessment of potential for unknown archaeological remains within the Reservoir site

Period	Archaeological potential	Archaeological survival	Potential value	Overall potential
Prehistoric	Low – moderate	Moderate to high	Low	Low-moderate
Roman	Moderate	Moderate to high	Low	Moderate
Medieval	Low – moderate	Moderate to high	Low	Low-moderate
Post-Medieval	Low - moderate	Moderate to high	Low	Low-moderate

Table 5-2 - Assessment of potential for unknown archaeological remains within the pipeline route

Period	Archaeological potential	Archaeological survival	Potential value	Overall potential
Prehistoric	Low – moderate	Low	Low	Low
Roman	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Medieval	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Post-Medieval	Moderate	Low	Low	Low

5.2. Assets located outside the Scheme boundary

5.2.1. Designated assets

A small number of the follies constructed by Staunton survive within the designed landscape today which are designed as Listed Buildings.

The footbridge on Leigh Water (NHLE 1339961) was constructed by Staunton c.1831 providing access onto Cottage Island. Comprising a three-arched brick structure, it was originally ornamented with Chinese gateways inscribed with Chinese characters and rustic bamboo handrails which were later removed by Stone. Unlike many of Staunton's other structures, the bridge was retained by Stone in his redevelopment of the designed landscape likely due both to its usefulness and aesthetic qualities. The bridge continues to form an important element in views around the lake, and its setting on Leigh Water at the core of the designed landscape and is integral to its value. In consideration of its historic and architectural interest, and its designated status as a grade II Listed Building, the value of the Footbridge has therefore been assessed to be medium.

Located to the north-west of the RPG, the Beacon (NHLE 1339960) comprises a small classical gazebo formed by eight Tuscan columns supporting a dome with a metal acanthus finial over. Erected by Stone in 1830 to the designs of noted architect Lewis Vulliamy, the Beacon appears to have provided a viewing point for views of Leigh Water, as suggested by the presence of a large area of open space between the structure and the lake depicted on the Tithe map of 1842. Historic illustrations show a flagpole on top of the Beacon from which, Jones records, a union flag was flown when Sir George was in residence at Leigh Park, providing a very visible sign of Staunton's presence to travellers on Durrants Road¹². The association of the Beacon with Leigh Water is now severed by mature woodland established by Stone at the base of The Avenue, limiting views of the Beacon to the area of Beacon Lawn within the designed landscape. Its role as a marker to travellers on Durrants Road, however, continues today, as reflected in the identification of an important view from the road across Beacon Lawn in the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area Appraisal map. Due to its architectural quality, historic association with Vulliamy and Staunton, and its value as a grade II Listed Building, the Beacon has been assessed to be of medium value.

The Shell House (Staunton Memorial, Grade II* Listed Building, NHLE 1303476) comprises a compact hexagonal structure of flint construction, designed in the Gothick style. Based on the

¹² Jones, S. nd, Leigh Park Estate Garden Features & Follies p.54

medieval structure of Chichester Cross, the Shell House originally housed Staunton's collection of curiosities, such as mineralogical specimens and archaeological finds. The structure later held the collection of memorial tablets erected by Staunton to commemorate his family and friends following the demolition of the Temple by Stone. These are now lost, as are the shells which formerly ornamented the interior. Leading to the Shell House from the south is a decorative pebble path, also designated as a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1092133). Located within woodland to the north-west of the Mansion Terrace on the former line of Old Middle Thicket Lane, the Shell House and path enjoy a secluded, sunken setting, creating a grotto-like character. The value of the Shell House and associated path derives from their historic and architectural interest as Gothick garden follies designed as part of Staunton's Picturesque landscape, and is enhanced by their secluded setting within the parkland. The value of the Shell House has been assessed to be high, and the value of the associated path has been assessed to be medium.

Leigh Park Mansion Terrace (Grade II Listed Building; NHLE 1155204) was constructed as part of Stone's substantial Victorian gothic mansion in the 1860s, and is the only element to remain following demolition of the house in the mid-20th century. Construction of the house removed two of viewpoints created by Staunton to afford views of Leigh Water, the Temple and the Look Out. The terrace is formed by a vaulted brick passage of 14 pointed-arch bays set into the hillside with central staircase giving access to a raised terrace overlooking Leigh Water. Set at the top of the slope overlooking the lake, the terrace continues to afford panoramic views of Leigh Water, preserving one of the remaining designed views laid out by Staunton, as well as understanding of the centrality of the view of Leigh Water to Stone's landscape design. The Terrace also affords views along The Avenue, the woodland ride laid out by Stone, for a short distance; the dark woodland of The Avenue contrasting with the sweeping views of Leigh Water. Whilst of limited architectural interest of itself, the terrace forms an important feature within the designed landscape, maintaining the designed views of Leigh Water which were integral to both Staunton and Stone's landscape design. The value of the terrace has therefore been assessed to be medium.

To the south of Middle Park Way, the surviving historic buildings formed part of the core of Staunton's estate and form the greatest concentration of buildings within the designed landscape.

The Gothick Library (Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1092129) is the only surviving element of Leigh House, the late Georgian house which formed Staunton's residence. The library, added in 1832 to the designs of Vulliamy was inspired by medieval chapter house design, comprising an octagonal plan structure with large 'pointed' traceried windows. Save for some fragmentary plasterwork, no historic features of note survive internally. Whilst the loss of Leigh House significantly altered the setting of the library, its location within the former gardens associated with Leigh House remains discernible in the layout and surviving historic planting of its surroundings. The library continues to enjoy a prominent position seen on the approaches from the north and south, as it would have when Leigh House was extant. In consideration of its architectural interest as an example of a distinctive Gothick-style structure associated with the architect Vulliamy, and its association with Staunton and the Regency landscape, the value of this asset has been assessed to be medium.

The Walled Garden (Grade II Listed Building; NHLE 1339958) originated in the late 18th century and was much improved under Staunton, facilitating his botanical and horticultural interests. Formed by red brick walls enclosing a large central square space, the garden is notable for its extensive range of restored greenhouses along the inner north wall, including the heated stove house, and the octagonal Victoria Regia House, constructed in 1853 to house a heated pond for cultivation of the giant Victoria Amazonica lily. The Garden retains a distinctive crinkle-crankle wall along its southern edge, as well as a rustic grotto in its north-east corner. Whilst by its nature this is an inward looking structure, the value of the Walled Garden is enhanced by its proximity to the site of Leigh House and the Gothick Library, reflecting its importance to the to the workings of the estate, and its value to Staunton in facilitating his botanical interests. The Walled Garden is well maintained as part of Staunton Country Park, and has been assessed to be of medium value.

Leigh Park Farm comprises a coherent group of late Georgian buildings which together form the ornamental farm or *Ferme Ornée*. The farm is comprised of Leigh Park Farmhouse (NLHE 1092130), a Barn and Cowshed (NLHE 1092131), and Cartshed (NHLE 1339959), all of which are Grade II Listed Buildings, as well as two non-designated structures (HER 6940 and 50685). Although functional, the buildings of the farm were conceived as an integral part of the designed landscape, a fact reflected in their decorative Gothick treatment, evident in the pointed arch windows to the upper floor of the farmhouse, and the pointed panels of blue bricks employed to ornament the large red-brick barn. Of contemporary date, complementary construction and detailing, the Farmhouse, Barn and Cartshed form a coherent group of considerable group value.

Views towards the farm from the approach on Sherfield Avenue particularly contribute to an understanding of the ornamental role of the complex in Staunton's designed landscape. The value of these Listed Buildings has been assessed to be medium.

Also present within the RPG are the grade II Listed Buildings of Stable Cottage (NHLE 1092132) and the Stable Block (NHLE 1155182), comprising an early 19th century flint and brick two-storey house, and a stables and coach house of the alter 19th century arranged around a square courtyard with central clock tower. Located on the western edge of the Leigh Park, close to a productive walled garden (HER 69794), these structures formed part of the working estate, and thus had limited historic settings, and are principally of historic interest as evidence of their respective building types. These assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

Located directly to the east of the Scheme boundary outside the boundaries of Leigh Park, Autumn House and Woodlands (Grade II Listed Building; NHLE 1448130) was constructed as the Rectory for St John the Baptist Church c.1838 and remodelled in the mid-19th century. Now divided into two houses, the Listed Building is designed in the Tudor Gothic style, and forms a good example of a mid-19th century gothic revival house. Constructed in flint with brick dressings, the principal elevation looks to the south-east and was designed to be seen from that direction. Its three-bay flint frontage is ornamented with hoodmoulds over windows and has a large canted porch with a four-centred arch. The setting of the house within a generous garden flanked by woodland to the north, south and west, and the fine view of its principal elevation on entry to its grounds contribute to its value, however noise intrusion from the adjacent Manor Lodge Road (the B2149) is noticeable within its setting. The value of this asset has been assessed to be medium.

Also located on Manor Lodge Road are Grade II Listed Buildings comprising a War Memorial (NHLE 1448130) and a monument erected to commemorate King George VI addressing the troops embarking for the invasion of Europe in May 1944 (NHLE 1254422). Both have been assessed to be of medium value due to their historic and communal value. The prominent location of the War Memorial at the junction of the busy B2148 and the B2149, contributes to the value of this asset.

5.2.2. Non-designated assets

Constructed as part of Staunton's development of the designed landscape, the Fort (HER 69792) comprises a mock battery constructed in Purbeck limestone with battered walls, the design of which is believed to have been informed by Staunton's travels to China. Now in poor structural condition, the Fort is located on an island in Leigh Water and continues to be seen in views across the water from the banks of the Lake. Despite the loss of surrounding follies, such as the Corinthian Bridge, Staunton's original design intention can still be understood in the structure's current setting. In consideration of its historic and architectural interest as part of Staunton's designed landscape and its poor state of preservation, the Fort has been assessed to be of low value.

Also present within the RPG are a number of non-designated ancillary buildings, comprising a bothy (HER 1215), sawmill (HER 69791), stable block (HER 69793), walled garden (HER 69794), a stable/byre (HER 50685) and icehouse (HER 26737). Resulting from construction by Garrett, Staunton and Stone, these structures were integral to the successful operation of the estate and landscape, and continue to contribute to the historic interest of the designed landscape today. In consideration of their historic interest as part of the Leigh Park estate, and modest architectural interest, these structures have been assessed to be of low value.

Archaeological remains of the foundations of Leigh Park Mansion (HER 60741), the Regency house occupied by Staunton were discovered during a site evaluation excavation in 1992. The excavation identified systematic demolition of the house. As a Regency period house, it is unlikely that this structure had a basement, suggesting that substantial remains of the mansion are unlikely to survive below ground. In consideration of its historic value, this asset is considered to be of low value.

Archaeological evidence of garden structures and features has been identified at a number of locations around Leigh Park. These include:

- a possible ornamental garden identified by geophysical survey (HER 60737);
- Earthworks associated with the fernery established by Stone in the 1860s (HER 60742);
- Remains of the Swiss House and Cone House, which were follies erected by Staunton (HER 60740);
- Gravel pathways around Leigh Water constructed by Staunton (HER 60744); and

- Structural remains of 19th century greenhouses in the area of the Walled Garden (HER 63512 and 60743), including a structure potentially used for growing bananas

Due to the potential of these assets to contribute to the value of the Leigh Park Grade II* RPG, these assets have been assessed to be of low value (HER 60737, 60740, and 60743) and negligible value (HER 60742 and 63512) depending on their likely survival and archaeological potential.

Located on Manor Lodge Road outside the boundaries of the Scheme and Leigh Park, the Church of St John the Baptist (HER 54716) dates from the mid-19th century and comprises a simple cruciform building, constructed in flint and stone in the Early English style. The church has been assessed to be of low value, in consideration of its local historic and architectural interest. Located in a small churchyard, undefined from the adjacent busy B2149, with large graveyard to the south, the relationship of the church to Rowlands Castle and its visibility from the adjacent road makes a limited contribution to its value.

Appendices to A8.2 Heritage Desk-Based Study

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1842 Tithe Map for the Parish of Havant

Ordnance Survey, 1810, One inch map, 1st edition, Hampshire

Ordnance Survey, 1870, 1:10,560 map, Hampshire

Thomas Milne, 1791 One Inch map of Hampshire

Appendix A8.3 Gazetteer of heritage assets - Table 3-1 designated and Table 3-2 non-designated

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

Environmental Statement Volume 4 - Appendices **Appendix A8.3** **Gazetteer of Heritage Assets**

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

30/08/20

Atkins Doc No.: HTR-ATK-ZZ-ZZ-RP-Z-0133

Atkins Revision No.: C01

Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended as planning information for Portsmouth Water Limited and use in relation to the Havant Thicket Reservoir.

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Document history

PW Revision	Status	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
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Client signoff

Client	Portsmouth Water Ltd.
Project	Havant Thicket Reservoir Project
Job number	5169117
Client signature / date	

Table 3-1 - Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
1019111	Motte Castle at Motley's Copse	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes a small motte, probably dating to the 11 th or 12 th century, situated on level ground within Motleys Copse near Rowlands Castle. It includes a roughly circular inner platform, 12m in diameter, enclosed by a flat-topped earthen bank, 8 m wide and up to 0.8m high, and an outer ditch, 9m wide and 0.5m deep. The inner platform is elevated up to 1.3m above the surrounding woodland, with no trace of internal features. A possible original entrance is indicated by a slight lowering of the bank on the northern side and a causeway, 7m wide, across the outer ditch.	High
1001923	The Castle	Scheduled Monument	The raised mound of Rowlands Castle is 9.45m above its ditch and is 1.22m in diameter at the top. It is perfect except on the east side where it was cut away by the railway. The bank and ditch of a rectangular bailey extends westward.	High
1019110	Ringwork and bailey at Motley's Copse	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes a ringwork and bailey of probable 11 th or 12 th century date, situated on level ground within Motleys Copse, near Rowlands Castle. The ringwork includes a low circular platform, 35m in diameter and raised up to 1m high, enclosed by a substantial defensive bank and outer ditch. It is internally subdivided by two low earthen banks with flint foundations which radiate from a central well surviving as a shallow circular pit, 6m wide. The larger bailey abuts the ringwork to the west. It sits level with the surrounding woodland and forms a semicircular area, approximately 80m by 60m in diameter. It is enclosed by a bank and outer ditch which close to within 20m of the ringwork to the south, but these have been cut by a later quarry pit where they approach the ringwork on the northern side.	High
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 18 th century pleasure grounds and a walled garden, with a series of specialist gardens and follies by Sir George Staunton to accommodate his Chinese and botanical interests. The gardens are surrounded by a park of 18 th century origin, which was developed by Sir George in the early 19 th century, and also incorporates late 19 th century alterations.	High
1000327	Stansted Park	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	Formal and walled gardens and informal pleasure grounds of early to late 19 th and 20 th century origin, set within a late 17 th century landscape of parkland, formal avenues and woodland rides which was in part developed and altered in the later 18 th century and early 19 th century.	High
1303476	The Staunton Memorial	Grade II* Listed Building	Memorial pavilion. 1828. Once called Shell House, and later the Chichester Cross; hexagonal Gothick structure, in imitation of the medieval Cross in the centre of Chichester. It is open on 3 sides, with a wider central arch, the whole structure being built in a depression, giving it a	High

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
			grotto-like character. There are stepped buttresses at each corner, which support the 4-centred splayed arches, with cement pinnacles having a leaf pattern surface, stone weatherings and plinth and stone weathering to the parapet. The walls are of flint, irregular for the main walls, knapped and coursed for the arrises, with panel work of very small round flints, forming a blind arcade (of tiny pointed arches) under the parapet, dark panels to the front of the buttresses (smaller above larger), pale panels at the sides of the openings, with dark knapped and squared flints forming flush ogee arches above the openings. Above the central (wider) opening there is a stone panel on brackets, with a carved heraldic device in low relief. Within some of the brick backing wall is exposed, but sufficient remains of the patterned rendering to indicate the former appearance, which was arcaded. One arch contains one and another 2 inscribed wall monuments. Wrought-iron rails now protect the interior.	
1033354	Autumn House and Woodlands	Grade II Listed Building	Rectory of St John the Baptist Church. Built circa 1838, remodelled mid 19 th century. Now two private houses. Flint with buff-coloured brick dressings. Slate roof with gabled ends, those to west with ornate bargeboards. Brick axial and gable-end stacks with grouped polygonal shafts.	Medium
1091643	East Leigh House	Grade II Listed Building	House mainly built circa 1820, with a north-west wing of an older date, obscured by rendering and later features. Brick, with a slate roof. Almost square block of 2 storeys and cellar. The symmetrical front (south) has 3 windows; low-pitched roof with spaced plain mutules set against a fascia, yellow brick walls in Flemish bond (headers to the curved walling), rubbed flat arches and stone cills. Sashes in reveals. The doorway is a reeded architrave, enclosing a plain fanlight and 6-panelled door, now enclosed in a late C19 large glazed porch. The west elevation, with similar treatment, has 3.1 windows, the north side being a 2-storeyed semi-circle with 3 windows: the older lower wing extends northwards. The east side has 3.1.2 windows, the south side semi-circular walls having 3 windows to the ground floor, and 1 to the 1st floor (raised in style at a later date); large central modern porch with glazed roof. Some contemporary fireplaces.	Medium
1092133	Pathway (to the south of the Staunton Memorial)	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19 th century pathway to the south of the Staunton Memorial. The ground surface is covered with small coloured pebbles, forming patterns within a brick-lined outer framework, of curving form.	Medium
1094538	The Castle Inn	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19 th century Public House. Painted brick walls in Flemish bond, plinth, eaves with stepped fascia. Hipped tile roof. Symmetrical south front of two storeys, three windows. Sashes in reveals: large ground-floor casement to the east side, with thin cornice and pilasters. Plain doorway.	Medium

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
1092131	Barn and Cowshed (20 yards east of Leigh Park Farmhouse)	Grade II Listed Building	Mid 19 th century barn and cowshed. L-shaped ranges of 2-storeyed height with simple Gothic features. The east section has a late 20 th century hipped tile roof with brick dentil eaves. The walling is of red brickwork in English bond, with roundel panels above pointed panels of blue bricks, with 'diamonds' of ventilation holes: short buttresses, and 2 large, late 20 th century doors on the west (inner) face. The south section has lofts above cowsheds; on the south (outer) face there are 3 roundels above pointed panels (of blue brickwork with ventilation holes); on the north there is a gable with a pointed head to the hayloft door, another plain loft door and 4 upper roundels (Of blue brick panels), the ground floor having 6 pointed openings (4 doors, 2 windows). The roof of the south range has corrugated iron sheeting.	Medium
1092132	Stable Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19 th century house with late 19 th century additions. Flint and brick, with a slate roof. Symmetrical front (south) of 2 storeys, 3 windows, with a later extension at the west side. Plain doorway with 6-panelled (2 top glazed) door, the old front having a veranda of 4 plain wood columns and a hipped slate roof (broken by glazing above the windows). The rear has an outshot and a single-storeyed wing, both with scalloped slates; the walls being of painted brickwork.	Medium
1448130	Rowlands Castle War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	Rowland's Castle War Memorial, unveiled in 1919, commemorates 30 local servicemen who died in the First World War. The granite memorial stands in a small garden at the southern end of the churchyard of St John the Baptist Church (unlisted). It takes the form of a tall stone obelisk on a tapering plinth that bears inscribed marble plaques with black lettering on all four sides. The plinth stands on a two-stage base, square on plan, which is on a square stone platform.	Medium
1094564	Cadlington House (Cadlington Hall, Murray House, Seymour House)	Grade II Listed Building	Substantial Georgian house owned and improved from c.1820 to the later 19 th century by members of the extended Knighton and Seymour families. Cadlington House was altered c.1850 and extended in 1894 with the addition of a single-storey billiard room. Associated with it are: a contemporary coach house and stables, gardener's cottage and orangery; a walled garden built between 1839 and 1870; a model farm built by the end of the 19 th century; and brick and flint gateposts and estate walls that enclosed a formal garden to the west of the house. Divided into three dwellings in 2008.	Medium
1094565	Hook Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	House, with an elegant Regency facade. Built in 1720, altered and refronted in Gothic style in the early 19 th century, with vernacular extensions of 1934, in matching materials. Flint walls with galletting and red brick dressings, the Gothic features of yellow brickwork. Hipped slate roof. The interior has a plain Regency staircase.	Medium

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
1094539	3, Finchdean Road	Grade II Listed Building	Late 18 th century Cottage. Brick walls in blue headers, with flush red dressings. Tile roof, symmetrical south front of two storeys, two windows. Victorian casements. Plain doorway with canopy on brackets, 20 th century door. Set back at the east end is a single-storeyed service wing, with flint walls and brick quoins, and a hipped tile roof.	Medium
1094542	Old School	Grade II Listed Building	Former Idsworth school and master's house, now two dwellings. Built in 1851, a building of Neo-Jacobean style in the manner of nearby Idsworth House, and apparently an estate building. Red brick walls of Flemish bond, with diaper patterns in blue headers. Steep slate roof, square flues to Tudor stacks. The north front has a central school hall, now with two gabled dormers and a gabled porch at the east side. The rear has projections at each side, with a flat-roof 20 th century extension at the east side.	Medium
1155182	Stable Block	Grade II Listed Building	Late 19 th century stables and coachhouse. A rectangular red brick built stable block with a plain clay tile roof. A small extension to the north. Main block divided into three sections, a carriage house, a workshop and an office.	Medium
1155204	Leigh Park Mansion Terrace	Grade II Listed Building	Leigh Park Mansion Terrace Garden. The terrace was constructed in the mid-19 th century on the west side of a large mid-Victorian house (now gone), and overlooks a grassy slope, which leads down to a lake. The terrace is a level area with a low parapet wall, but it is supported on a passageway built into the hillside, comprising 14 bays of quadripartite brick vaulting, with an inner brick wall, the outside face formed by pointed arches and intermediate buttresses. All the details are in Gothic style, with stone features and red brick walls in English bond.	Medium
1094566	Pyle Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Early 18 th century house with mid and late 19 th century extensions. Front walls of blue header brickwork, with English bond below ground-floor cill level, and flush red dressings. Other walls of red brickwork, of Flemish or English bond, also flintwork with brick quoins and vertical and horizontal bands, some tile hanging to the upper part of the (late 19 th century) rear extensions. Tile roof, raised coping to end gables, gables (19 th century) to rear dormers and extensions. The interior has an oak staircase of original date.	Medium
1111760	Barn at Nobles Farm	Grade II Listed Building	Mid-late 18 th century Barn, altered. Timber frame with weatherboard cladding; corrugated iron roof with some plain tiles to rear roof and to midstray. 3 bays with rear aisle, with bay added on right and aisle added to right. Formerly central opposed cart entries with board double doors, that at front under slightly raised roof, that at rear in gabled midstray. Yard elevation has inserted window on left; corrugated-iron lean-to on right, not of special interest; and roof hipped at left end. Interior: some re-used timbers; wall posts with sharply-cut jowels, arched and straight braces to plates and tie-beams; knee-braces to front entrance; queen-strut roof trusses with through purlins; old rafters; plank wind-braces.	Medium

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
1179080	Red Lion Inn	Grade II Listed Building	Late 18 th and early 19 th century public house. The older part has flint walls with brick dressings (all painted); quoins, first-floor band, rubbed flat arches: the later painted brick walls of header bond, with cambered arch. Tile roof of two levels, hipped at the north end, gabled dormers. East front elevation of two storeys and attic. Two doorways, one with a canopy on brackets and six-panelled door. There is also a wrought-iron bracket, with a 20 th century painted sign.	Medium
1179151	Station	Grade II Listed Building	Virtually unaltered station building constructed in 1859 by Sir W Tate. Built for the 'Portsmouth Direct' line of the LSWR. Brick walls of stretcher bond, some rendering, some stucco features; plinth, 1st floor band, arched and flat-arched openings. Low-pitched slate roof, hipped at each side. A symmetrical west (and east) elevation, with a two-storeyed gabled centre, of two windows, and single-storeyed wings at each side of one window (the south side with a later added window). The narrow upper openings are now filled, as well as those of the wings, there are narrow sashes on each side of the central entrance, which has double doors beneath a fanlight.	Medium
1179060	Gateway, Forecourt Paving, and Roadside Boundary Wall to Hook Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Features associated with the front of the house. Early 19 th century, restored early 20 th century. A path in front of the house is laid with tiny rounded flint pebbles; this ends in a gateway in the plain boundary wall, of flint with brick dressings. The wall rises in curves to meet tall brick piers, linked by a wrought-iron lamp bracket. The wrought-iron gate imitates the form of the Gothic casements.	Medium
1179064	Granary 20 metres east of Pyle Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19 th century Granary. Timber-frame, with boarded walls and pyramid slate roof. Included for group value with Pyle Farmhouse.	Medium
1268395	The Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	Lodge, built in 1840 by Thomas Hopper as one of three lodges to Stansted House. Faced with Roman cement with roof concealed by parapet with 2 rendered chimneystacks each with 4 square chimneys. Two storeys. Three windows to front and two to sides. Parapet, moulded eaves cornice and stringcourse. Front has engaged columns on high plinths flanking each window bay. Similar pilasters to sides. Twelve pane sashes in moulded architrave surrounds. Central round-headed doorway with keystone, impost blocks and round-headed door of 6 moulded panels.	Medium

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
1302027	Wellsworth Farm	Grade II Listed Building	Early 18 th century house, with late 20 th century repair and extension, following a fire. Walls of flint and brick dressings, later work of brick. Thatched roof, with catslide at rear, hipped at the west end. South front of two storeys, three windows. Casements. Half glazed door in a plain frame, within a boarded porch, having a gabled thatch roof. Interior: part of a middle wall (exposed by the fire) is timber-framed, of circa 1600, and contains a three-light mullioned wood window.	Medium
1254422	Granary to east of Redhill House	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19 th century Granary. Brick in a modified English bond whose header courses increase in number towards the base which rests on brick arches instead of straddles. Low pitched pyramidal tiled roof. 2 storeys, bay square in plan. Eaves cornice. Wooden steps to boarded double door. Similar loading door above. Other faces have smaller shuttered openings on other faces.	Medium
1254448	Milestone opposite no. 178	Grade II Listed Building	Milestone 18 th century with mid 19 th century plaque bolted to one side. Square milestone with domed top. Side facing the road has mid 19 th century cast iron plaque inscribed "60 miles from London 8 from Petersfield 9 to Portsmouth."	Medium
1339960	The Beacon	Grade II Listed Building	Open gazebo. Late 18 th century. Stone and stucco. Circular pavilion on a podium, with a dome above a plain Tuscan Order of 8 detached smooth columns. The floor is reached by a narrow flight of 9 steps. The dome is surmounted by a metal acanthus finial.	Medium
1339961	Footbridge	Grade II Listed Building	Footbridge, which joins an island in the lake (in Leigh Park) to the mainland. Early 19 th century. A plain bridge of 3 elliptical arches, the centre being larger, With a convex low parapet (about 6 inches above the footway). Brickwork in English bond. The rustic wooden side rails have gone.	Medium
1339958	Garden Wall, Gatepiers and Grotto	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19 th century. A brick wall encloses a rectangular area of former kitchen garden, to the north-west of the former mansion. There are massive piers at the south corners and lesser piers to gateways; the southern boundary is a lower crinkle-crankle wall, with a central gateway. Red brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond (some sections with blue headers), brick capping to the walls, stone caps to the piers. The north-east corner has a brick-walled enclosure, which retains in its lower part the rustic hollow cement form of a grotto, now much reduced and without its former glazed cover.	Medium
1339959	Cartshed (adjoining Barn on the east side)	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19 th century cartshed. 6 bays, with a rear brick wall and open front, supported on timber posts. Queen posts trusses support the tiled roof. Later small dovecote attached to the east end, the west end being joined with the Barn.	Medium

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
1351135	Commemorative Stone	Grade II Listed Building	Stone monument. Mid 20 th century. Slim pillar with simple mouldings to cap and base, a shield above the inscription:- 'Here on 22nd May 1944 His Majesty King George VI reviewed and bade God speed to his troops, about to embark for the invasion and liberation of Europe - Deo Gratias'.	Medium
1430665	Horndean War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	Horndean War Memorial stands in a small garden in Horndean Square, in front of the Grade II-listed Red Lion Inn. The memorial, of Portland stone, consists of a statue of Nike (the Greek goddess personifying victory) surmounting the outsailing cornice of a tall, square, column. That rises from a tapering, square, plinth that stands on a three-stepped, square, base. The front face of the column bears the principal dedication, ERECTED/ BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION/ TO THE MEMORY OF THE/ MEN WHOSE NAMES ARE INSCRIBED/ WHO WENT FROM THIS COUNTRY-SIDE/ AT THE CALL OF DUTY/ AND LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES/ IN THE GREAT WAR/ 1914 - 1919/ "IN THE EVENING AND IN THE MORNING/ WE WILL REMEMBER THEM." The names of those who fell in the First World War are listed on the other faces of the column. The front face of the plinth also bears an inscription, reading ALSO/ TO THOSE WHO FELL/ IN THE WORLD WAR/ 1939 – 1945/ AND IN ALL CONFLICTS. The names of the men who fell in the Second World War are listed on the sides of the plinth. In addition, an inscription at the plinth base reads CONFLICTS SINCE 1945, followed by the name of a soldier killed in Afghanistan. The garden is demarcated from the pavement by low metal bollards and modern brick paving provides access to the memorial. These are not of special interest.	Medium
1340184	Barn (10 yards west of east Leigh Farmhouse)	Grade II Listed Building	Late 18 th or early 19 th century barn. Timber frame of 8 bays, with aisles on the long sides; the upper roofing is of the later date, with straight struts. ½-hipped slate roof. Boarded walls, some brickwork.	Medium
1351108	Barn 50 metres south of Pyle Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	18 th century barn. Timber-frame of five bays, with aisles; Queen post truss. Boarded walls on a brick base. Half-hipped corrugated-iron roof.	Medium
1092129	The Gothick Library	Grade II Listed Building	Chapter house built in 1832 by Vuillamy. The shell of a building once attached to the Regency mansion, which was later demolished. Stucco on the parts once exposed to view, brick on 2 faces; pyramid slate roof. Octagonal plan. 4 sides have windows of the full height, one with the doorway formed below the transom; the other windows have cills at transom level. At the 'rear', 2 faces have brickwork, and there is an octagonal buttress, rising above the parapet as a	Medium

Reference	Name	Designation	Description	Value
			crenellated turret (being the flue from the fireplace). Within, the roof frame is late 20 th century, the windows remain unglazed, but there are fragments of plasterwork with cusped quatrefoils. The fireplace is opposite the doorway. There are prints, which show the original appearance, with shelving up to the higher cill levels.	
1092130	Leigh Park Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	18 th century farmhouse, with early 19 th century additions. House, with a larger (and older) rear wing (dairy). Brick, with a tile roof. Symmetrical front (south) of 2 storeys, 3 windows. Hipped roof, with brick dentil eaves. Walling of blue header panels between the vertical red panels which enclose the openings, red quoins, blue panels between the upper and lower openings, pointed arches to the upper openings, rubbed flat arches to the ground floor. Late 20 th century casements, the ground floor having pointed lights within the rectangular frame. Plain doorway (cornice missing) with small 4-light fanlight. The rear wing is lower, of painted brickwork with cambered ground floor openings, casements, and plain doors.	Medium
N/A	Sir George Staunton Conservation Area	Conservation Area	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 19th century. Today, the Estate (more usually known as Staunton Country Park) 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. The designed landscape is also designated as a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and as a Country Park.	Medium
N/A	Old Bedhampton Conservation Area	Conservation Area	The Conservation Area encompasses the historic village at its centre and the formal open space of Bidbury Mead to the east. It is characterised by a preserved network of early lanes and routes, protected trees, and natural springs, ponds, and streams.	Medium
N/A	Rowlands Castle Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Conservation Area encompassing the historic core of Rowlands Castle, focusing on The Green. The character is created by the strong combination of the 19th century homes which front onto the large open Green and the high flint walls of Deerleap.	Medium

Table 3-2 - Gazetteer of non-designated heritage assets

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
23384	Hearth in Leigh Park	A flint hearth was recorded in the section of a builder's trench during work at Leigh Park in 1968. Flint tools were found associated with the feature. A number of flints were also identified in association with the hearth.	Negligible (removed)	Prehistoric
64922	Possible enclosure, Dunsbury Hill	Curving linear cropmarks identified on aerial photographs appear to extrapolate to a large enclosure circumventing a site in an elevated position in the landscape. It is on high ground overlooking a river valley, and a tributary valley creates a partial promontory. It is at Dunbury Hill Farm, the place name suggestive of a fortified hill place, and in the approximate location a Saxon charter of 935 notes 'dundeburnam', suggested to be a name associated with the hill or sometimes with a fortified settlement (see HER 64687). The linear marks are of some width perhaps supporting the notion of a substantial bank or ditch.	Medium	Prehistoric
22917	Mesolithic occupation site, Rowlands Castle	The nature of the Mesolithic pits and the fact that they had evidence for stake holes, seems to suggest that they represent the remains of temporary shelters. Parallels of these 'shelters' can be seen at Wakefords Copse in Havant (HER 23407), Farnham in Surrey and Wawcott in Berkshire.	Medium	Mesolithic
23407	Mesolithic occupation site, Roman building and prehistoric features	Subsequent to the 1961 discovery of a Roman building in Wakefords Copse further investigations were carried out in 1968 by Portsmouth Museum. This work provided more details on the Roman building and also recovered a number of associated Roman and prehistoric finds. A Mesolithic occupation site was observed during levelling operations at Wakefords Copse in 1970. The site included eleven pits, a floor level, at least two hearths and many finds of worked flint were recovered.	Low (partially removed)	Mesolithic to Romano-British
23464	Mesolithic and Saxon activity	A 6ft (1.83 m) wide ditch was sectioned during topsoil removal. Saxon pottery (10th or 11th century) also found. (Not clear whether pottery sherds are from the ditch, the post-holes or not associated with either.) A hearth, possibly of Mesolithic date was revealed during ground levelling for new greenhouses. The hearth was approx. 10ins. (25 cm) across consisting of tightly packed burnt flint and charcoal. A number of postholes were located during topsoil removal. The features are undated although some Saxon pottery was found in the vicinity.	Negligible (removed)	Prehistoric to early medieval

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
70210	Putative Roman kiln site	Surface observation pottery wasters suggestive of a kiln site. Observed by C Lewis.	Negligible	Romano-British
70211	Putative Roman pottery kiln site	Concentration of pottery including rope rimmed thumb impressed storage jars, observed by G Soffe, R Bradley	Low	Romano-British
70209	Putative Roman kiln site	Surface observation pottery wasters suggestive of a kiln site. Observed by C Lewis.	Negligible	Romano-British
55706	Possible small kiln, E of Manor Lodge Road	Archaeological excavation undertaken by AC Archaeology during the installation of the Horndean to Newells Lane gas pipeline. Two features were excavated that suggest that this area may have once functioned as a small tile kiln. The first was a linear feature that contained a small amount of late C2 - early C3 pottery and a large quantity of ceramic building material and roof tile. The second feature contained large fragments of ceramic roof tile that appeared to have been deliberately placed to form a lining. These fragments were cracked and chemically weathered and a high proportion displayed evidence of being exposed to high temperatures. They have been interpreted as the vestigial remains of a furnace chamber and flue. A third associated feature comprises of a possible floor or working surface.	Low (partially removed)	Romano-British
64687	Dunsbury Hill	The Hill or the stream is referred to as 'dundeburnam' in the Saxon charter of 935. The name could also derive from other Saxon roots indicating a fortified settlement or even over a barrow, the charter also refers to the 'East Highway' and the two oaks which stand inside the highways. Currently a brick farmhouse is located on part of the site.	Low	Prehistoric to early medieval
23355	Rowlands Castle to Hayling Island Roman road	A roman road from Rowlands Castle to Havant and then onto Hayling Island has been postulated since the mid-19th century. Fieldwork and AP coverage since the 1960s has revealed the possible route. The road was sectioned by trenches at Oak Park School and appeared as a gravel surface of metalling laid over large flints resting on the natural valley gravel. No evidence of the road was located during excavations at Oak Park School.	Low	Romano-British
23477	Site of Roman villa E of Red Hill Farm	The site of a villa was found some years before 1817 on the edge of Mayze Coppice, near Rowlands Castle. Three possibly separate buildings were located during excavations in the early 19th century on a probable villa site. The buildings were only sampled but the first was shown to have a room 18ft	Low (removed)	Romano-British

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
		(5.5m) by 14ft (4.3m) with a red mosaic floor and decorated wall plaster and a smaller adjoining room. The second building appeared to be 20ft square (6.1 m square) and the third of a larger size although no dimensions are recorded. Finds of various building materials and pottery were made.		
23394	Roman inhumation burial	A Romano-British inhumation burial was sectioned by road widening on the Petersfield Road. The finds of pottery (B) and human bone (C) are with Portsmouth City Museum.	Negligible (removed)	Romano-British
26718	Possible site of kiln	Some scattered Roman pottery (B) found at this location is suggested as the site of a Roman kiln site.	Low	Romano-British
23418	Medieval circular ditch	A circular ditch was observed near Leigh Park gardens prior to road alterations. The feature is still visible in the local gardens. Pottery (B) and faunal remains (C) found during road works possibly derived from the ditch.	Low	Medieval
32423	Possible site of medieval hamlet, Leigh Park	Nineteenth century landscaping work has 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. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Medieval
34198	Havant Chase	Havant Chase (Havant Thicket) lay at the northern extremity of the Bishops Manor of Havant. The Chase is not enclosed as a Deer Park, but does cover a defined area, identified on current and historic OS mapping	Low	Medieval
65094	St Chad's Well	The site of St Chad's Well - a holy well possibly dating to the Medieval period. The association with St Chad, whose cult focussed on healing, suggests that the water from the well was thought to possess healing properties.	Low	Medieval
38753	Hunting lodge, Warren Deer Park	Site of medieval lodge connected to a deer park	Low	Medieval
65092	Post medieval ridge and furrow	Site of post medieval ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs	Low	Post-medieval
65093	Possible ridge and furrow	Site of possible ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs	Low	Post-medieval

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
60740	Dutch garden pathway and possible site of Swiss House	Series of excavations to determine the position and condition of the pathway skirting the east side of the Dutch Garden. Also uncovered was a platform believed to mark the site of the Swiss House folly. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park GII* Registered Park and Garden.	Low	Post-medieval
60737	Possible ornamental garden at Staunton Park	Possible ornamental garden identified through geophysical survey. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park GII* Registered Park and Garden.	Low	Post-medieval
60744	Pathways at Staunton Country Park	A number of 19th century pathways uncovered during excavations of 1992. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park GII* Registered Park and Garden.	Low	Post-medieval
60741	Excavations of Leigh Park mansion (site of)	Excavations carried out in July 1992 to examine remaining structures and associated features of Sir George Staunton's mansion, demolished c.1850. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park GII* Registered Park and Garden.	Low	Post-medieval
26561	Icehouse at Leigh Park	A post-medieval icehouse in a poor state of repair. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park GII* Registered Park and Garden.	Low	Post-medieval
38738	Site of Old Manor House, Bedhampton	Site of a C16/C17 timber framed house which was demolished in 1881.	Negligible (demolished)	Post-medieval
54151	Warren Deer Park	A medieval hunting lodge found in fieldwork was thought to be related to a deer park (HER 38753). Evidence for a deer park are a causeway & a dam, both thought to be connected to fish ponds (HER 38751 & 38752).	Low	Post-medieval
56522	Remains of building, Leigh Park	18th century remains found during building works. Three phases of activity were discernible. Phase 1: Archaeological excavations revealed evidence of a building whose alignment matches that of a building shown on a map dated to c.1792-1800 (HRO 124M71E/P1 and reproduced in report). The building remains comprised of brick walls laid in Flemish garden bond, bonded with lime mortar. A surface of bricks laid on edge projected from the southern wall directly opposite a doorway in building 10. It is assumed that this surface represents the presence of a doorway in this building and that similar surfaces must have existed outside other doorways along the wall but have since been lost. Towards the east end of the building	Low (partially removed)	Post-medieval

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
		three types of cobble were found. Type 1 was ceramic, highly fired and of fine fabric. Type 2 was found only in small patches and was of roughly squared stone. Type 3, also made of stone, was made by facing one side of waterworn stones. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)		
56801	Archaeological investigations at Leigh Park, Havant	Investigation of geotechnical test pits and a watching brief on new electricity cables identified at least two demolished brick structures. Only one feature predating the farm was identified. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
55973	Bedhampton Pumping Station	Bedhampton springs are only a few hundred yards from the Havant pumping station and were the site of a station opened in 1889 and enlarged in 1902. Apart from the chimney most of the original brick buildings survive, though with modern machinery. Water pumped from Bedhampton to Farlington supplied most of Portsmouth from 1902-1927.	Low	Post-medieval
56572	Building remains, Leigh Park	Brick walls in a rectilinear pattern were uncovered when digging service trenches. The walls were made of hand-made brick in lime mortar. The walls that ran east-west had offsets. All the walls were truncated at more or less identical levels and were cut into the natural sand. They were overlain by garden soils and had been much disturbed by later activity. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
56573	Building remains, Leigh Park	A possible area of flooring was suggested by the discovery of a sub-circular area of rammed chalk when digging service trenches. In conjunction with a brick footing discovered c.11 metres 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 excavations yielded no dating evidence for the remains. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
60743	Pine Pits and 'Melon Ground' at Staunton Country Park	Excavations in the Hartley House trench revealed foundations for three 300mm thick wall. Each was made of unfrogged orange/red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The suggestion is that these represented a raised bed and heating system, or a manure pit later used as a container for heated water. George Staunton was known for his cultivation of exotic fruits, such as pineapple and bananas. Key	Low (partially removed)	Post-medieval

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
		contributor to the archaeological interest of the Leigh Park Registered Park & Garden (GII*) and George Staunton Conservation Area.		
60742	Fernery at Staunton Park	Area known as the Fernery was, in Staunton's day, bisected by a small road called the Middle Thicket. In 1828, Staunton closed this road, the area was subsequently named the Dell and the Shell House (Grade II* listed) was built upon the line of the earlier road. The Fernery was constructed during William Stone's ownership of the park, 1861-1871. It was noted in the 'Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener' (1867) as "a rockery where hardy ferns were flourishing" and in the 1874 particulars as being "enveloped in luxuriant foliage". It was partially excavated in 2004.	Negligible (documentary evidence and mostly removed)	Post-medieval
60745	Cone House, Staunton Country Park	Folly known as the Cone House constructed to the north of the conservatory complex. Excavation of an artificial mound overlooking the North Garden, thought to be the site of the Cone House. Mound was composed of sandy loam up to 0.8m above the original ground surface. Near the southern edge of the mound was a layer of ash 0.1m thick, which indicated a possible fire prior to the demolition of the structure. Demolition material in the mound suggests the Cone House was made of brick, with 'Emsworth pebbles' used to line the inside of the house (found embedded in lumps of mortar).	Negligible (structure destroyed, foundations partially excavated)	Post-medieval
63512	19 th century greenhouse structures, Staunton Park	19 th century brick structures identified during an archaeological watching brief. The features included walls, foundation slots and a possible vaulted conduit oriented E-W. These represent structures and installations to the south of the recorded locations of the pine pit and melon house structures (similar date)	Negligible (structure destroyed, foundations partially excavated)	Post-medieval
31647	Leigh Water	Principle feature of George Staunton's Regency landscape, further enhanced by William Stone's landscaping around his mansion house. Key feature of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
37008	Rowlands Castle Brickworks	A brickworks established in 1884 and closed in 1968. Various OS maps show the evolution of the site.	Low	Post-medieval
54718	Site of brick and tile works, Hazeldean Court	A brick and tile works with a clay pit are marked on the first edition OS map.	Low	Post-medieval

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
54723	Site of brick yard, Hammonds Lands Copse	A brick yard is marked on the first edition OS map with two brick kilns, a clay mill and an old clay pit.	Low	Post-medieval
54724	Site of brick works, Havant Thicket	A brickworks marked on the second edition OS map with a kiln and clay pits. It is in disuse by 1909.	Low	Post-medieval
22929	Brick and tile works, Padnell	A brick making industry is known to have existing here as early as 1710 and a Padnol brick kiln is noted on Taylor's map of 1759. The 19th century complex of clay mill, a square kiln, 4 brick sheds and clay pits was demolished in the 1930	Low	Post-medieval
54722	Site of post medieval brick kiln, Manor Lodge Road	A brick kiln is marked on OS maps of 1810 to 1824.	Low	Post-medieval
50008	Brickworks sample building	Small house built with a wide range of the products of a brickworks. Early C19 small brick house built to display the range of products of the adjacent brickworks	Low	Post-medieval
1484	United Reformed Church	Unlisted United Reform Chapel which is marked on the second edition OS map as a Congregational Chapel.	Low	Post-medieval
1215	The Bothy at Sir George Staunton Country Park	Unlisted building, attached to garden complex. Currently houses site office.	Low	Post-medieval
69794	Storey Gardens	Walled kitchen garden currently used for grazing and as a car park. A walled kitchen garden built circa 1874 for William Stone. The walls on the western and southern boundary are built in 9" brickwork with intermediate supporting piers and canted brick coping. The western wall is buttressed by a row of modern regularly spaced brick piers. The eastern wall is modern. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
50577	103 Redhill Road	Unlisted stable converted to domestic use.	Low	Post-medieval

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
54716	St John The Baptist's Church, Rowlands Castle	An unlisted church built in 1838. Originally a cheap cruciform church by Jacob Owen built in 1838. Nothing is remarkable except the intricate pattern of roof timbers at the crossing and the series of stern, almost life size, carved heads in the spandrels of the arcades. Aisles added and chancel rebuilt in 1853.	Low	Post-medieval
54717	St Johns C of E School, Rowlands Castle	An unlisted school marked on the first edition OS map as a National School.	Low	Post-medieval
69792	The Fort, Staunton Country Park	Condition survey of the Fort at Staunton Country Park. Folly in the form of a fort built on an artificial island. Built of Purbeck stone with battered walls built in three sections. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
69793	The Stable Block	Stable block at Staunton Country Park. A rectangular red brick built stable block with a plain clay tile roof. A small extension to the north. Main block divided into three sections, a carriage house, a workshop and an office. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
50685	Granary at Leigh Park Farm	Unlisted granary. Higgins (2004), as part of the building recording carried out prior to the farm's refurbishment, suggests that the building was not a granary as had been previously believed, but a stable/byre with a hay loft. It is of two storeys and constructed of brick in Flemish garden wall bond with lime mortar. The roof was hipped and tiled with ceramic peg tiles. Relieving arches are present over all lower openings. The lower storey contained a number of iron objects set into the walls. Their purpose is unknown. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
69791	The Sawmill, Staunton Country Park	Condition survey of the sawmill at Staunton Country Park. A flint and brick built sawmill built during the 19 th century for William Stone. It comprises a rectangular block with a large concrete paved yard at the front (north) and a smaller yard to the south. The building has been extended at some time but the exact date of this alteration is unknown. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GII*)	Low	Post-medieval
23432	Crossing Keepers House,	Mid-C19 crossing keeper's house. The Southampton and Dorchester line had a large number of level crossings, each tended by a resident keeper. A good	Low	Post-medieval

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
	Bedhampton Springs	example of the type of house built for their accommodation is at Bedhampton Springs.		
26737	Icehouse at Leigh Park	Post-medieval icehouse visible above ground but no pit was found. The icehouse at Leigh Park has a rectangular chamber approached by a 11'6" (3.50m) passage which is roofless and about 2' (0.61m) below ground level. The small door into the chamber has had a new concrete lintel. There was no pit. May contribute to the significance of the Leigh Park Registered Park and Garden (GI*)	Low	Post-medieval
23391	Slag Heap	An area of iron slag, clinker and pieces of iron were found on Gipsies' Plain in the early 1960s. No trace of these surface finds were visible when the site was visited following ploughing in the late 1960s, but subsurface remains may still exist.	Low	Post-medieval
65080	Site of WWII air raid shelters	Site of WWII air raid shelters visible on aerial photographs.	Low	WWII
65081	Site of WWII air raid shelters	Site of WWII air raid shelters visible on aerial photographs.	Low	WWII
65108	WWII Military Site	WWII military site visible on aerial photographs, comprising military buildings and water tanks.	Low	WWII
24378	WWII Pillboxes, entrance of stables on Whichers Gate Road	Three WWII pillboxes, two rectangular and one 'L'-shaped, exist in this area. Their exact locations cannot be determined.	Low	WWII
23375	WWII Anti-Aircraft Battery	An 'unarmed' heavy AA battery site (as at 22.6.42) this may at another time have contained 3.7" mobile (m); 3.7" static (s); 4.5" or 5.25" guns. All but mobile guns would have had holdfasts; usually concrete-built emplacements and, often GL Mk I or II radar.	Low	WWII
69451	Possible wood bank	A linear bank which may be a post medieval wood bank is visible on aerial photographs to the south east of Deadman's Dell. The linear bank is oriented south west-north east and measures up to 190 m in length.	Low	Unknown

HER Reference	Name	Description	Value	Period
69465	Woodbank enclosure, Motley's Copse	A possible post medieval wood bank is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs within Motley's Copse. A three sided enclosure formed of bank is visible over an area measuring approximately 190 m by 170 m. The site is under tree cover on recent aerial photos (interpreted by the SDNPA).	Low	Unknown
23417	Trackway	An 11 ft (3.36m) wide trackway was excavated during work on a Roman site. The trackway was to the north of the site (SU70NW4a) and ran along a valley bottom.	Low (partially removed)	Unknown
38751	The Warren	A substantial causeway which may be connected to medieval fish ponds further to the south.	Low	Unknown
38752	The Warren	An earthen bank forming a dam which may be part of a medieval complex of fish ponds.	Low	Unknown

Appendix A8.4 Interpretation of Aerial Photographs for Archaeology



HAVANT THICKET WINTER STORAGE RESERVOIR

INTERPRETATION OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

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CHRIS COX BA MA MIFA

JUNE 2009

COMMISSIONED BY OVE ARUP & PARTNERS LTD (ARUP)

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	THE STUDY AREA	4
3	ARCHAEOLOGY FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS	6
4	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS: TYPES AND SOURCES	7
5	INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING METHODOLOGY	9
6	RESULTS.....	10
7	CONCLUSION	14
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	15

**APPENDIX Aerial Photographs consulted at English Heritage National Monuments Record
(EH NMR)**

FIGURE 1 Overview of Archaeological features identified on aerial photographs

© Air Photo Services Ltd 2009

Air photo interpretation: Chris Cox BA MA MIFA www.airphotoservices.co.uk

QA: Clare King BA MIFA www.clareking.net

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This interpretation of aerial photographs was prepared by Chris Cox at Air Photo Services Ltd on behalf of Ove Arup and Partners Ltd. (Arup), in March 2009. The work was commissioned on behalf of Portsmouth Water to support the assessment of the potential impact of the proposed new Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir on cultural heritage assets.
- 1.2 The object of this aerial photographic interpretation was to provide information on the location and nature of any archaeological features or areas of archaeological potential, visible on existing aerial photographs, within the study area and its environs at Havant Thicket, Hampshire.
- 1.3 This interpretation constitutes a Stage 1 analysis, where features are described, identified and located for purposes of desk based assessment, but not at this stage mapped in detail.
- 1.4 It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried features. Their capacity to reveal features as vegetation marks, soil marks or upstanding features depends upon a number of environmental and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of photographic survey. The appearance of marks in crops over buried features is also governed by a complex interaction of landuse, soil type, weather and other factors.
- 1.5 Air Photo Interpretation (API) data thus acts as a starting point for ground-based investigations, which of course may reveal further details of the date and nature of the deposits which are initially identified from the air.
- 1.6 Accurate mapping from ortho-rectified aerial photographs has been undertaken over the site where potential features have been identified. From this mapping, specific areas have been identified which may carry archaeological potential.
- 1.7 The aerial photographs were examined in conjunction with information derived from the Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record.

2 THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The study area lies within and to the north of Havant, between Bedhampton Station, Leigh Park and Havant Thicket. The area contains part of Staunton Country Park and Havant Thicket.
- 2.1.2 The majority of the 'redline' development area lies within Havant Thicket, to the immediate north of Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), a grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) number 1006 (hereafter referred as Leigh Park). The Avenue and gardens associated with Leigh Park are highly visible on the aerial photographs as consistent patterns in the variably-wooded landscape. All features noted on aerial photographs are shown within the main body of the development area, or just outside its border. Figure 1 therefore shows the locations of sites which are discussed in the text, as no observations were made in the southern and northern linear shaped areas of the redline boundary.
- 2.1.3 The area is situated within gently undulating countryside which falls towards the North West and lies between 35 and 20m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

2.2 Geology and soils

- 2.2.1 The study area lies on drift geology over tertiary clay, which gives rise to clayey soils of the Wickam 4 association (SSEW 1983). These soils are often seasonally waterlogged, and are best used for grassland, dairying and some cereals. Land in these areas is often laid to deciduous woodland.

2.3 Landuse

- 2.3.1 To its south, the study area traverses the valley of the Hermitage Stream between Bedhampton Station and Leigh Park. The stream flows through a narrow floodplain which is constrained by modern urban development. Land at Leigh Park, within the modern Staunton Country Park, has been seen variably under deciduous woodland and carefully managed grassland, with the exception of certain plantations and The Avenue, since the 1940s.

2.4 Archaeology

- 2.4.1 The area carries potential for the discovery of traces of prehistoric settlement and funerary sites. This is attested by the records of prehistoric artefacts and hearths, dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in the vicinity of the study area, and Bronze Age round barrows to the north east of the site. No records of such sites are known for the development area.

- 2.4.2 Roman buildings, roads and artefacts have also been discovered in the environs of, but not within the boundary of the redline area (the development site).
- 2.4.3 There is also potential for the presence of medieval, post medieval and modern sites as attested again by the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record and the Register of Parks and Gardens. Pottery kilns and brick kilns have been discovered outside the development site area, dating back to the Roman period, in addition to 20th century military areas and remains dating to the first and second World Wars. The wider environs of the study area thus present a rich and varied potential for archaeological discovery.
- 2.4.4 The impact of former and present land use on the archaeological resource may be adequately assessed from the aerial photographic evidence. Parts of the area has been laid predominately to woodland which have been extensively managed, and on occasions cut back completely, whilst other parts have been continuously wooded and thus have not presented the opportunity for close scrutiny during interpretation of the aerial photographs. The aerial photographs show that the majority of the development site was cleared of mature trees by 1954, after which the aerial photographs confirm the site was predominantly open grassland.

The impact of modern development, particularly to the north of Havant at Leigh Park, is graphically documented by aerial photographs taken in the 1950s and 1960s, which show the rapid increase of new residential development in response to the post-war demand for housing outside of Southampton and Havant, which suffered bomb damage. As stated by Arup (January 2009), no bomb damage or bomb craters were observed on the aerial photographs.

3 ARCHAEOLOGY FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

3.1 The role of aerial photographic interpretation

- 3.1.1 Air photo interpretation provides an overview of landscape history and changes in landuse. It provides informed guidance for subsequent desk and ground-based investigations and complements cartographic and documentary research.
- 3.1.2 Some information gained from aerial photographs cannot easily be detected by other means. Aerial photographs provide a chronologically documented and seasonal overview of a landscape, sites and features within it. The interpretation of contemporary and archival aerial photographs is thus an important component of multi-disciplinary archaeological investigation.
- 3.1.3 Interpretation of aerial photographs allows the accurate mapping of archaeological sites or natural features recorded as crop, grass or vegetation marks (caused by the differential growth of plants over buried features); soil marks (caused by differences in soil colour over ploughed buried features) and shadows cast by upstanding earthworks and features seen in relief.

3.2 Limitations of the data

- 3.2.1 Aerial photographic evidence is limited by seasonal, agricultural, meteorological and environmental factors which affect the extent to which either buried or upstanding archaeological features can be detected. It is thus advantageous to examine a range of photos taken under a variety of environmental conditions in order to build up a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape. The visibility of archaeological features may differ from year to year, and be obscured by differential depths of soil or differing types of vegetation. Individual photographs often record only a small percentage of the actual extent of buried or upstanding features.
- 3.2.2 In this case, the range of aerial photographs available for interpretation was very comprehensive, both seasonally and chronologically. Limitations were placed on the interpretation by the permanent presence of woodland within certain parts of the study area, but in others the conditions varied sufficiently to facilitate confident interpretation of the visible archaeological resource. The majority of the development site is open grassland.

4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS: TYPES AND SOURCES

4.1 Types

- 4.1.1 Two types of aerial photograph are used for archaeological interpretation. Vertical aerial photographs are taken for general-purpose survey using a camera mounted inside a modified aircraft. The aircraft is flown on a pre-planned set of overlapping flight-lines which cover the survey area completely. The camera points straight towards the ground. The vertical viewpoint provides aerial photographic coverage from a fixed scale and constant 180° angles at the centre of each frame. The overlap between the areas covered by each consecutive frame is usually 60%. This overlap between frames enables the photo interpreter to study each pair of vertical photos under a stereoscope.
- 4.1.2 The stereoscope combines the two images to allow the interpreter to see one three-dimensional image of the ground surface. Vertical aerial photographs carry inherent distortions introduced by variations in perspective and ground height, but are essentially 'map-like' in appearance. They are generally taken for non-archaeological, civil and military purposes and form the basic data from which most modern maps are compiled. Vertical aerial photographs are a very useful source of archaeological data, particularly in areas where features survive as earthworks. They also constitute historical 'documents'.
- 4.1.3 Oblique aerial photographs are taken using a hand held camera by an aerial archaeologist to portray features which have been identified during specialist survey. These photos are extremely useful, but contain inherent perspective distortions, which must be accounted for in rectification and mapping procedures.

4.2 Sources of data

National Library of Air Photographs (NLAP)

National Monuments Record (NMR) Centre, RCHME, Kemble Drive, Swindon, Wiltshire

Coversearch number 36825, March 2009.

Forty sorties, comprising two hundred and thirty three vertical aerial photographs which cover the study area and its immediate environs are held in this collection. They provided a primary source of data for the assessment and were taken between 1946 and 1996.

No specialist oblique aerial photographs are held which cover the study area. All photos which were examined at the NMR are listed in the Appendix.

www.Google.earth.com & www.multimap.co.uk

The orthorectified mosaics of vertical aerial photographs provided by Bluesky, the Geoinformation Group, Getmapping plc and TeleAtlas were consulted online for this assessment.

Portsmouth Water oblique aerial photographs

The client supplied a series of colour oblique aerial photographs which were taken on two separate flights. These were undertaken in May 2006 by Sealand Aerial Photography and in February 2007 by Commission Air. These photographs provide clear and targeted viewpoints and allowed close examination of the ground surface which was largely clear of tree cover.

5 INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 All photographs were closely examined, under 1.5x and 4x magnification and interpreted with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.
- 5.2 Mapping is presently printed to fit A4 for ease of reference, and is also provided digitally for accurate scaling as required by the client.
- 5.3 The mapping was produced using AutoCAD Map 2004 in dwg format.

6 RESULTS

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND AREAS

AP Site	AP 1
Location	Within development area
Site Type	Sinuuous feature
Central NGR	SU 709 100
Principal Air Photos	MAL/81016 158-159

Description

The study area and the development area contain evidence for sinuous natural features, which are likely to be geological anomalies.

AP Site	AP 2
Location	Within development area
Site Type	Anomalies
Central NGR	SU 718 096
Principal Air Photos	MAL/81012 211

Description

This area of land was observed on air photos under trees for the majority of the cover, but in May 1981 was seen when the scrub / trees had been cleared. The bare soil at this date showed a series of very dark sub-circular areas in the lighter toned topsoil. These areas may be the remains of places where wood has been previously burned for charcoal or tree clearance debris which may have been burned and buried. The dark areas are too large to be the holes from which trees have been removed. These areas lie to the immediate east of The Avenue, which is a prominent and consistent feature in this landscape. Photographs mosaiced at Google Earth show this part of the study area after 2000, under close cropped grassland on either side of The Avenue. This is in marked contrast to pre-1970 photographs which show a variably thick covering of scrub / trees. The dark areas do not show in the grassland, but the underlying network of former stream channels is visible as slight tonal differences in the grass and ground surfaces. Photographs taken in 1999 – 2000 by Getmapping plc, and displayed at www.multimap.co.uk show darker areas in the grass at this site, which may be indicative of

either natural features or areas of differential top and sub soil content caused by changes in the underlying geology at this location.

This general area, to either side of The Avenue, has contained an extensive system of fire breaks and vehicle tracks among the former woodland, which were highly visible on pre-modern photographs taken prior to woodland clearance around The Avenue, at the creation of Staunton Country Park. These features are now completely obliterated, and the appearance has changed radically from a typical managed woodland back to open parkland around The Avenue since the 1970s.

AP Site	AP 3
Location	Just outside development area, now built over
Site Type	WWII feature, practice trench and military camp
Central NGR	SU 712 088
Principal Air Photos	RAF 3G TUD UK 156 pt II 5127

Description

This area of land was observed on air photos under grass land in the 1940s, and was redeveloped for residential use in the 1950s and 1960s. It lies to the immediate south of the study area. The 1940s photographs showed no further military features extending into the proposed development site area.

This was the site of a military encampment, as described by Arup (January 2009). There was one clear zig-zag shaped trench, likely to have been a freshly dug practice trench, visible in April 1946.

The military features were contained within a defined area, and not likely to have been present within the actual study area. Photographs taken in 1954 show the area under redevelopment, when the trench was last visible. Its location now mostly lies under modern buildings, attested by photographs at Google Earth. An uneven area on the northern edge of this development may, however, contain part of the trench, but this interpretation is uncertain in the absence of stereoscopic viewing facilities at Google Earth.

Prior to development, the area also contained some ridges and possible trackways which were seen in grassland as slightly upstanding features on photograph RAF 82/914 F22 0010 which was taken in May 1954. These were parts of the agricultural landscape associated with Leigh Park, and were likely to be the results of post-medieval steam ploughing or drainage. Similar features are visible in the eastern part of the Park, within the Conservation Area and the registered Park and Garden (RPG) area of Leigh Park. The southern part of this area lies outside the study area. It contains evidence for a probable hollow way or wide access route, which is best seen on the above photograph, along with further boundaries and areas of ridges.

RAF 543/328 F21 0150, taken in July 1958 again shows the woodland on either side of The Avenue has been felled, and depicts the fire breaks very clearly, alongside the parkland features within the present day Leigh Park. The individual elements of the parkland are very clearly visible, as marks in grass and as upstanding features, on RAF 543 1107 1F41 0001, which was taken in November 1960. These features lie to the south of the study area, within the RPG.

AP Site	AP 4
Location	Just outside development area
Site Type	Possible former structures
Central NGR	SU 721 104
Principal Air Photos	RAF 540 F22 1266 0202

Description

This area lies to the immediate north of the car park at Havant Thicket, and is shown under dense tree cover at Google Earth. In 1954, aerial photographs showed some possible small sub rectangular structures among light tree cover. These may have been former buildings or kilns, but their outlines were broken and thus their former function unclear. The features may survive residually beneath the tree cover at this location. Photographs taken in 1999 – 2000 by Getmapping plc show a modern pathway and possible small structures at this location.

AP Site	AP 5
Location	Within development area (outside embankment footprint)
Site Type	Possible enclosure
Central NGR	SU 710 090
Principal Air Photos	MAL 82/67 097

Description

This light toned feature may be a pathway, but has the appearance of a possible enclosure. It was seen within a wooded landscape, and its origin is unknown. It is flagged up here as an area of possible archaeological interest as it is not possible to identify it. Google Earth shows the field under managed grassland, with traces of the former fire breaks showing as slight depressions in the surface. A feature shows within the grass which lies contrary to the direction of the fire breaks, but it is not likely to be of any great antiquity.

AP Site	AP 6
Location	Within development area
Site Type	Possible structures and cleared areas
Central NGR	SU 708 095
Principal Air Photos	OS/63/16

Description

Small sub rectangular structures, visible on photographs taken in 1963, may indicate the position of former shelters or similar modern structures which are now disused. No trace of these can now be seen on recent photographs. Two light toned square areas seen on photographs taken by Getmapping plc are areas where modern sports or other outdoor activities may have been undertaken.

Other observations

Oblique aerial photographs supplied by Portsmouth Water show the development area when largely under grassland. These photographs show a sinuous network of natural features as noted above, and show no traces of some of the features which are present on earlier photographs. Drainage and disturbance which is wholly expected in an area which has been planted and cleared of trees is visible. Former access ways and firebreaks, and areas of rough ground, are visible. These photographs show no traces of archaeological features.

To the south of the main study area, the valley of the 'Hermitage Stream' presents a narrow floodplain which is constrained by modern development. Photographs taken in 1963 show remains of water management systems. These comprise residual drains, sluices and possible simple water meadows. The floodplain lies outside the development area.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This interpretation concentrated upon close examination of the core of the development area and its immediate periphery (the study area) to attempt to identify any traces of funerary sites, other prehistoric enclosures or features, medieval and post medieval features and industrial remains. The southern part of the area, on either side of The Avenue, allowed detailed interpretation in those years in which it was seen free of tree cover, in the later 20th century and early 21st century. The northern part of the study area was seen in all seasons, and a reasonable view gained between the trees during the winter months. Photographs provided by Portsmouth Water, which were taken in 2006 and 2007 show the development area when largely clear of trees, and no archaeological features were identified. These photographs showed natural features and features associated with the management of the former woodland.
- 7.2 The area of the Registered Park and Garden (RPG) at Leigh Park contains typical residual features associated with a formal landscape, but all these features lie outside the development area, with the exception of The Avenue.
- 7.3 Very few definite archaeological features were seen within the study area. Those features which were within the development area may benefit from further examination to ascertain their exact nature, but aerial photographs in this instance may not provide the required breadth of information regarding the nature of any sub-surface features.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Arup, 2009 | Arup memorandum. Havant Reservoir – Aerial Photographic Interpretation. January 2009. |
| SSEW 1983 | Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 6 South East England 1:250000 scale. |

APPENDIX
Aerial Photographs consulted at EH NMR

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5071	P	SU 707 064	6	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5072	P	SU 715 064	6	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5098	P	SU 707 075	7	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5099	P	SU 714 075	7	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5126	P	SU 710 094	8	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5127	P	SU 717 094	8	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5154	P	SU 709 109	9	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5155	P	SU 716 109	9	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5181	P	SU 710 117	10	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD

RAF/3G/TUD/UK/156	207	V	5182	P	SU 717 118	10	19 APR 1946	A	10400	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2478	782	V	5284	P	SU 712 081	20	10 MAR 1948	A	5500	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2478	782	V	5308	P	SU 710 090	22	10 MAR 1948	A	5500	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2478	782	V	5331	P	SU 708 097	23	10 MAR 1948	A	5500	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/1286	1519	F21	104	P	SU 716 083	5	14 APR 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1286	1519	F21	105	P	SU 716 086	5	14 APR 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1286	1519	F21	106	P	SU 715 089	5	14 APR 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1286	1519	F21	107	P	SU 715 092	5	14 APR 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1286	1519	F21	108	P	SU 714 095	5	14 APR 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1286	1519	F22	107	P	SU 724 094	10	14 APR 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1286	1519	F22	108	P	SU 724 097	10	14 APR 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F21	6	P	SU 713 064	1	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F21	7	P	SU 714 069	1	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/82/914	1527	F21	11	P	SU 713 088	1	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F21	12	P	SU 714 091	1	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F21	13	P	SU 713	1	07 MAY	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25	NMR

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RAF/82/914	1527	F21	14	P	SU 712 101	1	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/82/914	1527	F21	16	P	SU 711 112	1	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/82/914	1527	F22	13	P	SU 723 097	4	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	14	P	SU 722 102	4	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	25	P	SU 706 065	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	26	P	SU 706 070	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	27	P	SU 707 075	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	28	P	SU 707 079	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	29	P	SU 708 084	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	30	P	SU 708 089	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/82/914	1527	F22	32	P	SU 707 098	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/914	1527	F22	33	P	SU 707 103	5	07 MAY 1954	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/58/2480	1837	F21	133	P	SU 705 080	9	16 JUN 1958	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2480	1837	F21	134	P	SU 707 090	9	16 JUN 1958	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2480	1837	F21	135	P	SU 709 099	9	16 JUN 1958	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2480	1837	F22	116	P	SU 709 079	13	16 JUN 1958	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2480	1837	F22	117	P	SU 713 083	13	16 JUN 1958	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2480	1837	F22	134	P	SU 726	14	16 JUN	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25	NMR

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RAF/543/328	1840	F21	147	P	SU 721 069	5	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	148	P	SU 721 076	5	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	149	P	SU 722 082	5	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	150	P	SU 722 088	5	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	151	P	SU 722 094	5	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	152	P	SU 723 100	5	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	153	P	SU 723 106	5	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	155	P	SU 706 083	6	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	156	P	SU 706 077	6	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/328	1840	F21	157	P	SU 705 071	6	09 JUL 1958	A	10750	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/58/2722	1916	F42	473	P	SU 708 069	9	02 MAR 1959	BC	10560	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2722	1916	F43	471	P	SU 718 090	12	02 MAR 1959	BC	10560	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2722	1916	F43	472	P	SU 713 090	12	02 MAR 1959	BC	10560	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2722	1916	F44	471	P	SU 716 111	15	02 MAR 1959	BC	10560	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2722	1916	F44	472	P	SU 710 111	15	02 MAR 1959	BC	10560	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2859	1919	F41	426	N	SU 714 069	6	13 MAY 1959	A	11000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR

RAF/58/2859	1919	F41	427	N	SU 708 070	6	13 MAY 1959	A	11000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2859	1919	F42	426	N	SU 717 092	7	13 MAY 1959	A	11000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2859	1919	F42	427	N	SU 711 093	7	13 MAY 1959	A	11000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2859	1919	F43	427	N	SU 715 114	10	13 MAY 1959	A	11000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2859	1919	F43	428	N	SU 709 115	10	13 MAY 1959	A	11000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2860	1920	F41	77	P	SU 712 087	8	14 MAY 1959	A	11200	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2860	1920	F41	228	P	SU 716 114	9	14 MAY 1959	A	11200	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2860	1920	F41	229	P	SU 709 115	9	14 MAY 1959	A	11200	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2860	1920	F42	77	P	SU 713 065	13	14 MAY 1959	A	11200	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1107	2001	1F41	1	P	SU 712 097	10	05 NOV 1960	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/1107	2001	1F41	2	P	SU 719 096	10	05 NOV 1960	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/1107	2001	1F42	1	P	SU 710 076	17	05 NOV 1960	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/1107	2001	1F42	2	P	SU 717 076	17	05 NOV 1960	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/1107	2001	1F43	1	P	SU 707 057	24	05 NOV 1960	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/1107	2001	1F43	2	P	SU 713 056	24	05 NOV 1960	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5013	P	SU 708 067	1	26 APR 1950	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5014	P	SU 711 068	1	26 APR 1950	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5063	P	SU 711 072	2	26 APR 1950	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5064	P	SU 709	2	26 APR	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0	MOD

					071		1950				x 9.0	
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5094	P	SU 709 073	3	26 APR 1950	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5095	P	SU 711 073	3	26 APR 1950	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5153	P	SU 711 063	4	26 APR 1950	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2611	2796	V	5154	P	SU 709 063	4	26 APR 1950	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/19	2905	V	5109	P	SU 706 062	4	15 MAY 1948	A	2520	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/19	2905	V	5110	P	SU 708 062	4	15 MAY 1948	A	2520	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/23	2912	V	5198	P	SU 708 067	6	16 MAY 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/23	2912	V	5199	P	SU 711 067	6	16 MAY 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/23	2912	V	5224	P	SU 710 069	8	16 MAY 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/75	2968	V	5121	P	SU 710 065	8	27 JUL 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/75	2968	V	5122	P	SU 707 065	8	27 JUL 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/75	2968	V	5140	P	SU 710 064	9	27 JUL 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/58/75	2968	V	5141	P	SU 708 063	9	27 JUL 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/540/460	3192	RP	3820	P	SU 710 064	6	18 APR 1951	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/460	3192	RS	4936	P	SU 711 073	16	18 APR 1951	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/460	3192	RS	4937	P	SU 708 074	16	18 APR 1951	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
MAL/65008	4286	V	177	P	SU 725 084	3	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/65031	4287	V	77	P	SU 705 077	2	13 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR

MAL/65031	4287	V	78	P	SU 715 077	2	13 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/65009	4288	V	5	P	SU 707 091	1	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/65009	4288	V	6	P	SU 717 091	1	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/65022	4290	V	58	P	SU 718 063	1	01 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/65022	4290	V	59	P	SU 707 064	1	01 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/67081	4641	V	74	P	SU 716 088	4	26 AUG 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/67081	4641	V	75	P	SU 707 089	4	26 AUG 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/67081	4641	V	87	P	SU 705 072	5	26 AUG 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/67081	4641	V	88	P	SU 715 072	5	26 AUG 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/67082	4642	V	97	P	SU 709 088	6	26 AUG 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/67082	4642	V	98	P	SU 719 088	6	26 AUG 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/67037	4742	V	55	P	SU 704 058	1	09 MAY 1967	A	7500	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/68014	5166	V	46	P	SU 714 056	1	27 MAR 1968	A	11000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/77027	7503	V	167	P	SU 716 068	3	28 AUG 1977	A	5000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/77027	7503	V	168	P	SU 715 072	3	28 AUG 1977	A	5000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5011	P	SU 710 073	1	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5038	P	SU 709 071	18	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5039	P	SU 712 070	18	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5065	P	SU 708	19	28 MAR	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0	MOD

					069		1948				x 9.0	
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5066	P	SU 711 069	19	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5093	P	SU 709 068	2	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5121	P	SU 710 068	3	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5148	P	SU 708 064	4	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp1	5149	P	SU 711 064	4	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2562	8059	Vp2	5175	P	SU 709 063	5	28 MAR 1948	A	2500	20	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	MOD
MAL/81016	8850	V	158	P	SU 707 111	2	03 JUN 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NRS
MAL/81016	8850	V	159	P	SU 716 111	2	03 JUN 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NRS
MAL/81012	8871	V	73	P	SU 714 081	1	07 MAY 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/81012	8871	V	74	N	SU 723 081	1	07 MAY 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/81012	8871	V	211	P	SU 722 100	2	07 MAY 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/81012	8871	V	212	P	SU 713 100	2	07 MAY 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/81010	8872	V	97	N	SU 702 061	1	18 APR 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/81010	8872	V	98	N	SU 713 061	1	18 APR 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/76028	9897	V	11	P	SU 710 074	2	20 APR 1976	A	5900	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/76028	9897	V	35	N	SU 709 067	3	20 APR 1976	A	5900	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/76028	9897	V	59	P	SU 710 066	5	20 APR 1976	A	5900	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	102	P	SU 707 067	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR

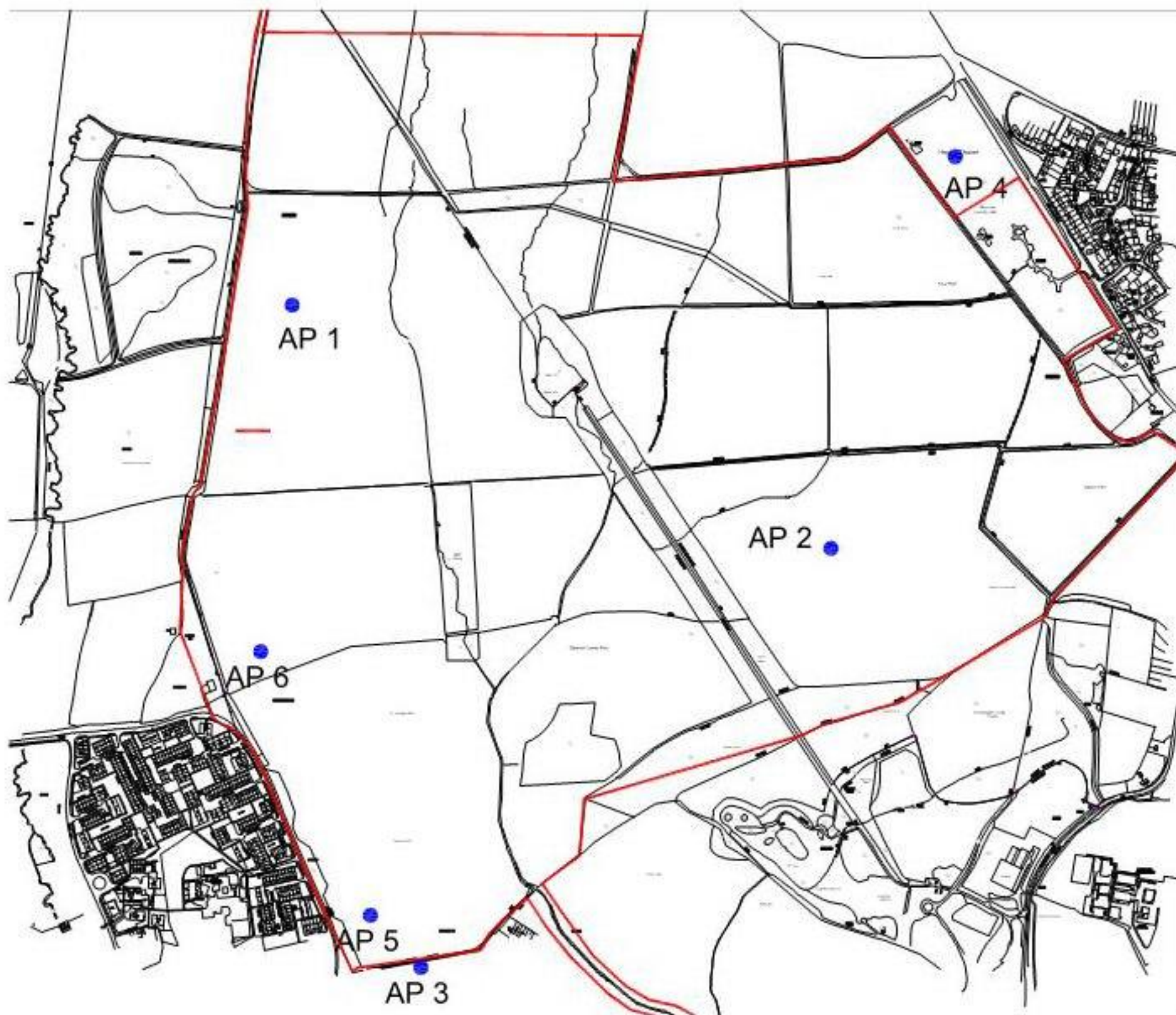
OS/63016	11141	V	103	P	SU 709 074	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	104	P	SU 710 080	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	105	P	SU 710 086	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	106	P	SU 711 092	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	107	P	SU 712 099	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	108	P	SU 713 105	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	109	P	SU 714 111	8	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	125	P	SU 724 100	9	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	126	P	SU 723 094	9	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	127	P	SU 722 087	9	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	128	P	SU 721 081	9	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/63016	11141	V	129	P	SU 720 074	9	12 APR 1963	A	7500	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/69258	11143	V	419	P	SU 709 105	6	11 JUN 1969	A	7200	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/69258	11143	V	420	P	SU 707 114	7	11 JUN 1969	A	7200	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/92331	14613	V	5	P	SU 708 065	1	09 JUN 1992	A	7900	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/96535	15137	V	25	P	SU 715 094	1	20 APR 1996	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/96535	15137	V	26	P	SU 720 094	1	20 APR 1996	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/96535	15137	V	60	P	SU 714 085	2	20 APR 1996	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/96535	15137	V	61	P	SU 709	2	20 APR	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0	NMR

					085		1996				x 9.0	
OS/96535	15137	V	106	P	SU 710 074	3	20 APR 1996	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/96535	15137	V	107	P	SU 715 074	3	20 APR 1996	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/96535	15137	V	142	P	SU 714 065	4	20 APR 1996	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/96535	15137	V	143	P	SU 709 065	4	20 APR 1996	A	7700	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/63594	21106	V	113929	P	SU 712 065	4	25 MAY 1963	A	7500	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/63568	21133	V	107758	P	SU 712 090	1	27 FEB 1963	A	11300	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/63568	21133	V	107759	P	SU 723 090	1	27 FEB 1963	A	11300	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60446	21315	V	85629	N	SU 708 111	2	19 NOV 1960	A	5500	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60446	21315	V	85630	N	SU 708 105	2	19 NOV 1960	A	5500	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60446	21315	V	85631	N	SU 709 100	2	19 NOV 1960	A	5500	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85360	P	SU 709 070	2	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85361	P	SU 711 075	2	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85362	P	SU 713 079	2	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85366	P	SU 714 069	3	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85367	P	SU 711 073	3	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85383	P	SU 705 101	4	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85384	P	SU 707 106	4	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/60444	21320	V	85385	P	SU 709 111	4	14 OCT 1960	A	6000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR

MAL/59344	21453	V	64945	N	SU 709 067	19	16 JAN 1959	A	2000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/59344	21453	V	64946	N	SU 711 067	19	16 JAN 1959	A	2000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
									Total sorties		40	
									Total images		233	

FIGURE 1

Overview of archaeological features identified on aerial photographs



KEY

AP 1 Features seen on aerial photographs

Redline boundary where AP features were observed

PLAN: Figure 1 Overview of archaeological features

PROJECT: Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir

CLIENT: Ove Arup & Partners Ltd

DRAWING No.: Havant/01 CC

DATE: 17-03-09

SCALE: Not to scale

Appendix A8.5 Impact Assessment for Heritage Assets (Designated and Non-designated)

Table 5-1 - Impact Assessment for Designated Heritage Assets

Reference	Name	Designation	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
1000112	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park)	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	High	Removal of part of The Avenue, resulting in the loss of a contributing element to the value of the RPG. Temporary impacts to the setting of the RPG from construction of the Pipeline from compound location.	Moderate Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
1303476	The Staunton Memorial	Grade II* Listed Building	High	Temporary setting issues during construction activities due to possible increases in noise levels.	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	None	Neutral
1033354	Autumn House and Woodlands	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Temporary impacts to the setting due to construction activities. Significance of building is in its construction methods, design and association with nearby church (former rectory).	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	None	neutral
1092133	Pathway (to the south of the Staunton Memorial)	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Asset is contained within heavy vegetation, as designed, and would not experience any noticeable changes to its setting	None	Neutral	None	Neutral
1092131	Barn and Cowshed (20 yards east of	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Part of courtyard east of Leigh Park Farmhouse. Significance is from age and association with farm	None	Neutral	None	Neutral

Reference	Name	Designation	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
	Leigh Park Farmhouse)			complex. Would not experience any change in setting				
1092132	Stable Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Cottage near stables on the B2149. Significance is in age, design, and association with stables and ancillary buildings built by Stone. Would not experience any change in setting	None	Neutral	None	Neutral
1448130	Rowlands Castle War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The significance of the war memorial is in its prominent location, classical design and association with significant events in local history. None of these characteristics will be impacted by the proposed scheme.	None	Neutral	None	Neutral
1155182	Stable Block	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Stable block on the B2149. Significance is in age, design, and association with ancillary buildings built by Stone and possible association with Fitzwygram. Would not experience any change in setting	None	Neutral	None	Neutral

Reference	Name	Designation	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
1155204	Leigh Park Mansion Terrace	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The Mansion Terrace is significance in its design, construction, and as the last remaining structure associated with William Stone's Mansion. The setting contributes by means of the view over Leigh Water and down The Avenue. The Scheme will introduce a new feature to the view from the Terrace, but it is not expected to create a prominent features, being only visible at the periods where the reservoir is at its highest level and even then would be only a minor introduction to the overall view due to its distance and the intervening landscaping. The landscaping was designed to focus the viewer on Leigh Water and it will continue to do so. Views down The Avenue from the Terrace would also be maintained, as the part of The Avenue that is due to be removed is no visible from the Terrace. Following mitigation landscaping, it	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	Negligible adverse	Neutral

Reference	Name	Designation	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
				is expected that the visual impacts would be even less.				
1254422	Granary to east of Redhill House	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Granary is set within back gardens of a modern housing estate and lacks any specific setting that contributes to its significance	none	Neutral	None	Neutral
1339960	The Beacon	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The Beacon is significant in its design and locations as well as association with the designed landscape of Leigh Park RPG. It is meant to be seen from the Petersfield road and once had views towards Leigh Water, which were removed as a result of later 19 th century plantings by Wm Stone. The scheme would not alter its design or the ability for travellers to see it from the road. Significant historic views from the Beacon over Leigh Water no longer exist, and LVIA assessment indicates there would be no views of the Scheme	None	Neutral	None	Neutral

Reference	Name	Designation	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
1339961	Footbridge	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	What remains of Staunton's Chinese Bridge is well screened from both construction and operation of the Scheme. Its significance is with the age and design, and its associations with Staunton's original designs as well as the alterations to the park made by Wm Stone.	None	Neutral	None	Neutral
1339958	Garden Wall, Gatepiers and Grotto	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The significance of the asset lies with its design, construction and association with the George Staunton's home and gardens. The setting the contributes to the significance of this asset is within the boundaries of the walled garden.	None	Neutral	None	Neutral
1339959	Cartshed (adjoining Barn on the east side)	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The significance of the cartshed is in its age, construction design and association with the other buildings within the farmyard in which it sits. The Scheme would not alter this setting	None	Neutral	None	Neutral

Reference	Name	Designation	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
1351135	Commemorative Stone	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The stone is significant in the event it commemorates and its ability to be accessed. The Scheme would not alter the significance or setting of this asset	None	Neutral	None	Neutral
1092129	The Gothick Library	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The significance of the Gothick Library is in its architectural detail and association with Vuillamy as designer, as well as its connection to William Staunton and as the last remaining part of his mansion, most of which was demolished by Wm Stone. The significance of its setting is in the association of what remains of Staunton's pleasure grounds, including the walled garden and ferme ornee. The Scheme would not alter the setting of the asset	None	Neutral	None	Neutral
1092130	Leigh Park Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The significance of the farmhouse is in its age, design, and association with the nearby farm buildings (cartshed, barn and cowshed, and granary. The scheme	None	Neutral	None	Neutral

Reference	Name	Designation	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
				would not alter the significance of these assets or their settings				
N/A	Sir George Staunton Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Medium	Removal of The Avenue and part of Thicket Lawn for the construction of the reservoir and embankment.	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
N/A	Old Bedhampton Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Medium	Temporary setting impacts due to activities associated with the construction of the pipeline	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	None	Neutral

Table 5-2 – Impact assessment for non-designated heritage assets

Reference	Name	Value	Nature of Impact	Construction Impact	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation Effect
34198	Havant Chase	Low	Removal of part of the asset for construction of the Reservoir	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse	None	Neutral
23391	Slag Heap	Low	Removal of the asset for the construction of the Reservoir	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse	None	Neutral
65094	St Chad's Well	Low	Possible direct impact to the asset for construction of the Pipeline	Moderate adverse	Slight Adverse	None	Neutral
54716	St John The Baptist's Church, Rowlands Castle	Low	Temporary changes to noise levels during construction of the Reservoir	Negligible adverse	Neutral	None	Neutral
54717	St Johns C of E School, Rowlands Castle	Low	Temporary changes to noise levels during construction of the Reservoir	Negligible adverse	Neutral	None	Neutral
69792	The Fort, Staunton Country Park	Low	Temporary changes to noise levels during construction of the Reservoir	Negligible adverse	Neutral	None	Neutral
26737	Icehouse at Leigh Park	Low	Temporary changes to noise levels during construction	Negligible adverse	Neutral	None	Neutral



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