



Colt International, Havant

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

A090070-182

Homes and Communities Agency
Prepared on behalf of WYG Group Limited.
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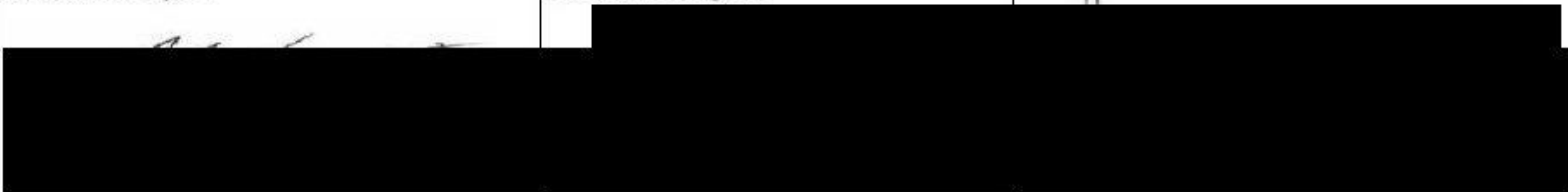
90 Victoria Street, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS1 6DP
Tel: +44 (0)117 925 4393 Fax: +44 (0)117 925 4239
Email: rebecca.enlander@wyg.com Website: www.wyg.com

WYG Environment Planning Transport Limited. Registered in England & Wales Number: 03050297
Registered Office: Arndale Court, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds, LS6 2UJ



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1. Introduction

This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has been prepared by Dr Tudor Skinner, Consultant Archaeologist, WYG, on behalf of the Homes and Communities Agency as part of a planning application for proposed development on the site of Colt International, Havant, Hampshire. The proposed layout depicted in Appendix A comprises land retained for both employment and residential housing. Full details can be found in the planning statement.

WYG are a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aim and Objectives

In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard definition of a desk-based assessment (Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment, 2014):

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

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

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

Cultural heritage includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area, including their settings. However, note that this document only assesses the impacts of the scheme in relation

to archaeological and historic landscape remains, and a separate baseline heritage statement has been prepared, which specifically addresses the built heritage and setting impacts of the proposed scheme.

This baseline assessment considers the heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. In terms of its archaeological content, this assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather, it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impacts of the development proposals on those remains.

2. Site Location and Conditions

The application site is located in West Leigh, to the north of Havant, bounded by Bartons Road, New Lane and Martin Road, and bordering industrial premises on its southern perimeter. The site is centred on grid reference SU 72596 08017 and ranges from approximately 26m above Ordnance Datum at its northwest edge, falling to the southeast to approximately 16m above Ordnance Datum at its south-eastern corner. The surrounding land slopes down gently to the south and the southeast, reflecting its position on the southern edge of the South Downs. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The bedrock geology of the development site comprises sedimentary clays, silts and sands of the London Clay Formation. The proposed development site is positioned at an interface of clayey gravels and more mixed clays, silts, sands and gravels, each dating to the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey 2017). A borehole survey undertaken c. 100m south of the site identified sand overlain by cobbly gravel and clay.

The planning application is currently at a conceptual stage only. And the precise location and size of future commercial and residential areas has not been determined.

3. Methodology

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

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

3.1 Sources Consulted

A study area of 1km buffer around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context. This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record;
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (formerly the National Monuments Record (NMR));
- Hampshire Record Office;
- Historic England and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- Historic mapping including early Ordnance Survey, and
- Secondary research including previously completed archaeological reports for the surrounding area, regional research frameworks and grey literature and journal articles, as appropriate.

In addition to the above resources, a site walkover survey was undertaken on 18th January 2017 by Dr Tudor Skinner to assess the site for potential features of archaeological or historic interest, and suitability for mitigation measures.

4. Planning Policy Context

4.1 National Legislation and Guidance

4.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage, as selective examples of nationally important archaeological and historical remains. Under the terms of Part 1, Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, it is an offence

to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground, without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

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

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

4.1.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

It is noted that there is no statutory obligation to preserve or enhance registered parks and gardens. As they are designated heritage assets, however, the policies on designated heritage assets in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) apply both in relation to plan-making and decision-taking. This is discussed below.

4.1.4 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

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

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance through alteration

or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (para 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 138).

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

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

4.2 Local Policy and Guidance

4.2.1 Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy)

The Havant Borough Core Strategy is the principal document in the council's Local Plan. It was adopted in 2011 and covers the Borough of Havant, setting out the spatial planning strategy for the area up to 2026. Saved policies from the Havant Borough District-wide Local Plan are being superseded or replaced by policies as each Development Plan document is adopted, resulting in all policies eventually being fully superseded. A number of policies relating to development, archaeology and the historic environment have been superseded by overarching policies **CS11** and **CS16** of the Core Strategy:

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

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

- 4) Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed

buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

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

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

4.2.2 Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations)

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

- **Policy DM20: Historic Assets**

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

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

- 1) Describe the significance of the asset and its setting, using appropriate expertise and where necessary original survey, at a level of detail proportionate to its significance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal.
- 2) Sets out the impact of the development on the heritage assets and mitigation that is proportionate to the impact and the significance of the heritage asset, including where possible positive opportunities to conserve and enjoy heritage assets.

5. Baseline Data

5.1 Designated Sites

A study area of 1km buffer of the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Scheduled Monuments within the study area. There is one entry on the Registered Parks and Gardens list to the northwest of the study area, Leigh Park: a landscaped park of the early 19th century (RPG 1000112). It is an important example of a landscaped park of the era, notable for incorporating architectural and floral elements inspired by Sir George Staunton's involvement in an early diplomatic mission to China. It was partially modelled on the Chinese Imperial Park in Jehol. While Leigh Park House was demolished in the mid 20th century, surviving elements include the Vulliamy-designed octagonal Gothick Library (LB 1092129), Leigh Park Farmhouse and a three-arched footbridge (LB 1339961). The application site is not located within a Conservation Area; the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area is located to the northwest of the application site, and broadly follows the extent of the Staunton-era landscaped park and Registered Park. It does, however, extend slightly to the northwest adjacent to Havant Thicket and to the south adjacent to Front Lawn Junior School.

There are a total of 10 Listed Buildings within the 1km buffer study area, though none are located in or adjacent to the proposed site itself. All of the buildings are Grade II listed: seven of these are located within the surviving core of Leigh Park. Of the remaining three, one designates post-medieval cottages from the hamlet of East Leigh in the southeast of the study area; the final two are associated with East Leigh House to the east.

In Leigh Park, the seven Listed Buildings focus on the former site of the Regency-period mansion, Leigh Park Farmhouse and a stable block on the eastern perimeter of the park. The Gothick Library (LB 1092129) is the only surviving structure from the mansion, built in 1832 by the architect Lewis Vulliamy. It is octagonal in structure with stuccoed walls, crocketed pinnacles and a pyramidal slate roof. Surviving elements of a nearby kitchen garden have also been listed (LB 1339958). Brick walls define the extent of the former garden, located to the northwest of the former mansion. The brick walls include piers at the southern corners and gateways. A hollow cement grotto, included within the listing, is also located in the northeast corner.

Leigh Park Farmhouse itself is 18th century in date, with a dairy attached (LB 1092130). It is a two-storeyed building with a hipped roof, of brick and tile respectively, with pointed arches in the upper openings of the building. A barn and cowshed (LB 1092131) are located around a courtyard directly east of the Farmhouse. This complex is mid 19th century in date with Gothick features. Each of the three ranges (north, east and south) have two storeys, with roundel panels positioned above pointed panels. Lofts are positioned above

cowsheds in the south section and a pointed hayloft door is located in the gable end of the north section. A cartshed adjoins the northeast corner of the courtyard (LB 1339959). It is 19th century in date, with six bays, queen post trusses and a small dovecote. A stable cottage is located to the north of the former mansion and farmhouse (LB 1092132). This building is early 19th century in date with two storeys, constructed of flint and brick. It has a hipped roof, clad in slate. A single-storeyed wing is positioned at the rear. A stable block (LB 1155182) is located immediately to the northeast of the cottage. These are later 19th century in date, again organised around a courtyard. The east block was a coachhouse of two storeys, flanked by symmetrical single-storey stables on the north and south sections. It is constructed of brick. The stable blocks have hipped roofs, while the coachhouse instead possesses a tower with a pyramidal roof. A clock is positioned on the tower, facing the courtyard.

Away from Leigh Park, and to the east of the proposed development, are two listed buildings associated with East Leigh House and an associated landscaped park (HER 52311). The first, East Leigh House itself (LB 1091643), was constructed in the 1820s, with evidence that the northwest wing may be earlier. It has two storeys, constructed of yellow brick, with a low pitched roof. A probable late 18th-century barn (LB 1340184) is located 100 metres to the west of East Leigh House. It is timber framed, with a half-hipped roof. Within, it is structured into 8 bays. The final listing building is located in what was the hamlet of East Leigh, at the southeast perimeter of the present study area, some 500 metres to the south of East Leigh House. It is a timber-framed house of the 16th century, of two storeys and a hipped roof. It was formerly divided into two cottages.

The locations of the designated heritage assets within the study area are indicated in Appendix D, Figure 2.

5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

5.2.1 Archaeological Background and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

A data search of the Hampshire Historic Environment Record has been undertaken and the details of sites can be seen in Appendix D and on Figures 3 and 4. The Historic Environment Record for Hampshire holds details for 24 recorded archaeological monuments and findspots (excluding designated assets), as well as 13 archaeological events, within the 1km study area.

There are no recorded heritage assets within the development application boundary. However, the course of a Roman road (Margary 425) between Havant and Rowlands Castle runs only 35m to the west of the proposed site perimeter. This road is believed to follow the course of North Street and South Street in the centre of Havant. This course was confirmed to the northeast of the town, and to the southwest of the proposed development boundary, during excavation at Prospect Farm and Oak Park School (Soffe and Johnson 1974).

Given the potential variance in the course and width of the road between Havant and Rowlands Castle, and observed more generally (Davies, 2002) it is feasible that the road could cross the site itself.

Leigh Green, located on the northwest edge of the development area, has been proposed as a local focus for cattle management in the medieval period, functioning as an exit-funnel for cattle moving south from the South Downs as part of transhumance during the early medieval period (Pile 2005). The relict traces of Stockheath Common to the west of the study area are considered to support this theory. It was incorporated within the West Leigh estate by an Award of Enclosure in 1870 (Page 1908, 123; HER 52018). It subsequently appears as enclosed ground, bordering the house and gardens of West Leigh Cottage, constructed at the end of the 19th century. In 1939 West Leigh House and West Leigh Cottage were requisitioned by the Admiralty and during the Second World War became the headquarters of the HMS Vernon Mining Facility. The establishment functioned as a research and testing facility for mines and other Naval explosives. Following the cessation of hostilities, the property remained with the Admiralty until at least the 1950s. In 1961 Colt Heating and Ventilation began construction of a factory on the site, joined by associated office blocks in 1969.

5.2.2 Prehistoric (to 43 AD)

Across Britain, the main evidence for the Palaeolithic period are stone tools. Sites are typically recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces. The geography of known remains is often highly regionalised, as sediments from the period have often been destroyed or reworked by natural processes. Activity in the Havant area for this early period of prehistory is largely characterised by discrete findspots of lithics and handaxes comparable to the wider Hampshire region, where stone tools and waste flakes constitute the main type of evidence. Additionally, an overwhelming majority of material is clustered in the terraces of the Solent River and its tributaries (Wilkinson 2007). However, Lower Palaeolithic human remains have been recovered from cliff line sites like Boxgrove in West Sussex, and the cliff lines of Hampshire hold potential for similar material (Wenban-Smith 2010, 11). Within the survey radius, there is one record of a Levallois (Lower Palaeolithic) handaxe (HER 23370) from Prospect Farm, to the northwest of the development site (which may have been imported in externally sourced soil), and an additional findspot of a Palaeolithic handaxe from Leigh Lane, to the west of the development (HER 23461).

Like the Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by ephemeral traces of activity, and sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these communities left little other trace in the landscape. It is very rare to find *in situ* evidence for Mesolithic settlement sites; however, several stake-built houses have come to light in recent years and include a potential tented structure at Wakeford's Copse, Havant, just over 1km north of the proposed development. Excavations at this location recorded a number of shallow pits and stakeholes (interpreted as temporary shelters and windbreaks), as well as 429 pieces of flint and flint artefacts (see Bradley and Lewis 1974; Mon. No 1202124). The Havant

area falls within the ancient Forest of Bere, which would have been exploited for its natural resources from the Mesolithic period onwards.

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

Throughout the region, a range of Neolithic sites survive. The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery, domesticates and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in Britain include long barrows, henges, causewayed enclosures, cursus and stone circles. However, un-chambered long barrows represent the majority of known Neolithic monuments from Hampshire. Despite a plethora of Mesolithic evidence, the relative absence of known Neolithic material culture and domestic remains may indicate that much of the region may have been used less intensively at that time. On the other hand, the scholastic emphasis on the Neolithic monuments of Wiltshire may have analogous activity in Hampshire. The Forest of Bere was undoubtedly exploited for resources during this period (Hampshire County Council 2012, 6). There is one potential instance of Neolithic activity within the survey radius; pottery of unspecified prehistoric date was recovered from archaeological evaluation trenches c. 350m to the east of the proposed development, along with worked flint (HER Event 57403). However, there are a more substantial number of isolated findspots and discrete concentrations of material within the immediate landscape of Havant. Sites include Bevis Grave, a Neolithic long barrow with an extensive, associated Saxon cemetery (Mon. No 238406) on the western outskirts of Havant and several flint axes and polished stone axes recovered from the coast immediately to the south of Havant (including Mon. Nos 242136, 892124 and 242239). Further evidence comes from Rowlands Castle to the north, where a broken polished axe was found in 1959, alongside several rough 'chopper' tools (Mon. No 242884); additionally, a number of cores, flakes

and other tools, possibly representing a flint working site, and a potential hut circle (Mon. No 242872), were recognised in 1967.

The Bronze Age period is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and domestic and ceremonial architecture. The introduction of bronze metalworking is traditionally associated with the appearance of Beaker culture. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, with a shift from the large communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic, to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries. Across Britain, the Bronze Age is also associated with increased agriculture activity and enclosures, associated with improved cultivation techniques, particularly in the Middle and Late periods. There are no known Bronze Age sites within the survey radius but the coastline to the south of Havant includes significant evidence of Bronze Age activity.. These sites include potential barrow sites, as well as findspots of Bronze Age urns, urn fragments, pottery, flints and bronze objects (e.g. a hoard of bronze rings and a looped palstave from Milton: Mon. No 238662). There are also large numbers of round barrows to the north of the development area, across the Hampshire Greensand formation, a region where there is little indication of sustained Neolithic activity. It is possible that these areas were unsuitable to sustain long periods of settlement (Bradley 2010, 25), and therefore domestic evidence from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods might be of a more transient nature than in contemporary parts of the south coast.

By the Iron Age period, the Hampshire landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, reflecting the increased stratification of society and division of the landscape during the Late Bronze Age period. Hillforts and enclosed hilltop settlements are a visible indication of an increasingly hierarchical society, and examples from Hampshire include Danebury Hillfort. Traditionally interpreted as sites built for defence, recent analysis has highlighted the complexity of individual sites and their potential importance as central places for craft specialisation and ritual focus (e.g. Hill 1995). In many regions, the Iron Age also marks a period of much stronger evidence for Continental influence, and the period is also marked by evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record; these changes are reflected throughout much of southern Britain.

There are no recorded sites belonging to the Iron Age within the survey area. However, there are a number of significant Iron Age sites in the wider area, demonstrating that Havant, and particularly Hayling Island to the south, were the focus of a range of Iron Age activities. The island is the site of Tournier Bury, a univallate hillfort (Scheduled Monument 1001945), while several hearth areas, groups of pot boilers, flint flakes and Iron Age pottery discovered during reclamation works of marshes suggests that Hayling Island may have been used in the production of salt manufacture (Mon. No 242354). Lambrick (2010, 28) also notes that the island offers a convincing case for an Iron Age shrine pre-dating the Hayling Island Romano-Celtic temple; with an Iron Age circular structure centrally placed within a ditch and palisade-defined courtyard pre-dating

a Roman temple building of similar form. 'Unlike other possible examples there were numerous objects such as horse gear, weaponry, brooches and currency bars, many showing signs of deliberate breakage' (*ibid.*). Meanwhile, there is significant evidence for pre-invasion Roman influence and, perhaps, presence in the Fishbourne/Chichester area from ceramics and military-style buildings close to the post-invasion Palace site.

5.2.3 Romano-British (AD43 to AD410)

Hampshire was occupied during Claudius' successful invasion of 43 AD, which is believed to have made a large, if not its principal beachhead in Fishbourne Harbour to the east of Havant. There is significant evidence for the deep impact of Roman culture developing in the region almost immediately after the invasion. There is little substantial evidence to suggest that Havant was ever a substantial Roman town, with sites including nearby Portchester, Chichester (*Noviomagus*) and Fishbourne representing regional focal points. However, the Havant area was the scene of significant activity in the Romano-British period, and was crossed by a Roman Road which ran from Bitterne to Chichester (approximately along East Street and West Street; Margary 421), whilst a second Roman Road linked Hayling Island to the South Downs (Margary 425; see above). The medieval Church of St. Faith (LB 1092120) marks the probable junction of the crossroads, and a recent archaeological excavation in the area has revealed a Roman Well at Homewell House, which contained a number of potentially ritually deposited objects, and the bones of several dogs (Russel 2014).

Four individual findspots of Roman material have been identified within the survey area, including: a concentration of 2nd- to 3rd-century pottery from Sharps Road (discovered during trench cutting: Mon. Nos 23365 & 23366), a small bronze casting of a human face (probably decoration from a riding whip: Mon. No 23421), and a scatter of pottery west of Barton's Copse, which included sherds of coarse grey ware cooking pots, thumb impressed storage jars and a coarse Sandy Ware bowl (Mon. No 23473). Sandy and Coarse Romano-British pottery is typically indigenous, rather than representing imported material, and there are a number of potential Roman kiln sites immediately to the north of the development area, in the vicinity of Rowlands Castle. Evidence for the Roman road between Havant and Rowlands Castle was tested and confirmed at two locations: one within (SU 721 071) and one just to the north of the study area (SU 727 091), with evidence of road layers and side ditches (Soffe & Johnson 1974).

Settlement evidence in the immediate area of Havant comes from a number of villa sites and other domestic dwellings, which are largely clustered along the course of the Roman roads. A villa at Wakeford's Copse, to the northwest of the development area, was excavated in the 1960s and 1970s; the villa was situated on a slope overlooking Chalton Valley, and constructed from substantial mortared flint walls, with evidence for a tiled roof and painted plastered walls. The pottery sequence was dominated by coarse ware vessels from the local Rowlands Castle kilns, and indicates mid 1st- to mid 4th-century occupation of the site (Dick 2011, 93).

An onyx cameo head of Medusa was also found, and the piece is one of the largest and best examples from a British site (Henig 2004, 8).

Further evidence for settlement comes from Rowlands Castle, where a number domestic sites and pottery kilns have been recorded (Pile, 2005). The Rowlands Castle area represents a centre for Roman ceramic production, with a number recorded of pottery kilns, including Mays Coppice, an extensive pottery kiln site which produced black earth deposits and Rowlands Castle grey wares (Mon. No 892067). The remains of buildings and kilns strongly suggest that the area immediately to the north of the development site was the centre of a large rural industry, specialising in the manufacture of pottery (Dick 2011, 92). The remains of several villas in the vicinity of the development area may suggest that the surrounding forest areas (the Forest of Bere) were being exploited for hunting activities (Hampshire County Council 2012, 6), and for fuel for the local pottery manufacturing sites.

5.2.4 Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon (410 to 1066 AD)

Evidence for continuity of activity beyond the Romano-British period into the 5th century in Hampshire has been ambiguous at best. In the immediate region of the study area Barry Cunliffe's excavations at the Roman fort at Portchester have revealed a potential sequence of continuous activity, albeit one that lacks sufficient resolution to discern continuity from re-occupation (Mon. No 238704). Similarly, it has tentatively been proposed that a sub-set of the post-Roman inhumations found at Snell's Corner in Horndean could represent 5th-century activity, prior to the main period of mortuary activity in the 7th century (Hinton 2007). Certainly there is no clear evidence of continued occupation at the central places of Winchester and Silchester and only slight evidence of activity between the 5th and 7th centuries at Winchester and Portchester (*ibid.*). That said, significant mortuary activity of the 5th and 6th centuries has been identified at Worthy Park (Mon. No 231741) and Portway (Mon. No 228136). Closer to the proposed development, sherds of an early cremation urn were found at Towncil Field in Havant (Mon. No 242389). North of the study area, an early Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery at Chalton Peak (Scheduled Monument 1021292) has been identified.

Perhaps the most visually conspicuous evidence for earlier Saxon presence in the landscape of Southern England comes from cemeteries and burial sites, which are regarded by many as complex expressions of contemporary ideology, ritual and cultural identity (Williams 1998). Pre-existing burial monuments were also the focus of burials during this period, including Bevis Grave long barrow (Scheduled Monument: 1012831) to the east of Havant, associated with Anglo-Saxon inhumations of the 7th century. Domestic remains are less well represented. Typical Anglo-Saxon pottery was handmade and fired at relatively low temperatures, leading to its poor survival in the archaeological record; likewise, houses were timber-framed and often comprised sunken-features, which do not survive as above ground features today. However, Chalton, located approximately 8km north of the development, was the site of a substantial 6th- to 7th-settlement at Chalton

Down to the south (Mon. No 242875), and a late Saxon settlement, with evidence for corn dryers and lime works near Manor Farm (Mon. No 242714). The original timber structures at the Chalton Manor Farm site were superseded by 13th- and 14th-century aisled halls, suggesting that the nucleus of Chalton's settlement focus moved northwards from Chalton Down between the 7th and 13th centuries.

Havant itself is situated at the boundaries of the kingdom of Wessex and the South Saxons. There are no recorded sites belonging to the early medieval period within the survey radius, or within Havant itself, with the exception of the Towncil Field urn mentioned above and the Church of St. Thomas-a-Becket, which incorporates the remains of a Saxon church (LB 1154443). Havant was recorded as 'Haman Funtan' in 935 AD (Mills 2001), in a grant of Aethelstan (Pile 2005). By the end of the 10th century it was held by the monks of St Peter and St Paul, Winchester. It is likely that this grant is broadly coincident with the later medieval manor of Havant and the eponymous parish.

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

The Norman Conquest provides a firm date for the commencement of the later medieval period across England. The South Coast is a particularly rich area for studying the medieval period, as the region's location between London and the Continent led to a number of especially impressive buildings, and the area has always been important for overseas trade, coastal trading, and for cross-channel shipping routes. Leigh itself receives no mention in Domesday Book, though it would have fallen within the bounds of the manor of Havant. The manor of Havant itself was recorded in 1086 as a possession of the Bishop of Winchester, within the hundred of Bosmere. The manor of Havant was made a Liberty in the 13th century, and it is here that Leigh is first recorded, as 'La Lye', a tithing of the manor and by virtue of the nomenclature, presumably a former tithing of the hundred of Bosmere (Page 1908, 122-127; HER 39340). Leigh is also later recorded as a mesne manor of Havant (Longcroft 1859, 21).

Havant itself is positioned at the head of Langston Harbour, and the area would have had a significant role in respect of coastal trade and resources. In the earlier part of this period, the presence of important royal and ecclesiastical establishments and markets provided a focus either for new foundations or continued progression of existing centres. Castles at Winchester, Portchester and Chichester dominated the area, with Winchester being a royal seat from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Winchester and Chichester were also important Episcopal centres, with nearby Portchester retaining its importance as a market town and possibly a royal borough. Medieval Havant was a market town and documentary evidence indicates that in 1200, King John granted a weekly market to be held at Havant, to the bishop of Winchester for the monastic community; in 1450-51 Henry VI granted a market (probably for corn) and an annual fair (held on the eve and feast of St. Faith: 6th October) to the bishop of Winchester (Page 1908, 122-127). The parish Church of Saint Faith

as built at the approximate point of the Roman crossroads in Havant, and dates from the 12th to 15th centuries, with 19th-century restorations (LB 1092120).

A number of medieval heritage assets fall within the survey radius and include a circular ditch near Leigh Park Gardens, where excavations recorded medieval pottery and horn (HER 23418). A watching brief conducted near this site identified further later medieval pottery (HER Event 32429). Alongside this, a potential medieval roadside hamlet at Leigh Park is recorded, which was removed by 19th-century landscaping (HER 32423). Finally, the beam slots of three timber buildings were identified in the playing fields of Oak Park School, associated with later medieval pottery (HER 23401). During the medieval period, the development site itself would have fallen within the eastern extent of the Forest of Bere (Hampshire County Council 2012), an extensive Royal hunting forest, expanding northwards from Portchester, and to the northeast of the medieval settlement of Havant. To the north, a motte-and-bailey (Scheduled Monument 1001923) and Motte castle (Scheduled Monument 1019111) were constructed at Rowlands Castle and nearby Motley's Copse, while settlement at Chalton expanded with the construction of a priory, parish church and manor farmhouse.

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

5.2.6 Post-medieval (1540-1750 AD), Industrial (1750-1900 AD) and Modern (1900-present)

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the industrial and agricultural revolutions of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The region was generally prosperous during this period, 'benefiting from relative proximity to London and good communication routes' (Hind 2010). Within the historic centre of Havant, there are a number of post-medieval domestic and farm buildings, dating mainly

to the 18th and 19th centuries. The town of Havant flourished during the post-medieval and Industrial periods, and the Victoria County History of Hampshire refers to parchment and tanning works, with “the fellmongers trade...prosper[ing] in Havant since the 17th century” (Page 1908). The Homewell Parchment works were located in central Havant, and date from the late 18th to early 20th centuries (LB 1362182); the works includes nine buildings grouped around a pair of yards, one of which was used for parchment drying.

While the Royal Forest of Bere continued into the 19th century, its fringes would have been increasingly encroached upon, assarted and enclosed during this period, resulting in a landscape of small, often irregular fields with frequent areas of woodland (Edwards 2006), and it is likely that the development area would have fallen within such a landscape, with enduring woodland to the north, and farming land to the south. This is certainly supported by the Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, discussed below. The development area itself probably lay in increasingly open land during the post-medieval and Industrial periods, with increasing use of the landscape for brick manufacturing. Ordnance Survey mapping indicated the presence of clay pits, kilns and associated buildings in the immediate area. There are three key changes in the landscape of the study area in the 19th century: the landscaping of what became Leigh Park, the enclosure of common waste to the south of the park within the manor of Havant, and the construction of the London and South Western Line Portsmouth Direct Line railway route in 1840.

Leigh Park was developed at the turn of the 19th century from an earlier small country estate. This estate was purchased in 1802 by William Garrett, who re-built an earlier mansion and expanded the grounds to enclose c. 170 hectares. It was sold to Sir George Staunton in 1820 who was very involved in the landscaping of the park, introducing follies, non-native flora and other garden features, with demonstrable influence from his time in China. Thereafter, the estate passed through various hands and various phases of rebuilding, until it was requisitioned by the Admiralty during the Second World War. Subsequently, part of the grounds was turned over to residential use, called the Leigh Park housing estate. To the south of the estate, areas of common waste were progressively enclosed over the course of the 19th century. An open road junction adjacent to the proposed development, labelled as Leigh Green, was thus enclosed in 1870, alongside Stockheath Common (in part), Havant Thicket and South Moor (Page 1908, 123). The rest of the site appears to have been appurtenant to the West Leigh estate, immediately to the southwest (Tithe Map 21M65/F7/110/2). The area was also a strategic point for operations during the Second World War and within the survey area there are several conflict-related sites dating back to the Second World War, including pillboxes (HER 24376 and 24381).

West Leigh House and West Leigh Cottage, the latter on the development site itself, were requisitioned by the Admiralty in 1939 as offices for the HMS Vernon Mining Facility section Vernon (M). This was based at

Leigh Park House, West Leigh House and West Leigh Cottage, with the latter situated on the western edge of the development area. While depth charges and mines were tested in the ornamental lakes of Leigh Park, the West Leigh Complex housed a further administration block, along with workshops and ponds for testing other equipment and components (Minewarfare & Clearance Diving Officers' Association 2017). Defensive pillboxes were also constructed along and inland from the coast as part of the Hampshire stop-line intended to delay a German invasion force until the Field Army could engage them. The region was also a significant concentration area for troops and armaments in the run-up to D Day in 1944. West Leigh House and West Leigh Cottage remained with the Admiralty into the 1950s. Settlement remained focused on the Havant crossroads until after the Second World War when continued expansion of Havant led up to Leigh Park to the north, Warblington to the east and Bedhampton to the west, forming one connected urban expanse. The development area itself remained clear until 1961, when it was purchased by Colt Heating and Ventilation for a new factory complex. This opened in 1963, to be joined in 1969 by Colt HQ. These buildings remain on site, now surrounded on all sides by mixed residential and industrial premises.

There are a total of 10 Grade II listed buildings within the survey area; the majority of these structures are farm houses, lodge houses and associated agricultural buildings, mainly of 18th- and 19th-century date. These include the early 19th-century East Leigh House (LB 1091613) and associated barn (LB: 1340184) located immediately to the south of the development area, and a cluster of buildings at Leigh Park, including the 18th-century Leigh Park Farmhouse (LB: 1092130) and associated cart shed, barn and cowshed (LB: 1339959 and 1092131), which fall within the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area and Staunton Country Park (RPG 1000112). Undesignated heritage assets in Leigh Park consist of a yellow-brick building of mid 19th-century date in Leigh Park known as The Bothy (HER 1215), a two-storeyed building known as The Granary at Leigh Park Farm (HER 50685) and an icehouse (HER 26561) to the west of the main complex of buildings on the former estate. This latter building has been interpreted as a stable/byre incorporating a hay loft.

A number of other undesignated heritage assets in the study area attest to the range of activities that took place in the region in the post-medieval and modern periods. A probable glass-smelting kiln, 18th-century in date, was excavated 700m to the west of the proposed development area (HER 23455). Helmsley House, immediately to the east of East Leigh House, has also been identified as a heritage asset (HER 52312). Recent archaeological interventions have concentrated on Leigh Park. Watching briefs during service installations around Leigh Park Farmhouse have identified earlier brick-built structures anterior to the present complex (HER Events 56572, 56573 & 56801). Further excavations in the park have identified the site of the 18th-century mansion (HER Event 60741) and other features associated with Staunton's varied architectural experiments (HER Events 60740, 60743, 60745 & 63512). The HER also records a rectilinear cropmark

complex in the southeast of the study area. This has not been interpreted, but correlates well with field boundaries visible on the 25" Second Edition Ordnance Survey, surveyed in 1895.

6. Landscape Characterisation

6.1 Historic Landscape Characterisation

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

7. Historic Mapping Survey

A selection of historic maps, including the early Ordnance Survey maps and the Havant tithe map were viewed in the Hampshire Record Office, Winchester during the preparation of this report, and a selection of maps are presented in Appendix E. Due to copyright issues it has not been possible to reproduce all images here. The mapping indicates that the northern and western bounds of the site have remained stable since at least the end of the 18th century. The eastern edge is defined by New Lane, a road that was rerouted from West Leigh Road (now Martin Road), in 1836 (*Hampshire Telegraph*, 7th November 1836). The southern boundary of the proposed development area observes field boundaries recorded in 1797.

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

The earliest map with detail of the development area consulted is an unattributed plan of Portsmouth Harbour produced in 1797. This shows the site immediately south of a small string settlement called 'Middle Lye' (Middle Leigh). The development area is shown as two parcels of land, with the western parcel smaller than its eastern counterpart. This map also shows the former course of New Lane. Prior to the 1836 rerouting, the course of this road was situated between West Leigh House and the development area. It followed a sinuous course to the southeast before joining an extant section of New Lane. Six years later the location of the development area is shown on an 1803 Union map of the Winchester area, including areas of coastal Hampshire. Both Havant and the smaller hamlets of East, Mid and West Leigh, in which the development area lies, are illustrated. The development area is located immediately south of 'Mid Leigh', between the road junction and the river (the river Lavant). Greenwood's 1826 map of the County of Hampshire also shows the site but is likewise insufficiently detailed to describe field boundaries or other features.

The 'Plan of Havant Parish in the County of Hants' 1842 (Tithe map 21M65/F7/110/2) and accompanying apportionment tables (21M65/F7/110/1) demonstrate that the parcels of land within the application site comprised land within the West Leigh estate, owned and occupied by Admiral Sir Henry Leeke at the time of the survey. The eastern parcel is described as arable, the western parcel as a garden and the perimeter of trees are described as a wood. The tithe map also indicates the open nature of the road junction at the northwest corner of the development area. This area, which we know from later maps (and the earlier order rerouting New Lane) to be called Leigh Green. The presence of the small body of water on the west edge of the junction, combined with its shape, suggests this could be a gathering point for local regimes of pastoral management on the border of the South Downs, as found at Stockheath Common a short distance to the west of the development area. To the north of Bartons Lane the site is bordered by parliamentary enclosures that were part of the Leigh Park estate.

The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey (Hampshire & Isle of Wight LXXVI, surveyed 1859-66) is the first to label this junction point as Leigh Green. It also depicts a new border of trees extending from the northwest corner of the West Leigh estate, effectively closing up the junction. The reason for this alteration becomes clear when consideration turns to an Award of Enclosure of 1870, concerning the enclosure of common waste at Leigh Green, alongside Stockheath Common (in part), Havant Thicket and South Moor. It is clear that the Award entailed an encroachment of local landowners on to what had been the common highway. The specific areas enclosed are depicted on an earlier 1869 Enclosure Award Map. The first edition 6" map also depicts a small building in the southeast corner of the development area and sub-enclosures within the eastern parcel of land on the site.

The 25" Second Edition (Hampshire & Isle of Wight LXXVI.7, revised 1895) shows that the former area of Leigh Green has been converted to woodland, while the enclosures on the earlier eastern parcel have been

reconfigured, in tandem with the emergence of a number of small ancillary buildings. The 25" Edition of 1909 shows further enclosure subdivision in the northeast of the eastern parcel of land alongside the expansion of buildings in the northwest of the site, for what became known as West Leigh Cottage. The 25" Revision of 1940 indicates the name of the aforementioned cottage, shows that the north-eastern enclosure has lapsed and records that the western parcel of land now appears to have been landscaped, presumably as part of a domestic setting for West Leigh Cottage.

Soon after the end of the Second World War, housing development encroached on the West Leigh and Leigh Park estates. The development area itself remained clear until 1961, when work commenced on the Colt Heating and Ventilation factory. This was joined by the Colt HQ Office in 1969. Subsequently, further suburban development has surrounded the site. At the time of this report, the Colt factory office complex and factory remain standing on the site. The shape of the enclosed common waste of Leigh Green is preserved in the form of the western factory car park.

8. Site Walkover Survey

The site was visited by Dr Tudor Skinner, Consultant Archaeologist, on Wednesday 18th January 2017. The weather was clear and frosty. Photographs taken during the site visit can be seen in Appendix C. At the time of the visit the site was occupied by Colt International, a manufacturer of ventilation and louvre systems (Photograph 1)

The northern perimeter of the site is bounded by Bartons Road, defined by a metal fence and retaining wall. New Lane connects with Bartons Road and runs north-south on the eastern perimeter of the site. No physical barrier is present, though a canalised section of the River Lavant with boundary hedges is present in the southeast corner of the site. The western edge of the site is bounded by Martin Road, defined by the continuation of the metal fencing present on the northern perimeter of the site. The southern edge of the site is more irregular in shape, bordering the warehouses of Marsh Plant Hire and the mixed commercial and industrial facilities of the Nest Business Park. The southern edge is delineated by a metal fence, with open access to the plant hire company situated at the southeast corner of the proposed development.

The land in the immediate area slopes down gently from the northwest to the southeast, reflecting its position on the southern edge of the South Downs. The proposed development itself has been extensively landscaped, with the ground level across the central and eastern areas of the site reduced and levelled for the Colt International works. The only area of the site that appears to reflect the existing ground level prior to the development of the factory is the western car park, set between c. 26m and 23m AOD, sloping down from

the north to the south (Photograph 2). This is divided from the levelled factory area by a steep embankment, which drops down to c. 19m AOD (Photograph 3).

The proposed development area consists of the western car park referred to above, with access on to Martin Road. This is divided from the rest of the area by the embankment, which terminates in a monsoon drain (Photograph 4). Steps lead down to the factory area on the north side of the embankment; a concrete drive provides access to the south. The southern edge of the site was concreted over, with drain covers indicating the channelling of drainage from the monsoon drain to the river Lavant in the southeast corner of the site (Photograph 5). A number of ancillary buildings were present, including an electricity sub-station. Storage facilities for diesel and other fuels appear to be above ground. The northern external edge of the site, set between the factory buildings and the retaining wall, featured a small number of ancillary structures and more evidence of drainage (Photograph 6). The eastern side of the site provides access to the building complex, featuring a car park and separate access to Marsh Plant Hire in the southeast corner of the proposed development area (Photograph 1). Two trees in the northeast corner may be survivals of the tree-lined perimeter of the West Leigh estate prior to the development of the factory (Photograph 7).

The factory complex itself consisted of a large warehouse and manufacturing area, set upon a levelled concrete slab (Photograph 8). There was no conspicuous evidence of underfloor services within the factory itself, though some of the machinery was associated with floor covers, suggesting additional truncation (Photograph 9). In the northeast corner of the factory area there is a large rectangular pit with associated access (Photograph 10). Three office blocks are positioned adjacent to the eastern edge of the factory complex. Access was not possible to the R&D block or the smaller of the two southern office blocks due to the presence of asbestos. Access was however granted to the ground floor of the five storey office block that fronts the complex as a whole. A lift shaft was observed, as was access to underfloor services (Photographs 11 & 12). An external door for a corrugated structure between the five storey office block and the R&D block was indicated as an access route to a basement area, although access was not permitted during the site visit (Photograph 13).

The western car park is suitable for intrusive archaeological works. The edge of the eastern perimeter is also likely to have experienced only minimal disruption. The foundations of the factory area are unlikely to be of great depth, but are situated on reduced ground where potential archaeological deposits are unlikely to have survived. The fabric of the office blocks is more substantial, with correspondingly deeper foundations, alongside evidence for a basement area. While less ground reduction is estimated in this part of the site, a significant amount of ground truncation is likely.

9. Heritage Potential and Impacts

9.1 Archaeological Potential

No known heritage assets have been recorded within the development site. However, there is evidence for Roman settlement immediately to the north of the study area. Further, concentrations of Sandy Ware and coarse Romano-British pottery have been recorded from within the survey area, including nearby Bartons Copse (HER 23473 and 23422), and Rowlands Castle, to the north, the latter being a centre of pottery production. Most pertinently, there is excavated evidence for a Roman road (Margary 425) linking Havant and Rowlands Castle, the course of which is estimated to run close to the west perimeter of the proposed development area. It is plausible that this road could overlap with the western edge of the site. There is a medium possibility of encountering further Romano-British material in the area of the western car park, and a negligible possibility of encountering such material on the remaining area of the site, due to the extent of ground reduction undertaken during the construction of the factory. The area of Leigh Green (also coincident with the western car park in the proposed development area) has been identified by Pile (2005) as a potential 'exit-funnel' from common pasture to the north. As such there is a low potential for archaeological features associated with early or later medieval stock management to be present in the area of the western car park and again negligible potential elsewhere on the site. The development area to the east of the car park was significantly truncated in the 1960s in order to set the foundations for the manufacturing sheds in the centre of the complex. Numerous access points for underground services are evident in the hardstanding that forms the perimeter of the complex, indicative of further truncation. The office block on the east edge of the site is positioned in an area of only slight ground reduction, although its footprint is characterised by deep foundations, some basement areas and, again, subterranean services.

The development area falls within a rich archaeological landscape, with considerable evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains recorded in the surrounding area. Therefore there is medium potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be preserved where the ground level has not been truncated. The impact of the proposed development will be dependent upon the nature and preservation of any archaeological remains in relation to the development layout.

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



development will become part. As a result it is not considered that appreciation, understanding and significance of the Conservation Area will be adversely affected.



Table summarising the potential, heritage value and anticipated magnitude of impact and significance of effect for each individual heritage assets/ group of assets.

Potential Archaeology	Description and value	Magnitude of Impact and Significance of Effect
Main application site		
Romano-British road	A Roman Road (Margary 425) has been proposed, linking Havant to Rowlands Castle. Two excavations, at Prospect Farm (SU 727 086) and Oak Park School (SU 721 071) have identified road foundations, consisting of flint modules overlain by gravel metalling. If this road continued on a consistent vector, it would pass 30m to the west of the site – as such there is a considerable probability that its course intrudes within the proposed development area. The Roman road is considered to be of regional importance (medium heritage value), depending on survival.	The details of the proposed development are currently at a conceptual stage. Truncation of the ground level by works in the western car park will have a slight magnitude of impact on a Romano-British road, resulting in an unmitigated minor adverse effect.
Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon or medieval stock management features	Leigh Green has been proposed by Pile (2005) as an 'exit-funnel' from common pasture onto a driveway leading south, essentially as a counterpart of the nearby Stockheath Common. There is potential for associated archaeological features to survive on the site, such as stock enclosures and watering holes. Stock management features are considered to be of local importance (low heritage value), depending on survival.	The details of the proposed development are currently at a conceptual stage. Truncation of the ground level by works in the western car park could have a slight to substantial magnitude of impact on medieval remains present, resulting in an unmitigated minor - neutral to intermediate – minor adverse effect.



Potential Archaeology	Description and value	Magnitude of Impact and Significance of Effect
Previously unrecorded archaeological remains	Significant ground reduction across the majority of the proposed development area means there is a very low chance of encountering archaeological remains across the site. The exception to this is the western car-park, which maintains the ground level of the site prior to the construction of the factory. Surviving features on the site are likely to range between local to regional (low to medium) heritage value.	Truncation of the ground level by works in the western car park could have a slight to substantial magnitude of impact on unrecorded archaeological remains present, resulting in an unmitigated minor - neutral to intermediate – minor adverse effect. Groundworks on the rest of the site could have a slight magnitude of impact resulting in effects of neutral significance.



10. Mitigation Recommendations and Conclusions

10.1 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during intrusive works to investigate the layout of underground services in the western car park, on the western perimeter of the proposed development area. The results of this investigation will further assist in determining the extent and character of potential archaeological features in relation to potential made ground and potential reduction of former ground levels. It is considered likely that further archaeological mitigation will be required post-consent in this area; further mitigation could range from preserving archaeological remains in situ, targeted open area excavation, strip-map and record and, potentially, archaeological monitoring during construction groundworks: a range of mitigation options may be required across the application site. To the east of the western car park, much of the remainder of the development area has been significantly truncated in order to provide a level area for the Colt factory. It is highly unlikely that archaeological remains have been preserved in this area of the site. Less truncation is apparent at the eastern perimeter of the site though it remains unlikely that an archaeological monitoring condition will be attached to works in this area.

Any further archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council. It is considered that a secured programme of archaeological investigation, recording and publication would satisfy the NPPF (2012) requirement for the significance of heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) to be recorded in a manner proportionate their importance and the impact, and to make this publicly accessible (para. 141). Assuming appropriate archaeological mitigation is secured, the proposal is also considered to comply with local policy.

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- Q23/2/99/1 North Hayling: Creek Common and North Common Enclosure Map (1869)
- 3M39 Map of Hampshire by C & J Greenwood (1826)
- Ordnance Survey Unions (1803)



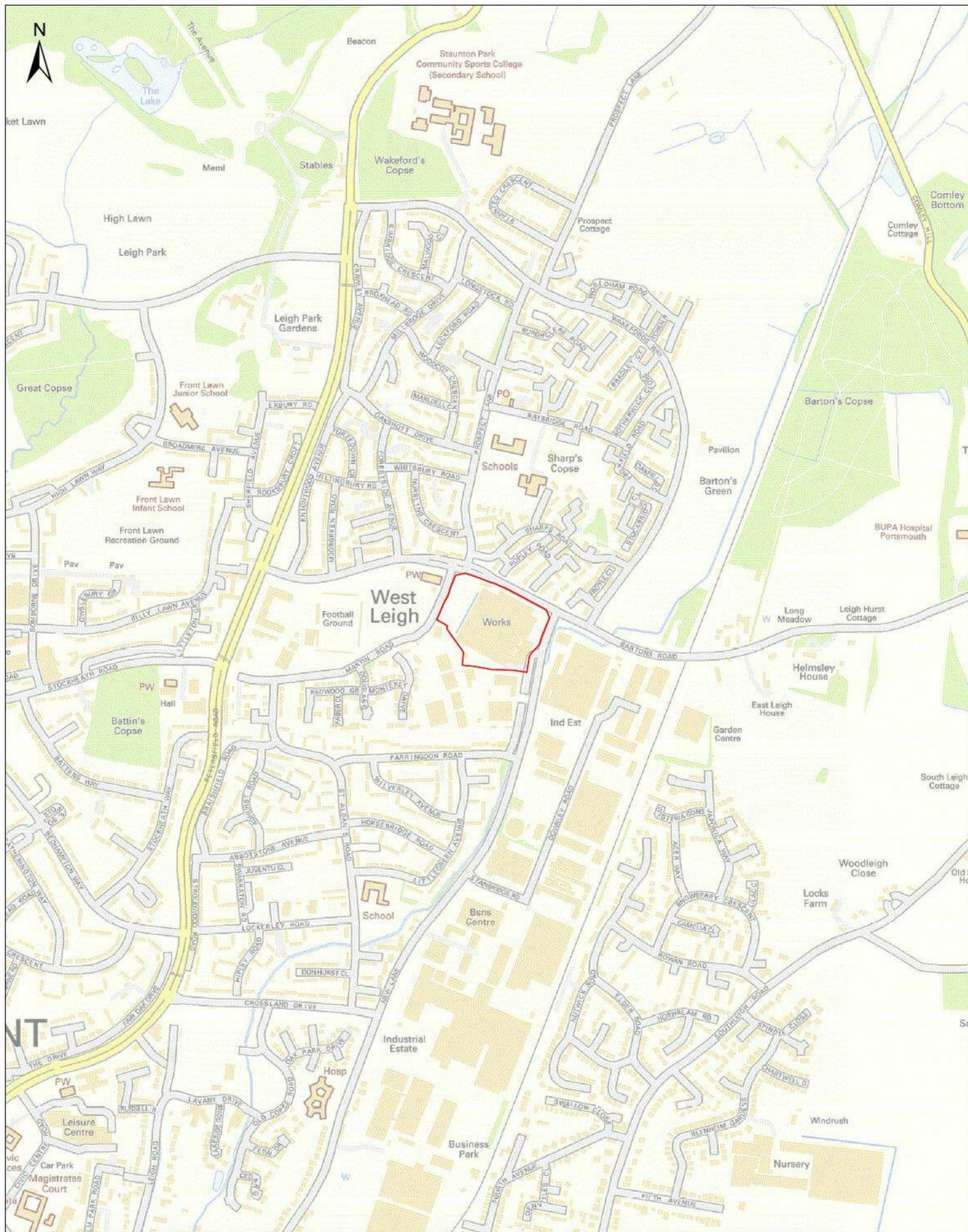
- Ordnance Survey County Series 6" to 1 mile / 1:2,500 – The Ordnance Survey First Edition map (scale six-inch to one-mile), surveyed c. 1859 to 1866 (Hampshire & Isle of Wight LXXVI)
- The Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 25" map coverage, revised 1895, published 1897 (Sheets LXXVI.3 & LXXVI.7)
- The Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 25" map coverage, revised 1895, published 1897 (Sheets LXXVI.3 & LXXVI.7)
- The Ordnance Survey County Series Third Edition 25" map coverage, revised 1907, published 1909 (Sheets LXXVI.3 & LXXVI.7)
- The Ordnance Survey County Series Fourth Edition 25" map coverage, revised 1931 to 1940, published 1932 to 1945 (Sheets LXXVI.3 & LXXVI.7)



Appendices



Appendix A – Site Location Plan and Proposed Layout



0 60 120 240 360 480 600
Metres

Arndale Court
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2UJ

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



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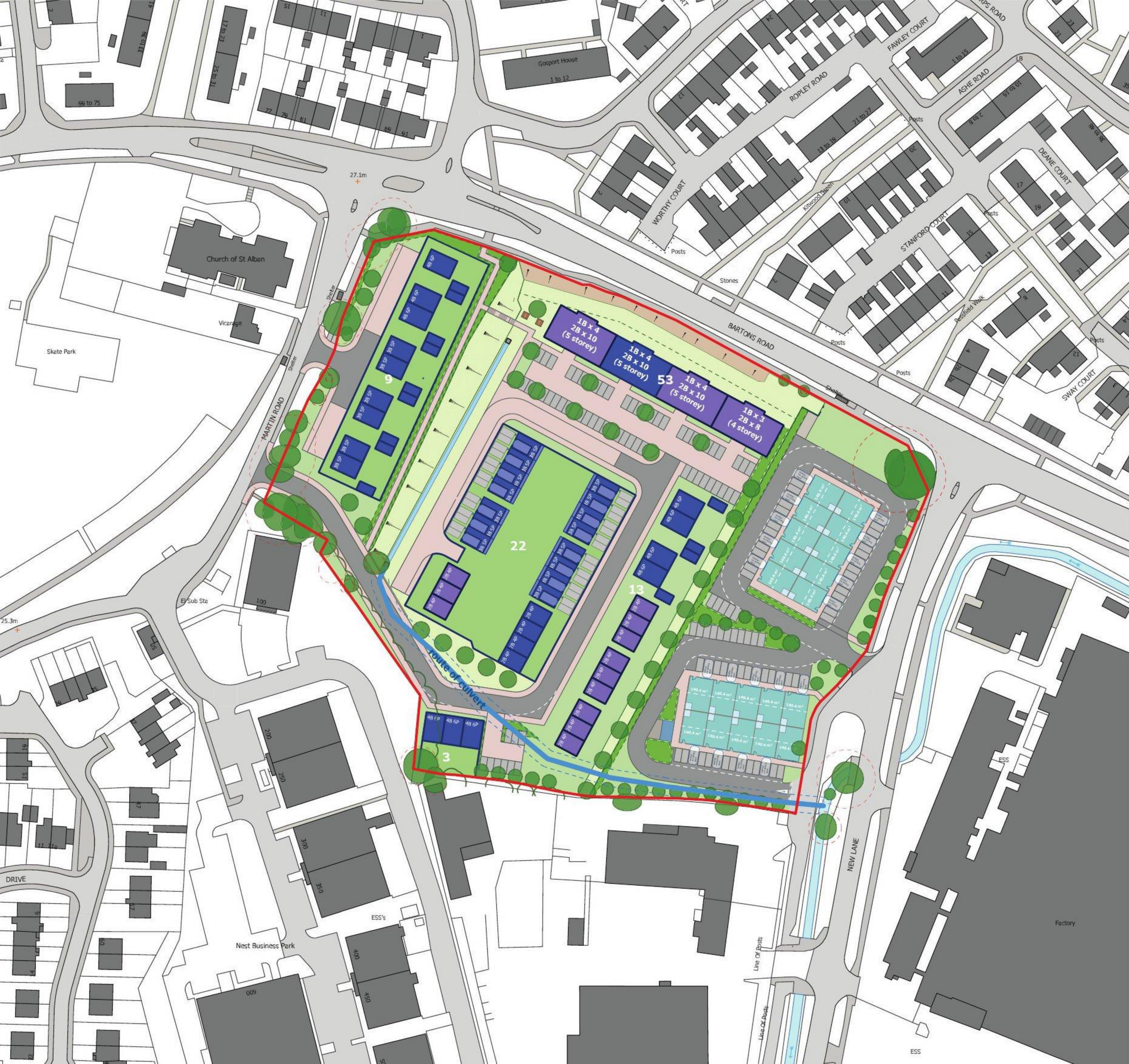
Client: **Homes and Communities Agency**

Project: **Colt International**

ATS **MB** **June 2017** **V1**
Created: Checked: Date: Version:

Title: **Site Location Plan**

Office: **4154** Project No: **A090070-182** Figure No: **1**



WYG



Colt International,
New Lane, Havant
Residential option 13

27
revision B

Land use

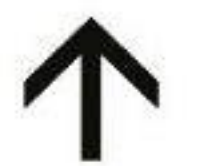
- Employment (0.83 Hectares)
- Residential (1.93 Hectares)

Total no. of dwellings - 100

Quantum

1 bed	15	15 %
2 bed (house)	12	12 %
2 bed (apt)	42	42 %
3 bed	21	21 %
4 bed	10	10 %
Total	100	

Total employment space provided - 30,225 ft²
Total full-time employment provided - 120



North

A090070-182[ST1]27 revision B

Scale 1:1250 @ A3

File: A090070-182[ST1]drf01_v1.vwx

WYG
Floor 5, Longcross Court, 47 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF24 0AD
Tel: (+44) 029 2082 9200 Fax: (+44) 029 2039 5965
Email: info@wyg.com www.wyg.com

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Appendix B – Assessment Methodology

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

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

Value

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

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

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

Magnitude

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.

- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

For the purposes of this Heritage Statement, substantial negative impacts are considered to amount to 'substantial harm' in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms. Moderate negative impacts are considered to amount to 'less than substantial harm' in NPPF terms. Slight negative impacts are considered to amount to minimal harm, while negligible/no change is not considered to amount to any harm at all.

For the purposes of this Heritage Statement, negative impacts that are moderate in magnitude or greater indicate that the special architectural or historic interest of listed buildings or their settings and/or the character or appearance of conservation areas would not be preserved in terms of section 16, 66 and 72 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Significance

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

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

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance



of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.



Appendix C – Site Photographs



Photograph one: View of the Colt International office block from the northeast edge of the site, facing south.



Photograph two: view across the western car park towards the factory complex, facing southeast.



Photograph three: view of the embankment dividing the factory from the western car park, facing southwest.



Photograph four: view along the monsoon drain at the base of the embankment, facing south.



Photograph five: view along the southern perimeter of the site, facing northwest.



Photograph six: view along the northern perimeter of the site showing drainage covers, facing southeast.



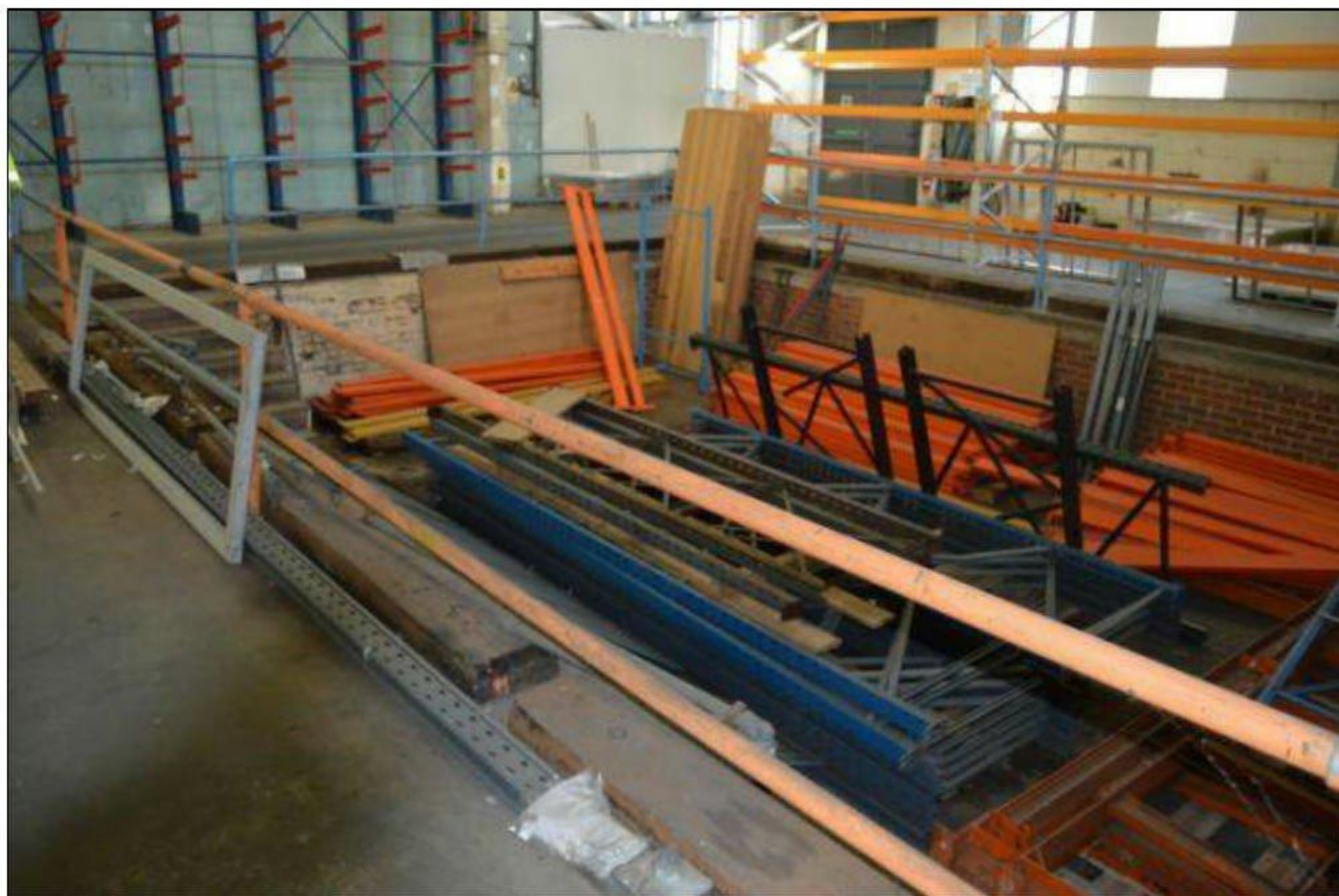
Photograph seven: two trees on the northeast perimeter of the site, looking north.



Photograph eight: internal view of the Colt factory complex, facing north.



Photograph nine: floor covers associated with machinery in the factory complex, facing southwest.



Photograph ten: pit in the factory complex with associated external access in the northeast corner of the building, facing southwest.



Photograph eleven: lift shaft in the ground floor of the Colt office block, facing southeast.



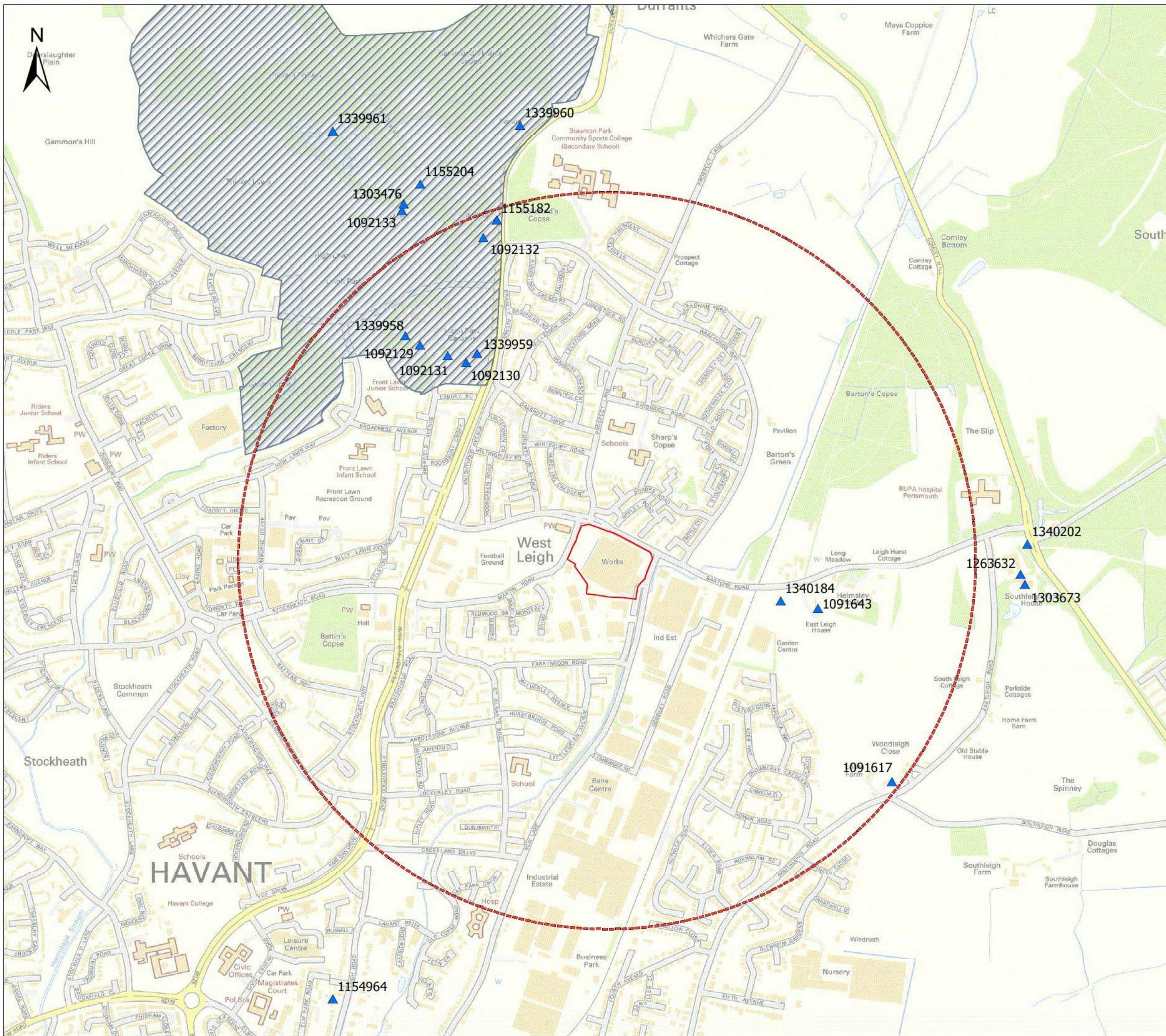
Photograph twelve: underfloor services in the Colt office block, looking northeast.



Photograph thirteen: possible access to a basement area between the main Colt office block and the R&D block, facing northwest.



Appendix D – Recorded Heritage Sites



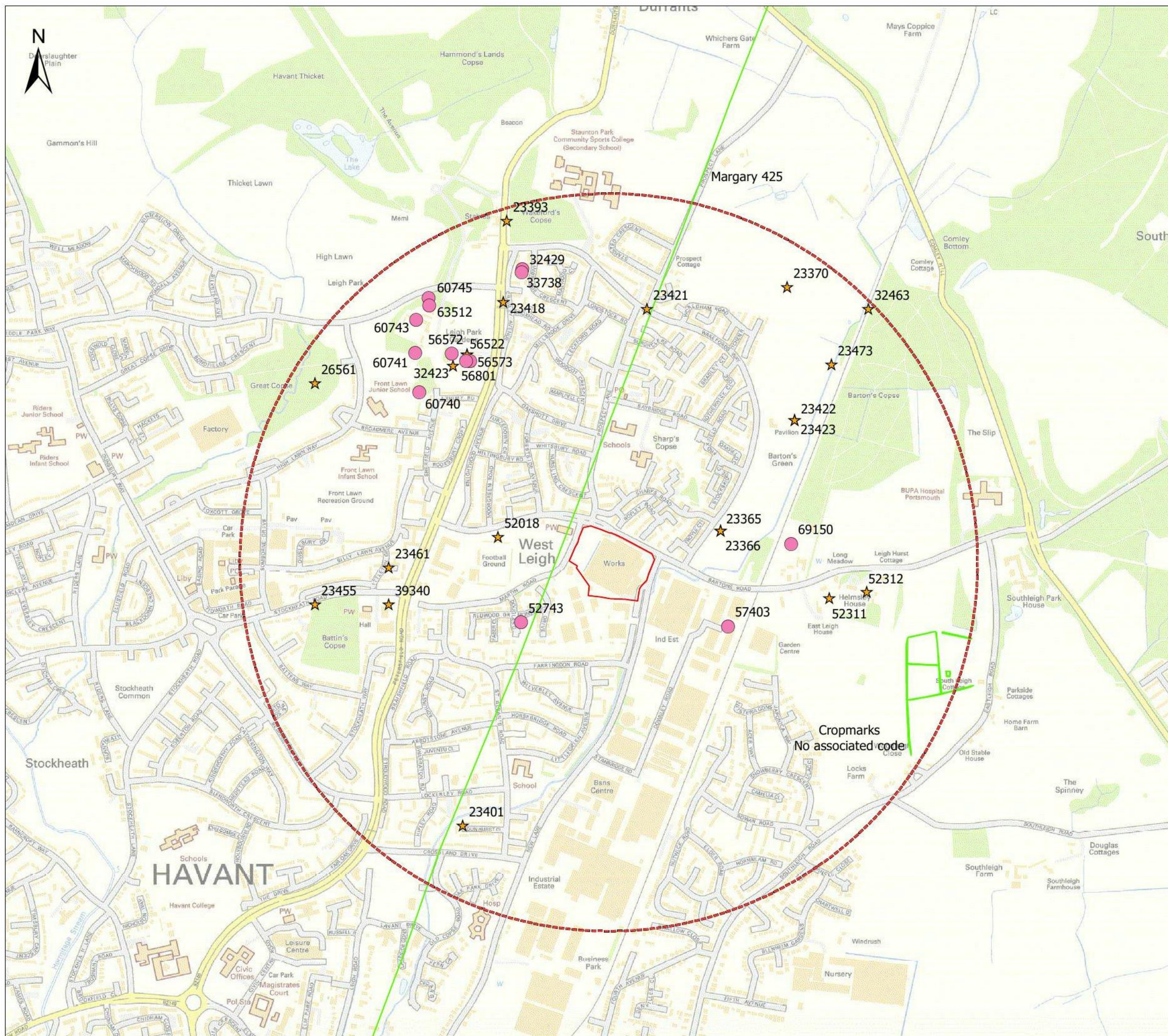
Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas

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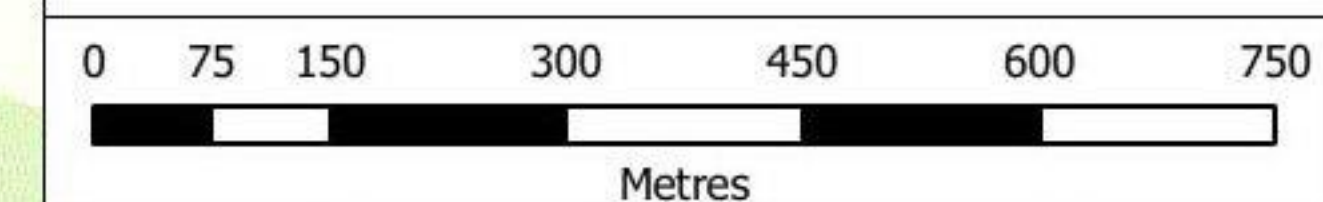
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TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111 FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623 e-mail: enviro@wyg.com			
Sheet Size: A3		Scale of Original: 1:10,000	
Client:		Homes and Communities Agency	
Project:		Colt International	
Title:		Designated Heritage Assets	
Office: 4154	Project No: A090070-182	Figure No: 2	



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Monuments
- HER Events
- HER Linears



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Arndale Court
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2UJ

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



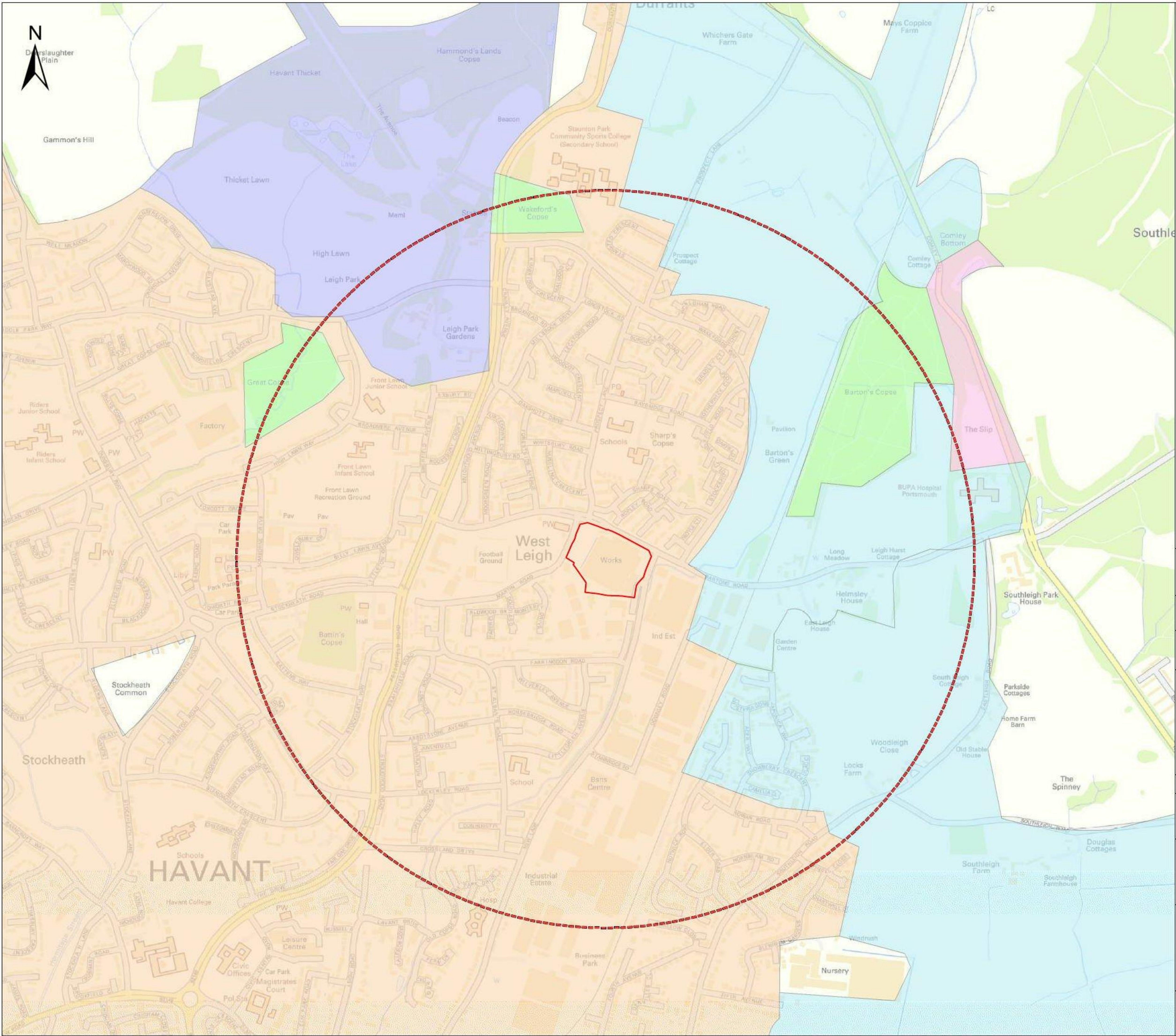
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Project: **Colt International**

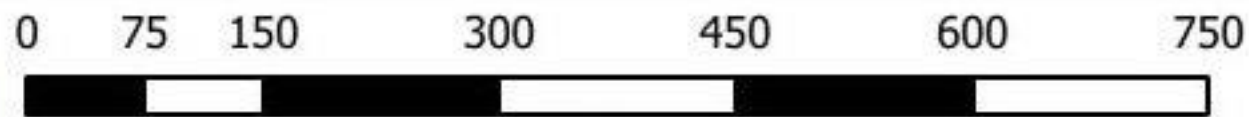
Title: **Recorded Heritage Assets and Events**

Office: 4154	Project No: A090070-182	Figure No: 3
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Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- 19th century plantations/other recent woodlands
- Other old woodlands
- Parkland
- Parliamentary fields
- Recent settlements



Metres

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Arndale Court
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2UJ

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



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Client: **Homes and Communities Agency**

Project: **Colt International**

Title: **Historic Landscape Character**

Office: 4154	Project No: A090070-182	Figure No: 4
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Recorded Heritage Sites (Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
Designated Heritage Assets				
1012831	Scheduled Monument	SU 69239 06423	Bevis Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery – Long barrow on Portsdown Hill associated with late Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery. A large Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery is located at the west end of the barrow; two more are located at the east end.	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon
1001945	Scheduled Monument	SZ 7315 9986	Tourner Bury, Hayling Island, South Hayling – An Iron Age univallate plateau hillfort. Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery has been recovered from the site	Iron Age, Romano-British, Medieval
1021292	Scheduled Monument	SU 73462 16049	Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Chalton Peak – Geomagnetic survey has identified the presence of inhumations, confirmed by small scale excavation.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon
1154443	Grade I	SU 72900 05418	Church of St Thomas-a-Becket. Church built in the Transitional style, preserving late Anglo-Saxon fabric, including the tower and a doorway	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
1001923	Scheduled Monument	SU 73319 10540	Motte and Bailey south of the centre of Rowlands Castle. In poor condition, but appears to have once consisted of a central mound only	Medieval
1019111	Scheduled Monument	SU 72291 12064	Motte Castle at Motley's Copse – 11 th - or 12 th -century motte, with a roughly circular inner platform and an outer ditch.	Medieval
1092120	Grade II*	SU 71368 06330	Church of St Faith, Havant – Church building with extant fabric from the 12 th century. Later elements are Transitional, although the tracery of the windows is in the Perpendicular style	Medieval
1091617	Grade II	SU 73369 07414	1 and 2, Eastleigh Road - Timber-framed, thatched house (formerly two cottages) dating to the 16th century, with early 19th-century extensions.	Post-medieval
1091643	Grade II	SU 73169 07883	East Leigh House - c. 1820 with a northwest wing of older date, now obscured by rendering and later features. Brick building with a slate roof and a number of 19th-century details.	Industrial
1092129	Grade II	SU 72089 08599	The Gothick Library - Chapter house of 1832, designed by Vulliamy. Octagonal in plan, it was once attached to the Regency Mansion, which was later demolished.	Industrial



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
1092130	Grade II	SU 72165 08569	Leigh Park Farmhouse - An 18th-century farmhouse with early 19th-century additions. The house is brick, with a hipped tile roof, and a rear wing of earlier date (dairy building?).	Industrial
1092131	Grade II	SU 72214 08551	Barn and cowshed (20 yards east of Leigh Park Farmhouse) - Mid 19-century L-shaped range, two storeys in height with simple Gothick features. The south section has lofts above the cowsheds. On the north there is a gable with a pointed head to the hayloft door.	Industrial
1092132	Grade II	SU 72262 08889	Stable Cottage - Early 19th-century house with late 19th-century additions. Flint walling with red brick dressings. The rear has an outshot and a single-storeyed wing.	Industrial
1155182	Grade II	SU 72298 08938	Stable Block - Late 19th-century stables and coachhouse. Buildings are arranged around a courtyard of symmetrical form, with a tall main east block, and a coachhouse with living accommodation in an attic. This flanks single-storeyed stables along the whole of the north and south sides, ending at the west in former piggery units.	Industrial
1339958	Grade II	SU 72050 08624	Garden Wall, Gatepiers and Grotto - Early 19th-century structures enclosing the rectangular area of a former kitchen garden, to the northwest of the former mansion.	Industrial
1339959	Grade II	SU 72245 08576	Cartshed (adjoining barn on the east side) - Early 19th-century structure of six bays, with a rear brick wall and open front, supported on timber posts.	Industrial
1339961	Grade II	SU 71853 09178	Footbridge – Early 19 th -century footbridge connecting to an island. Three elliptical arches.	Industrial
1340184	Grade II	SU 73068 07904	Barn (10 yards west of East Leigh Farmhouse) - Late 18th-century to early 19th-century barn. It is timber-framed with eight bays and aisles on the long sides.	Industrial
1362182	Grade II	SU 71685 06160	Homewell Parchment Works – late 18 th or early 19 th century in date, an example of a surviving parchment works building in Havant.	Industrial
Conservation Areas				
Sir George Staunton	Conservation Area	SU71991 08944	Sir George Staunton Conservation Area is centred upon the historic setting of the original pleasure grounds of the parkland estate – Leigh Park, created by	Industrial



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
			Sir George Staunton during the early years of the 19 th century. See registered parks and garden entry 1000112 below.	
Historic Parks and Gardens				
1000112	Grade II*	SU 71991 08944	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), the Estate is a rare and important example of a landscaped park of the 1820 -1830s and incorporates the trends, styles and influences of that era with a particular association with China, together with some later Victorian features.	Industrial
Registered Heritage Assets				
23370	Findspot	SU 73080 08760	A palaeolithic flint handaxe (Levallois) was found at Prospect Farm in 1963, but may have derived from soil brought in and dumped. Now in Portsmouth City Museum Accession no. H/64/41.	Palaeolithic
23461	Findspot	SU 72000 08000	A palaeolithic artefact (no more details given) was found in a field between Leigh Lane and the railway, south of Little Leigh Farm. The find is in Portsmouth City Museum Acc. no. H/63/59.	Palaeolithic
238406	Monument	SU 69236 06426	Bevis Grave - A long barrow on Portsdown, associated with an Anglo-Saxon cemetery	Neolithic, Early Medieval/Anglo-Saxon
242136	Findspot	SU 7013 0717	Findspot of Neolithic polished flint axe.	Neolithic
242239	Findspot	SU 7561 0322	Findspot of Neolithic polished stone axe.	Neolithic
242872	Findspot	SU 7395 1295	Possible Neolithic flint working site.	Neolithic
242884	Findspot	SU 735 113	Findspot of broken polished axe and rough chopper tools.	Neolithic
892124	Findspot	SU 72 05	Findspot of Neolithic flint axe.	Neolithic
238662	Findspot	SU 67 00	Findspot of four rings and a palstave.	Bronze Age
242354		SU 7180 0355	Site of Iron Age salt pans, Iron Age pottery was recovered.	Iron Age
23365	Findspot	SU 72900 08100	A concentration of Roman pottery sherds were unearthed during trench cutting at the end of Sharps Road in 1965-66. The pottery is 2nd to 3rd century AD and is now in Portsmouth Museum.	Romano-British



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
23366	Findspot	SU 72900 08100	An undated iron chisel was found with Romano-British pottery sherds at Sharps Road. No more information is available. The finds are with Portsmouth City Museum.	Romano-British
23393	Findspot	SU 72320 08940	Unstratified finds of Roman pottery were made during road widening on the Petersfield Road. The pottery are coarse wares of possible 2nd-century date and are unabraded. Now with Portsmouth City Museum Service.	Romano-British
23421	Findspot	SU 72700 08700	A small bronze Roman casting of a human face, probably an ornament for a riding whip.	Romano-British
23422	Findspot	SU 73100 08400	Sherds of Roman pottery were found during pipeline laying. The sherds were from a late sandy ware cooking pot and are now in Portsmouth City Museum Accession no. 1004/1973.	Romano-British
23423	Findspot	SU 73100 08400	Burnt flint 'pot boilers' and Roman pottery (A) were found during pipeline laying.	Romano-British
23473	Findspot	SU 73200 08550	A scatter of Romano-British pottery is visible between the stream and the railway line immediately west of Barton's Copse. The pottery, covering some 3m square, included sherds of coarse grey ware cooking pots, thumb impressed storage jars and a coarse sandy red ware bowl. The pottery is with Portsmouth City Museum.	Romano-British
238704	Fort	SU 6244 0459	Portchester Castle – Possible Saxon Shore Fort, dating to c. 280AD. The preserved walls of the Roman fort remain.	Romano-British, Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
892067	Findspot	SU 7370 0945	Assemblage of Rowlands Cattle grey wares suggestive of kiln activity	Romano-British
Margary 421	Road	SU 4372 1336	Roman Road linking Bitterne (<i>Clausentum</i>) and Chichester (<i>Noviomagus</i>)	Romano-British
Margary 425	Road	SU 71660 05000 – SU 73320 10300	Putative Roman road between Havant and Rowlands Castle, connecting to the south with a Roman road (Margary 421) between Chichester and <i>Clausentum</i> (Bitterne)	Romano-British
228136	Cemetery	SU 343 462	A mixed Anglo-Saxon cemetery of inhumations and cremations. Grave goods suggest a 5 th - or 6 th -century date.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon
231741	Cemetery	SU 4997 3289	Worthy Park Anglo-Saxon cemetery – Early Anglo-Saxon mixed rite cemetery, dating to between 500-600AD	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
242389	Findspot	SU 726 031	Findspot of pottery sherds from a cremation urn in Towncil Field in 1965.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon
242714	Settlement	SU 733 160	Early medieval and later medieval settlement located northeast of Chalton Manor Farm	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
242875	Settlement	SU 734 144	Anglo-Saxon settlement on Chalton Down, timber buildings, sunken-featured buildings and pottery dating to the 6 th and 7 th centuries	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon
23401	Building	SU 72200 07300	The beam slots of three small timber buildings were observed at Oak Park School playing fields. Finds of late medieval pottery (B) were made in the locality.	Medieval
23418	Ditch	SU 72310 08720	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.	Medieval
32423	Hamlet	SU 72174 08547	19th-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.	Medieval
39340	Settlement	SU 72000 07900	First documented in AD 1236 as 'La Lye' (Birch Tree Wood). Note: as there was no 'Leigh' as far back as the 1868 6" first edition Ordnance Survey. National grid reference is for West Leigh: East Leigh was centred at SU73100790.	Medieval
23455	Kiln	SU 71800 07900	An industrial kiln of post-medieval date was excavated in Battins Copse. It was built of limestone with a brick facade and measured approximately 4m by 0.75m. Suggested to be 17th century.	Post-medieval
26561	Icehouse	SU 71800 08500	The pit at Leigh Park is filled with rubbish and has no roof. The diameter of the pit is 10'4" (3.14m) and the remaining brickwork shows that the passage was about 12' (3.65m) and faced NNE.	Post-medieval/Industrial
52312	Garden	SU 73296 07934	Helmsley House	Post-medieval/Industrial/Modern
1215	Undesignated heritage asset	SU 72113 08653	The Bothy at Sir George Staunton Country Park - Yellow brick building with a slate roof - mid 19th-century in date.	Industrial
50685	Undesignated heritage asset	SU 72054 08621	Granary at Leigh Park Farm - suggested by P. Higgins as a stable/byre with hay loft. It is a two-storeyed brick structure with relieving arches.	Industrial



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
52311	Landscape park	SU 73194 07916	East Leigh landscape park	Industrial
N/A	Aerial transcription	SU 7348 0773	A rectilinear complex of cropmarks are visible immediately west of Southleigh Cottage in the south-east perimeter of the search area. They correspond well with field boundaries visible in the 25" Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Sheet LXXVI.8, surveyed 1895).	Industrial
52018	Landscape park	SU 72296 08082	West Leigh. A park described by Campion (Wessex Series) 9 1/2 miles E from Fareham as the residence of James Adam Napier Martin Esq. JP. It has grounds of about 50 acres.	Modern
24376	Monument	SU 73262 08962	WWII pillboxes: an L-shaped pillbox which was one of a pair that existed somewhere along the drive to Locks Coppice House, but the exact location cannot be determined. Part of the Hampshire defence line.	Modern
24381	Monument	SU 73800 08000	WWII pillbox: L-shaped and of poor design/construction. Part of the Hampshire defence line.	Modern
32463	Bank (Earthwork)	SU 73300 08700	Barton's copse. Bank and ditch observed. Not a wood bank.	Unknown

Recorded Archaeological Events (Historic England and Hampshire Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Event Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
57403	Evaluation	SU 72920 07840	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by AC Archaeology in response to proposed development at Downley Road in Havant. No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed, although a small quantity of prehistoric pottery and worked flint was recovered from a colluvial deposit in Trench 1.	Prehistoric
32429	Watching brief	SU 72362 08809	A watching brief was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services prior to development. No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed. The HER record notes the presence of medieval pottery.	Medieval
56572 & 56573	Watching brief	SU 72221 08559	Watching brief carried out by Southern Archaeological Services in December 2004 during the refurbishment of the Model Farm at Staunton Country 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	Post-medieval/Industrial



Identifier	Event Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
			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.	
56801	Watching brief	SU 72210 08560	Archaeological Investigations at Leigh Park, Havant. Geotechnical test pits were hand excavated and a watching brief was undertaken on the installation of new electricity cables in April and May 2002 at the Country Park. The investigation identified at least two demolished brick structures. Only one feature predating the farm was identified.	Post-medieval/Industrial
60740	Excavation	SU 72083 08475	Excavations uncovered a 2m gravel pathway skirting the eastern edge of the Dutch garden, leading to a dry raised platform, measuring 8.5m by 3m, consisting of soil and coarse gravel. This platform is believed to be the site of a folly called the Swiss House, also known as Swiss Wood House and Swiss Cottage. Conclusive excavations may prove difficult due to a profusion of tree roots covering the platform, owing to its location under a large hornbeam.	Industrial
60741	Excavation	SU 72072 08582	Mansion later occupied by Sir George Staunton thought to be constructed c.1792 by owner Samuel Harrison of Chichester. Excavation uncovered a substantial section of red-brick foundations for the demolished mansion house measuring 0.47m thick, 0.5m below ground level, relating to the West wall. A further 5.5m of the west wall footing was excavated with a gravel pathway adjacent to the west side, 1m wide. Brick rubble footing uncovered pertaining to the South wall. Report notes systematic demolition and thorough removal of rubble.	Industrial
60743	Excavation	SU 72074 08671	Excavations in the Hartley House trench revealed foundations for three 300mm thick walls. 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. The second structure found in this trench was of much more ephemeral nature and presumed to have supported a timber-framed structure. The third set of foundations are thought to have supported either a boiler house or store house. Excavations from the Pine Pit trench proved inconclusive. Excavations at the Melon House, which cut east-west across the main axis of the Melon House, were also inconclusive. However, evidence points to 'Melon House' being a misnomer, as it was most likely used for the growing of bananas which, if correct, would represent a significant and nationally important example of an unusual garden structure at Staunton.	Industrial

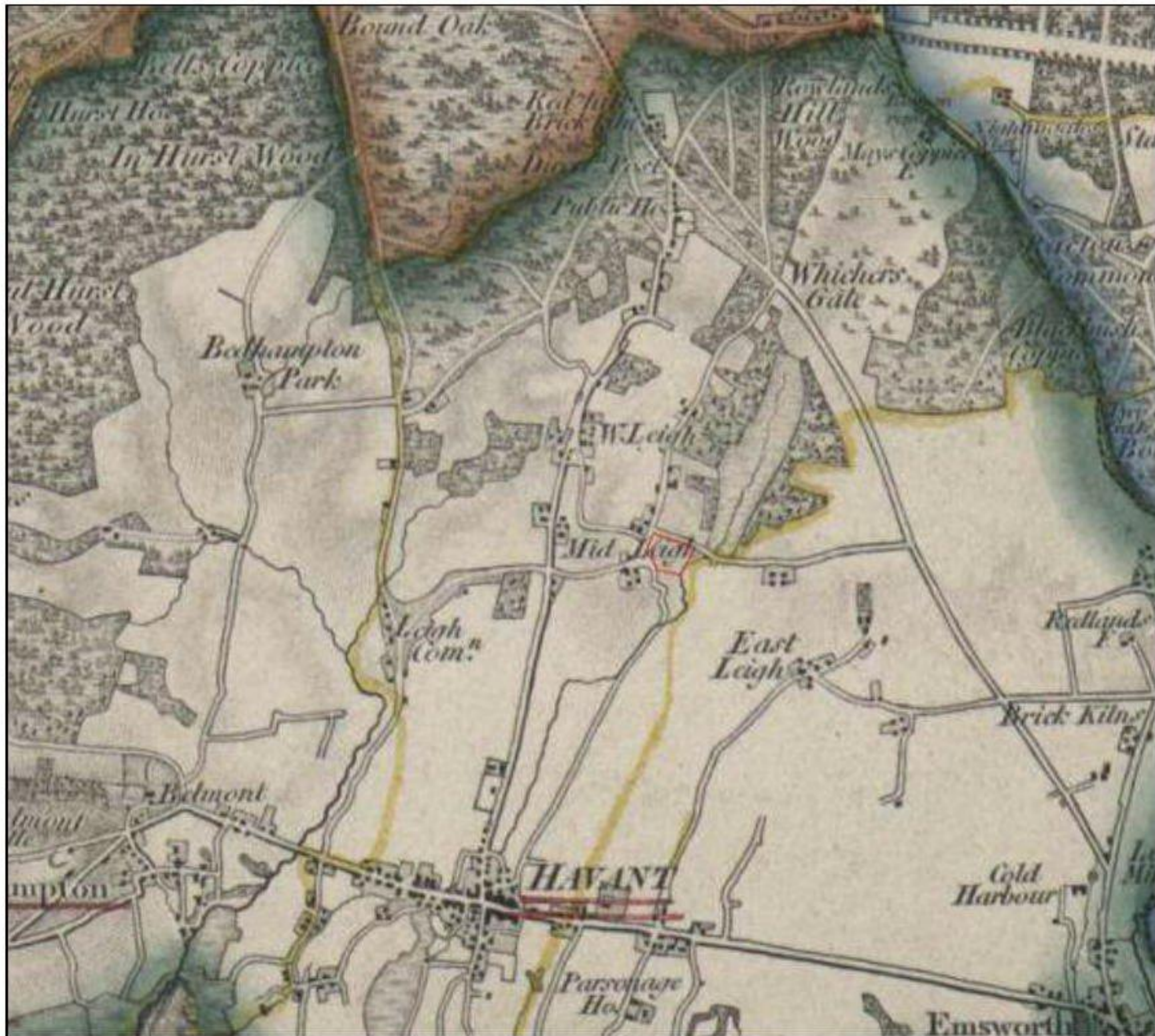
Colt, Havant, Hampshire
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Identifier	Event Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
60745	Excavation	SU 72108 08730	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).	Industrial
63512	Watching brief	SU 72110 08710	A watching brief carried out during the excavation of pad foundation, revealed 19th-century brick structures. These features correspond with those identified in a previous excavation. 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).	Industrial
52743	Desk based assessment	SU 72359 07851	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of a residential development site at Martin Road, Havant. The desk based assessment established that there were no securely provenanced archaeological sites within the development area. The site was occupied by the house and grounds, including an ornamental lake, of West Leigh House from at least the late 18th century onwards, before being extensively developed after the Second World War for the now demolished GEC Plessey Works.	Industrial/Modern
69150	Evaluation	SU 73091 08064	Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the residential development of land at Bartons Road. The site was found to be heavily disturbed by the construction/modification of the adjacent railway line and no features aside from an undated pit, or possible burrow/tree bole, were identified.	Unknown
33738	Watching brief	SU 72360 08800	A watching brief was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services during utilities installation. No significant archaeological features or deposits were recorded.	N/A



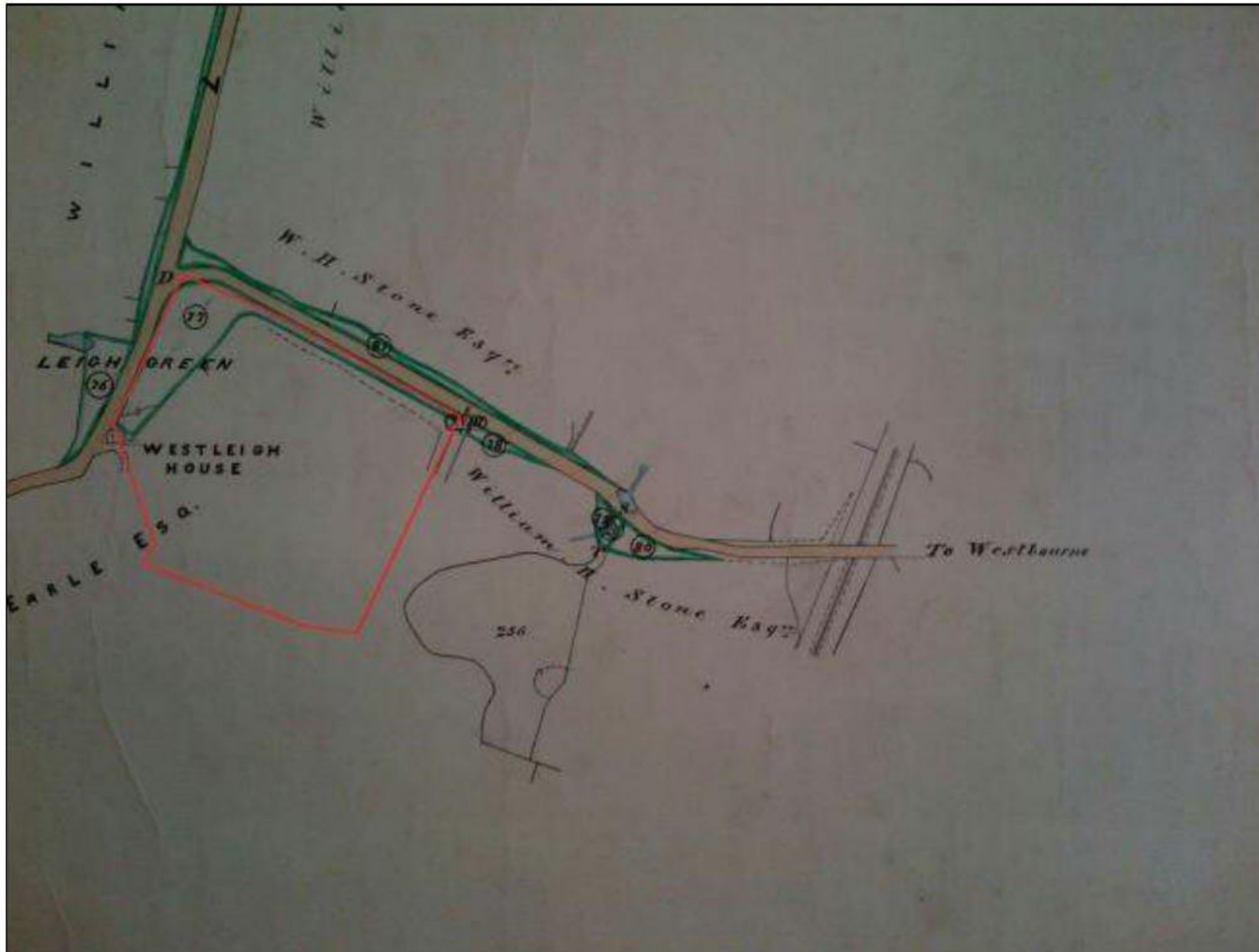
Appendix E – Historic Mapping



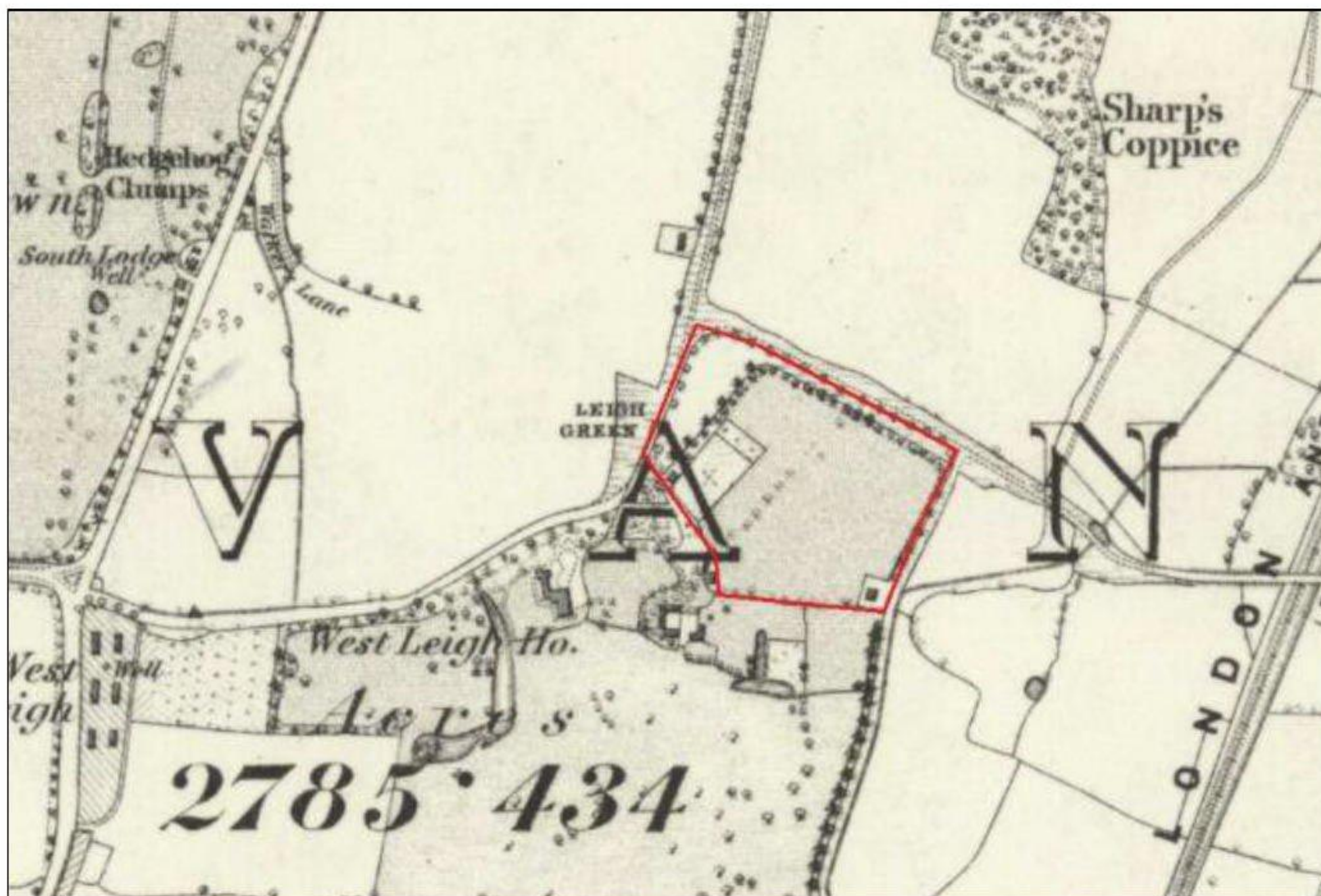
Ordnance Survey Union Series: Winchester Sheet (1803). Scale 1:63,360. The proposed development area is outlined in red.



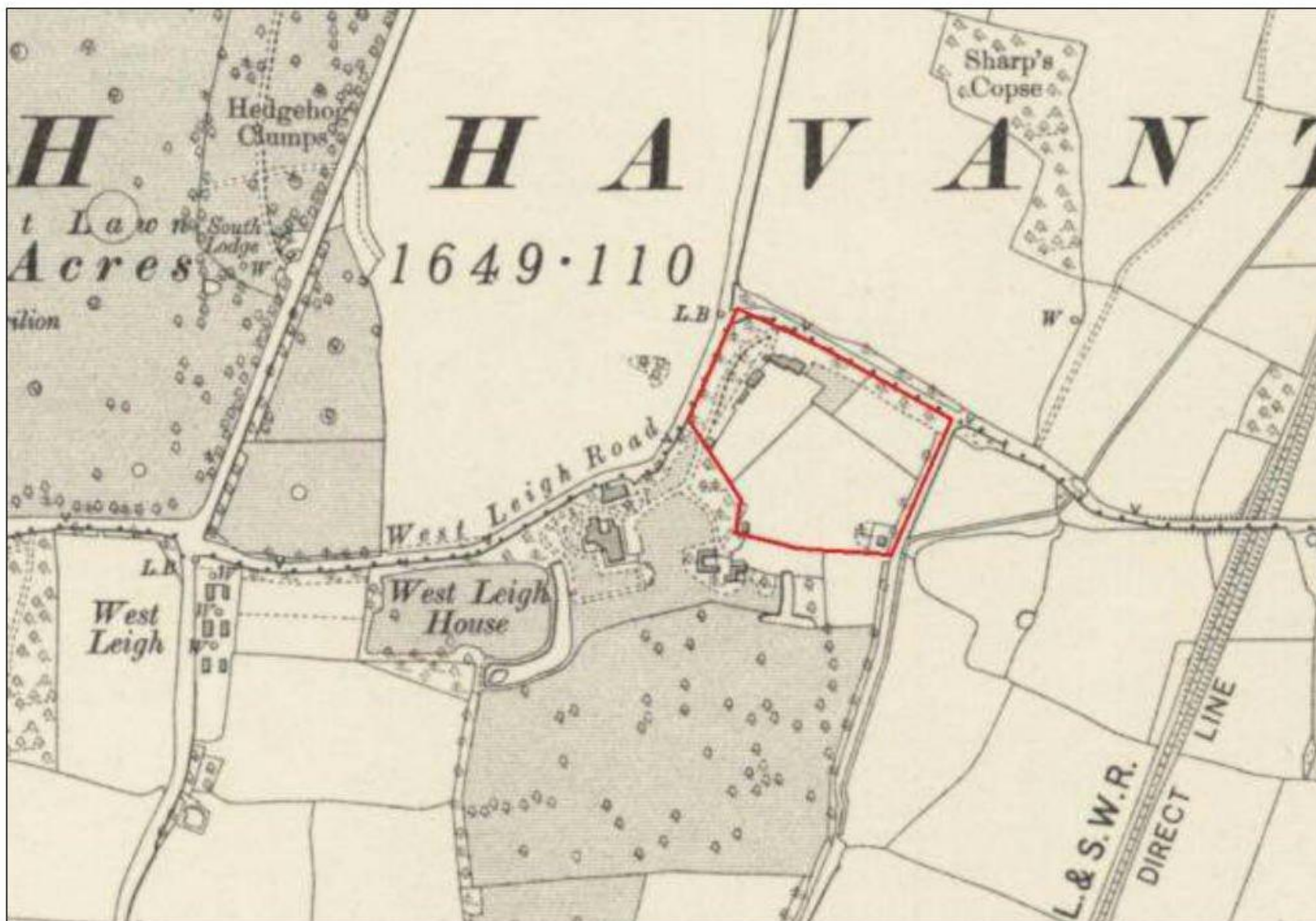
Havant parish Tithe map (1842)



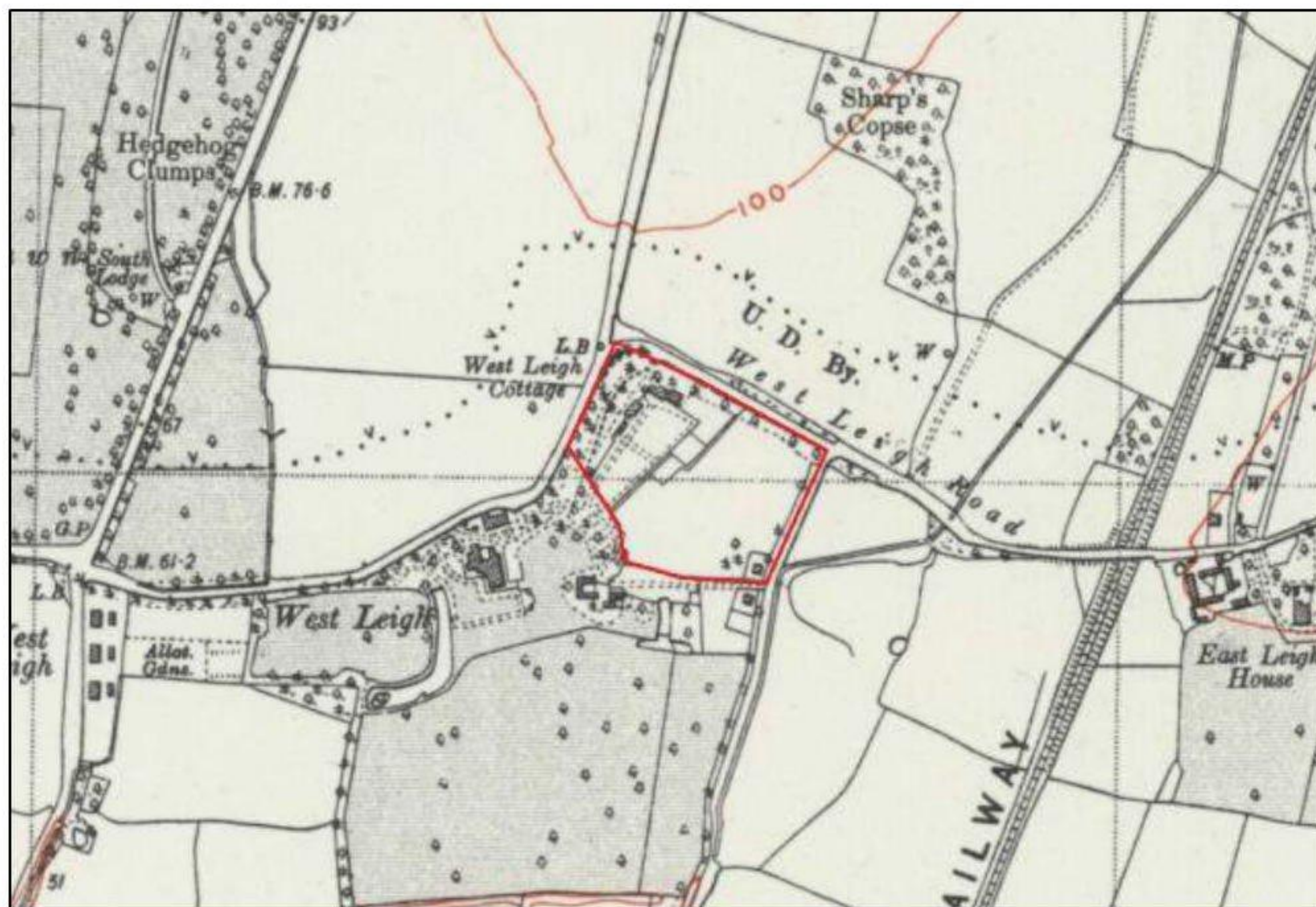
North Hayling: Creek Common and North Common Enclosure Map (1869)



Ordnance Survey County Series 6" to 1 mile / 1:2,500 – The Ordnance Survey First Edition map (scale six-inch to one-mile), surveyed c. 1859 to 1866 (Hampshire & Isle of Wight LXXVI)



Ordnance Survey County Series 6" to 1 mile / 1:2,500 – The Ordnance Survey Second Edition map (scale six-inch to one-mile), surveyed c. 1895 (Hampshire & Isle of Wight LXXVI.NE)



Ordnance Survey County Series 6" to 1 mile / 1:2,500 – The Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition map (scale six-inch to one-mile), surveyed c. 1938 (Hampshire & Isle of Wight LXXVI.NE)



Appendix F – Local Policy

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

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

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

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

Policy CS16 High Quality Design

Planning permission will be granted for development that is designed to a high standard, which helps to create places where people want to live, work and relax. All development should demonstrate that its design:

1. Responds to, draws inspiration from and respects local context and;
 - a) Identifies and responds positively to existing features of natural, historic or local character within or close to the proposed development site;
 - b) Integrates with existing local landscape features, promotes wildlife and biodiversity and/or applies characteristics of the local area into the design of a scheme wherever possible to create variety and interest;
 - c) Uses the characteristics of the locality to help inform the design of the new development including heights, massing, existing buildings lines, plot widths and depths, materials and proportions of windows and doors;

d) Is well connected to and integrates with the immediate local area and the wider area by linking to existing pedestrian and cycle routes and encouraging people to use public transport where possible; and

e) The development does not cause unacceptable harm to the amenity of neighbours through smell, the loss of privacy, outlook, noise and overlooking.

2. Produces a positive relationship between buildings, street and spaces both existing and proposed, where:

a) The layout of the development reduces opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour; contributes to improving community safety; and makes provision for the management and maintenance of the development;

b) New streets are not dominated by vehicular traffic;

c) The layout of the development is legible, meaning it is easy to orientate oneself and move through.

3. Contributes to the improvement of the public realm close to the development, particularly sites close to town, district and local centres and other priority regeneration areas by using high quality hard and soft landscape material and street furniture; and where development is of a significant scale or prominence makes provision for public art.

4. Is inclusive by considering the needs of those with disabilities, ensuring safe and convenient access for all; and integrating affordable and supported housing with market housing through tenure blind design to minimise social exclusion and promote social integration.

5. Maximises opportunities for mixed use developments, particularly in town and district centres; and encourage higher densities (50+ dwellings per hectare) where appropriate.

6. Mitigates negative environmental impacts through sustainable design and construction methods, resource efficiencies, particularly water and the provision of facilities for waste recycling.

7. Adapts to the changing needs of the users and the changing climate over the lifespan of the building.



Appendix G – Report Conditions

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Colt International, Havant

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 2017

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd