

11. ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

The following Technical Appendices referred to in this chapter can be found at Appendix 5 to this document.

Appendices

Appendix 5.1 Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment

11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd. It assesses the extent and importance of known archaeology and other features of cultural heritage interest in and around the proposed development area ('the Site'). It also discusses the likelihood of further archaeological finds being made on site, the potential impacts of the proposed development on archaeology and other features of cultural heritage interest, and a range of mitigation measures to minimise those potential impacts during both the preparation and operational phases of the scheme. Any anticipated residual effects of the proposals are then stated.
- 11.1.2 Specifically, the chapter evaluates direct and indirect impacts on archaeological finds and sites in addition to any potential indirect impacts on other cultural heritage components in the surrounding landscape (including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens).
- 11.1.3 Historic Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are not considered within this assessment as there are no such designations within the wider landscape.
- 11.1.4 National and local policy guidelines on archaeology recommend that important archaeological sites should be protected and where possible preserved in situ. However, for features of lesser importance preservation by record is an acceptable alternative. If important sites are assumed to exist, a condition may be attached to any granted planning permission which requires their preservation in situ or outlines a scheme of further archaeological investigation.

11.2 Study Area

- 11.2.1 The proposed development area (Site) is a 62-hectare former grassland airfield (Hamble Airfield), built in the early 1900s and used intermittently through in the middle of the last century. The Site is currently under rough grazing partly colonised by dense scrub. It is bounded by Hamble Lane to the west, Satchell Lane to the east, a public Right of Way (PROW) to the south and a rail line to the north. Apart from the southern edge, most other boundaries are framed by moderately dense woodland belts, affording a contained and secluded character to the Site.
- 11.2.2 The British Geological Survey identifies the Site's superficial horizons as Quaternary River Terrace deposits (sand and gravel). The Bedrock geology is Marsh Farm Formation (clay, silt and sand) – a sedimentary bedrock. A number of geotechnical test-pits excavated on the Site in 2013 identified a continuous sequence of fluviially-deposited flint gravel overlying colluvium, which in turn was overlain by made ground. The gravel consisted of sub-angular flint clasts intermixed with dark orange/brown sand/sandy clay matrix.
- 11.2.3 At the time of the visit, the Site comprised heavy scrub and dense shrubs, with no visible remnants of the former airfield. It forms part of a relatively flat, moderately elevated landscape with a broadly open character that is contained on most sides by almost continuous tree belts and dense hedgerow vegetation. Indeed, the only views out of the Site from within, are those to the south, across playing fields, and (in places) to the east across the Hamble Valley. The Site lies at between 15m and 20m aOD.

11.3 Methodology

Previous Assessment Stages

- 11.3.1 To assess the probability of the survival of archaeological assets across the Site, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken (Appendix 5.1). This collected all available data of the study area and its surrounds. The information was considered in the context of 'background information' on the physical environment, particularly geological and geomorphological conditions, and past and present land-uses of the area. The sources of information used in the desk assessment are summarised below:

Historic Environment Record

- 11.3.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) of Hampshire County Council was made available during the assessment. The Council's HER Officer assisted with the collection of known records. Computer printouts of relevant archaeological information were obtained from this source.
- 11.3.3 The HER is not a complete listing of the actual archaeology and other cultural heritage features which may exist across, or in the vicinity of the site, nor is it seen as such by the Council's Archaeological Officer, but it is a useful basis on which to begin an assessment.

Documentary and Cartographic Research

- 11.3.4 Relevant documentary and cartographic records held by the County Records Office (Winchester) were consulted during this assessment and are reported upon below. In addition, Local Records Offices and Local Studies Libraries were visited. The aim of the research was to provide a summary of the landscape history of the Site. Documents held by the Public Record Office (PRO) in Kew and the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon were also consulted.

Aerial Photographic Data

- 11.3.5 Aerial photographs covering the Site and its surrounds which are held by the NMR were reviewed. These included vertical and oblique shots.

Legislation and Planning Policy

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act

- 11.3.6 Legislation provides for the protection (through being added to the scheduled list of archaeological monuments and thus preservation in-situ) of the most important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979). The nearest Scheduled Monument to the Site is recorded as '*Promontory defined by an Iron Age linear earthwork, St Andrew's Castle and additional remains on Hamble Common*' (UiD 1008695), which is 0.85km to the south. The next nearest monument is '*Netley Abbey*' (UiD 1001960), which is 2.15km to the west.
- 11.3.7 Legislation protecting buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest is contained in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Sections 16, 66 and 72 of the 1990 Act are of particular relevance. They establish that special regard must be given by the decision maker in the exercise of planning functions to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building or its setting and to the desirability of preserving the character, appearance and setting of a Conservation Area.
- 11.3.8 There are 50 Listed Buildings in the wider study area, of which 15 were chosen for detailed assessment (due to their locations in relation to the Site). Six are of Grade II* status and 9 are of Grade II status. The nearest Grade I status building to the Site is the Church of All Saints, Fawley, 4.3km to the SW. The nearest Conservation Area to the Site is Old Bursledon, the SW edge of which lies just 0.05km from the Site's NE boundary. The historic core of the settlement of Hamble is also a Conservation Area, and its northern edge

lies 0.15km from the Site's southern boundary. Other assessed Conservation Areas include Netley, Swanwick Shore and Warsash.

National Planning and Policy Guidance

- 11.3.9 The Government's objectives for the historic environment are set out in the NPPF (2021 – Chapter 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment). It gives local planning authorities guidance on the appropriate ways of dealing with the historic environment, including archaeology, in the planning process. The guidance is that local authority development documents and plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of heritage interest and their settings, and that the proposals maps should define the areas and sites to which these policies and proposals within the development plan apply. The principles and policies in the NPPF 2021 are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions.
- 11.3.10 The NPPF 2021 also gives backing to local planning authorities, at the stage of applying for planning permission, to request additional information from prospective developers about their site before determination of any submitted planning application. The information contained in this chapter and its annexes forms part of that additional information.
- 11.3.11 This chapter also takes account of Historic England's publications, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*, *Historic England Advice Note 12*, 2019; *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2015); and *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3* (second edition – 2017). It also takes account of relevant Planning Practice Guidance - *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (2016- updated 2019).

- 11.3.12 Historic England states that ‘conservation decisions are based on a proportionate assessment of the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal’ (2017.8). Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets that are potentially affected by a development, and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should relate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset.
- 11.3.13 The main thrust of the guidance is that, where development is proposed, the significance of a heritage asset and its settings should be protected if that significance is deemed to be special. Where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development, local planning authorities should impose appropriate planning conditions requesting the heritage asset to be appropriately recorded prior to its loss.
- 11.3.14 The NPPF 2021 is primarily concerned with the protection of heritage assets which are designated. Some non-designated assets are of heritage significance, but not at a level that would pass the threshold for national designation. The desirability of conserving them is a material consideration, but individually less of a priority than for designated assets. The requirements for recording and understanding any such assets that are to be lost apply to these assets, although the requirement imposed upon any permission will need to be proportionate to the nature and lower level of the asset’s significance.

Local Planning Policy

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2001-2011) adopted May 2006

11.3.15 In accordance with the terms of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the saved policies of the Local Plan remain valid. Saved policies relating to heritage include the following:

166.LB *Protection of Scheduled Archaeological Sites*

Development which would destroy or damage, directly or indirectly, a scheduled ancient monument or other nationally important monument, or adversely affect their settings, will be refused.

167.LB *Protection of non-scheduled Sites*

Development which would adversely affect other non-scheduled sites of archaeological significance or their settings will only be permitted where the Borough Council is satisfied that preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not feasible and the importance of the development is sufficient to outweigh the value of the remains. The Council will only permit development where satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of the development.

168.LB *Archaeological Evaluation*

Planning applications for development affecting a site where there is evidence that archaeological remains may exist but whose extent and importance are unknown, will only be permitted if the developer arranges for an appropriate level of evaluation to be carried out. This will enable the Borough Council to be fully informed about the likely effect that the proposed development will have upon such remains.

171.LB The Setting of Buildings in a Conservation Area

Applications for development which affect important townscape or landscape features in conservation areas will only be permitted where the qualities of those features are retained.

175.LB Buildings of Local Importance

Development which would have a detrimental impact on a building of local importance or its setting will not be permitted.

177.LB Protection of Historic Parks and Gardens

Planning applications for development which would be detrimental to or adversely affect the character, appearance, features or setting of an historic park or garden, will not be permitted.

Eastleigh Draft Local Plan 2011-2029

- 11.3.15 A draft Local Plan covering the period 2011-2029 was submitted for formal examination in 2014. Following hearings, it was concluded that the plan was not sound. The Council are now required to produce a new Local Plan, that is in progress. Policies in the draft Local Plan relating to heritage which illustrate the Council's strategy for the protection and enhancement of its heritage assets, include the following:

Draft Strategic Policy S12, Heritage assets

The Borough Council will conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets through:

- i. Identifying the assets by means of an on-going programme of survey and review;*

- ii. *Identifying their key features and measures to manage and enhance these, e.g. through conservation area appraisals;*
- iii. *Restricting development likely to harm them or their settings through management of development proposals; and*
- iv. *Encouraging development that enhances them, ensures their long-term management and maintenance and where possible, enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset.*

Draft Policy DM10, Heritage assets

Development will be permitted of, within, or within the setting of a heritage asset provided:

- i. *it does not harm or detract from the significance or special interest of the asset, and sustains and enhances its special character and qualities. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be accorded to this criterion. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance would be wholly exceptional. Development which involves the demolition or destruction of any part of other heritage assets will not be permitted unless its removal or replacement would enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset. In these circumstances, the developer will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible. Development that affects an archaeological site that is already identified or discovered through development proposals will only be permitted provided:*
 - a. *the remains cannot be preserved in situ and the importance of the development is sufficient to outweigh the value of the remains; and*

- b. prior to the commencement of the development provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording and for this evidence to be made publicly accessible;*
- ii. it achieves a high standard of design which respects and complements the character and qualities of the heritage asset(s);*
- iii. where necessary, it secures the long-term future maintenance and management of the asset;*
- iv. where possible, it enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset;*
- v. it accords with the other policies of this local plan. Exceptionally, development will be permitted that does not accord with these policies where this is the only way of securing the long-term preservation and management of a heritage asset; and*
- vi. a heritage statement is submitted with the application explaining the significance of the assets affected including the contribution made by their setting, at a level of detail proportionate to the asset's significance.*

In permitting development involving a heritage asset the Borough Council may seek a legal agreement to secure the long-term management and enhancement of the asset.

Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (October 2013)

- 11.3.16 The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) sets out the Council's vision for minerals developments through to 2030, and beyond. Policy 7 relates to Heritage, and states the following:

Policy 7 Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets

Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment and heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including the settings of these sites.

The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:

- a. scheduled ancient monuments;*
- b. listed buildings;*
- c. conservation areas;*
- d. registered parks and gardens;*
- e. registered battlefields;*
- f. sites of archaeological importance; and*
- g. other locally recognised assets.*

Minerals and waste development should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of historical assets unless it is demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development decisively outweigh these interests.

11.3.17 All the above policies and statements for best practice have been taken into consideration in the preparation of this assessment.

11.3.18 Minerals developments should also consider guidance provided by Historic England in their published policy statements and practice guide:

- *Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment* – English Heritage 2009 (revised 2012).
- *Mineral Extraction and Archaeology*: Historic England Advice Note 13. 2020.

Assessment Methodology

Objectives

11.3.19 The key objectives of the impact assessment are to:

- identify key archaeological finds and sites, including Scheduled Monuments, on and within 3km of the Site;
- identify key Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within 3km of the Site;
- identify any Registered Parks & Gardens within 3km of the Site;
- assess the impacts of constructing and operating the development upon the cultural heritage assets listed above, including consideration of their setting;
- identify measures for avoiding or mitigating potential impacts;
- detail any residual effects that cannot be mitigated.

Key Tasks

11.3.20 The assessment has involved the following key tasks:

- a desk-based baseline assessment to collect all readily available information on the archaeology and historic aspects of the landscape and to assess the probability of the survival of archaeological remains – see **Appendix 5.1**;
- consultation with relevant parties;
- site visit to assess setting of cultural heritage assets; and

- consideration of a range of measures to mitigate potential impacts of the proposed development on known and potential archaeology and other cultural heritage assets.

Mitigation Measures

11.3.21 A range of measures that might be taken to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeology and other cultural heritage features in the landscape is provided (if appropriate) following the discussion of potential impacts.

Types of Impact

11.3.22 A development can result in two types of impact upon a cultural heritage asset: direct and indirect impacts. **Direct impacts** arising from a development are likely to only affect archaeology and heritage features within the site boundary. **Indirect impacts** are defined as any impacts upon other heritage features (including impacts to settings) as a result of the presence of the proposed development. Policy guidance recognises the need to protect the ‘setting’ of historic buildings and heritage features.

11.3.23 Historic England have published guidance on how to define the extent of the setting of heritage assets: *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3* (second edition) 2017. The following methodology below draws upon that document, guidance contained within the NPPF (2021), the publication *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (Historic England 2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12*, 2019.

Defining Setting

- 11.3.24 The NPPF (2021 - Chapter 16: *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*) refers to the setting or surroundings of designated cultural heritage assets as being of importance in the assessment of impacts. It states that '*setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced*'. It must be recognised from the outset that 'setting' is not a heritage asset, and cannot itself be harmed. Its importance relates to the contribution it makes to the significance of the heritage asset. The section below sets out to define the concept of setting and how it can be assessed.
- 11.3.25 As stated under the NPPF (2021), the issue of setting is most relevant to designated features of national importance, such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, although certain other aspects of the historic environment, for which there are no specific statutory controls, such as historic parks and gardens, can also be deemed to have a setting.
- 11.3.26 Historic England's policy documentation (2017) and guidance states that setting is made up of a number of constituent elements which include:
- views from, towards, through and across an asset;
 - the experience of an asset in its setting;
 - the spatial association of an asset; &
 - the understanding of the historic relationship between places;
- 11.3.27 There is the suggestion that the setting of a heritage asset would often be associated with areas in close proximity to the asset and the spatial quality and relationship between an asset and its surroundings. It is clear, however, that some degree of interpretation is required, as not all development within the wider landscape of, say a Listed Building, can reasonably be assumed as falling within its setting. Unless there are clear functional or significant historic

associations with the wider landscape, the surrounds will comprise a 'backdrop' rather than an integral part of the setting of a heritage asset.

- 11.3.28 The NPPF (2021) is concerned with the 'significance' of an asset and whether this significance will be altered by a development. It suggests that any development capable of affecting the significance of a heritage asset or people's experience of it can be considered as falling within its setting. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that should be assessed (NPPG 2014.017).
- 11.3.29 Historic England guidance identifies that 'change to heritage assets is inevitable, but it is only harmful when significance is damaged' (HE 2015.9). In that regard, 'significance' is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic'.
- 11.3.30 As such, when assessing the impact of proposals on heritage assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is not a question of whether setting would be affected, but rather a question of whether change within an asset's 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance' based on the above 'heritage interest' as defined in the NPPF.
- 11.3.31 Local Authorities therefore need to come to an opinion as to whether a proposed development affects a heritage asset in line with the guidance detailed above. The objective is to determine the impact of proposals on heritage assets beyond the boundary of a development site, and in doing this it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question - and the contribution made to that significance by its 'setting', in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm.
- 11.3.32 The NPPF defines setting as:

‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.

The NPPF (2021.71)

11.3.33 There is some degree of interpretation required in assessing the ‘setting’ of any given heritage asset, and accordingly there is potential for conflicting definitions as to the exact extent and composition of the ‘setting’ of it. By implication an assessment of the setting of a heritage asset may reflect a particular interpretation rather than an absolute conclusion. It is nevertheless considered possible to present a balanced and informed view on the setting of an asset through assessment and whether a proposed development will adversely affect it.

11.3.34 On a practical level, Historic England Guidance (2015) identifies an approach to assessing setting in relation to development management which is based on a five-step procedure:

- Identify which heritage assets are capable of being affected;
- Assess whether, how and to what degree setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s);
- Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance;
- Explore ways of maximising enhancement and avoiding or minimising harm; *and*
- Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

11.3.35 As far as the second step is concerned, the guidance makes the following observations:

The second stage of any analysis is to assess whether the setting of a heritage asset makes a contribution to its significance and the extent and/or nature of that contribution...this assessment should first address the key attributes of the heritage asset itself and then consider:

- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets;
- The way the asset is appreciated; *and*
- The asset's associations and patterns of use.

11.3.36 Appeal decisions, e.g. Javelin Park, Gloucestershire (Ref 12/0008/STMAJW), have clarified the interpretation of existing guidance, establishing that the ability to see a proposed development, either from the heritage asset itself or from within its setting, should not be equated with harm to the significance of the asset. The key issue is whether and, to what extent, the proposed development would affect the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset.

11.3.37 The assessment of potential setting effects, employed in the preparation of this report, focused on the completion of a site survey, and concentrated on the following three main areas:

- a. Identifying those heritage assets that are capable of being affected by the proposed scheme and the manner (if any) in which they would be affected;
- b. Defining the contribution made to their significance by their setting; *and*

- c. Assessing the likely impact upon their significance as a result of the form of development proposed being implemented.

11.3.38 Policy guidance implies that the setting of a heritage asset would normally extend in all directions. Nevertheless, it is also clear that:

- The setting of most heritage assets will not be of equal importance in all directions. There is, for instance, a clear hierarchal difference between the frontage and rear elevations of formally designed buildings, and planned views will be of much more importance than unintended or 'incidental' views.
- There are seldom physical features which will denote the exact extent of the setting of heritage assets, particularly in rural landscapes. Field or land parcel boundaries, for instance, may theoretically be useful to denote historic associations, although these often bear little or no direct relation to existing conditions or features and may have little relevance in terms of defining the physical setting of a building or cultural heritage feature. Associated boundary walls and planted boundaries, however, can sometimes clearly define the settings of features.
- The setting of some assets will be confined to their immediate surroundings, which, in some cases, can be very limited. Examples of such structures include headstones, mile stones, footbridges, steps, war memorials, boundary walls, gates and gate posts.
- What is of importance in assessing the setting of a heritage asset is its qualitative relationship with its surroundings, and in some instances also significant historic associations and relationships with surviving physical features, particularly planned vistas and interrelated buildings. The latter will normally be recognised in published literature, list and schedule descriptions.

- A building set within a rural landscape will normally have a close spatial relationship with its immediate context and surroundings (such as a farmhouse and its outbuildings; a church and its church yard). Unless there are clear functional or significant historic associations with the wider landscape, the rural landscape may comprise just a ‘backdrop’ rather than being an integral part of the setting of a building.

11.3.39 In turn it is important to differentiate between the setting of different types of heritage asset according to their characteristics and constituent parts. For example, the setting of Listed Buildings differs from the setting of Scheduled Monuments, which in turn differ from the setting of Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas. A summary of the definitions of setting used as a basis for assessment are set out below:

Setting of Scheduled Monuments (SMs)

11.3.40 The NPPF (2021) does not explicitly define what the setting of a monument is, but it is accepted that where nationally important remains and their settings, whether Scheduled or not, are affected by development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. The setting of some SMs, such as those that are represented by buried remains that have no discernible understanding on the ground-surface, is generally more limited than that for listed buildings. In these circumstances the wider landscape surrounding the SM does not necessarily contribute significantly to the understanding of the feature, although where a SM encompasses upstanding remains which might have specific relationships with the surrounding land these may have a wider setting than most. It is recognised that some buried monuments retain a presence in the landscape and may have a setting that extends beyond its curtilage. The location of former battles for instance, may not be discernible on the surface, but can leave an historic trace.

Setting of Listed Buildings

- 11.3.41 For the purposes of this assessment the setting of a Listed Building has been divided into primary and secondary. The primary setting of a Listed Building is formed of land which materially relates or contributes to the understanding and interest of the Listed Building. For example, a country house may have formal gardens and associated outbuildings which contribute to the overall historical evolution and understanding of the site and the interest of the building itself. In this manner, the primary setting contributes greatly to the heritage asset's significance.
- 11.3.42 The secondary setting of a Listed Building can be defined as land outside the primary setting of the building but still adjacent and with a relationship to it. The secondary setting should have some kind of historical connection to the Listed Building, such as surrounding parkland, but will often not be as clearly defined as the primary setting.

Setting of Conservation Areas

- 11.3.43 The setting of a Conservation Area is made up of land surrounding the boundary of the designation, that is considered to either detract or enhance the characteristics of the area, including views into and out of it. The setting of a Conservation Area is not usually taken to extend very far as it is the intrinsic value of the area which is of most importance. Therefore, views into or out of Conservation Areas can, in some circumstances, contribute to the character or appearance of an area. In many circumstances Conservation Areas fall within village or town centres with a distinctly inward-looking character and are often screened from view by surrounding buildings and trees.
- 11.3.44 It is the quality and interest of areas, rather than that of individual buildings, which should be the prime consideration in assessing Conservation Areas. It

is recognised that the desirability of preserving or enhancing an area should be a material consideration in the planning authority's handling of development proposals which are outside the Conservation Area but would affect its setting, or views into or out of the area.

Setting of Registered Parks and Gardens

- 11.3.45 These are areas designated as being of interest due to their special historic interest and are normally associated with listed or unlisted buildings and structures. Very often these areas have been specifically designed to take advantage of natural or man-made topography and landscape elements to create areas and views of interest. Some registered parks and gardens, especially those associated with a country house with planned landscapes, have deliberate vistas and sight lines to landscape markers or specific points on the horizon. It is important to remember that registered parks and gardens often have incidental views from many locations within the registered area, not all of specific importance. With the exception of specific planned vistas and sightlines the setting of registered parks and gardens can often be limited.

Views

Vistas and Sightlines

- 11.3.46 A built heritage feature, for example a listed house with associated formal gardens, may have planned vistas and views, for example avenues of trees centred on a landmark on the horizon which are intended to provide a pleasing aspect. Historic England (2017.6) discuss the importance of deliberately designed views, including those intended to create a particular effect, that illustrate a particular aspect of a landscape or which focus on a particular feature or features in a landscape. These views are seen to be 'intended' views.

Incidental Views

11.3.47 Many heritage assets within a rural landscape may be seen from a number of locations, on footpaths, down streets and from the surrounding landscape. Views to and from such assets, where incidental and not intentionally designed, except where this forms part of the setting and significance, are not covered in this chapter because incidental views are not integral to their special architectural or historic interest.

Determining Impact Magnitude

11.3.48 The significance of potential impacts is assessed by taking into account the sensitivity of the heritage asset and the potential magnitude of change. Magnitude of change is a function of the nature, scale and type of disturbance or damage to the heritage asset. For example, a high magnitude of change may result in the loss of, or damage to, a feature of archaeology or built heritage. Criteria for assessing the magnitude of predicted change are provided in **Table 11.1**.

Receptor Sensitivity

11.3.49 The sensitivity/significance of the archaeological or heritage feature will depend on factors such as the condition of the site and the perceived heritage value/importance of the site. The sensitivity of the receptor (archaeological and/or built heritage feature) is defined by its importance in terms of national, regional or local statutory or non-statutory protection. **Table 11.2** sets out the criteria for assessing receptor sensitivity and significance.

Determining Significance and Nature of Effects

11.3.50 The sensitivity of the heritage receptor, together with the magnitude of change/impact, defines the significance of the effect (**Table 11.3**). Impacts of 'major' or 'moderate' significance are considered to equate to significant

impacts in the context of the EIA Regulations. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and their setting are all of high sensitivity and so even low levels of predicted magnitude of change to these features will be significant in EIA terms.

Table 11.1: Criteria for assessing magnitude of change on receptors

Magnitude of Change	Definition
Substantial	Total loss or major alteration to key elements or features of the pre-development conditions, such that its post-development character, composition or setting would be fundamentally changed.
Moderate	Loss or alteration of one of the key elements or features of the pre-development conditions such that its post-development character would be partially changed.
Slight	Slight alteration from pre-development conditions.
Negligible	No change from pre-development conditions.

Table 11.2: Criteria for assessing sensitivity & significance of receptors

Sensitivity & Significance	Criteria
High	<p>Scheduled Monuments and their settings.</p> <p>Archaeological sites of schedulable quality and importance.</p> <p>Listed Buildings of Grade I and II* status.</p> <p>Registered Parks and Gardens of Grade I and II* status and their settings.</p>
Medium	<p>Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance.</p> <p>Listed Buildings of Grade II status.</p> <p>Registered Parks and Gardens of Grade II status and their settings.</p> <p>Local Authority designated sites such as Conservation Areas and their settings.</p>
Low	<p>Sites with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups.</p> <p>Sites whose importance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.</p>
No Importance	<p>Sites with no surviving archaeological or historical component.</p>
Unknown	<p>Importance cannot be ascertained.</p>

Table 11.3: Criteria for assessing significance of impact

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change/Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Neutral
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Neutral
Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Neutral
No importance	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Assessing Impact

- 11.3.51 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.
- 11.3.52 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
- 11.3.53 The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

11.4 Baseline Environment

- 11.4.1 The archaeological and historic background to the Site is detailed in the desk-based assessment (**Appendix 5.1**). What follows here is a summary of the main points. Locations of records are indicated in figure 2 under **Appendix 5.1**.
- 11.4.2 The 'regional' archaeological context around the Site is also provided below. It provides a review of known archaeology and historic landscape development around the application site in order to put the area in its archaeological and historical context.

Information from the Historic Environment Record (HER)

The Site

- 11.4.3 The Site incorporates 10 archaeological 'Monument Records' that are recorded on the HER (see Appendix 5.1 Figure 2: [A1]-[A10]). Two test pits excavated within the Site as part of a water-pipeline evaluation recovered a single prehistoric flint flake, an Iron-Age kiln bar and the remains of an undated oven associated with unstratified Medieval and post-Medieval pottery. Interestingly, the same part of the Site where the oven feature was identified was recorded as 'Kiln Ground' in 1838.
- 11.4.4 The remaining monument records are all of post-Medieval date and are primarily associated with the former Hamble Airfield. They include the sites of former WWII pillboxes, WWII hangars, an underground Battle Headquarters and an unknown 'military' structure. A soil mark identified in the centre of the Site is a possible bomb crater.
- 11.4.5 During the Medieval Period, the Site formed part of the open fields and/or warren lands of the small settlement of Satchell, owned by Netley Abbey. As

late as 1725, the Site was still divided up into Medieval type strip-fields, farmed by various copyholders. This use of the Site probably continued for the next 100 years, although at some point the Site was 'Inclosed' and divided up into new fields or allotments, as illustrated on the 1838 Tithe map. The only changes to the Site prior to 1912 were the removal of numerous field boundaries, the introduction of various footpaths and the construction of the railway line to the NE.

- 11.4.6 The Site was developed as a grassland airfield in the early 20th-century. It was associated with an aircraft factory through into the 1920s, but when production moved to Manchester, the site was used just for the testing of experimental aircraft. Following 1932 the airfield was used for the testing of amphibians and floatplanes. Soon after all flying ceased, although to the north of the Site, where another airfield existed, flying continued until the mid-1980s.
- 11.4.7 It is generally agreed that the archaeology of this coastal hinterland landscape is not well understood. This perhaps reflects the extensive areas of modern development across the coastal plain which were built at a time that archaeological survey did not take place. Consequently, modelling of the archaeological potential of the area is difficult. Nevertheless, there is evidence to suggest under-utilisation of the landscape, and perhaps slower evolution here than upon the Downs.

The wider landscape

- 11.4.8 The 500m study radius contains 50 non-designated HER records, composed of 42 Monument Records, four Findspots and four Maritime records. Many of these contain multiple records that have been grouped geographically in the baseline assessment (Appendix 5.1) for ease of reporting. Three records are of unknown date.

- 11.4.9 Aside from the aforementioned single flint flake recovered from the very western edge of the Site in 2013 (see above), there are no records of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic date within the study area. Bronze Age archaeology is similarly elusive, although suggested Bronze Age burnt mounds are recorded c. 400m north of the Site, where large concentrations of burnt flint and a few flint tools were found in association with unstratified Bronze Age pottery. Approximately 1.3km south of the Site, overlooking Southampton Water, is a Scheduled Iron Age promontory fort. Additional Iron Age evidence is minimal, although a pit recorded near Hound, during an evaluation may be of this period.
- 11.4.10 There are no Romano-British sites or settlements recorded within 500m of the Site, but five Roman findspots of pottery, coins and a lead plaque are detailed to the NE of the Site at Badnam Creek and to the SW near Victoria Park.
- 11.4.11 There are no Anglo-Saxon sites recorded within the study radius. During this period the Site probably comprised open fields associated with the Ancient Parish of Hound. There is no evidence for the existence of the settlement of Satchell, prior to the mid-13th century. Historic maps suggest that during the Medieval Period, the Site formed part of the open fields of the small settlement of Satchell, owned by Netley Abbey. Satchell was first recorded in 1251, when it was granted 'free warren'. The focus of Satchell was probably located east of the Site close to Satchell Lane, north of the later Satchell Farm.
- 11.4.12 The majority of HER records (Appendix 5.1 nos. [A19] to [A50]), and all of the historic buildings within the 500m study radius are of post-Medieval date. They include a very large number of Maritime records (shipwrecks, abandoned hulks, slipways and jetties), located all along the western bank of the Hamble River. These wrecks and other structures have no direct bearing on the Site's archaeology.

11.4.13 The remaining HER Monument records are all of 20th-century date and the majority are of a military nature. They include two hospitals and a number of records directly and indirectly associated with the former Hamble Airfield (the Site). The latter include six former WWII pillboxes, and six WWII aircraft hangars, of which one still survives. There are two possible bomb craters recorded – one on the Site and one to the NE; and three WWII air-raid shelters on the southern edge of the study area.

Listed Buildings and other Cultural Heritage Features

11.4.14 The assessment of potential setting effects employed in the preparation of this chapter, focused on the completion of a site survey and concentrated on:

- 1) identifying those designated heritage assets that are capable of being affected by the proposed scheme and the manner (if any) in which they would be affected,
- 2) defining the contribution made to their significance by their setting; *and*
- 3) assessing the likely impact upon their significance as a result of the form of development proposed being implemented.

11.4.15 Within the study area, the following key Listed Buildings and other cultural heritage assets have been identified as requiring assessment. They are shown in Figure 11.1 appended to this chapter:

- 3 Scheduled Monuments within 3km of the Site. Such sites and their settings are high sensitivity receptors.
- 6 Grade II* Listed Building within 3km of the Site. Such buildings and their settings are high sensitivity receptors.
- 9 Grade II status Listed Buildings within 3km of the Site. These buildings and their settings are medium sensitivity receptors.

- 5 Conservation Areas within 3km of the Site. These are classed as medium sensitivity receptors.
- 1 Registered Park and Garden (Grade II) within 3km of the Site. These are classed as medium sensitivity receptors.

11.4.16 There are no Grade I Listed Buildings within the wider study area. The nearest Grade I Listed Building is the Church of All Saints, Fawley, 4.3km to the SW. Due to its distance from the proposed quarry no assessment of its setting or significance is required.

Scheduled Monuments

11.4.17 There are 6 Scheduled Monuments in the wider study area, of which three were assessed. Those that were not assessed, are suitably shielded from the development (by distance, topography and intervening built development) that no settings analysis was deemed required.

11.4.18 Of the assessed monuments, the nearest is detailed as '*Promontory defined by Iron Age linear, St Andrew's Castle, and other remains on Hamble Common*' (UiD 1008695), which lies 0.85km to the south. The next nearest assessed monument is '*Netley Abbey*' (UiD 1001960), which lies 2.15km to the west. Nearby is the final assessed monument, being '*Netley Castle*' (UiD 1001884), which lies 2.36km to the west. A full assessment of the setting and significance of these monuments is provided under **Table 11.4**.

Listed Buildings

11.4.19 There are in excess of 50 Listed Buildings in the wider study area, of which fifteen were chosen for detailed assessment (due to their locations in relation to the Site). Six are of Grade II* status and nine are of Grade II status. The nearest Grade I status building to the Site is the Church of All Saints, Fawley,

4.3km to the SW. Descriptions of the assessed buildings and their settings are provided under **Table 11.5**.

Conservation Areas

11.4.20 The nearest Conservation Area to the Site is Old Bursledon, the SW edge of which lies just 0.05km from the Site's NE boundary. The historic core of the settlement of Hamble is also a Conservation Area, and its northern edge lies 0.15km from the Site's southern boundary. Other assessed Conservation Areas include Warsash (1.3km to the SE), Netley (1.7km to the west) and Swanwick Shore (1.85km to the NE). Conservation Areas are designated for their character and appearance which are deemed as being of local importance and interest and usually encompass listed buildings and features which form a group which the local authority deem appropriate to preserve. **Table 11.6** gives a description of the character and appearance of the assessed Conservation Areas as well as their setting.

Registered Parks and Gardens

11.4.21 The nearest Registered Park & Garden to the Site is the '*Royal Victoria Country Park* (formerly Royal Victoria Military Hospital)' (Grade II – UiD 1001584) which lies at its nearest point 0.16km to the west. Registered Parks and Gardens are designated for their historic interest as designed landscapes including layout and features of manmade and natural origin, which could be vulnerable to change, i.e. resulting from development. **Table 11.7** gives a description of the character and appearance of the assessed Registered Park and Garden as well as its setting.

Table 11.4: Scheduled Monuments assessed within 3km of the site boundary

SM No	Name	Distance from site boundary	Description (D), Analysis of feature and setting (A), and Significance (S)
<p>UID 1008695</p> <p>Plan location A</p>	<p>Promontory defined by an Iron Age linear earthwork, St Andrew’s Castle and additional remains on Hamble Common.</p>	<p>0.85km</p>	<p>D: The Scheduled Monument includes a linear bank and ditch of Iron Age date which separates the Hamble Point promontory from the western half of Hamble Common, a sub-rectangular Medieval enclosure at the NW corner of the common, and another linear bank and ditch further to the east, also of Medieval date. It also includes the remains of the 16th century St Andrew’s Castle, a 19th century gun battery NW of the castle, and a Second World War anti- aircraft gun emplacement at the SE corner of the common. It has been suggested that the Iron Age earthwork is associated with a promontory fort on the eastern half of the common.</p> <p>A: The archaeological and structural remains on Hamble Common demonstrate the long-lived recognition of the defensive value of the common, overlooking as it does Southampton Water and the mouth of the River Hamble, and its contribution to the protection of national naval resources in the Solent. The earliest period of activity is represented by the linear earthwork suggested as being associated with an Iron Age promontory fort. Later structures, the 16th century castle, 19th century gun battery and 20th century anti-aircraft gun emplacements, indicate the continuing strategic value of the common and the changing nature of the threats against which they offered protection. The Medieval enclosure and linear earthwork give an insight into the use of the common in more peaceful times.</p> <p>The <u>primary setting</u> of the multi-period monument is largely confined to the undeveloped part of the Hamble promontory on which the designation lies, dissected by School Lane, and with views across the water to both the NE and south. Within its curtilage there is a discernible setting, being associated with its strategic point at the mouth of the Hamble. Due to the character of the surrounding landscape, being an oil terminal to the immediate west, and Hamble Point Marina and Boat Yard to the east, it is difficult to identify any discernible <u>secondary setting</u> to the monument, although its setting does take in wider views across the water, which were an integral element of its past function as a defensive site affording protection to military sites further up the Hamble and on Southampton Water.</p>

SM No	Name	Distance from site boundary	Description (D), Analysis of feature and setting (A), and Significance (S)
			<p>S: All scheduled monuments are high sensitivity receptors.</p>
<p>UID 1001960</p> <p>Plan location B</p>	<p>Netley Abbey</p>	<p>2.15km</p>	<p>D: Netley Abbey is one of the best surviving Cistercian abbeys in England, with standing remains that demonstrate the plan applied to English Cistercian sites, the progression of architectural style as building phases were completed and including an exceptional range of vaulted claustral buildings. It was founded in 1239 by Peter de Roches, Bishop of Winchester, and adapted as a substantial manor house after the Dissolution by Sir William Paulet.</p> <p>The abbey was provided with a good water supply which was later channelled through aqueducts or conduits (also scheduled) to fishponds and to the precinct.</p> <p>The site was sold in 1676 and soon fell out of use. During the first quarter of the C18 parts of the church were demolished and stonework reused, for example at the church of St Mary, Southampton. The Buck engraving of 1733 shows that by then the arcades and most of the Tudor alterations had been removed leaving the monastic ruins much as they appear today.</p>

SM No	Name	Distance from site boundary	Description (D), Analysis of feature and setting (A), and Significance (S)
			<p>A: The site at Netley was in keeping with Cistercian tenets in that it was secluded, at the base of a valley enclosed to the east by a steep bank or scarp, by gently rising ground to the north and by the sea to the west. The <u>primary setting</u> of the monument is largely confined to the open plot that contains the scheduled area. This is bounded on all sides by mature woodland belts, with those on the SE edge being particularly dense.</p> <p>The <u>secondary setting</u> to the monument takes in its associated scheduled elements of the precinct wall, moat and aqueducts (both eastern and western arms). Due to its secluded setting, however, there are few outward views across the surrounding landscape, although at the time of its occupation it likely had vistas to the south and west across Southampton Water.</p> <hr/> <p>S: All scheduled monuments are high sensitivity receptors.</p>
<p>UID 1001884</p> <p>Plan location C</p>	<p>Netley Castle</p>	<p>2.36km</p>	<p>D: Also Listed Grade II*. 1542, the core of the structure is a coastal fort, one of a series built in the Solent area by Henry VIII. The lower walling belongs to this period and the curving top of the parapet shows in several places, with some splayed apertures which protected the gun emplacements. Weighted and altered circa 1840-60 with the addition of a Gothic tower. The building was extensively remodelled circa 1885-90 to the designs of Sedding (1889 on rainwater heads) in a Gothic/Baronial style.</p>

SM No	Name	Distance from site boundary	Description (D), Analysis of feature and setting (A), and Significance (S)
			<p>A: The monument comprises an altered C16 building, formerly a coastal fort. Its <u>primary setting</u> is confined to its associated pleasant grounds to all sides, bordered by mature treed boundaries affording the property a rather secluded setting. Being on the coastal margin, it takes in views across Southampton Water, which also form part of its setting.</p> <p>Its <u>secondary setting</u> takes in this part of historic Netley, including the much altered Netley Abbey to the north, although interconnecting views between the two monuments are, at best, limited.</p> <hr/> <p>S: All scheduled monuments are high sensitivity receptors</p>

Table 11.5: Listed Buildings assessed within 3km of the site boundary

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
<p>354980</p> <p>Plan location D</p>	<p>Church of St Andrew, Hamble</p>	<p>0.55km</p>	<p>II*</p>	<p>D: Originated as a small Benedictine Priory of the early C12, the form retaining features of conventual rather than parochial design. Aisleless nave merges into long chancel, western tower, north porch, south chapel of 1800 and north vestry of 1911. Red tile roof, only slightly higher above nave. Stone rubble walling (coursed to south chapel), 2 good Norman and several lancet windows, large east window with geometrical tracery. Tower has Norman stages and tall but plain Perpendicular top stage.</p> <p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the Church takes in its associated churchyard to the north and south up to its defined boundaries marked by low brick walling, hedges and trees. The <u>secondary setting</u> takes in this part of the historic settlement of Hamble, including the Listed Vicarage to the west. Views from the Church are predominantly to the south, with the land falling in this direction. Beyond the churchyard is modern housing to most sides.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Church do not extend to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>
<p>354989</p> <p>Plan location E</p>	<p>Sydney Lodge and Stable</p>	<p>0.55km</p>	<p>II*</p>	<p>D: Sydney Lodge - 1789-98, by Sir John Soane. Two storeys, with basement and attic. Almost square plan, with symmetrical but dissimilar facades; the architectural treatment uses simple classical forms, designed with extreme refinement of detail. Low-pitched slate roofing, hipped at corners. Walling is in yellow brick (Flemish bond) with flat rubbed arches. Plain stone (low) parapet; stone cornice with a simple moulding and slight projection, above T-shaped brick modillions. Plinth has an upper stone band (being the ground floor cill line) with a single moulding, brick walling of 6 courses then a substantial stone base which is marked at the top by a single moulding and along the ground level by cambered openings (beneath each window) giving light to the basement, via ground level grills. Segmental central porch on 2 Greek Doric columns, the entablature having simplified detail, including widely spaced triglyphs; within is</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
				<p>an arched doorway flanked by narrow windows. The house is virtually unaltered and a fine example of Soane's expression of the classical theme, using a simplified system of details with extreme refinement.</p> <p>To the north is the stable block, with a symmetrical 2-storeyed unit at the northern end of the court, having a small domed open cupola above a square clock tower.</p> <p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the house takes in its associated formal grounds to the east, its gardens to the south and its associated stable block to the north. The grounds are contained to the south and east by moderately dense tree belts.</p> <p>There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u> to the building, as it (and its stables) lie within the industrial complex of the GE Aviation Aerostructures facility. Due to topography, tree belts and intervening built development, there are no views from the building to the Site.</p>
355011 Plan location F	Chapel in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital	1km	II*	<p>D: A large structure (1856-63 by Mennie) which once occupied an axial position at the rear of the enormously long-fronted military hospital, which faced Southampton Water. The hospital has been demolished, leaving the chapel with an unfinished wall on its south-west side. Classical treatment of simple rectangle with a tower making the former link to the main blocks. Eight bays to the sides, divided by pilasters supporting a blind arcade, within which are round-headed narrow windows; the Tuscan Order details are in stone, with keystones to the arcade, and a granite plinth, main walling in red brick (Flemish bond).</p> <p>The tower is massive, the square base rising above roof height; the ornamental upper treatment starts with broaches, above which the tower becomes octagonal. Above a cornice, the stone structure has stepped back walling, which then supports a pavilion of open arches, within an architectural framework of keystone, architraves, pilasters and entablature on brackets; above this is a cupola surmounted by a classical finial.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
				<p>A: The setting of the Chapel has been considerably altered with the past demolition of its associated hospital. Presently the <u>primary setting</u> of the structure takes in its formal grounds to all sides, with views out across Southampton Water. Its <u>secondary setting</u> takes in the wider former hospital grounds, now the Royal Victoria Country Park.</p> <p>Due to distance, intervening dense woodland, built development and topography there are no significant views from the Chapel to the site. Due to the structure’s considerable height, there is just an occasional long-distance glimpse of the Chapel’s upper dome, from the northern extent of the Site.</p>
<p>355008 Plan location G</p>	<p>Church of St Mary, Hound</p>	<p>0.6km</p>	<p>II*</p>	<p>D: Church, C13. Early English style. Long rectangle of aisleless nave and chancel, with C19 north vestry/heating chamber, and C19 south porch. Red tile roof, having at the west end a timbered bell turret with a pyramid tile roof and horizontal weather-boarding. Original lancets in chancel, restored in the nave; small C15 cusped window next chancel south door, 3 lancets within arched opening at east end.</p> <p>A: The Church remains largely unaltered, through isolation, with the associated settlement having developed at Netley. Its <u>primary setting</u> extends to its surrounding churchyard, bordered by mature tree belts, beyond which are pasture fields. It has few nearby buildings, affording the church a sense of rural seclusion. The <u>secondary setting</u> takes in the wider rural landscape, including Houndford Farmhouse to the east. The mature and moderately dense trees surrounding the church result in its setting being confined.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Church do not extend to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
354896 Plan location H	Church of St Leonard, Bursledon	1.65km	II*	<p>D: Church C13, altered circa 1828 and remodelled, with substantial additions by Sedding in 1888. Originally a simple chancel and nave, remaining as a good moulded chancel arch on shafts, and nave walling. Chancel and transepts (with western aisles) are restorations and additions, with lancets, and traceried lights to east end and transept gables. Interesting western open porch or narthex, with intricate open timber framing on low stone walling. Timber-clad bell turret in similar style. C12 font, an arcaded drum. Some external wall monuments. Lychgate in Arts and Crafts style, dated 1892.</p> <p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the Church extends to the building's associated churchyard to all sides, bordered by low fencing, hedges and mature trees. Due to the surrounding woodland, there is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u>, although the extended churchyard on the opposite side of Church Lane is part of the building's wider setting.</p> <p>Due to distance, vegetation and intervening built development, there are no views from the Church to the Site.</p>
141448 Plan location I	Brooklands	1.8km	II*	<p>D: Large house. Built for Sir Thomas Williams (later Admiral) by Nash. c1800 with service wing addition of 1807 to north west, with 2-bay addition over porch of 1858 by Langdon of the Isle of Wight when the house acquired a more Italianate appearance and small extension to south east by Sir Edwin Lutyens in 1916. Partly red brick, partly stuccoed, partly painted brick with slate roof and brick chimneystacks. 2 to 3 storeys, irregular plan. Ground floor has Doric portico flanked by round-headed side lights. Gertrude Jekyll laid out the grounds.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
				<p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of this impressive house extends to the building's associated formal gardens to all sides, which stretch down to the River Hamble to the west. The <u>secondary setting</u> takes in the property's landscaped gardens which afford a parkland setting to all sides, with views to the south and west across the Hamble.</p> <p>Key views associated with the building do not extend to the Site. The character and setting of Brooklands will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>
<p>468829 Plan location J</p>	<p>Victoria House at Victoria Hospital</p>	<p>0.53km</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>D: Army asylum, now police training HQ. 1866, by the Royal Engineers; remodelled for the Hampshire Constabulary in the 1980s. Red brick in Flemish bond with buff-coloured brick dressings. Slate roofs. Brick lateral stacks with corbelled tops. Italianate style; E-shaped on plan; the flanking ward wings extending to the rear, the SE containing the infirmary; the dayroom in the central projection and with the stairs and dining hall in the central wing at the back; ablution blocks flank the front range. In the 1980s the interior was remodelled. 2 storeys. Symmetrical. At the rear the wings are more plainly treated and have hipped roofs and sash windows. The courtyards between the rear wings have been infilled with a 1980s glazed structure.</p> <p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of Victoria House extends to its walled gardens to the south, interspersed with attractive mature trees, giving a semi-parkland setting to the property in this direction. There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u> due to considerable building and remodelling around the property during the 1980s.</p> <p>Due to distance, dense vegetation and intervening built development, there are no views from the building to the Site.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
354987 Plan location K	Hamblecliffe House	0.95km	II	<p>D: House. Circa 1809, Gothic, mainly of 2 storeys with attic. Front of 2.3.1 windows, the 3 being formed within a 3-storeyed projecting 1/2 hexagon tower. Side elevation of 2 windows on east side. Later Gothic porch, slate roofing, generally hipped and hidden by parapet which has coping stone and band. Walling in stucco with quoins; the projecting unit is in smooth ashlar. Main feature comprises the windows, being coupled or triple pointed lights within 4-centred openings. Two first floor windows one in tower and one at rear, have richer tracery. Later extension at rear.</p>
				<p>A: The house's <u>primary setting</u> extends to its surrounding gardens to all sides, bordered by mature trees. Being on slightly elevated land, and with it being of 2-storey with attic, it has commanding views across Southampton Water from the front elevation. There are also pleasant rear views across the associated Stable Block (also Grade II) to woodland associated with the Royal Victoria Country Park beyond. There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u>, although the building has pleasant views in various directions due to its height, and these can be considered to fall within its setting.</p> <p>Due to distance, vegetation and the intervening GE Aviation Aerostructures facility to the east, there are no significant views from the building to the Site.</p>
354988 Plan location L	Stables to Hamblecliffe House	1km	II	<p>D: Stable block, late C19. To the north of Hamblecliffe House and at a lower level. A Tudor/Baronial courtyard stable block. Steep roofing. Included for group value.</p>
				<p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the stable block extends to its surrounding gardens and courtyard arrangement, bordered by dense woodland to all sides. Its setting takes in the associated Hamblecliffe House to the south, although the two are separated by a mature tree belt. There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u> to the building.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
				Due to its low secluded setting, surrounded by woodland, there are no views from the building to the Site.
468916 Plan location M	The Empire Building	1km	II	<p>D: Social centre. 1939-40, by Kenneth J. Lindy, for the YMCA. Timber-frame, clad in weatherboarding and cedar shingles. Cedar shingle roofs with gabled and hipped ends. Concrete brick stacks. T-shaped on plan with hall in main range, billiard and quiet room in east cross-wing and a stair tower in each of the two angles. Single storey hall and 2-storey cross-wing.</p> <p>The main hall range has aisle with glazed doors and clerestory above, the lean-to roof continued and integrated into a lower roof on the left. The frame is constructed on Canadian principles, without mortice and tenon joints and braced with diagonal planking. Used in the construction and decoration is a great variety of timbers from all over the Empire.</p> <p>A: The primary <u>setting</u> of the building extends to the bordering gardens and public amenity areas, interspersed with mature trees in a semi-parkland setting. There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u> to the building, although aspects of the surrounding Royal Victoria Country Park contribute to the building's significance.</p> <p>Key views associated with the building do not extend to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
355012 Plan location N	Officers' Mess in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital.	1.15km	II	<p>D: Officers' Mess in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital. Circa 1860. Symmetrical facade of 3 storeys. General classical form with elaborate centre and plainer wing units. Centre section has balustered parapet, full cornice, rusticated pilasters. Recessed arched openings framed by architraves, moulded impost bands, cills on plain brackets, plinth. Flanking turrets with tiled pyramid roofs, bold eaves cornice on brackets, coupled openings with keystones, architraves, panelled pilasters, and panelled bases containing diagonal cross motif. Outer wings (of 5 windows) with plain openings, arched to ground floor; central projecting porches with arched roof. Slate hipped roofing. Cement walls, but red brick at rear. Sash windows in reveals.</p> <p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the building extends to the gardens to the front elevation interspersed with mature trees in a semi-parkland setting. These views look through trees, down to Southampton Water. The <u>secondary setting</u> takes in aspects of the surrounding Royal Victoria Country Park, including the surrounding tree belts, which afford a semi-parkland setting to the building.</p> <p>Due to its moderately secluded setting, being surrounded by woodland, there are no views from the former Officers' Mess to the Site.</p>
355009 Plan location O	Hound Farmhouse	0.5km	II	<p>D: Former farmhouse, mid-C19. Two storeys, 3 windows. Hipped slate roof, with eaves. Brick walling (Flemish bond red and blue), red rubbed flat arches. Sashes in reveals. Wooden portico of 2 columns in plain Tuscan Order.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
				<p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the building extends to its gardens to the north and west. The gardens are contained by dense, mature woodland belts, providing a contained, and secluded setting to the property. There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u> to the house, although the surrounding pasture field provides a pleasant rural context to the property.</p> <p>Due to its secluded setting, being surrounded by mature trees, there are no views from the property to the Site.</p>
<p>354906</p> <p>Plan location P</p>	<p>Walnut Tree Cottage</p>	<p>1km</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>D: Cottage, C17, 2 storeyed (including dormers) house with wood frame (brick nogged) exposed on first floor. Red tile roof half-hipped; gabled dormers with cills at eaves level. Ground floor walling in brickwork. Flemish bond with red stretchers and blue headers.</p> <p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the cottage extends to its associated gardens and outbuildings, predominantly to the south. The gardens are bordered by mature woodland belts, providing a rather contained setting to the property. There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u> to the house, although this part of the historic settlement provides a pleasant context to the property. Being elevated, there are obscured but pleasing landscape views to the south towards the River Hamble.</p> <p>Due to distance, vegetation and intervening built development there are no significant views from the cottage to the Site.</p>
<p>354905</p> <p>Plan location Q</p>	<p>Dolphin House</p>	<p>1km</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>D: House, C17. Two storeyed frame-house with fine projecting 2 storeyed porch, with one window on each side. West side is a plain and lower wing of simple Art Nouveau style. Red tile roof, grouped central stack. Walls roughcast, upper porch has an exposed frame brick-nogged, the open ground floor has an open frame on a low brick wall.</p> <p>West side window is a 2 storeyed bay, gabled above exposed frame with brick infill. Open stone-flagged forecourt between old (and buttressed) walls.</p>

IoE/UID Number	Name	Distance from Site	Grade	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of building and its setting. NB: descriptions taken from List Description and on-site observation.
				<p>A: The building’s <u>primary setting</u> extends to its associated gardens, predominantly to the south. The gardens are bordered by mature woodland belts, providing a contained setting to the property. There is little discernible <u>secondary setting</u> to the house, although this part of the historic settlement provides a pleasant context to the property. Being elevated, there are obscured but pleasing landscape views to the south towards the River Hamble.</p> <p>Key views associated with the property do not extend to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>
<p>354979 Plan location R</p>	<p>The Old Vicarage, Hamble</p>	<p>0.5km</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>D: Former vicarage, 1821. Two storeys, 3 windows. Regency style with a low-pitched slate roof, having wide eaves. Rendered walling. Sashes in reveals; French windows to ground floor beneath a modern veranda; side elevation has a ground floor bay of 3 windows.</p> <p>A: The <u>primary setting</u> of the vicarage takes in its associated gardens up to its defined boundaries marked by hedges, fencing and trees. The <u>secondary setting</u> takes in this part of the historic settlement of Hamble, including the Listed Church (Grade II*) to the east, and its churchyard. Views from the property are predominantly to the south, with the land falling in this direction. Beyond the vicarage is modern housing to the west and south.</p> <p>Due to topography and intervening built development, there are no views from the former vicarage to the area of the proposed quarry.</p>

Table 11.6: Conservation Areas assessed within 3 km of the site boundary

Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of Character, Appearance and Setting
<p>Hamble-Le-Rice</p> <p>Plan location S</p>	<p>0.15km</p>	<p>D: The Hamble Conservation Area covers Hamble village and focuses on the High Street leading down from The Square to The Quay and the River Hamble. The area also incorporates Green Lane and Hamble Green to the south, School Lane and St Andrews Church to the west and land north of the Royal Air Force Yacht Club including the 1930s Crowspoint Estate (added in 2008), east of Satchell Lane. The area omits The River Green development and newer development in School Lane. Hamble is best appreciated from the river. From this viewpoint the village rises up from the water to a plateau that offers a tree covered skyline that is punctuated by only a few buildings, the most notable being the top of the tower of St Andrew’s Church.</p> <p>The setting for the village is a low wooded hill on the west bank of the river. For centuries the main road to Hamble appears to have been by way of Satchell Lane. Apart from Rope Walk all the streets twist and so offer a series of limited but attractive views. Significant views associated with the Conservation Area are almost exclusively to the east, looking out towards the Hamble (<i>cf</i> p.11 Hamble Conservation Area Appraisal).</p> <p>Significant new housing development has taken place in the village. Despite all this change the essential street pattern and village atmosphere of Hamble remains.</p> <hr/> <p>A: The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, the use of traditional materials and buildings concentrated in a diffuse arrangement along High Street, The Quay, School Lane and to the east of Satchell Lane. The setting of the majority of buildings is focussed along High Street and around The Quay, with a decidedly inward focus, although some parts of the designation have pleasant views to the east, out across the Hamble.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Conservation Area do not extend to the Site. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>

Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of Character, Appearance and Setting
<p>Old Bursledon</p> <p>Plan location T</p>	<p>0.05km</p>	<p>D: Much of the development and history of Bursledon is associated with ship and yacht building on the River Hamble. This was carried out from the beaches and yards on the narrow terrace at the sharp bend of the river upstream from Lincegrove and Hacketts Marshes on the west bank of the river. Inland from the terrace and the marshes the land rises steeply up onto a wooded plateau. Here the secluded village of Old Bursledon has developed around a network of side roads south of the A27.</p> <p>The character of Old Bursledon Conservation Area is quite diverse, although certain elements, such as a strong landscape of trees, persist throughout. It is made up of eight Character Areas (CA), of which CA 2 borders the Site, on the opposite side of Satchell Lane. This is detailed as : <i>'Zone 2 – Hacketts Marsh, Lincegrove Marsh and Badnam Creek – The nationally and internationally designated nature conservation area of the salt marshes'</i>.</p> <p>At the western extent of this CA is Badnam Copse, which provides a treed backcloth on the setting of the designation. Indeed, the fairly dense woodland together with the trees on the slope approaching the railway line form a backdrop to create a pleasant feeling of isolation for the salt marshes to the east.</p> <p>A: The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, association with the extensive salt marshes along the Hamble, through onto the wooded valley slopes leading up to the settlement of Old Bursledon.</p> <p>It is a diverse designation, with many different character areas, although certain elements, such as the strong landscape of trees, persist throughout. That part of the designation closest to the Site is Badnam Copse, which effectively provides a screened backcloth to the significant marshlands to the east.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Conservation Area are not considered to extend to the Site, albeit the wooded Badnam Copse is in close proximity to the proposed NE development boundary. Whilst the character, setting and significance of the greater part of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development, there may be a low magnitude of change to a small part of the designation.</p>

Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of Character, Appearance and Setting
<p>Netley Abbey</p> <p>Plan location U</p>	<p>1.7km</p>	<p>D: The village of Netley Abbey, grew up around the gates of the Royal Victorian Hospital that was established in 1856 after the Crimean War. The houses in the village are Victorian or post Victorian. Within the designation are the remains of the of the 13th century Cistercian Abbey of St Mary’s and 16th century Netley Castle. The Conservation Area is mainly linear in form, with the treed area of Abbey Hill in the north overlooking Southampton Water and Netley Abbey including its associated ponds and earthworks in the north west. It includes the Victorian terraced houses on Victoria Road to the Prince Consort public house, close to the entrance of the Country Park at the south eastern end.</p> <p>The Conservation Area is linear in form encompassing the main Victorian buildings that give the village its special interest and the historically significant buildings of the Abbey and Castle on the outskirts of the village. The area has a mixed character largely dominated by its coastal setting, wooded edges and the ruins of Netley Abbey with its associated earthworks. On the periphery of the Conservation Area, and stretching up to the northwest, the dense woodland of West Wood climbs away from the coast, helping to conceal the built edge of Weston. The setting to Netley Castle and the large detached houses along Victoria Road reinforce the transition from the urban edge of Southampton with planted parkland and abundant tree cover.</p> <p>Significant views associated with the Conservation Area are almost exclusively to the south-west, looking out across Southampton Water (<i>cf</i> map 2, Netley Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal).</p> <p>A: The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, association with the 13th century Cistercian Abbey of St Mary’s, the 16th century Netley Castle and the extensive Victorian housing which developed due to the pressure of housing employees based at the Royal Victorian Hospital.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Conservation Area do not extend to the Site. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>
<p>Swanwick Shore</p>	<p>1.85km</p>	<p>D: Swanwick Shore occupies a bend on the eastern side of the River Hamble. The Conservation Area comprises the group of buildings, public hard and river frontage that form the village settlement at Lower Swanwick. The hard and river frontage are</p>

Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of Character, Appearance and Setting
Plan location V		situated close to the Bursledon Bridge on low lying ground to the south of Bridge Road. To a large degree the character of the settlement derives from its riverside setting.
		<p>The Hamble valley appears largely undeveloped when viewed from Swanwick Shore and the spacious river frontage affords uninterrupted panoramic views of the river and its valley; the sharp bend in the river allowing a unique view downstream. To the south the undeveloped character of the river valley provides secluded picturesque views that contrast with those upstream that are dominated by boatyard and marina developments. A wooded skyline on the valley sides creates a rural feel and also screens distant but potentially damaging views of the Fawley Oil Refinery.</p> <p>Significant views associated with the Conservation Area are predominantly to the west, looking out across and down The Hamble (cf p.9, Swanwick Shore Conservation Area Appraisal).</p> <p>A: The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, and riverside setting on the east bank of the River Hamble. It comprises of varied grouping of buildings of modest scale, using traditional materials with noted architectural detailing.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Conservation Area are not considered to extend to the Site. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>
Warsash Plan location W	1.3km	D: Warsash Conservation Area comprises the small historic riverside settlement close to the mouth of the Hamble River. Included within its boundary is Shore Road, the waterfront and a group of buildings behind bounded on their north eastern side by Passage Lane, together with an area of open land known as the Strawberry Field. The Hamble River and valley provide a setting for the Conservation Area. The activities associated with the river and its boatyards provide a strong sense of place. Aspects of the river contribute to the setting of the Conservation Area, and the waterfront area retains a distinct character which distinguishes it from the more suburban development to the east. There are important views of the river from locations throughout the designation.

Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of Character, Appearance and Setting
		<p>The Conservation Area has two areas of differing character that combine to give it its special character. Shore Road and Passage Lane represent the built-up element, whilst the open character of the Strawberry Field provides a vital setting for the waterfront settlement and a reminder of its original isolation as a riverside hamlet.</p> <p>A: The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, and riverside setting on the east bank of the River Hamble. The river and valley provide a setting for the designation, and the activities associated with the river and its boatyards provide a strong sense of place to the area.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Conservation Area do not extend to the Site. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>

Table 11.7: Registered Parks and Gardens assessed within 3km of site boundary

Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Description (D) and Analysis (A) of Character, Appearance and Setting
<p>Royal Victoria Country Park (formerly Royal Victoria Military Hospital).</p> <p>UID 5063</p> <p>Grade II</p> <p>Plan Location X</p>	<p>0.16km</p>	<p>D: The grounds of what was, before it was demolished in 1966, the largest military hospital in the world, opened in 1863 overlooking Southampton Water. The grounds were probably laid out by the Southampton landscape designer William Bridgwater Page, and consisted of formal terraces and lawns leading from the main building down to the waterfront, surrounded by informal parkland. Within the grounds was an officer’s mess, an asylum within walled grounds and a cemetery.</p> <p>The site was bought by Hampshire County Council in 1979 and opened as the Royal Victoria Country Park in 1980. The officers mess was converted to domestic accommodation and the former lunatic asylum has become Victoria House Police Training Centre. The site remains in public use.</p> <p>The c 90ha site occupies ground which rises to the north-east, being bounded by Southampton Water to the south-west, by Netley to the north-west, Hamble village to the south-east, and by agricultural land to the north-east beyond the railway line linking Fareham with Southampton. The setting is partly rural, partly urban, and partly marine. Views extend from the south-west third of the site over Southampton Water towards Fawley Oil Refinery and Hythe, and south-east along the Water towards the Isle of Wight.</p> <p>The closest element of the Park to the Site, is a ‘spur of land’ to the former cemetery, which extends north-east from the site of the former main hospital building, crosses a steep-sided wooded valley, West Wood, carried by a high causeway. The causeway may have been constructed to assist the building works in the 1850s and was reused for access to the cemetery. A lodge (now gone) formerly stood in its own garden halfway along the cemetery spur drive.</p> <p>The various areas of the pleasure grounds are connected by the park which consists of several discrete open areas and much woodland. A large open area of parkland lies to the north-east of the site of the former hospital building; the site of the hutted wards during the World Wars. This area merges to the south-east into West Wood, running along the east and south-east boundaries, in which are located Victoria House, the cemetery, and the sites of the</p>

		<p>former stable yard and isolation hospital (now gone). Further woodland runs along the north-west boundary linking the main entrance and the north entrance.</p>
		<p>A: Due to distance, and the presence of dense woodland (West Wood) along the Park's eastern flank (and further wooded belts beyond), there are not considered to be any significant views from the Registered Park and Garden or its associated avenues or significant historic buildings/structures, to the proposed development site.</p> <p>The character and setting of the gardens and park would not in our opinion be affected by the proposed development.</p>

11.5 Potential Environmental Effects

Assessment of Direct Impacts of Construction/Establishment

11.5.1 Sources of impacts upon archaeological and other cultural heritage assets are likely to arise from excavations and soil stripping as a result of the following:

- Establishment of quarry infrastructure;
- Creation of haulage and access routes across the proposed quarry workings;
- Soil stripping across quarry phases prior to extraction;
- Creation of soil storage and landscape screening bunds;

11.5.2 Within the development area these construction/establishment actions can create **direct impacts** upon archaeology and other cultural heritage features that may be present on the Site. Predicted direct impacts together with the proposed mitigation of those impacts (if appropriate) are detailed under **Table 11.8**.

Assessment of Indirect Impacts of Construction/Establishment

11.5.3 Sources of impacts upon cultural heritage assets outside of the development boundary, i.e. indirect impacts, have the potential to arise as a result of the following:

- the establishment and erection of quarry infrastructure;
- the creation of soil storage areas;
- the establishment of the phases for subsequent quarrying;

- quarrying activities across the Site, and associated activities.

11.5.4 These construction/establishment actions can create **indirect impacts** upon archaeology and other cultural heritage features outside of the development site. For example, indirect effects can occur as a result of significant adverse changes to the setting of a site. Predicted indirect impacts together with the proposed mitigation of those impacts (if appropriate) are detailed under **Table 11.9**.

Assessment of Operational Impacts

11.5.5 In the case of a quarry development, direct impacts on archaeology and other cultural heritage assets within the boundaries of the development arise from disturbance relating to excavations and soil stripping. Given that these operations are most likely to be experienced during the construction/establishment phase (i.e. site establishment, soil and overburden stripping) there are no anticipated additional impacts on such receptors during the operational phases. Operational impacts of a direct character are therefore identified as negligible.

11.5.6 Indirect effects can occur as a result of significant adverse changes to the setting of a site. It is assessed that operational cultural heritage impacts will have no greater significance than those identified at the construction/establishment stage.

11.6 Scope of Mitigation

11.6.1 Mitigation measures to put in place in response to any identified effects are detailed (if appropriate) in **Tables 11.8** and **11.9**. Implementation of the mitigation measures will be able to effectively deal with any identified impacts. Implementation can be secured by design and by the preparation of Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) agreed with the Council Archaeological Office by way of a suitably worded planning condition.

Table 11.8: A summary of the potential direct impacts during construction/establishment

Site	Predicted Direct Impact	Suggested Mitigation
<p>Potential archaeological features as identified on the Council HER across parts of the site</p>	<p>Test pits excavated within the Site as part of a water-pipeline evaluation recovered a single prehistoric flint flake, an Iron-Age kiln bar and the remains of an undated oven associated with unstratified Medieval and post-Medieval pottery. The same part of the Site where the oven feature was identified was recorded as 'Kiln Ground' in 1838.</p> <p>The development is anticipated to have a high magnitude of change on these low sensitivity receptors. Therefore, the predicted impact is of moderate significance which does equate to an impact in EIA terms requiring mitigation.</p>	<p>It is proposed to undertake archaeological investigation of the site prior to mineral extraction. In the event that archaeological remains are identified, an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording to mitigate any potential impact to any identified remains will take place.</p> <p>Any such works can be secured through the imposition of a suitably worded planning condition. The works would be agreed with the Council Archaeological Office and be carried out in full accordance with approved WSIs. The WSIs will detail the undertaking of appropriate works to allow for a full and proper record of any archaeological remains within areas of proposed development to be made. These works will mitigate any perceived impacts to the archaeological resource.</p>
<p>Aspects relating to the former military Hamble Airfield</p>	<p>The Site is a former military (WWII) airfield and may include within its curtilage former pillboxes, hangars, and other military structures, including an underground Battle Headquarters.</p> <p>The development is anticipated to have a high magnitude of change on these low sensitivity receptors. Therefore, the predicted impact is of moderate significance which does equate to an impact in EIA terms requiring mitigation.</p>	<p>The degraded remains of the former airfield will be lost to the development. The Airfield is not considered to be of any particular historic merit; however a written and photographic record of the surviving remains of the airfield can be made prior to and during development.</p> <p>Any such works can be secured through the imposition of a suitably worded planning condition. The works would be agreed with the Council Archaeological Office and be carried out in accordance with an approved WSI. The WSI will detail the undertaking of works to allow for a full record of any remains associated with the former airfield within areas of proposed development to be made. These works will mitigate any perceived impacts to the heritage resource.</p>

Site	Predicted Direct Impact	Suggested Mitigation
<p>Unrecorded / unknown archaeological sites that may exist on the site</p>	<p>Unknown impact to presently unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist on the site.</p> <p>The proposed development is anticipated to have an unknown magnitude of change on this receptor. The predicted impact is presently unknown.</p>	<p>It is proposed to undertake archaeological investigation of the site prior to mineral extraction. In the event that archaeological remains are identified, an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording to mitigate any potential impact to any identified remains will take place.</p> <p>Any such works can be secured through the imposition of a suitably worded planning condition. The works would be agreed with the Council Archaeological Office and be carried out in full accordance with approved WSIs. The WS's will detail the undertaking of appropriate works to allow for a full and proper record of any archaeological remains within areas of proposed development to be made. These works will mitigate any perceived impacts to the buried archaeological resource.</p>

Table 11.9: A summary of the potential indirect impacts during construction/establishment

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Scheduled Monument:</p> <p>Promontory defined by an Iron Age linear earthwork, St Andrew’s Castle and additional remains on Hamble Common.</p> <p>UID 1008695</p> <p>Plan location A</p>	<p>The interest of this site is derived from its archaeological potential in that it includes an Iron Age linear earthwork, a sub-rectangular Medieval enclosure (and other remains of Medieval date), the remains of the 16th century St Andrew's Castle, and a 19th century gun battery.</p> <p>The setting of the multi-period monument is largely confined to this undeveloped part of the Hamble promontory (a strategic location), with views across the water to both the NE and south.</p> <p>Key views associated with the monument do not extend to the Site. Its significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Scheduled Monument:</p> <p>Netley Abbey</p> <p>UID 1001960</p> <p>Plan location B</p>	<p>Netley Abbey occupies a secluded location, at the base of a valley enclosed to the east by a steep bank, and largely surrounded by trees. Its setting is largely confined to the plot that contains the scheduled area.</p> <p>Key views associated with the monument do not extend to the Site. Its significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Scheduled Monument:</p> <p>Netley Castle UID 1001884</p> <p>Plan location C</p>	<p>The monument's setting is confined to its associated pleasant grounds to all sides, bordered by mature treed boundaries affording the property a rather secluded setting, with views across Southampton Water.</p> <p>Key views associated with the monument do not extend to the Site. Its significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II*</p> <p>Church of St Andrew, Hamble 354980</p> <p>Plan location D</p>	<p>The special interest of the Church is derived from its date, built-form and fabric.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Church do not extend to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II*</p> <p>Sydney Lodge and Stable 354989</p> <p>Plan location E</p>	<p>The special interest of this building (and its associated stable block) is derived from its survival, fabric, age and preservation.</p> <p>Key views associated with the building do not extend to the Site. Its significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Listed Building: Grade II*</p> <p>Chapel in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital 355011</p> <p>Plan location F</p>	<p>The special interest of the Chapel is derived from its survival, fabric and historic association.</p> <p>Key views associated with it do not extend to the Site. Its character, setting and significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II*</p> <p>Church of St Mary, Hound 355008</p> <p>Plan location G</p>	<p>The special interest of the Church of St Mary is derived from its fabric, age and preservation.</p> <p>Key views associated with the building do not extend to the Site. Its character, setting and significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II*</p> <p>Church of St Leonard, Bursledon 354896</p> <p>Plan location H</p>	<p>The special interest of the Church is derived from its fabric, age and preservation. Due to distance, vegetation and intervening built development, there are no views from the Church to the Site.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Listed Building: Grade II*</p> <p>Brooklands 141448</p> <p>Plan location I</p>	<p>The special interest of this impressive house is derived from its fabric, age and preservation. Key views associated with it do not extend to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this High sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>Victoria House at Victoria Hospital 468829</p> <p>Plan location J</p>	<p>The special interest of Victoria House is derived from its date, built-form and its association with other aspects of the Royal Victoria Park. Key views associated with it do not extend to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>Hamblecliffe House 354987</p> <p>Plan location K</p>	<p>The special interest of Hamblecliffe House is derived from its date and built-form. Due to distance and the intervening GE Aviation Aerostructures facility to the east, there are no significant views from the building to the Site. Its character and setting will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>Stables to Hamblecliffe House 354988</p> <p>Plan location L</p>	<p>The stables are Listed due to group value, being their association with Hamblecliffe House. Due to their low secluded setting, surrounded by woodland, there are no views from the stables to the Site.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>The Empire Building 468916</p> <p>Plan location M</p>	<p>The special interest of the Empire Building is derived from its date, built-form and association with other aspects of the Royal Victoria Park. Due to its moderately secluded setting, being surrounded by woodland, there are no views from the building to the Site. Its significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>Officers' Mess in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital 355012</p> <p>Plan location N</p>	<p>The special interest of the former Officers' Mess is derived from its date, built-form and association with other aspects of the Royal Victoria Park. Due to its secluded setting there are no views from the building to the Site. Its significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>Hound Farmhouse 355009</p> <p>Plan location O</p>	<p>The special interest of the farmhouse is derived from its fabric, age and preservation. Due to its secluded setting, being surrounded by mature trees, there are no views from the property to the Site. Its significance will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>Walnut tree Cottage 354906</p> <p>Plan location P</p>	<p>The special interest of Walnut Tree Cottage is derived from its fabric, age and preservation. Due to distance, vegetation and intervening built development there are no significant views from the cottage to the Site.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>Dolphin House 354905</p> <p>Plan location Q</p>	<p>The special interest of Dolphin House is derived from its fabric, age and preservation. Due to distance, vegetation and intervening built development there are no significant views from the building to the Site.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Listed Building: Grade II</p> <p>The Old Vicarage, Hamble 354979</p> <p>Plan location R</p>	<p>The special interest of the Vicarage is derived from its fabric, age and preservation. Due to distance, topography and intervening built development there are no views from the building to the Site.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact upon the setting or significance of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is negligible.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Conservation Area:</p> <p>Hamble-Le-Rice</p> <p>Plan location S</p>	<p>The Hamble Conservation Area covers Hamble village and focuses on the High Street leading down from The Square to The Quay and the River Hamble. Significant views associated with the Conservation Area are almost exclusively to the east, looking out towards the River Hamble.</p> <p>There are no significant landscape views from the Conservation Area to the proposed quarry. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact on the setting of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is of negligible significance.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Conservation Area:</p> <p>Old Bursledon</p> <p>Plan location T</p>	<p>The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, association with the extensive salt marshes along the Hamble, through onto the wooded valley slopes leading up to the settlement of Old Bursledon. That part of the designation closest to the Site is Badnam Copse, which effectively provides a screened backcloth to the significant marshlands to the east.</p> <p>Key views associated with the Conservation Area are not considered to extend to the Site, albeit the wooded Badnam Copse is in close proximity to the proposed NE development</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of minor significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the creation of soil storage bunds which will be</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
	<p>boundary. Whilst the character, setting and significance of the greater part of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development, there may be a low magnitude of change of a temporary nature to a small part of the designation.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have a Low magnitude of change on the setting of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is of minor significance.</p>	<p>grassed over and placed along the site's NE boundary will afford an increased protection to the setting of this part of the Conservation Area whilst quarry operations take place. Quarry operations will also be temporary in nature, prior to approved restoration taking place. Following site restoration, any minor effect to the setting of the designation will be restored.</p>
<p>Conservation Area: Netley Abbey Plan location U</p>	<p>The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, association with the 13th century Cistercian Abbey of St Mary's, the 16th century Netley Castle and the extensive Victorian housing which developed due to the pressure of housing employees based at the Royal Victorian Hospital.</p> <p>There are no significant landscape views from the Conservation Area to the proposed quarry. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact on the setting of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is of negligible significance.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Conservation Area: Swanwick Shore</p> <p>Plan location V</p>	<p>The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, and riverside setting on the east bank of the River Hamble. It comprises of varied grouping of buildings of modest scale, using traditional materials with noted architectural detailing.</p> <p>There are no significant landscape views from the Conservation Area to the proposed quarry. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact on the setting of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is of negligible significance.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>
<p>Conservation Area: Warsash</p> <p>Plan location W</p>	<p>The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic pattern, and riverside setting on the east bank of the River Hamble. The river and valley provide a setting for the designation, and the activities associated with the river and its boatyards provide a strong sense of place to the area.</p> <p>There are no significant landscape views from the Conservation Area to the proposed quarry. The character and setting of the Conservation Area will not be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact on the setting of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is of negligible significance.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

Site	Predicted Indirect Impact	Mitigation
<p>Registered Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Royal Victoria Country Park (formerly Royal Victoria Military Hospital). UID 5063</p> <p>Grade II</p> <p>Plan Location X</p>	<p>The c 90ha site occupies ground which rises to the north-east, being bounded by Southampton Water to the south-west, by Netley to the north-west, Hamble village to the south-east, and by agricultural land to the north-east beyond the railway line linking Fareham with Southampton. The setting is partly rural, partly urban, and partly marine. Views extend from the south-west third of the site over Southampton Water towards Fawley Oil Refinery and Hythe, and south-east along the Water towards the Isle of Wight.</p> <p>Due to distance, and the presence of dense woodland (West Wood) along the Park's eastern flank (and further wooded belts beyond), there are not considered to be any significant views from the Registered Park and Garden or its associated avenues or significant historic buildings/structures, to the proposed development site.</p> <p>The proposed quarry will have no impact on the setting of this Medium sensitivity receptor and therefore the predicted impact is of negligible significance.</p>	<p>As the predicted impact is of negligible significance, no mitigation is considered necessary.</p>

11.7 Cumulative Impacts

11.7.1 There are no identified cumulative impacts on archaeological or other cultural heritage assets during the construction or operational phases of the proposed development. There are no other mineral sites in close proximity, and as such no cumulative impacts in that regard. The recent refusal for 61 houses on the plot of land to the immediate east of the Site did not cite archaeology or cultural heritage as a reason for refusal. It was stated by the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer that in the event of a successful application for housing development on that site, any archaeological matters arising from the proposals could be addressed by undertaking a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a suitably worded condition. The same should be true for the current minerals application, resulting in no significant cumulative impacts.

11.8 Residual Effects

11.8.1 Residual effects are those that remain after the mitigation measures detailed above are taken into account and are those that remain where the mitigation measures are not able to deal with the relevant effect. There are no anticipated residual effects for the construction or after completion phases of the development.

11.9 Conclusion

11.9.1 A wide range of sources were consulted for this assessment, including the local Historic Environment Record, published articles and books and manuscript documents. In addition, the site has been visited for a visual inspection. The data gathered has provided the information required with which to make an initial assessment of the impact of the development proposals of the archaeological and historic landscape.

11.9.2 The assessment of direct impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage assets within the proposed development boundary shows that there will be an impact to:

- 1) Potential archaeological features as identified on the Council HER across parts of the site.
- 2) Aspects relating to the former military Hamble Airfield.

There is also a suggested impact to:

- 3) Presently unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist elsewhere on the Site.

11.9.3 It is therefore proposed to undertake appropriate archaeological investigation of the site prior to mineral extraction. Such works are proposed to be carried out across each quarry phase prior to workings commencing in that particular location. In the event that archaeological remains are identified, an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording to mitigate any potential impact to any identified remains will take place.

11.9.4 Any such works can be secured through the imposition of a suitably worded planning condition. The works would be agreed with the Council Archaeological Office and be carried out in full accordance with approved

WSIs. The WSIs will detail the undertaking of appropriate works to allow for a full and proper record of any archaeological remains within areas of proposed development to be made. These works will mitigate any perceived impacts to the archaeological resource.

- 11.9.5 The assessment of indirect impacts on all cultural heritage assets within the study area shows that the proposed quarry will have a low magnitude of change of a temporary nature to a small part of the Bursledon Conservation Area (western extent of Character Area 2), being a Medium sensitivity receptor. Assessment identifies the predicted impact to be of Minor Significance, which does not equate to an impact requiring mitigation. Nevertheless, the creation of soil storage bunds which will be grassed over and placed along the site's NE boundary will afford an increased protection to the setting of this part of the Conservation Area whilst quarry operations take place. Quarry operations will also be temporary in nature, prior to approved restoration taking place. Following site restoration, any minor effect to the setting of the designation will be restored.
- 11.9.6 There are no other identified significant indirect effects on the archaeological and heritage resource as a result of the proposed development. The proposed quarry is not located within the primary setting of any additional surrounding cultural heritage asset. There may be changes to long distance and/or obscured views in some circumstances, but none of these changes are relevant to planned views or vistas from cultural heritage assets and those minor changes are not assessed as compromising the understanding or historic significance of any feature.

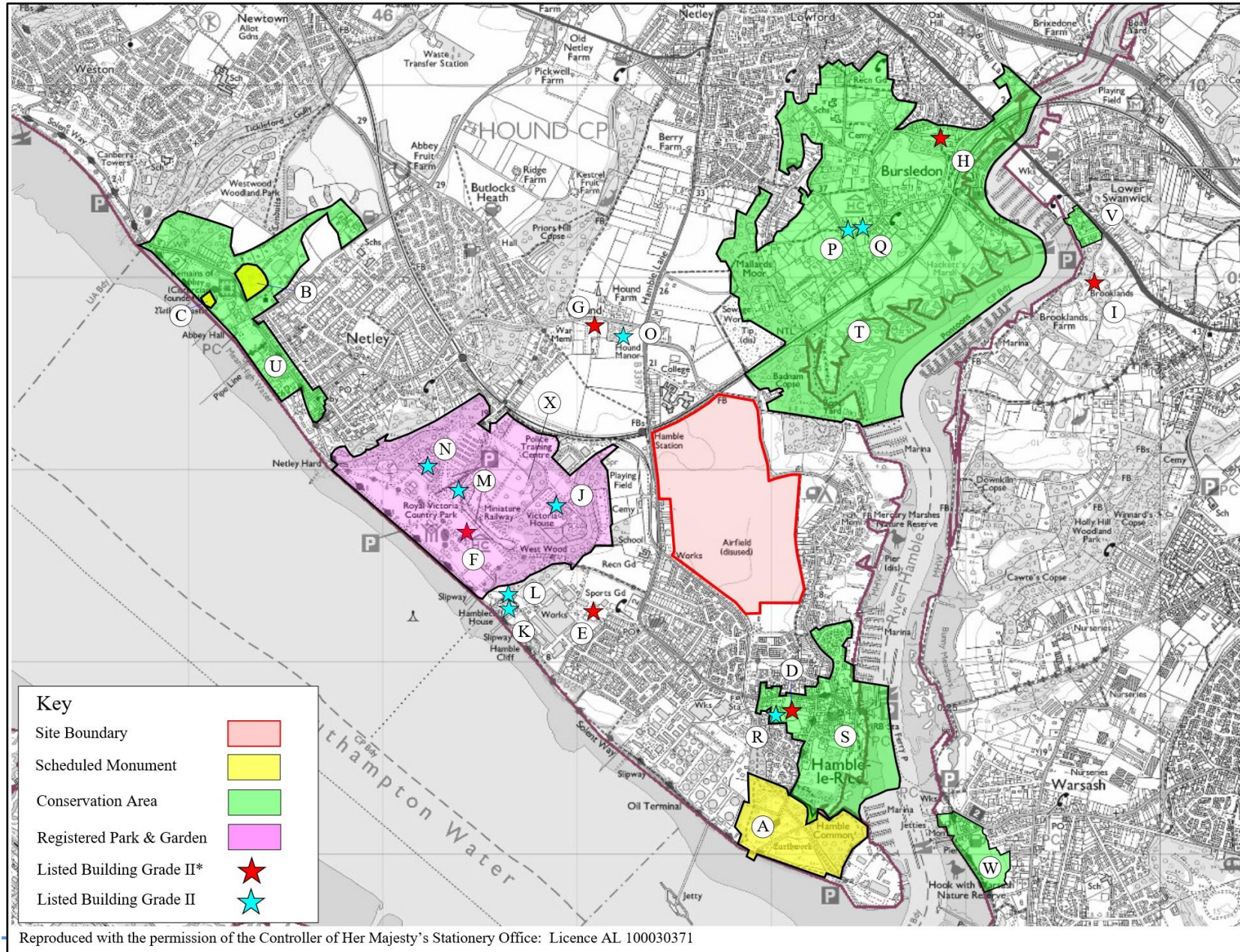


Figure 11.1
Heritage assets discussed in text

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