

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY, PORTSMOUTH
CITY COUNCIL, SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY & SOUTHAMPTON CITY
COUNCIL

Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update

Heritage Statement

August 2022



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Executive Summary

Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council and South Downs National Park Authority (collectively referred to as the ‘Hampshire Authorities’) are working in partnership to produce a Partial Update to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP/ ‘the Plan’) which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.

This document has been prepared to give an overview of the site assessment process that was used to determine the potential impact of minerals and waste proposals considered for allocation within the Plan on heritage assets.

Sites have been identified for assessment by seeking the waste and minerals industry, landowners and promoters within the five authority areas to submit any sites that they may wish to be allocated or safeguarded for the purpose of mineral and waste uses.

Policy Context

National policy regarding protection of the historic environment is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹. In relation to plan-making, it is important that Strategic policies² make sufficient provision for the “*conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment*”. In reviewing potential proposals, the principles set out in the NPPF have been applied: “*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage asset affected, including any contribution made by their setting.*”³

Methodology

To support the preparation of the Draft Plan, each proposal considered for inclusion in the Plan was subject to assessment and the summary is provided (unless the site has subsequently gained planning permission).

Assessment was carried out by the archaeological advisor who provided high level comments on archaeological and heritage issues. Archaeological data from the National Heritage List of Designated Sites as well as the

¹ National Planning Policy Framework:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

² NPPF (Para. 20)

³ NPPF (Para. 194)

archaeological data within the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary record source for these judgments.

In general, site visits were not undertaken, although Google earth aerial photographic images and public access LiDAR data were frequently used. Where necessary, site visits were undertaken to validate a desk-top assessment. In addition, where necessary, further information was sought such as an archive review or through a review of planning application documentation.

In order to identify the potential impact of proposals on historic buildings, all sites were assessed using data from the National Heritage List of Designated sites as well as the archaeological data within the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

Historic England will be consulted, and comments provided on the draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update will be reflected in further iterations of this Statement.

Site Assessments

Each of the sites is assessed in terms of potential impact on archaeology, deposits and historic buildings. Archaeological potential – the potential to encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological remains was also considered. Where a potential impact is identified, a view is provided as to whether the impact is likely to be an overriding constraint on allocation or not.

Conclusion

The preparation of the Plan, its policies and supporting text, as well as an initial assessment of the candidate allocations has considered the impact of development on the historic environment in a manner consistent with government advice set out in the NPPF.

Available data and expertise have been used to assess the sustainability of the approach taken in relation to the historic environment. Consultation responses on the historic environment will be taken into account; by amending and enhancing the Plan's text and policy, through clarification of statements made, and through closer analysis and discussion of the issues raised sufficient to resolve them.

It is expected that information contained within this Heritage Statement will be used to inform the policies and the provision of allocations within the Hampshire

Minerals and Waste Plan to ensure it is compliant with the guidance and provisions set out in the NPPF.

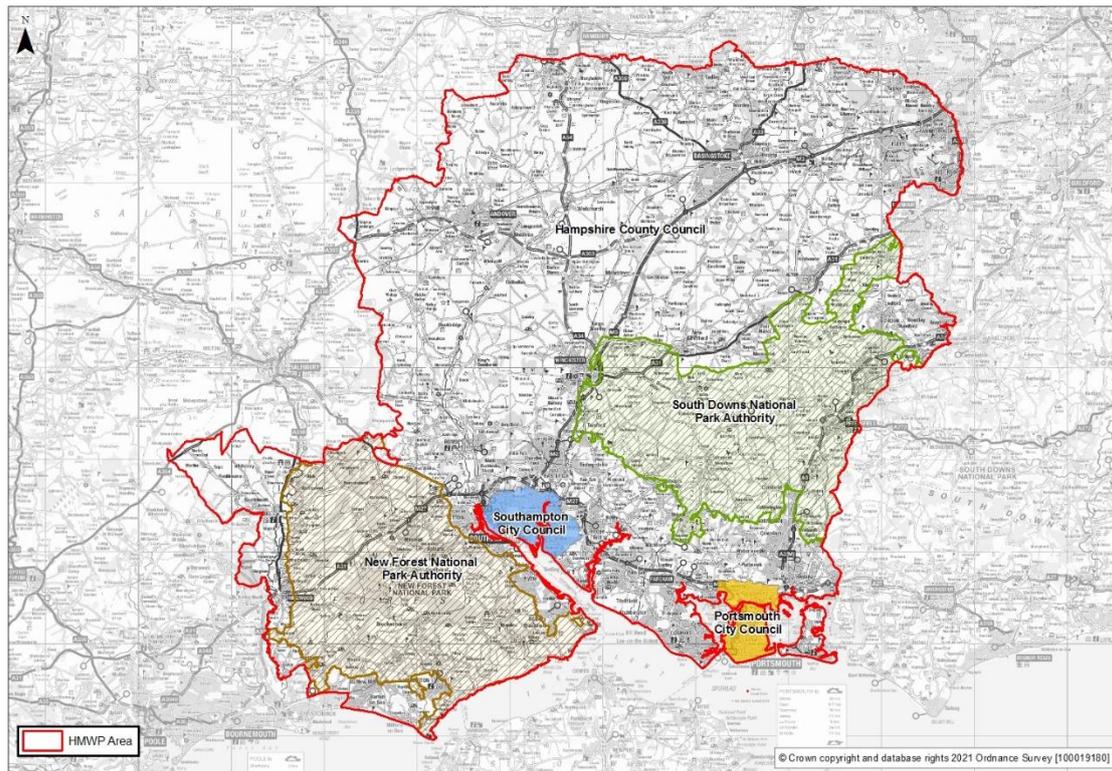
1. Introduction

- 1.1 Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council and South Downs National Park Authority (collectively referred to as the ‘Hampshire Authorities’) are working in partnership to produce a Partial Update to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP/ ‘the Plan’) which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.
- 1.2 This document has been prepared to give an overview of the site assessment process that was used to determine the potential impact of minerals and waste proposals considered for allocation within the Plan on heritage assets.
- 1.3 The objective of the assessments was to consider the impact of winning minerals on archaeological sites and the potential impact of minerals and waste development on the setting of Heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.
- 1.4 As well as this introductory overview (Section 1), this Statement is comprised of 5 sections:
 - Section 2 provides the context for this Statement in terms of national and local policy;
 - Section 3 outlines the data sources and assessment methodologies;
 - Section 4 sets out the site assessment statements;
 - Section 5 provides conclusions.

The Plan area

- 1.5 The HMWP covers the administrative areas of Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council and the part of the South Downs National Park Authority which is in Hampshire, all of which are minerals and waste planning authorities (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan area



Site identification

- 1.6 In the preparation of the HMWP, a 'Call for Sites' was made in March 2021, seeking the waste and minerals industry, landowners and promoters within the five authority areas to identify any sites that they may wish to be allocated or safeguarded for the purpose of mineral and waste uses. The sites have been assessed for their potential impact on heritage assets. The findings of these assessments and other planning related issues will be used to determine which sites will be proposed for allocation and which will be discarded. Reasons for sites to be excluded will be set out in the Sites Proposals Report⁴. The proposed allocations are included in the Draft Plan which will be subject to consultation.

⁴ Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/minerals-waste-update>

2. Policy Context

2.1 This section explains the national and local policy context for considering the preservation of heritage assets.

National Policy

2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework⁵, NPPF, provides a framework within which to prepare the Plan and within which that Plan will need to guide the determination of future planning applications towards sustainable development.

2.3 Paragraph 2 of the NPPF states *“Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.”* In this case the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan will cover developments related to winning minerals and processing and disposal of waste.

2.4 The importance of the historic environment is outlined in Paragraph 7 of the NPPF; *“The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development”*. Meaning that *“the planning system has three overarching objectives”* (paragraph 8), including *“c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment”*.

2.5 In relation to plan-making, it is important that Strategic policies⁶ make sufficient provision for the *“conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment”*.

2.6 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to make the following provisions: *“The preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up to date evidence. This should be adequate and proportionate...”*⁷. In this case, the Plan preparation has used the National Inventory of Designated Sites and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). This has been supplemented by public access LiDAR, public access aerial photography and historic mapping. Additionally, in some cases by documentation submitted with planning applications and in one case by site visit, and one by archive review. No archaeological field work was commissioned or carried out at this stage.

⁵ National Planning Policy Framework:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

⁶ NPPF (Para. 20)

⁷ NPPF (Para. 31)

2.7 The Plan preparation provides that where overriding archaeological issues are demonstrated those sites will be excluded from allocation. Where a site is allocated in the Plan anticipates that the application will nonetheless be determined according to the provisions of the NPPF⁸:

“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage asset affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of details should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site in which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”.

2.8 The principles of paragraph 194 have been applied to the Plan making process to ensure that the most important archaeological sites are excluded from allocation and that the policies proposed secure provision of and consideration of heritage assets within the determination of applications.

2.9 In relation to mineral extraction the NPPF states “ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment”⁹.

Current Hampshire Policy

2.10 The currently adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan was adopted in 2013¹⁰.

2.11 The Plan covers the administrative areas of Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council and the parts of the South Downs National Park Authority that are in Hampshire.

2.12 Policy 7 covers ‘Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets’:

⁸ NPPF (Para. 194)

⁹ NPPF (Para. 211 (b))

¹⁰ Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013):

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlanADOPTED.pdf>

“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.”

3. Methodology

Archaeology

- 3.1 To support the preparation of the Draft Plan, each proposal considered for inclusion in the Plan was subject to assessment.
- 3.2 Assessment was carried out by the archaeological advisor who provided high level comments on archaeological and heritage issues sufficient to indicate where these would amount to a constraint to allocation, constrain the extent of an allocation, or potentially present a burden on future permission to the degree that such a burden might be regarded as unreasonable. Such constraint or burden being highlighted where it might call into question that allocation in total or in part. The assessment also sought to provide a possible indication of future steps and opportunities.
- 3.3 Archaeological data from the National Heritage List of Designated Sites as well as the archaeological data within the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary record source for these judgments.
- 3.4 In general site visits were not undertaken, although Google earth aerial photographic images and public access LiDAR data were frequently used. Where necessary, site visits were undertaken to validate a desk-top assessment, for example to assess the impact of development on the setting of a designated heritage asset. In addition, where necessary, further information was sought such as an archive review or through a review of planning application documentation.

Deposit Models

- 3.5 The interpretation of the archaeological data was informed by the known geological deposit impacted and reference to “An Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of Pleistocene Deposits in Hampshire” (K Wilkinson 2004).

Historic Buildings

- 3.6 In order to identify the potential impact of proposals on historic buildings, all sites were assessed using data from the National Heritage List of Designated Sites as well as the archaeological data within the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

- 3.7 The assessment considered the impact of the proposals on listed buildings and structures, registered parks and gardens and the settings of these buildings, structures and gardens and Conservation Areas.
- 3.8 There are no direct physical impacts in so far as no listed buildings or designated parks are subject to development or extraction. However, the setting of these buildings and the associated visual impacts have been assessed and, in some cases, this has identified a potential impact.
- 3.9 The provision for plan-making are set out in the NPPF which states that “*Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats*”¹¹. This alluded to further in part d) in that account should be given to “*opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*”
- 3.10 The consideration for potential impacts on historic buildings is set out in the NPPF¹²:

“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”*

- 3.11 In addition, the NPPF¹³ outlines that “*Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.*”

¹¹ NPPF (Para. 190):

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

¹² NPPF (Para. 200)

¹³ NPPF (Para. 206)

3.12 In terms of minerals and waste development, these opportunities may arise through site restoration to secure or enhance the setting of a listed building, or in the design of the built development.

Historic Buildings

3.13 Historic England will be consulted, and comments provided on the draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update will be reflected in further iterations of this Statement.

4 Site Assessments

- 4.1 The following assessments were provided as part of the initial review of the potential allocations.

Hampshire (Basingstoke & Deane)

BSK 01: Basingstoke Sidings

Archaeology

There are no HER records at this location. The existing development on site, which includes considerable levelling to accommodate the rail line and siding, will have severely compromised the archaeological potential at the site. No archaeological constraint is anticipated although some industrial heritage might be associated with the site in terms of the old railway lines.

Deposit Model

The base geology is chalk, and no Palaeolithic potential is associated.

Historic buildings

The majority of the surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to these buildings or their settings. The locally listed Eli Lilly building will overlook the proposed site. However, its setting is limited and should not be significantly altered by the proposals for the allocation site. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

Hampshire (Eastleigh)

EAL 01: Deer Park Farm

Archaeology

The HER identifies a large quarry at this location. Review of OS maps suggests there was extensive sand digging in this area in the 1960s. In so far as the land has been subject to past sand extraction there are no archaeological issues. However Mesolithic flint artefacts were noted from this location (although not an exact location given for the discovery) and so any development beyond the extent of previous quarrying may have some archaeological issues. These are unlikely to be constraining and should not preclude allocation.

Deposit Model

Review of OS maps suggests there was extensive sand digging in this area in the 1960s. In so far as the land has been subject to past sand extraction there are no archaeological issues.

Historic buildings

There are three main clusters of Historic Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed site; East Horton Farm, Mortimer's Farm and Hall Land's House. Two further historic buildings are located within Fair Oak but appear to be clearly separated from the site.

East Horton Farm (approx. 550m to the south-east of the site) comprises three buildings; 16th/17th century Farmhouse (Grade II Listed), a possibly contemporary barn (Grade II Listed) and a 19th century barn (unlisted). Any visual link, as well as the historic topographic character, has been broken by an industrial estate located in between the site and East Horton Farm.

Mortimer's Farm (approx. 700m to the north-east of the site) comprises a 17th/18th century farmhouse (Grade II) and three agricultural buildings (two Grade II and one unlisted). The historic character of the landscape has been altered through the development of housing on Pembers Hill Drive and the East Horton Business Park, this has also resulted in the removal of any visual link.

Hall Land's House (approx. 675m to the north of the site) comprises seven unlisted buildings; two 19th century farmhouses and associated agricultural building. Owing to the housing mass along Mortimer Lane, there is no visual link between these historic buildings and the site. It is unlikely that there was any historic link as the distance between the two areas covers multiple areas of historic ownership.

The proposed allocation site will not have a direct impact on any historic buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

EAL 02: Hamble Airfield

Archaeology

The HER identifies a small number of archaeological observations suggesting that the site does have some archaeological potential. But the archaeological potential is not well understood.

There is nothing currently to suggest that an overriding archaeological issue will arise, but it is likely that archaeological survey and archaeological recording will need to be addressed.

The archaeological evidence relating to the airfield includes a record of a well-preserved Battle Airfield headquarters on the western margin. It is possible that this merits preservation and if so, will constrain the western margin to a small degree.

Deposit Model

The geological deposit is terrace 3, MIS6 (no hominids) and has only a moderate potential for derived artefacts [HER 65753 geoarchaeological report].

Historic buildings

A concentration of historic buildings is located within the historic core of Hamble-le-Rice, approximately 500m to the south-east of the proposed site. This area, focused on the High Street and Satchell Lane comprises approximately 40 Grade II listed residential buildings and the Grade II* church of St. Andrew. This area is buffered from the proposal site by the mass of development to the north of the high street and a tree line, breaking any visual link. However, any increased industrial traffic, during the lifespan of the extraction site, travelling along the High Street would likely have a negative impact on the setting of these historic buildings.

A second, more dispersed, group of historic buildings is located to the west of the proposed site, in the area now occupied by the Royal Victoria Country Park. The majority of these buildings, represented by Grade II, II* and unlisted buildings, relate to the former Victoria Hospital (largely demolished in 1966) that was once located in what is now the country park. This area is visually separated from the proposed site by areas of development and tree lines and does not share a direct historical link to the site.

There is nothing to suggest that Historic Buildings would represent an overriding concern. The proposed allocation site will not have a direct impact on

any historic buildings or their settings, however consideration should be given to the temporary effects that might be caused by change in traffic on the historic core of the settlement.

Hampshire (East Hampshire)

ESH 01: Goleigh Farm

This site lies within the South Downs National Park.

Archaeology

The HER identifies a small number of archaeological observations within the vicinity although the only record within the site of ridge and furrow evidence of medieval field systems, has been lost, presumably to ploughing. The site's location between two streams suggests that the site does have some archaeological potential particularly for earlier prehistoric evidence, but archaeological survey results in the wider area do not suggest that it is likely to be an archaeologically rich area. The ridge and furrow and the nature of the historic landscape character suggest that this area was farmed and settled in the medieval period at least. Although the archaeological potential is not well understood it is not suggested as high and there is nothing currently to suggest that an overriding archaeological issue will arise, but it is likely that archaeological survey and archaeological recording will need to be addressed.

Deposit Model

The site is largely on a base geology, with some Lynch Hill gravel in the southeast margin, which has a high potential for derived artefacts.

Historic buildings

Immediately to the east of the proposed allocation site, lies two Grade II listed buildings; Goleigh Farmhouse (17th century) and an associated granary (18th century). These buildings share both visual and historic links to the proposed site. Although temporary, the proposed allocation has the potential to negatively affect the settings of these buildings. Although the impact on Historic Buildings would not necessarily be an overriding constraint, it is likely that work to minimize harm will be required, presenting some level of constraint.

ESH 02: Frith End Quarry

Archaeology

The existing quarry has been subject to ongoing archaeological monitoring and has encountered a wide range of archaeological material, most notably Iron Age material and Mesolithic material. The area has a high archaeological potential – the potential to encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological remains. Despite the high archaeological potential there is nothing currently to suggest that an overriding archaeological issue will arise, but it is likely that archaeological survey and archaeological recording will need to be addressed.

[See <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/30633/040> for more details and the Archaeology correspondence dated 12 May 2021]

Deposit Model

There is not understood to be any palaeolithic potential within these sands.

Historic buildings

Within 500m of the site there are two clusters of Grade II listed buildings; Grooms Farm and Trottsford Farm. Direct visual links between these buildings and the site are almost completely obscured and the proposed extension would add no significant additional effect to the current impact on these buildings' settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

ESH 03: Holybourne Rail Terminal

Archaeology

The site is an existing rail depot. Mapped and LiDAR evidence suggest that the site will have been heavily impacted by existing development which will have compromised the survival of archaeological remains. There is a northern section which appears not to have been impacted. For the most part, it is unlikely that redevelopment of developed part of the site will have archaeological implications. However, development of the undeveloped part of the site may have some archaeological implications due to the putative presence of the line of the Roman road.

Deposit Model

The site is on Lynch Hill gravel which has a high potential for derived artefacts.

Historic buildings

Within 500m of the site there are two recorded historic buildings; a Grade II milestone, on the northern boundary of the A31, and the Grade II* listed Bonham's Farm, 320m to the north of the A31. The setting of the milestone is limited whereas the setting of the Farmhouse is much wider. However, the creation of the A31 interrupted the setting of the farmhouse, creating a visual barrier and altering any historic landscape connection. Therefore, the proposed allocation site will not have a direct impact on any historic buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

Hampshire (Fareham)

FAR 01: Down Barn Farm

Archaeology

Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the allocation it sits in a rich archaeological landscape on the lower slopes of Portsdown Hill. A putative burial mound was investigated on the north edge of the Spurlings quarry and inhumations were encountered. It is possible that other burial mounds and burial activity exists in this vicinity. The proposal would introduce additional development within the flank of Portsdown Hill. Review of the site from the site towards Fort Nelson and from Fort Nelson towards the site suggest that it is not immediately intervisible, although existing development in the vicinity suggests any structure of height might become visible. Whilst the setting of the monuments on the hill is not an overriding constraint to allocation it would presume careful consideration of this issue and provisions for screening and potential height limited.

Below ground archaeological issues will need to be addressed during any application and development but it is not likely that these would constrain allocation. However, the setting of the Scheduled Monument might constrain the allocation

Deposit Model

There are some head deposits in this area. If there are head deposits on site it is possible for in situ palaeolithic remains to be sealed beneath them. This is not regarded as likely but is a theoretical potential. However, such buried deposits are implied to be at depth and the proposal does not seem likely to imply deep excavation

Historic buildings

Three Historic buildings lie within 500m of the proposed site; one Grade II Farmhouse (Downbarn Farmhouse) and two Grade II cottages. Greenhill Cottage is buffered by an existing industrial estate, between itself and the site, and is unlikely to be negatively impacted by the proposal.

The proposal will remove the last open agricultural setting to Downbarn Farmhouse, albeit only a limited contributor to the setting given the development around. The farmhouse does retain the agricultural setting of the farmyard and barn which given the extensive development around may prove to be the more pertinent setting. If the open setting to the west is lost, screening and a more positive relationship with the farmyard setting might compensate for this. Downbarn Cottage is currently enclosed on three sides by an industrial

estate, but open on one side to open farmland. The proposed allocation would infill the last side of open agricultural land for both buildings, to be replaced with an immediate industrial landscape; This would be harmful to the setting of these buildings. It is possible that considerate design and screening might be able to minimise the negative impact on these buildings' setting, however, it is likely that there will be some constraint to the allocation.

FAR 02: Land off Boarhunt Road

Archaeology

Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the allocation, it sits in a rich archaeological landscape on the lower slopes of Portsdown Hill. A putative burial mound was investigated on the north edge of the Spurlings quarry, and it is possible that other burial mounds and burial activity exists in this landscape. The proposal would introduce additional development within the flank of Portsdown Hill and might introduce a visual element into the setting of the two Scheduled monuments on the hill, but in particular Fort Nelson whose setting is a key part of the monuments character. Review of the site from the site towards Fort Nelson and from Fort Nelson towards the site suggest that it is not immediately intervisible, although existing development in the vicinity suggests any structure of height might become visible. Whilst the setting of the monuments on the hill is not an overriding constraint to allocation it would presume careful consideration of this issue and provisions for screening and potential height limited.

It is noted that the site is in use as a (temporary) compound and it is not clear what impact ground preparations may have had and whether any archaeological monitoring took place, but peripheral bunding does suggest that at a least topsoil stripping took place. Below ground archaeological issues will need to be addressed during any application (if only to dismiss them due to past activity at the site) and development but it is not likely that these would constrain allocation. However, the setting of the Scheduled Monument might constrain the allocation with regard perhaps to height of development as the tops of the temporary compound cabins can be seen from Fort Nelson.

Deposit Model

There are some head deposits in this area. If there are head deposits on site it is possible for in situ palaeolithic remains to be sealed beneath them. This is not regarded as likely but is a theoretical potential. However, such buried deposits are implied to be at depth and the proposal does not seem likely to imply deep excavation

Historic Buildings

Three Historic buildings lie within 500m of the proposed site; one Grade II Farmhouse (Downbarn Farmhouse) and two Grade II cottages. However, all three buildings are separated from the site by Boarhunt Road and an Industrial/Agricultural Estate. This visual and physical separation indicates that the proposed allocation site does not form part of the setting of these three buildings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

FAR 03: Rookery Farm

Archaeology

The allocation appears to be a residual part of a much larger quarry activity, now in a post extraction use for waste processing. This being so the mineral extraction will have removed all archaeological potential at the site.

Deposit Model

The allocation appears to be a residual part of a much larger quarry activity, now in a post extraction use for waste processing. This being so the mineral extraction will have removed all archaeological potential at the site.

Historic buildings

Within 500m of the proposed allocation site, there are three main clusters of historic buildings; to the east is Rookery Farm (comprising five Grade II listed buildings and two unlisted buildings) and Friends Farm (comprising four Grade II listed buildings and three unlisted buildings), to the west is Glen House (Comprising one Grade II listed buildings and two unlisted). In addition to these clusters of historic buildings, there are two un-associated Grade II listed buildings (Harpers Cottage and Manor Farmhouse). The settings of these buildings have already been modified by existing aggregate recycling facility present on site, however any harm has been minimised through effective screening created by forested areas and plantation. If similar design principles are carried through to the proposed extension, then it is possible that any further impact on the settings of these historic buildings will also be minimised. On this basis, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

Hampshire (Hart)

HAR 01: Warren Heath (west and east)

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded. Archaeological survey in the vicinity has suggested some, but limited, archaeological potential. It is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding, but it is likely that some archaeological mitigation will be required during the progress the application or development.

Deposit Model

The Boyn Hill Gravel and the Silchester gravel have only a moderate potential for derived palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

The proposed allocation is formed of two parcels of land, west and east. The eastern parcel lies close to a group of six historic buildings centred on the Grade I listed St. Mary's Church, approximately 500m to the north of this area (these are comprised of one Grade I listed building, one Grade II* listed buildings and four Grade II listed buildings). Although some visual link may be possible between these buildings and the eastern allocation, the allocation area is not an important part of the setting of these buildings. If effective screening is incorporated into the design any harm could be minimised to the point that there would be no significant constraint to the allocation of the eastern area.

Immediately to the north of the western allocation lies Arletts Cottage, a Grade II listed dwelling. The allocation plan appears to show that access to the western allocation area will be created either in front of, or through the entrance to Arletts Cottage. The setting of Arletts Cottage is likely to include the approach to the house, which passes through a set of whitewashed, wrought iron gates (which, depending on the circumstances of the listing, could be treated as a part of the listed building, as it falls within the curtilage of the property). As such, access arrangements in this area have the potential to harm the setting of Arletts Cottage. It is possible that considerate design might be able to minimise the negative impact or, through effective screening and management, enhance the setting of the heritage asset. Otherwise, this may add a specific constraint on allocation.

The western allocation area lies close to the nationally important, Grade I listed, Bramshill House. The Bramshill House estate includes nine historic buildings (including the house itself), five Grade I listed, three Grade II listed and one unlisted. In addition to this, the historic park and garden is also covered by a

Grade I listing. The modern day setting of Bramshill House is defined by the historic park and garden, the extent of which covers a significant area. Owing to this historic context, the setting of Bramshill House should not be narrowly defined through visual link but through the historic extent of its gardens (as defined by the historic park and gardens listing). The proposed western allocation includes an area covered by the Bramshill House garden extent and as such directly impacts the setting of the Grade I Listed House. Owing to the historic context of the garden in relation to the house, even if screening is affected that blocks the view of the western allocation area from Bramshill House, the impact will remain which might cause substantial harm to Bramshill House. As such, this is likely to represent a significant constraint on allocation.

[See <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/SCO/2020/0499> for more details and the Archaeology Scoping Response correspondence dated 28 September 2020]

HAR 02: Bramshill Quarry (part)

Archaeology

A number of archaeological sites were recorded during the implementation of permission to extract. In so far as the site has already been extracted the archaeological potential has been removed and no further on-site archaeological issues will be raised. In the northeast coherent immediately adjacent to the site is a Scheduled Monument. Restoration should seek to return the setting of that monument to a suitable landscape, and this will constrain the nature of restoration in that part of the site. If the proposed allocation extends extraction beyond the existing extracted area (which it appears not to) some archaeological mitigation will be required but it is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding.

[See <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/20/03153/HCC#undefined> for more details and the Archaeology correspondence dated 23 December 2020]

Deposit Model

The allocation appears to have been subject previous extraction (with permission to extract any phases not yet undertaken if any).

Historic buildings

Historic buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation areas are limited to two milestones on the route of the A30 (one Grade II and one unlisted). These are sufficiently separated from the allocation area that any extension of the existing quarry is unlikely to affect the setting of the milestones. Historic buildings in the wider landscape are sufficiently separated

and screened from the proposed allocation area that there will be no significant impact on their settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

HAR 03: Bramshill Quarry Extension

Archaeology

A number of archaeological sites were recorded during the implementation of permission to extract on the adjacent land to the west. Immediately adjacent to the site to the west is a Scheduled Monument, Feasten Dic. The current allocation allows 100 metres buffer. This needs to be checked with Historic England and any increase in that buffer will constrain the extent of the allocation (any such constraint is likely to be marginal). However, restoration should seek to return the setting of that monument to a suitable landscape, and this will constrain the nature of restoration in that part of the site. The nature of the archaeological sites encountered to the east suggest that it is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding. However archaeological sites will be encountered. The dispersal areas for the Second World War airfield lie within this part of the woodland, and earthworks of more ancient origin have been noted beyond that. In addition, Mesolithic and Bronze Age potential exist. Archaeological mitigation will be needed.

Deposit Model

The Boyn Hill Gravel and the Silchester Gravel have only a moderate potential for derived palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

The majority of the surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to these buildings or their settings. However, on the edge of the site (to the north-west – see graphic below) is a Grade II listed milestone. Whilst the setting of this monument, defined by its relationship to the road, is unlikely to be significantly altered by the proposal, any physical impact on the monument will need to be avoided. The milestone is a relatively small monument and could potentially be overlooked or mis-identified. Steps should be taken within any scheme to identify and protect the listed milestone.

Figure 2 - Location of milestone near Bramshill Quarry Extension



(Source: Hampshire Historic Environment Record)

Hampshire (New Forest)

NFD 01: Ashley Manor Farm

Archaeology

Ashley Manor Farm has been subject to a geophysical survey. This identified a substantive archaeological site which now lies outside the red line of the current proposed allocation. No substantive archaeological sites were identified by the geophysical survey within the allocation area. There are no archaeological sites currently recorded but prehistoric worked flint has been recovered suggesting some archaeological potential for sites without substantive components, such as unenclosed settlement. It is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding, but it is likely that some archaeological mitigation will be required during the progress the application or development.

Deposit Model

The Old Milton Gravel has a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

There are three main clusters of historic buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation. Ashley Manor Farmhouse (one Grade II listed farmhouse and one unlisted farm building), Sampson Cottage (one Grade II listed cottage) and Hoopers Hill (one Grade II listed farmhouse and two unlisted farm buildings).

The settings of the buildings at Ashley Manor Farmhouse, and Hoopers Hill can be defined by the agricultural setting of open farmland and light industrial, agricultural yards and buildings. Although the proposal will cause some harm to this setting (interrupting the open agricultural area), the harm will be temporary (eventual restoration to agricultural land) and can be minimised by maintaining an appropriate buffer of open farmland between these buildings and the proposed allocation (as is indicated in the plan). As such, these two clusters of farm buildings would not present a constraint that would preclude allocation.

The setting of Sampson Cottage similarly includes open farmland. However, the historic context of the buildings is less reliant on this agricultural context than the farms. The cottages currently have views of open farmland to the north and east. The plan indicates that the red line allocation boundary will extend as far south as the northern property boundary for the cottages. If the allocation boundary is to extend to the property boundary, this would cause significant harm to the setting of the heritage asset. This harm could be minimised through considerate design, including screening and a buffer zone of agricultural land

between the allocation and the cottages. This will likely provide a small constraint to the proposed area (such as altering the red line boundary away from the cottages and angel lane) but would not preclude allocation.

A limited and obscured visual link exists between the site and the Grade II listed New Milton Water Tower (located over 1km to the northwest of the site). The water tower was constructed in the late 19th / early 20th century, following the construction of railway, and formed part of the urbanisation of New Milton. As such, the setting of the listed building is defined by the surrounding development of New Milton, rather than a wider rural setting. Although a limited visual link exists, owing to the distance and intervening development, it is not anticipated that the setting of the New Milton Water Tower will present any constraint to allocation.

NFD 02: Yeatton Farm

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded within the allocation, but given the complex archaeological sites revealed by survey ahead of extraction to the south at Downton Farm the allocation has a high archaeological potential. It is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding, but it is likely that some archaeological mitigation will be required during the progress of the application or development.

Deposit Model

The Old Milton Gravel has a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

Within the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation site there are twelve historic buildings (11 Grade II buildings and one unlisted), two located on Hordle Lane and ten located on Christchurch Road (including a cluster of six buildings at Leagreen Farm).

The cluster of buildings at Leagreen Farm have a setting that is defined by the agricultural setting of open farmland and light industrial, agricultural yards and buildings. The allocation plan indicates that this setting will be preserved with some screening from Downton Fields and open agricultural land to the north and east.

The two buildings on Hordle Lane (Barn Cottage and Yeatton Cottage) are separated from the proposal area by the road and a planted verge, on the eastern side of the road, providing a screen. On the basis that this screening is

maintained and preserved, any potential harm to the setting of these buildings will be significantly minimised.

The remaining buildings on Christchurch Road (Lea Green Cottage, Orchard Cottage and Downton Fields Cottage) are likely farm worker cottages with a semi agricultural setting. The proposed allocation has the potential to impact the setting of these buildings, however some screening already exists through Downton Fields. Any residual harm can be minimised through design, possibly through the creation of screening and buffers.

On the basis of some consideration to the setting of buildings on Christchurch Road and Hordle Lane, there should be no constraint that precludes allocation.

NFD 03: Purple Haze

Archaeology

The proposed allocation site lies within a landscape of sparsely located, later prehistoric funerary activity. Within 1km of the site there are 16 burial mounds recorded within the HER. Two of these were recorded within the allocation site itself. As a part of a current planning submission, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to investigate these two burial mounds. One proved to not to be extant, while the second proved to be a human-made mound but lacked any firm dating. Owing to the known archaeological remains within the site and wider archaeological potential of the site, a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required, however this will not present an overriding concern. This is acknowledged in a recent planning application consultation.

[See <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459#undefined> for more details and the Archaeology correspondence dated 1 April 2021]

Deposit Model

The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

There are no historic buildings, or settings of historic buildings, which will be affected by this allocation. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

NFD 04: Midgham Farm

Archaeology

The site was subject to some extensive field walking and test pitting in the 1990s which identified that a wide range of archaeological material existed within the site, including Mesolithic, Neolithic, Roman and medieval remains.

Subsequently aerial photograph review has revealed a complex range of archaeology including a substantive enclosure and what appears to be a settlement, likely to be of Roman or medieval date.

Archaeological issues are likely to be significant at this site. The substantive settlement site might (on balance of archaeological merit or on balance of value of deposits compared to cost of mitigation) require preservation. This would reduce the capacity of the allocation in worst case scenario by 10 to 15%. This is dependent on archaeological survey and depth of winnable deposits.

Figure 3: Map showing remains of settlement



(Source: Hampshire Historic Environment Record)

Deposit Model

The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

There are two small clusters of historic buildings in the general vicinity of the proposed allocation site. One cluster to the south, surrounding Fern Hill Copse, and a second cluster to the east at Bickton. However, both clusters are sufficiently separated from the proposed allocation site, that their settings are unlikely to be impacted by the proposal. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

NFD 05: Hyde Farm, Bickton

Archaeology

Despite the large size of the allocation there are few existing archaeological records. Some field walking suggests prehistoric and Roman occupation

evidence will be encountered and evidence close by suggests prehistoric burial sites will be encountered. However, survey and archaeological excavation ahead of similar extraction to the south in the same topographic area of the Avon Valley indicates that a wide range of archaeological sites are likely to be present. There is currently nothing to suggest that these may emerge as overriding but any extraction proposal will have significant archaeological mitigation to achieve. The historic landscape character does suggest that a prehistoric settled landscape did previously exist.

Deposit Model

The lower river gravel has a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

There are three clusters of historic buildings within the general vicinity of the proposed allocation site: to the west of the site at Bickton, to the east of the site at Hyde Farm and to the south of the site along Ringwood Road and Lawrence Lane.

The historic buildings at Bickton are split between three residential buildings and four agricultural buildings. The three residential buildings are Grade II listed and located on the main Bickton road. These buildings can be defined by their rural residential setting, opening on to farmland and surrounded by other residential and agricultural buildings. The agricultural buildings comprise Bickton Manor Farm (Grade II* farmhouse and two Grade II barns) and the unlisted water mill. Bickton Manor Farm's setting is defined by the agricultural setting of open farmland. The setting of the mill is defined by the rural and riverine landscape that it sits in. The proposal will not encroach on the settings of any of these buildings to a significant extent, with open farmland remaining in the immediate vicinity of these buildings and with the proposed allocation site being separated by the A338.

Hyde Farm comprises a group of seven buildings; Hyde Farmhouse (Grade II listed), two unlisted boundary walls (likely covered by curtilage listing), three agricultural buildings (Grade II listed) and one cottage (Grade II listed). These buildings have a setting that is defined by the agricultural setting of open farmland and light industrial, agricultural yards and buildings. Hyde Farmhouse, in particular, has a significant visual link to the proposed site over open farmland. However, this setting will largely be preserved by a buffer of at least three open fields which are not included within the allocation. Any slight harm (that would be temporary in nature) that remains from the visual link could be minimised through appropriate design and screening.

The buildings to the south of the site share a similar agricultural setting. Hern Gate Farmhouse and barn, and the Royal Oak Public House (all Grade II listed buildings), will have their setting to the east significantly impacted. However visual links to the east are already broken by plantation and if appropriate screening is maintained any harm will be minimised.

Owing to the temporary nature of any potential harm and on the basis that appropriate design measures are put in place (i.e. screening and buffer areas of farmland), there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

NFD 06: Cobley Wood

Archaeology

Little is currently recorded at this location but archaeological investigation at neighbouring quarries ahead of extraction consistently encountered a low level of archaeological activity. There is no evidence to suggest that archaeological matters may emerge as overriding to the allocation, but some archaeological mitigation would be needed in due course.

Deposit Model

The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.

Historic buildings

There are four historic buildings within the immediate vicinity of the site, however only one of these is not sufficiently separated or screened from the proposed allocation site to protect it from any potential harm. Primrose Cottage (Grade II listed buildings) is located on the north-west corner of the proposed allocation site. Its setting is defined by a remote rural landscape, with views overlooking open farmland. The setting currently includes the allocation site as well as a portion of farmland to outside of the allocation to the north. The allocation will temporarily encroach upon the setting of the cottage but will not completely remove it. The proposed restoration plan will restore the original setting of the building. The harm caused by the proposal could be minimised by creating a buffer of farmland between the proposed allocation and the cottage, as well as the inclusion of suitable screening. If appropriate design measures are introduced, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

NFD 07: Hamer Warren Quarry

Archaeology

The site has been extracted for minerals and to that extent there is no surviving archaeological potential.

Deposit Model

The site has been extracted for minerals and to that extent there is no surviving archaeological potential within deposits.

Historic buildings

Any historic building in the vicinity of the proposed allocation site is suitably separated and screened, so that there will be no harm caused by the proposal. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

NFD 08: Totton Sidings

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location. The site has been impacted by past land use, through the development of the railway siding and prior to that it was subject to gravel extraction. Any archaeological potential has been lost or at the least severely compromised. There is a residual possibility of individual historic features related to historic railway, but nothing of that nature is currently recorded on our data base.

Deposit Model

Previous gravel extraction at this site suggests no residual archaeological potential related to underlying deposits.

Historic buildings

All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

Hampshire (Test Valley)

TSV 01: Whitehouse Field

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded although evidence of previous field system can be traced. However, the archaeological records in the vicinity suggest that this landscape was utilised since the early prehistoric and farmed and settled certainly by the Iron Age but probably since the Neolithic. The site has a high archaeological potential, and it is very likely that archaeological remains will be encountered during development and mitigation required. It is unlikely that they will emerge as overriding to the allocation. However, Google earth images do suggest that golf course upgrade work may have caused localised disturbance to the site, and this may be the inert landfill referred to, presumably imported to create golf course features so there may be a coincidence between areas of landfill and areas of past disturbance.

Deposit Model

The underlying geology is chalk which has no palaeolithic potential. Palaeoliths have been found in the area associated with residual (lag) clay with flint deposits, however these are mapped east from the current site.

Historic buildings

There is one historic building within the vicinity of the proposed allocation site; Whitehouse Cottage (Grade II listed). Its setting is defined by a remote rural landscape. There is a visual link between the proposed site and the cottage, however the proposed site does not fully retain its original rural character. The proposal does have the potential to harm the setting of Whitehouse Cottage, however the harm is likely to be slight and could be minimised through effective screening. If appropriate design measures are introduced, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

TSV 02: Grateley Bio Depot

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded although archaeological records in the vicinity suggest that this landscape has a very high archaeological potential. However, mapping and Google earth images show the sites is developed and any archaeological potential will have been severely compromised. It is unlikely that archaeology will arise as an overriding issue or even possibly as an issue at all.

Deposit Model

The underlying geology is chalk which has no Palaeolithic potential.

Historic buildings

Although there is a significant cluster of historic buildings to the north-east of the allocation site, in the village of Grateley. However, these are sufficiently separated from the allocation and would not be harmed by the proposals. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

TSV 03: Lee Lane, Nursling

Archaeology

It would appear that the site has been extracted for minerals and to that extent there is no surviving archaeological potential. However, whilst LiDAR suggests extensive past extraction and restoration, map and aerial photography leave some areas in the centre of the site as 'uncertain'. Extent of past extraction would need to be confirmed, but for now is assumed.

Deposit Model

The site has been extracted for minerals and to that extent there is no surviving archaeological potential within deposits.

Historic buildings

All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

TSV 04: A303 Enviropark Shooting School

Archaeology

A number of substantive archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity and a Bronze Age burial site is recorded within the allocation. The area and the site have a high archaeological potential, that is the potential to encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological remains. However, the impact of past development is uncertain. LiDAR suggests that some groundworks have taken place in the site, but aerial photography suggests this may have been only peripheral bunds. Clarity is needed as to the impact of past land use in order to fully assess the archaeological potential. However even assuming the site is largely intact (which it may not be) it is unlikely that archaeology will emerge as a constraint to allocation.

Deposit Model

The underlying geology is chalk which has no Palaeolithic potential.

Historic buildings

All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

TSV 05: Land west of A303 Enviropark

Archaeology

A number of substantive archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity and the area, and the site has a high archaeological potential, that is the potential to encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological remains. However, the impact of past development is uncertain. Clarity was sought as part of the initial (withdrawn) planning application as to the impact of recent topsoil stripping in order to fully assess the archaeological potential. However even assuming the site is largely intact (which it is unlikely to be) it is unlikely that archaeology will emerge as a constraint to allocation.

[See <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/00812/CMAN#undefined> for more details and the Archaeology correspondence dated 18 March 2021]

Deposit Model

The underlying geology is chalk which has no Palaeolithic potential.

Historic buildings

All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

TSV 06: Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm)

Archaeology

Archaeological monitoring on the adjacent quarry of which this is the extension, suggests that the site has some archaeological potential that can be addressed by mitigation but is very unlikely to emerge as an overriding issue. This is acknowledged in a recent planning application consultation response.

[See <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/01274/CMAS#undefined> for more details and the Archaeology correspondence dated 28 April 2021]

Deposit Model

The geology was laid down between 400,000 and 250,000 BP at a time when humans were present and so does have Palaeolithic archaeological potential. This potential is subject to having been reworked by the natural process of laying down the gravel. Monitoring of the gravel faces of the adjacent quarry of which this is the extension found no artefact rich geological contexts nor any context where in situ deposits may have survived. It is proposed that continued monitoring of the geological context should take place but that the potential does not appear to be overriding. This is acknowledged in a recent planning application consultation response.

Historic buildings

There are two historic buildings within the vicinity of the proposed allocation, that might be impacted by the proposed mineral extraction. The Round House (Grade II listed dwelling to the north-west of the proposed allocation) and Longdown Cottage (Grade II listed dwelling to the south-west of the proposed allocation). Other historic buildings are present in the general area surrounding the allocation but are unlikely to be impacted.

The Round House forms one of approximately 10 dwellings located along Old Salisbury Lane. The setting of the buildings is that of a dispersed rural settlement. Any visual link between the property and the proposed allocation is mostly screened by other dwellings and woodland. For these reasons, the setting of the Round House will not extend into the proposed allocation.

Longdown Cottage sits directly on the edge of the proposed allocation area. Its setting can be defined by a remote, forested, rural landscape. Although the application boundary borders the property boundary, there is only a limited visual link as the northern boundary of Longdown Cottage is planted. Any harm to the listed building can be minimised by maintaining and enhancing screening.

As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

TSV 07: The Triangle

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded within the site. However, the large area does have some archaeological potential that will need to be reviewed and explored but is very unlikely to represent an overriding archaeological issue.

Deposit Model

Some archaeological survey of the Palaeolithic Potential should be regarded as necessary in due course.

A considerable number of hand axes in 'fresh' condition suggesting the potential for in situ or near in situ deposits were recovered from the reject heap over many years by Mr Keeping at Ridge Farm to the east. The archaeological potential for in situ or near in situ remains must be regarded as possible. River terrace 6 is from MIS 8 (Marine Isotope Stage 8) when hominids were present and has a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic material but might in slack water contexts have some potential for less derived material.

Historic buildings

A number of historic buildings lie on the eastern side of the A3090, including the Grade II* Ranvilles Farm. However, the A3090 provides both a visual and physical barrier between the buildings and the proposed allocation site. This interrupts any historical setting of the buildings that might have included the allocation site. As such, the proposals are unlikely to harm the setting of these buildings and there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

TSV08: Cutty Brow

Archaeology

The site has some known archaeological remains including two enclosures of unknown date. It has a high archaeological potential particularly towards the river valley. Further uphill the area appears to have been woodland until the recent historic period and might have a more limited archaeological potential. These will need to be addressed but are not considered likely to prove overriding.

Deposit Model

Terraces 1 and 2 have a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic material

Historic buildings

All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

TSV09: Andover Sidings

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location. The site has been impacted by past land use, through the development of the railway

siding and mapping shows the ground level has been lowered to create a level siding. Any archaeological potential has been lost or at least severely compromised. There is a residual possibility of individual historic features related to historic railway, but nothing of that nature is currently recorded on our data base and railway buildings associated with the location shown on the old maps are no longer present.

Deposit Model

The site is chalk and so suggests no residual archaeological potential related to underlying deposits.

Historic buildings

Immediately to the south of the proposed allocation area is the Grade II listed Andover Railway Station. The setting of this building is defined by its historic and current use as a railway station. Although the proposed allocation will fall within the setting of the building, the proposed activity is likely to be broadly consistent with activity expected within the setting of a historic railway station. The impact on the station should be considered in the design of the scheme (whether that is through screening or design) and it is important that any buildings or mass (such as piled aggregate) does not overpower the station, which would negatively alter the setting. There should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

Hampshire (Winchester)

WIN 01: Church Farm

Archaeology

The site contains the line of the park pale (or lug) for the Bishops Waltham park pale which has a particularly well preserved outline. In this case part of the park pale survives as an upstanding monument. It would merit preservation where it survives and this would constrain the site, not only the physical line of the pale but also some accommodation off the setting of the pale. This would not eliminate the allocation but would significantly constrain its extent, perhaps by 25% or 30%

Figure 4 - Map of Bishops Waltham park pale



(Source: Hampshire Historic Environment Record)

The archaeological potential otherwise is limited and unlikely to emerge as an overriding constraint, but it is noted that a hoard of Roman coins was found in this vicinity.

Deposit Model

There are no superficial geologies with Palaeolithic potential and the development does not imply extraction.

Historic buildings

There are two main groups of historic buildings that might be affected by the proposed allocation; Church Farm and buildings to the north of proposal site, along Winchester Road.

On Winchester Road, the Grade II listed Forest Farmhouse (and Barn) overlook the northern part of the proposed allocation. The buildings are farm buildings in their origins and open agricultural land forms an important part of their setting. Forest Farmhouse has a visual link to the proposed allocation, although this link is partially obstructed through trees lining the south side of Winchester Road. The allocation could cause slight harm to the setting of these buildings. However, any harm could be minimised through effective screening.

There are two historic buildings recorded at Church Farm (the Grade II listed Farmhouse and an unlisted barn). Both buildings are farm buildings, and their settings are defined by their agricultural context, comprising open agricultural land, and agricultural yards and buildings. The farmhouse currently is surrounded by agricultural buildings to the west and south, with more open agricultural land to the north. The proposed allocation will permanently enclose the farmhouse with industrial development (recycling site), isolating the building from its setting. This would have a negative impact and be harmful to the setting of these buildings. It is possible that considerate design might be able to minimise the negative impact on these buildings' setting, however, it is likely that there will be a constraint on the allocation.

WIN 02: Silverlake Automotive Recycling

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded within the site. In so far as the site has already been developed the archaeological potential has been removed (there was no archaeological recording when the site was installed – it would appear archaeology were not consulted on the planning application and so no opportunity to express archaeological issues was offered). The area does have some archaeological potential that will need to be reviewed and explored but is very unlikely to represent an overriding archaeological issue.

Deposit Model

There are no superficial geologies with Palaeolithic potential and the development does not imply extraction.

Historic buildings

There is one historic building of primary concern, in relation to the proposed allocation site. Rowash Farmhouse (Grade II listed) is located at the south-east corner of the proposed extension area (outside of the red line boundary). The farmhouse is a farm building in origin and open agricultural land forms an important part of their setting. If the proposed extension of the end-of-life vehicle facility is to cover the whole allocation area, then this would isolate Rowash Farmhouse from open agricultural land and harm its setting. Harm could be minimised through considerate design (providing a significant buffer

area of open farmland and screening), but it is likely that there will be a constraint on allocation.

WIN 03: Micheldever Sidings

Archaeology

The site is constructed by excavation and to that extent any earlier archaeology has been removed. The site does have some heritage value in relation to the railway due to the site's use in the Second World War. This would require specialist archaeological knowledge and might represent both an opportunity in design and possible constraint to design options at the site.

Deposit Model

The site is excavated into chalk and has no Palaeolithic potential.

Historic buildings

To the south of the proposed allocation area is the Grade II listed Micheldever Station. The setting of this building is defined by its historic and current use as a railway station. Although the proposed allocation will fall within the setting of the building, the proposed activity (aggregate rail depot) is broadly consistent with activity expected within the setting of a historic railway station. The impact on the station should be considered in the design of the depot (whether that is through screening or building design). As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.

WIN 04: Three Maids Hill

Archaeology

The site has known archaeological remains and a high archaeological potential. These will need to be addressed but are not considered likely to prove overriding, as acknowledged in recent planning application consultation response.

[See <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/20/01765/HCS#undefined> for more details and the Archaeology correspondence dated 19 August 2020 and 20 October 2020]

Deposit Model

The site is underlain by chalk and has no Palaeolithic potential.

Historic buildings

All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

New Forest National Park

NNP 01: Tower View

Archaeology

There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location nor in its vicinity. Google earth and mapping show the site is extensively developed which is likely to have severely compromised any inherent archaeological potential. It is unlikely that archaeology will emerge as an issue at all.

Deposit Model

The development is unlikely to involve extraction of minerals, but such as lie below have a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts

Historic buildings

There are no historic buildings, or settings of historic buildings, which will be affected by this allocation. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

Portsmouth City

No sites nominated in Portsmouth City.

Southampton City

SOU01: Leamouth Wharf

Archaeology

The site is in Local Area of Archaeological Potential 8 (City Centre and Itchen Ferry), as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy. It lies on land reclaimed piecemeal from the Itchen Estuary from about 1800 onwards, and into the 20th century. Pre-19th century waterfront structures and vessels may survive in the former intertidal mud below the land reclamation. All such remains are non-designated heritage assets under the National Planning Policy Framework, as are remains associated with 19th and some 20th century land reclamation and land use.

The site has been subject to a request for an EIA screening opinion associated with redevelopment of the site and alterations to layout and access to increase site capacity for aggregates processing and concrete batching. An EIA is not required for archaeology. For this site, all potential archaeological impacts are covered by the NPPF and Local Plan policy HE6 (Archaeological Remains). Any planning application will need to be submitted with an archaeological desk-

based assessment (DBA). It is likely that impacts on the archaeological resource can be mitigated through a programme of archaeological investigations including watching brief on geotechnical works, geoarchaeological boreholes and other works to be determined once the DBA has been carried out and construction impacts are known. All archaeological works will need to be carried out to written schemes of investigation approved by the local planning authority. Archaeological works will be secured by conditions attached to any future planning consent.

Deposit Model

Prehistoric peat and ancient alluvial deposits are present below land reclamation along the Itchen. Such deposits contain important information about past landscapes and environments in the periods following the end of the last Ice Age. Peat deposits may survive at depth on the Leamouth Wharf site.

Historic buildings

The site contains no historic buildings. The proposed modernisation of existing activities within the proposed site should cause no new impact to the setting of any historic buildings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 The preparation of the Plan, policies, and supporting text, as well as an initial assessment of the candidate allocations has considered the impact of development on the historic environment in a manner consistent with government advice set out in the NPPF.
- 5.2 Available data and expertise have been used to assess the sustainability of the approach taken in relation to the historic environment. Consultation responses on the historic environment have been taken into account; by amending and enhancing the Plan's text and policy, through clarification of statements made, and through closer analysis and discussion of the issues raised sufficient to resolve them.
- 5.3 It is expected that information contained within this Heritage Statement will be used to inform the policies and the provision of allocations within the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update to ensure it is compliant with the guidance and provisions set out in the NPPF.
- 5.4 The assessments to this stage have assessed the likelihood of overriding constraints to allocation. It is important to note that heritage impacts remain a material consideration and archaeological data available changes through time. Future applications will need to consider the heritage impact and will therefore need to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement including pre-determination data gathering in some cases. The rapid and broad level comments offered to support the allocations should not be regarded as a substitute for this subsequent stage but should be regarded as an initial consideration sufficient only to support the allocation process and not the determination of a future planning application.
- 5.5 Information received from Historic England through consultation and where required, specific site meetings, will be used to inform the allocations and possible mitigation. Where necessary, the information will be outlined in this Heritage Statement.

Glossary and Abbreviations

Development considerations: These are identified in Appendix A of the Plan and are identified for each of the site allocations in the Plan. Development considerations are issues which need to be met /addressed alongside the other policies in the Plan in the event that a planning application is submitted for development.

Extension (minerals site): This involves either the lateral expansion or deepening of the quarry to extract additional resources.

Extension (waste site): To provide additional waste capacity in relation to increased throughput and/or footprint of the site. Landfills may be expanded to cover a larger

Landscape character: A combination of factors such as topography, vegetation pattern, land use and cultural associations that combine to create a distinct, recognisable character.

Listed Buildings and Sites: Buildings and sites protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Marine Isotope Stage - alternating warm and cool periods in the Earth's paleoclimate, deduced from oxygen isotope data reflecting changes in temperature derived from data from deep sea core samples.

Material considerations: A matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. Material considerations can include (but are not limited to); overlooking/loss of privacy, loss of light or overshadowing, parking, highway safety, etc. Issues such as loss of view, or negative effect on the value of properties are not material considerations.

Mineral: Limited and finite natural resources which can only be extracted where they are found geologically.

Mineral Planning Authority: The local planning authorities responsible for minerals planning. In the Plan area, Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park, Portsmouth City, South Downs National Park and Southampton are minerals planning authorities.

Mitigation measures: Measures that reduce or minimise impacts.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Published in March 2012 and subsequently updated in 2018, 2019 and 2021, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Other locally recognised assets: In relation to Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets) other locally recognised assets are non-designated assets which, although do not have any statutory protection, are

recognised locally as making a significant and positive contribution to local historic knowledge, character and features.

Planning application: Operators proposing a new minerals or waste development need to apply for permission from the relevant planning authority in order to be allowed carry out their operations.

Planning permission: Once planning applications have been reviewed by the relevant planning authority, permission may be granted (i.e. consent for the proposed development is given). Permissions may have certain conditions or legal agreements attached which allow development as long as the operator adheres to these.

Quarry: These are open voids in the ground from which minerals resources are extracted.

Restoration: The process of returning a site to its former use or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use, such as agriculture or forestry.

Scheduled Ancient Monument: Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Site allocations: Specific sites identified for minerals and waste activities in the Plan where there are viable opportunities, have the support of landowners and are likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

Waste Planning Authority (WPA): The local planning authorities responsible for waste planning. In the Plan area, Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park, Portsmouth City, South Downs National Park and Southampton are waste planning authorities.

Wharf: A landing place or pier where ships or barges may tie up and load or unload.

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