



Newlands Farm, Fareham,
Hampshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



**NEWLANDS FARM, FAREHAM,
HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment****Contents**

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**NEWLANDS FARM, FAREHAM,
HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Vogt Solar Limited to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Newlands Farm, Fareham, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 457000 108500. The proposed development within the site comprises a solar PV array.

The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record was consulted with regard to a 500m study area around the site in order to provide the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential historic environment resource.

The designated heritage assets within the study area comprise nine Grade II and two Locally Listed Buildings. Four of the Listed Buildings, Foxbury Farmhouse, Cottage and Stable, situated immediately to the east of the site, and Burnt House, which lies to the west, are considered to be potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development. The proposed development may have the potential to cause an adverse impact to the settings of the designated heritage assets.

The Historic Landscape Character of the site comprises post-medieval fields bounded by historic footpaths and roads. This assessment has established that the boundary removal within the site occurred predominantly during the 20th century and as a result the character of the fields is of a relatively modern date.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site, comprising the potential for buried archaeological remains relating especially to the medieval and later agricultural and settlement activity.

It is considered that the potential adverse effects on the settings of designated heritage assets could be partially or fully mitigated through appropriate design. The Listed Buildings are at present screened by hedges and trees, and the introduction of hedgerows alongside the solar array boundaries will improve the screening, effectively limiting the development impacts. The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for Hampshire County Council. These may include geophysical survey; the site, comprising arable fields is suitable for this method of non-intrusive archaeological survey. It is considered that even without additional screening, the impact of the scheme (which is understood to be temporary in nature) upon the historic landscape character is low due to the relatively modern date of the landscape and the preservation of historical footpaths and boundaries.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

**NEWLANDS FARM, FAREHAM,
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This project was commissioned by Debbie Marriage of Parker Dann on behalf of Vogt Solar Limited and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to her in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Hampshire County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.

The report was researched and compiled by Julia Sulikowska and the illustrations were prepared by Kitty Forster and Julia Sulikowska. Rob Armour Chelu managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

**NEWLANDS FARM, FAREHAM,
HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Vogt Solar Limited ('the Client') to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Newlands Farm, Fareham, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 457000 108500 (hereafter, 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site is proposed for development as a solar PV array. This assessment is required to accompany a planning application, which will be submitted by the Client to Fareham Borough Council.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located c. 2.2km to the south-west of Fareham town centre and comprises an irregular plot of land of approximately 63ha containing two large agricultural fields (**Figure 1, Plates 1-2**).

1.2.2 The Site is bounded to the east by Newgate Lane and fields located beyond, to the north by Tanners Lane and Royal Navy HMS Collingwood, to the west by fields and Newlands Farm, and to the south by a field and sewage works. An area of woodland known as Tips Copse is located immediately to the south-west of the Site. A number of footpaths run alongside Tanners Lane and cross the Site on the east to west and south-east to north-west alignment.

1.2.3 The Site is located within a relatively level parcel of land at an elevation of 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology comprises Palaeogene Sand, Silt and Clay of the Wittering Formation in the southern part of the Site, Sand of the Portsmouth Sand Member in the north and Sand of the Whitecliff Sand Member to the east. These deposits are overlain by River Terrace Deposits comprising Sand, Silt and Clay ('brickearth') (British Geological Survey).

2 METHODOLOGY**2.1 Aims and scope**

2.1.1 The aim of this study is to assess the known heritage resource of the Site, and the significance of this resource, as well as to establish the archaeological potential of the Site by making use of available resources and of that potential.

2.2 Study Area

2.2.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 500m Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (**Figure 1**).

2.3 Sources

2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

Historic Environment Record

2.3.2 The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record (HAHBR), maintained by Hampshire County Council, was consulted for information pertaining to the historic environment resource within the Study Area. The HAHBR is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, archaeological events and historic landscape character areas within the county and was consulted for this study in August 2012. Information from the HAHBR, along with that from the additional sources, has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The HAHBR data is summarised in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

English Heritage National Heritage List

2.3.3 Wessex Archaeology maintains a range of spatial datasets which, taken as a whole, comprise English Heritage's National Heritage List for England. These datasets are presented as individual themes and include Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, which are applicable to this study. Each entry is provided with its own unique identifier - its list entry number - which can be used as a reference for the acquisition of further details. Designation grades are also provided for Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. The data used in the present Study was obtained in August 2012. Designated sites within the Study Area are summarised in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

Documentary sources

2.3.4 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally and in the Wessex Archaeology's own library. Recent volumes of local journals were consulted, and both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied. The sources consulted are listed in the **References** section below.

Cartographic sources

2.3.5 A search of historic maps, including Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, was undertaken digitally and in Hampshire Records Office. Maps and associated historical sources can clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, by suggesting aspects of historic land use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it identifies areas within the Site that, because of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in **References** below and a number are included as **Figure 2**.

2.4 Site Visit

2.4.1 The Site was visited on 31st August 2012. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site. Weather conditions were good. The agricultural fields had recently been harvested. A digital photographic record of the visit is held in the project archive; selected images are included in this report.

2.5 Chronology

2.5.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Palaeolithic 650,000-9500BC
- Early Post-glacial 9500-8500BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
- Neolithic 4000-2200BC
- Bronze Age 2200-700BC
- Iron Age 700BC-AD43
- Romano-British AD43-410
- Saxon AD410-1066
- Medieval 1066-1499
- Post-medieval 1500-1799
- 19th century 1800-1900
- Modern 1900-present

2.6 Best practice

2.6.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment* (IfA 2011).

2.7 Assumptions and limitations

2.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.7.2 The HAHBR is not records of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource, but represent records of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.8 Copyright

2.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. The end-user is reminded that they remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Policy framework

3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local

authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

- 3.1.2 The overarching national policy covering the effects of development on the historic environment is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF).
- 3.1.3 The Site is located within the administrative boundary of Fareham Borough Council. The council is in the progress of preparing its *Local Development Framework* (LDF), in accordance with the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*. The principal document, *Fareham Core Strategy*, was adopted in August 2011. This document replaces former policies regarding the historic environment.
- 3.1.4 These policies identify the historic environment resource as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource, the conservation of which accords with the principles of sustainable development, and a priority is placed on its conservation including the setting out of tests to ensure any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.
- 3.1.5 The national and local policies relevant to the present scheme are detailed in **Appendix 2**.

4 HERITAGE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified are listed in **Appendix 1**. The HAHBR entries are listed by number within the text and in **Figure 1**. Entries are given a **WA** prefix in the text for ease of reference.

4.2 Statutory and local heritage designations

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.
- 4.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site or the Study Area. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Fort Fareham (List Entry No. 1001856), located approximately 670m to the north of the Site. It was constructed between 1861 and 1864 for the defence of Portsmouth Dockyard and provided a link between the Gosport Line and the forts on Portsdown Hill
- 4.2.3 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area and its immediate environs comprise eleven Grade II and two Locally Listed Buildings. Approximately 50m to the east of the Site, buildings associated with Foxbury Farm: Foxbury Stables (**WA 4**), Cottages (**WA 5**) and Farmhouse (**WA 6**) are situated. The farmhouse and cottages are of a 17th century date and originally formed one structure, now divided into two dwellings. The two-storey timber-framed and red brick building comprises a north-south range and a cross wing and is surrounded by vegetation. The late-19th century stables, converted into a dwelling, comprise a one-and-a-half storey red brick building situated within a small yard surrounded by hedge with trees.

- 4.2.4 The remainder of the buildings comprise cottages at Peel Farm, c. 180m to the south of the Site (**WA 12-13**), HMS Collingwood Royal Navy Base (**WA 2**) c. 370m to the north (**WA 2**) and school (**WA 3**), houses (**WA 7, 9-11 and 15**) and Anglican church (**WA 14**) in Stubbington to the west and south-west of the Site.

4.3 Previous studies

- 4.3.1 There is no record of archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Site or the Study Area, however, the northern part of the Site was situated within a study area for a desk-based assessment of land at Fort Fareham (Wessex Archaeology 2003). An archaeological watching brief has also been undertaken at the former Lee-on-the-Solent quarry, c. 1.7km to the south-east of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1997).

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The archaeological records obtained from HAHBR and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 1** and listed in **Appendix 1**.

Prehistoric to Romano-British

- 4.4.2 Although there are no prehistoric or Romano-British sites or findspots within the Study Area, there is evidence for human activity from the Palaeolithic period onwards in the wider landscape.

- 4.4.3 The river terrace gravel deposits, recorded beneath brickearth in the Fareham area (Wessex Archaeology 2003), were favourable for early prehistoric activity and a number of Palaeolithic hand-axes have been found both as stray finds, and during gravel quarrying, from the late 19th century onwards. Hand-axes are recorded at Cams Alders Sports Centre, c. 1.3km to the north of the Site, in vicinity of school in Bridgemary and at Chark Common, c. 1km and 2.4km to the south-east, respectively and to the south of the Site, at Cherque Farm (1.7km away, Wessex Archaeology 1993). Mesolithic flint tools have been found in the vicinity of Titchfield, c. 2.6km to the north-west of the Site (Hopkins 2004a) and have been recovered from topsoil at the Lee-on-the-Solent Quarry, c. 1.8km to the south (Wessex Archaeology 1997).

- 4.4.4 Late Prehistoric activity is recorded in Hook, c. 5km to the west of the Site, where Late Bronze Age and Iron Age enclosures are recorded (Wade and Watts 1989 and Watts 1982). Stray finds of Bronze Age metalwork, including spearheads and palstaves, have been recovered from the Titchfield area, c. 2.5km to the north-west of the Site (Hopkins 2004a).

- 4.4.5 There is evidence for Romano-British activity in Fareham, where a ditch containing building material was excavated during construction works in High Street, c. 2.5 km to the north-east of the Site (Hopkins 2004b). Sherds of pottery, indicating a presence of a Roman kiln, have been recorded during the construction of a golf course, approximately 1.3km to the south of the Site (Watts 1982).

Saxon and medieval

- 4.4.6 Historically, the Site was situated within Titchfield Parish. In the Saxon period, Titchfield was a large royal manor, and although it is first mentioned

in the late 10th century, it is likely that the church was founded in the 7th or 8th century (Hopkins 2004b).

- 4.4.7 Titchfield is recorded as the centre of a hundred in the Domesday Survey (1086). The Survey records two manors in the vicinity of the Site: Crofton, recorded as *Croftone*, located c. 1.4km to the west of the Site and Stubbington (*Stubitone*), c. 800m to the south-west. Crofton, no longer extant, was a settlement of a medium size and was held at the time of Survey by Count Alan of Brittany, who replaced the pre-Conquest (1066) owner, Wulfard. Stubbington was a small village, comprising only nine households and formed part of Earl Godwin's estate before the Conquest and is recorded to have been held by Hugh of Port in 1086.
- 4.4.8 Post-medieval maps indicate that the Site may have been located within Chark Manor (see below). It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but it is likely that it was included in the royal manor of Titchfield. In the 12th century, the manor was granted to John de Gisors and later to Oliver de Beauchamp (Page 1908).
- 4.4.9 Newlands Farm (**WA 1**, c. 60m to the west of the Site) is first recorded in 1315 as *Ntwelonde*, meaning 'farm on newly-cultivated land. Although all original farmstead buildings have been demolished, the pond and Tanners Lane leading to the farm are thought to be of historic origin.
- 4.4.10 The Site, located on the periphery of known settlements during the medieval period, is likely to have comprised agricultural land throughout this period.

Post-medieval and modern

- 4.4.11 During the post-medieval period, the Site remained as farmland located between settlements and farmsteads of Titchfield Parish. Foxbury Farm, located immediately to the east of the Site, is of post-medieval origin, as the surviving timber-framed farmhouse (**WA5-6**) is at least of 17th century date.
- 4.4.12 The earliest cartographic depiction of the Site consulted for this study is the 1753 Titchfield manorial map (**Figure 2**). The map illustrates the Site within agricultural land located within Chark Manor and the United Manors of Chark and Lee Braten, with the Newlands Manor estate located to the south. The Site was occupied by c. 20 arable fields. Tanners Lane and Newgate Lane, demarcating the Site's eastern and northern boundaries, are depicted, as are the farmsteads of Foxbury and Newlands.
- 4.4.13 The majority of the Listed Buildings recorded within the Study Area are of the 18th century date (**WA 3, 7, 9-13 and 15**).
- 4.4.14 The 1837-38 Titchfield tithe map (**Figure 2**) gives more information about the land ownership and use within the Site and its environs. The Site, located within 19 arable fields, was subject to little alteration since the mid-18th century survey. The principal landowner at the time of the Tithe map was Henry Peter Delme Esq., whose family acquired the Titchfield manor in 1741 (Page 1908, White 1859). The northern and the central parts of the Site were farmed by George Wooldridge, who also occupied Newlands Farm. The south-western part was occupied by Thomas Burnell, while Richard Binstead was the tenant at Foxbury Farm and farmed fields in the eastern part of the Site.

- 4.4.15 The Tithe apportionment (1839) records numerous field names within the Site, which may give an indication of former uses of the area. A number of fields may refer to former woodland or vegetation, as *Wood Close* (field 2351) is recorded to the north and *Huish Wood* (field 2263) to the south of the Site. *Hazels* (field 2233) is located to the south-east, while the fields in the central and eastern part of the Site are referred to as *Bush Field* (fields 2220-2225).
- 4.4.16 Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping (1877, 1910 and 1932, **Figure 2**) show slow, but progressive reorganisation of the landscape, as the small fields within the Site are merged into large areas of land by the boundary removal process. By 1877, 10 fields remained and the map also illustrates trees alongside the field boundaries. However, there was little modern development within the Study Area in the late 19th century. Locally Listed Stable at Foxbury Farm (**WA 4**) and Anglican Church in Stubbington (**WA 14**) are both of the late-19th century date. The urbanisation of the surrounding areas was slow. In the 1930s, Stubbington extends to the north and new residential properties are recorded alongside May's Lane and St Mary's Road.
- 4.4.17 There are numerous Second World War features in the wider landscape. A single searchlight battery (**WA 8**, c. 35m to the south of the Site) is recorded within the Study Area). In 1940, immediately to the north of the Site, the Royal Navy Base HMS Collingwood was established (**WA 2**).
- 4.4.18 The Post-War maps illustrate the urban expansion of Stubbington to the west of the Site. By 1974, the Sewerage Works immediately to the south of the Site has been established. The Site, however, continued to be occupied by farmland and the only changes recorded reflect the field boundary removal process, as a result of which the Site gained its present appearance.

Historic Landscape Character

- 4.4.19 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) within the Site is defined by Hampshire County Council as Type 1.15: *Fields bounded by roads, tracks and paths*. These fields are irregular in pattern and shape and their boundaries are defined by public footpaths, roads and other tracks, with no or few internal boundaries. They are likely the result of boundary loss and seem to date to the 18th and early 19th centuries.
- 4.4.20 It has been observed, that although the fields are indeed defined by paths and lanes, the lack of internal boundaries is a result of boundary removal undertaken throughout the 20th century, predominantly in the second half of the century.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Judgements on the value of the heritage resource and the scale of any likely impact resulting from the proposed development are informed by the following policy documents and guidance:

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

- The setting of heritage assets – English Heritage guidance (English Heritage 2011);
- Seeing the history in the view – a method for assessing heritage significance within views (English Heritage 2011); and
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (CPPG; English Heritage 2008).

5.2 Identified heritage assets

5.2.1 NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines a heritage asset as: *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

5.2.2 This assessment has identified a number of designated and undesignated heritage assets within the Site and the Study Area, some of which may be considered sensitive receptors likely to be affected by the proposed development.

Designated heritage assets

5.2.3 The designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise nine Grade II and two Locally Listed Buildings (**Figure 1**). It is assessed that the setting of the majority of these buildings is unlikely to be affected by the development, due to distance, topography and extant screening provided by modern development. Consequently, the Site is not considered to contribute to the setting of these heritage assets in any material way and they are, therefore, excluded from further discussion here.

5.2.4 Foxbury Farmhouse, Cottage and Stable (**WA 4-6**) are situated immediately to the east of the Site, within a parcel of land bounded by a hedgerow with more mature trees. The farm buildings have been converted into three dwellings, and modern buildings and sheds situated in their vicinity form the immediate setting to the heritage assets. The frontage of the farmhouse faces east onto Newgate Lane, while the converted stable is south-facing, towards the former farmyard. At present, the roofs of the designated heritage assets can be viewed from the eastern part of the Site, while the rest of the buildings are obscured by vegetation. The Site, located to the west of the Foxbury Farm, lies outside the main panorama as viewed from the designated heritage assets. The hedgerow surrounding the property also contributes to the screening of the Site from the immediate surroundings of the asset.

5.2.5 Burnt House (**WA 3**), now occupied by Meoncross School, is situated c. 270m to the west of the Site and is separated from the Site by a field and a tree-lined boundary. The frontage of the building faces south-west, overlooking a school yard within a former garden. Although at present the building can be seen from the western part of the Site, it is surrounded by modern school buildings and facilities and the extant boundary with trees provides a partial screening of the property.

Undesignated heritage assets

- 5.2.6 Undesignated heritage assets also require consideration in the planning process. The degree to which the assets identified here are a consideration will depend in part on their significance.
- 5.2.7 For the purpose of this study, the non-designated heritage assets are defined as potential archaeological remains and Historic Landscape Character (HLC).

Potential archaeological remains

- 5.2.8 A review of the available data has established that there is a limited potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric and Romano-British remains within the Site, although this situation may be due to limited archaeological investigations rather than the lack of human activity. Prehistoric and Romano-British sites and findspots are, however, recorded in the wider landscape and the presence of such remains within the Site should not be ruled out.
- 5.2.9 From the medieval period onwards, the Site is likely to have been located within farmland and, as a consequence, medieval and later field boundaries recorded on historic mapping and other agricultural features may be present within the Site as buried archaeological linear features. The location of the Site in the vicinity of Newlands Farm with its medieval origins, and the post-medieval Foxbury Farm, indicate the potential for the presence of farmstead related features, such as evidence for sheds or outbuildings, within the Site.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.2.10 This assessment has established that the HLC of the Site comprises post-medieval fields bounded by footpaths and roads. This assessment has established that the boundary removal within the Site occurred predominantly during the 20th century and as a result the character of the fields is of a relatively modern date.

5.3 Impact assessment

- 5.3.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that *...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...* (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 5.3.2 The Site is located within agricultural land with little post-medieval or later development. There is limited development within the eastern part of the Site, where two lines of overhead power cables are located and the northern part of the Site which is crossed by a sewer pipeline leading towards the sewerage works. The erection of posts or pylons is likely to have had an adverse impact on the survival and/or potential for future identification of previously unrecorded archaeological remains, but this impact would have been limited to the footprint of the structures. The excavation of the pipeline trench is considered likely to have damaged or removed archaeological

remains within the footprint of the trench and any corresponding construction easement, should any have been present.

- 5.3.3 Due to the predominantly agricultural nature of the majority of the Site, any damage to potential archaeological features would have been limited to deep ploughing; the Site has been subject to arable agricultural use since at least the mid-18th century.

Proposed scheme

- 5.3.4 The proposed development within the Site will comprise the installation of a solar PV array, comprising east-west aligned rows of south facing solar modules. The completed solar modules are likely to stand at a maximum of 2.5m from the ground.
- 5.3.5 It is proposed to divide the two fields within the Site into six zones. The western part of the Site will comprise four fields the boundaries of which will be defined by new hedges placed alongside existing field boundaries and footpaths. The eastern part will be divided into two fields, separated by the existing footpath and new hedges are to be planted to separate the footpath from the solar farm. Amenity and wild flower planting is proposed along the Site's boundaries in the vicinity of Newlands and Foxbury Farms, the sewage works and Tips Copse.
- 5.3.6 Although the specific design of the scheme, detailing the construction methods (*i.e.* depths of excavations) is not yet known, it is likely that the construction works at the Site will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations associated with the scheme:
- Construction of access points and maintenance ways;
 - Hedge planting;
 - Foundations or earth screws for the modular solar panels; and
 - Excavations associated with transformers, substations and underground service trenches.

5.4 Impacts assessment

Designated heritage assets

- 5.4.1 A number of Listed Buildings within the Study Area have been identified as potential sensitive receptors with regard to the proposed development. These include Burnt House (**WA 3**) and Foxbury Farm buildings (**WA 4-6**). The introduction of a solar array into the landscape may have to potential to result in an adverse effect to the settings of these heritage assets.
- 5.4.2 This assessment has established that the Site, despite its vicinity to the heritage assets, does not form the immediate setting to the Listed Buildings, as they are facing away from the Site and are located within secluded parcels of land, surrounded by mature trees or hedgerows which have been developed in the modern period. The potential for greater intervisibility between the Site and heritage assets will be further limited by the introduction of new hedgerows, screening the solar array from the surrounding area, especially within the western part of the Site in the vicinity of Burnt House.

Undesignated heritage assets

- 5.4.3 The construction of the proposed development has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of and buried archaeological features which may be present within the Site. This would in turn result in partial or total loss of significance of these heritage assets.
- 5.4.4 The proposed development will introduce change to the historic character of the fields within the Site. It has been established that, due to major reorganisation of the landscape during the 20th century, the fieldscape is of relatively modern date. This landscape will be impacted upon by the scheme through the introduction of new field boundaries lined with hedgerows. It is however considered that, because the historical boundaries and footpaths are to be retained, the overall impact of the scheme on the HLC will be low.

6 CONCLUSIONS**6.1 General**

- 6.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the identified historic environment resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application.
- 6.1.2 This study has established that there is an archaeological and cultural heritage interest within the Site. The Grade II Listed Burnt House and Foxbury Farmhouse and Cottage have been identified as potential sensitive receptors to the solar array scheme, as it may potentially alter the settings of these designated heritage assets. The nature of any proposed development in relation to the designated heritage assets should be carefully considered.
- 6.1.3 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This interest is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains within the Site, likely relating to the medieval and later agricultural and settlement activity.
- 6.1.4 It has been established that the historic landscape character is of modern date although the boundaries of the Site comprise historical roads and footpaths.

6.2 Mitigation

- 6.2.1 It is considered that potential impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets could be partially or fully mitigated through appropriate design. The Listed Buildings are at present screened by hedges and trees and the introduction of new hedgerows alongside the solar array zone boundaries will improve that screening, limiting the development impacts.
- 6.2.2 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for Hampshire County Council. These may include geophysical survey in the first instance, and the site visit has confirmed that the Site comprises open arable fields and is therefore suitable for this method of non-intrusive archaeological survey.

- 6.2.3 It is considered that even though new hedgerows and boundaries will be introduced within the Site, the impact of the scheme upon the historic landscape character of the Site is low due to the relatively modern date of the landscape character and the preservation of historical footpaths and boundaries.
- 6.2.4 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

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7.2 Historic Environment Records

Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record (HAHBR)
Hampshire Record Office (HRO)

7.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1753 Titchfield manorial map (HRO ref. 21M52)
1837-38 Titchfield Tithe map (HRO ref. 21M65/F7/234/5 and /8)
1839 Titchfield Tithe apportionment (HRO ref. 21M65/F7/234/1)
Ordnance Survey maps:
1877 25" (HRO ref. OS 1st Edition sheet 74.16)
1877 25" (HRO ref. OS 1st Edition sheet 75.13)
1909 25" (HRO ref. OS 3rd Edition sheet 74.16)

1910 25" (HRO ref. OS 3rd Edition sheet 75.14)

1932 25" (HRO ref. OS map sheet 74.16)

1932 25" (HRO ref. OS map sheet 75.13)

1962-1963 1:10,560

1975-78 1:10,000

1983-87 1:10,000

1992 1:10,000

British Geological Survey

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

7.4 Online resources

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/hampshire1.html#bedhampton>

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf>

<http://www.hants.gov.uk/landscape/detaileddefinitions.html#field>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/default.aspx>

<https://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/corestrategy/CoreStrategyAdopted.pdf>

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

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

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF INFORMATION SUMMARISED FROM THE HAHBR AND OTHER SOURCES

WA No.	HAHBR No.	Name	Grade	Monument type	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
1	39182	Newlands Farm	N/A	FARMSTEAD	Medieval	First documented in AD 1315 as 'NTWELONDE' (Farm on newly-cultivated land). By the late C20 all the original farmstead buildings had been demolished and replaced by a large, modern, piggery complex. The only early features surviving were the pond and the lane to the farm	456160	104521
2	63493	HMS Collingwood	Local	MILITARY BASE	Modern	The current shore establishment was commissioned as the fourth HMS Collingwood on 10 January 1940. Wireless Telegraphy ratings started their training in June 1940, and a Radio Direction Finding School was added in 1942. In 1946 Collingwood took over the training of both officers and ratings in the maintenance of all electrical and radio equipment in the Fleet	457047	104433
3	1271	Burnt House (Meoncross School)	Grade II	SCHOOL	Post-medieval	Early C18 double pile house now divided with coped gable ends and old tiled roof. End chimneys. Rear cross wing with weathervane where front section joins. House may have earlier core. Refronted in C19 with mock timber framing. Two and a half storeys	455794	103724
4	42516	Foxbury Stables	Local	STABLE	Post-medieval	Unlisted former stables at Foxbury Farm, now converted to a dwelling ('Foxbury Stables'). Late C19, converted to dwelling at some time before 1991. One-and-a-half storey building of brick, with a half-hipped roof of tile	457110	103690
5	6149	2 Foxbury Cottages	Grade II	HOUSE	Modern	The building is in poor repair although the roof appears sound. Excessive vegetation surrounding and on the building. Timber-frame has been inappropriately repaired in cement mortar. This property is in need of further inspection to ascertain the potential ingress of water and the poor condition of the windows	457115	103652
6	6148	Foxbury Farmhouse	Grade II	FARMHOUSE	Post-medieval	C17 or earlier. A timber framed house now divided into 2 (WA5-6). Consists of main north south range and cross wing. Red brick, steeply pitched, half hipped - modern pantiles. Large panelled off centre chimney. 2 storeys. The building appears watertight but is in poor repair with a number of what appear to be unauthorized	457114	103645

WA No.	HAHBR No.	Name	Grade	Monument type	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						works		
7	6131	Thatched Cottage	Grade II	HOUSE	Post-medieval	Timber framed cottage with painted brick infill. Thatched roof with large external southern end chimney stack. 1 storey and attic	455540	103606
8	41689	Peel	N/A	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	Modern	Normally surrounded by a small ring-ditch and with trenches for shelter. Former may survive, but may be confused with similar prehistoric features	456900	103400
9	5845	5 Burnt House Lane	Grade II	HOUSE	Post-medieval	1 building now divided into 3 cottages (WA 9-11). Timber framed with red brick infill to square panel framing. Tiled roof, half hipped at south end, with off centre chimney. 2 storeys. 2 gabled porches on main, or western, facade and on south end wall.	455563	103369
10	5844	3 Burnt House Lane	Grade II	HOUSE	Post-medieval	1 building now divided into 3 cottages (WA 9-11). Timber framed with red brick infill to square panel framing. Tiled roof, half hipped at south end, with off centre chimney. 2 storeys. 2 gabled porches on main, or western, facade and on south end wall.	455563	103364
11	5843	1 Burnt House Lane	Grade II	HOUSE	Post-medieval	1 building now divided into 3 cottages (WA 9-11). Timber framed with red brick infill to square panel framing. Tiled roof, half hipped at south end, with off centre chimney. 2 storeys. 2 gabled porches on main, or western, facade and on south end wall.	455563	103359
12	6146	Carriston Cottage	Grade II	HOUSE	Post-medieval	Probably C18. Originally 1 house, now 2 cottages (WA 12-13). Grey brick facade with red brick dressings and old tiled half hipped roof. 2 1/2 storeys	456949	103224
13	6147	Peel Cottage	Grade II	HOUSE	Post-medieval	Probably C18. Originally 1 house, now 2 cottages (WA 12-13). Grey brick facade with red brick dressings and old tiled half hipped roof. 2 1/2 storeys	456949	103224
14	5992	Holy Rood Church	Grade II	ANGLICAN CHURCH	Post-medieval	Consecrated 1878. Decorated style. Knapped flint with stone dressings and plinth. Square tower, with buttresses, set at north west side. Tiled roof. Wooden porch at south side. East end now altered to form interior chapels. New interior in 1971 after fire damage	455594	103049
15	5993	Littlecroft	Grade II	HOUSE	Post-medieval	C18. Painted brick with old tiled roof. End chimneys. 2 storeys. Centre gabled porch	455769	102791

APPENDIX 2: NATIONAL AND LOCAL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

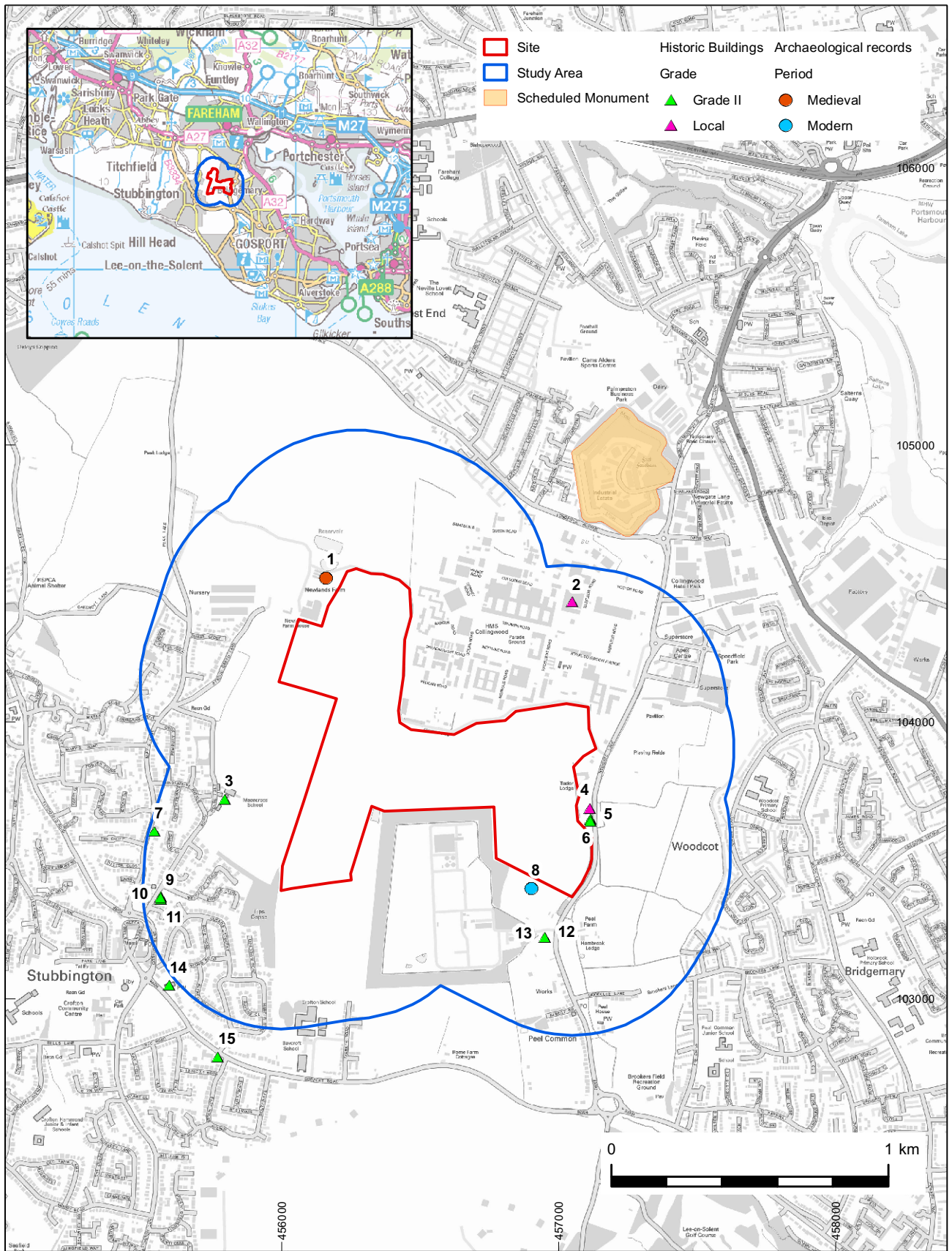
National planning policy

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail 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 on 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 135	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 affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
		significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 137	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 or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible

Local planning policy: Fareham Core Strategy (2011)

Policy	Title	Content
CS6	The Development Strategy	<p>Development will be focussed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fareham (Policy CS7), the Western Wards & Whiteley (Policy CS9), Portchester, Stubbington & Hill Head and Titchfield (Policy CS11); • Land at the Strategic Development Locations to the North of Fareham (Policy CS13) and Fareham Town Centre; (Policy CS8); • Land at the Strategic Development Allocations at the former Coldeast Hospital (Policy CS10) and Daedalus Airfield (Policy CS12). <p>In identifying land for development, the priority will be for the reuse of previously developed land, within the defined urban settlement boundaries including their review through the Site Allocations and Development Management DPD, taking into consideration biodiversity / potential community value, the character, accessibility, infrastructure and services of the settlement and impacts on both the historic and natural environment. Opportunities will be taken to achieve environmental enhancement where possible.</p> <p>Development which would have an adverse effect on the integrity of protected European conservation sites which cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated will not be permitted. This will be informed by the results of ongoing surveys and research, including the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, which may result in adjustments to the scale and/or distribution of development set out in policies CS7-CS13 and could reduce the overall level of development</p>
CS17	High Quality Design	<p>All development, buildings and spaces will be of a high quality of design and be safe and easily accessed by all members of the community. Proposals will need to demonstrate adherence to the principles of urban design and sustainability to help create quality places. In particular development will be designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area, including heritage assets, landscape, scale, form, spaciousness and use of external materials (...)

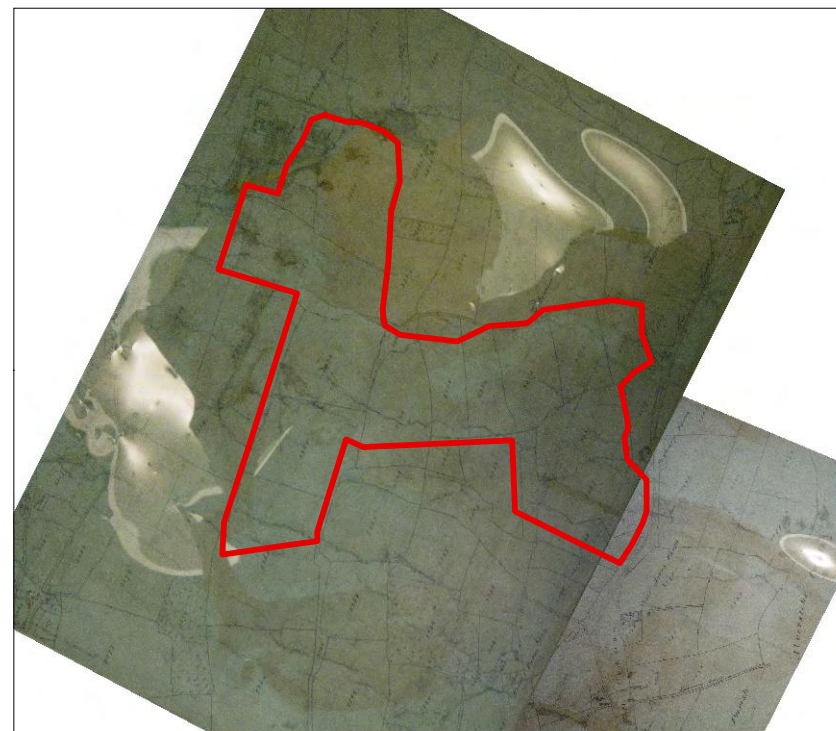


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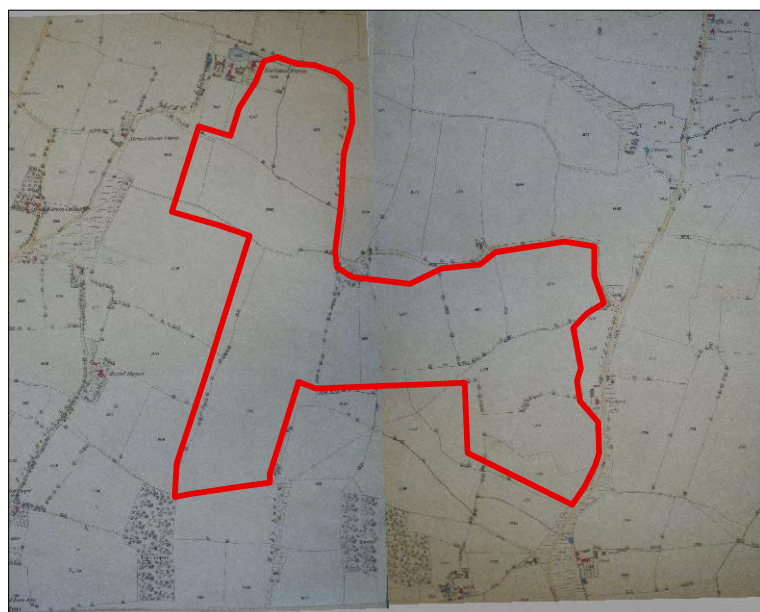
Site location and Study Area showing known heritage resource (based on HAHBR and other sources) Figure 1



A. 1753 Titchfield manorial map



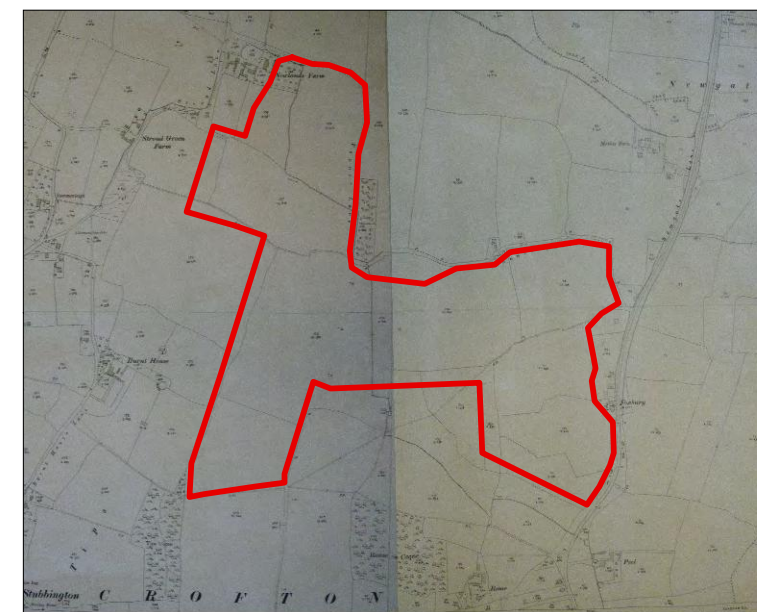
B. 1837-1838 Titchfield tithe map



C. 1877 Ordnance Survey map



D. 1909-1910 Ordnance Survey map



E. 1932 Ordnance Survey map



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Plate 1: View across western field from north-east



Plate 2: View across eastern field from north

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