

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land South of Holt Cottages, Ashford Hill

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Land South of Holt Cottages,
Ashford Hill
Version 2 Final
August 2021

Quality Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land South of Holt Cottages, Ashford Hill has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential in advance of proposed development.
- The proposed development will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- This assessment has identified a low archaeological potential at the site for evidence of occupation or settlement activity dating to all past periods of human activity, with a moderate potential identified for Medieval agricultural or pastoral activity. If present, any remains would most likely be of up to a local significance only.
- Past ground disturbance at the site is likely to have been widespread as a result of historic agricultural plough activity.
- Overall, the site is likely to retain a limited archaeological potential and therefore the proposed development of the site would be unlikely to impact upon any high significance remains which could preclude development or provide a material design consideration. It is possible that remains of most likely up to a local significance could be impacted by development of the site.
- Given that remains of a high significance are not anticipated, it is suggested that, if required, any further archaeological works could be secured by attaching an appropriately worded planning condition to the granting of planning consent.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by Alex Slater, prepared by James Archer, and approved by Sally Dicks of RPS Heritage on behalf of JPP Land.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is land south of Holt Cottages, Ashford Hill. The site is approximately 2.98ha in extent and is centred at SU 55548 61457 (Fig. 1) within the administrative area of Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council.
- 1.3 JPP Land Ltd / Rosemary Pelham and Timothy Pyper has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.4 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise. A site visit was carried out in June 2021.
- 1.6 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage makes towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Basingstoke & Deane Borough

- 2.14 Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council adopted their Local Plan 2011-2029 on 26th May 2016, which provides the following planning policy relevant to archaeology within the Borough:

Policy EM11 – The Historic Environment

All development must conserve or enhance the quality of the borough's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.

Development proposals which would affect designated or non-designated heritage assets will be permitted where they:

a) Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting, how this has informed the proposed development, and how the proposal would

impact on the asset's significance. This will be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and the potential impact of the proposal;

b) Ensure that extensions and/or alterations respect the historic form, setting, fabric and any other aspects that contribute to the significance of the host building;

c) Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the significance, character and setting of conservation areas and how this has informed proposals, to achieve high quality new design which is respectful of historic interest and local character;

d) Conserve or enhance the quality, distinctiveness and character of heritage assets by ensuring the use of appropriate materials, design and detailing; and

e) Retain the significance and character of historic buildings when considering alternative uses and make sensitive use of redundant historic assets.

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.15 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 2.16 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2021) as London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt & Sand). No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 3.2 No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available for the study site.

Topography

- 3.3 A tributary of the River Enborne is located at the eastern site boundary, and the site's topography is influenced by the valley associated with this watercourse. The site therefore slopes down towards this watercourse in a west to east direction. Topographic high points in the local area are recorded to the south. This is shown on Figure 12.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age (including Chalcolithic)	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Figs. 2a-b), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In general, there are few HER monument and event entries within 1km of the study site. Those entries that are present tend to relate to undated cropmark anomalies and findspots or scatters dating from the late Prehistoric periods and the Roman period. A Medieval farmstead is recorded at Fair Oak nearby to the south west of the site.
- 4.4 The map regression exercise has demonstrated that the study site most likely comprised commonland during the Post Medieval period, which was later enclosed likely for agricultural or pastoral activity from the 19th century onwards to the present day.
- 4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.6 The HER contains no evidence for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within a 1km radius of the study site. The presence of early Prehistoric material can be notoriously difficult to predict and is typically

dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water. The underlying geological sequence at the site comprises London Clay with no superficial deposits recorded that may be considered conducive to the survival of early Prehistoric artefacts.

- 4.7 Overall, given the paucity of evidence, combined with the character of the underlying geological sequence, the archaeological potential at the study site for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods can be considered as low.

Later Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.8 The only certain evidence for Later Prehistoric activity within the study area comprises an isolated flint arrowhead dated to the Bronze Age and found within a private garden at Ashford Hill c.900m north of the study site (HER Ref: 33901, SU 55630 62340), as well as scatters of prehistoric worked flints found along the route of a cable scheme (HER Ref: 51193, SU 55740 61431). A concentration was identified at Wheat Hold, shown circa 900m to the south of the study site on Figure 2a.
- 4.9 Archaeological work during excavation for the same cable route also identified undated features containing burnt flint in the area to the south east of the site (HER Ref: 51194), and to the north west where undated stake holes were also found (HER Ref: 51203). The features could not be dated although were thought may date to the later Prehistoric periods.
- 4.10 The extent of later Prehistoric activity within the study area appears to be fairly limited with no remains for such activity recorded during archaeological work c.170m to the north west of the study site (HER Ref: 69966, SU 55435 61812, Wessex 2018). The heavy underlying clay soils are unlikely to have provided an attractive location for later Prehistoric agricultural activity and therefore associated settlement. Overall, a generally low archaeological potential can be considered at the study site for these periods, with any activity perhaps more likely on areas of high ground such as at Wheat Hold to the south where undated cropmark evidence has previously been recorded.

Roman

- 4.11 Two coins of 2nd century date found at Ashford Hill to the north west represent the sole evidence for Roman activity in the nearby area on the HER (HER Ref: 33900, SU 55000 62000).
- 4.12 The Roman settlement at Silchester was located circa 8km to the east of the study site. Associated radial roads between Silchester and Cirencester and Silchester and Salisbury are recorded within circa 4km to the north and south of the study site respectively (Margary 1955).
- 4.13 The study site is located away from areas of known Roman activity and therefore a low archaeological potential can reasonably be identified at the study site for this period.

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.14 No finds of Saxon date have been recorded within the vicinity of the study site.
- 4.15 There are no early Medieval estates recorded in the nearby area by the Domesday Survey of 1086, with the nearest located at Brimpton to the north and at Knowl to the south west. The estate at Kingsclere was located circa 3.5km to the south west (Open Domesday Online 2021).
- 4.16 The farmstead at Fair Oak, within circa 220m to the south west of the study site, was first documented in AD1327 as *Atte Fayrck*, indicating the first known occupation within the nearby area to the study site (HER Ref: 39953, SU 55300 61100).
- 4.17 Overall, it is likely that the study site remained undeveloped land throughout the Saxon and Medieval periods, although may have been subject to agricultural activity or commonland activity by the late

Medieval period. Therefore, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for evidence of any occupation or settlement activity dating to the Saxon or Medieval periods, with a moderate potential for Medieval agricultural activity or land division.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.18 A number of the HER records within the study area refer to Post Medieval and Modern archaeological remains which are not discussed in detail here unless relevant to the study site.
- 4.19 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.20 The earliest such cartographic source is the 1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire (Fig. 3), which shows the study site in land most likely adjacent to what is now the Little Knowl Hill road to the immediate west of the site. Whilst the scale of the map is limited, it is likely that the site was situated in commonland at Ashford Hill. The farmstead at Fair Oak is shown to the south west.
- 4.21 This is further shown on a 1791 Milne Map of Hampshire (Fig. 4), which shows the site within an area labelled as Common. That area of common is labelled as Kingsclere Common on an 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig. 5), at which time the site was located within the common and adjacent to the road to the west. An area of woodland is shown to the north east and there appears to be a trackway located NW-SE within the study site and a further trackway skirting the northern site boundary. The 1841 Kingsclere Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 6) records the study site within the area of common.
- 4.22 By the 1873 Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 7), the site had been enclosed into three separate parcels of land, likely for agriculture or pasture. A watercourse is shown at the site's eastern boundary and a footpath is shown E-W in the centre of the site. No change is apparent by 1911 (Fig. 8).
- 4.23 The 1970 Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 9) shows the removal of internal field boundaries to amalgamate the site into one overall field parcel. Development is shown at Holt Cottages to the immediate north. A 1999 Google Earth Image (Fig. 10) shows the site in use for agriculture. No change is shown to the present day (Fig. 11).
- 4.24 Overall, the historic map regression exercise has demonstrated that the study site most likely comprised commonland during the Post Medieval period, which was later enclosed likely for agricultural or pastoral activity from the 19th century onwards to the present day.
- 4.25 Therefore, aside from remains associated with known agricultural activity or land division of no archaeological significance, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.26 The available Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data records the study site within an area of parliamentary enclosure (Fig. 2b).

Undated Evidence

- 4.27 A number of undated cropmark anomalies are recorded in the area to the south east of the study site on the HER, including undated linears and curvilinear cropmarks (HER Ref: 35917), an undated enclosure cropmark (HER Ref: 35918), and further undated linears or a possible enclosure (HER Ref: 35919).

Negative Evidence

- 4.28 Archaeological works at the junction of Little Knowl Hill and Ashford Hill Road c.170m north west of the study site identified no archaeological finds or features pre-dating the Modern period (HER Ref: 69966, SU 55435 61812, Wessex 2018).

Assessment of Significance

- 4.29 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.30 No relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within, or within the vicinity of, the study site. Additionally, there are no non-designated archaeological assets recorded within the study site on the HER.
- 4.31 Based on current evidence, a low archaeological potential has been identified for evidence of occupation and settlement activity dating to all past periods of human activity within the study site, with a moderate potential identified for Medieval agricultural activity and land division.
- 4.32 The significance of any archaeological remains which may be present would be derived from their evidential value and potential contributions that could be made towards local research agendas.
- 4.33 Whilst it is possible that archaeological remains could be present within the site, on the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of up to a local significance only.
- 4.34 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Roman	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Saxon	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Medieval	Low potential for evidence of occupation or settlement, moderate potential for land division and agricultural activity, Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential (likely to be entirely invested in evidence of land division and agricultural activity), likely to be of Negligible (None) Significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site currently comprises a single open field utilised for agriculture, bounded by the B3051 to the west, development to the north, and a watercourse to the east and south (Fig. 11 & Plates 1-4). No features of possible archaeological interest were identified during a recent site visit (June 2021).
- 5.2 Past agricultural land use will have had a moderate but widespread archaeological impact as a result of past ploughing.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 Whilst development proposals are not currently available, it is anticipated that these will comprise residential development with associated access, hardstanding, and landscaping.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.4 The proposed development will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- 5.5 This assessment has identified a low archaeological potential at the site for evidence of occupation or settlement activity dating to all past periods of human activity, with a moderate potential identified for Medieval agricultural or pastoral activity. If present, any remains would most likely be of up to a local significance only.
- 5.6 Past ground disturbance at the site is likely to have been widespread as a result of historic agricultural plough activity.
- 5.7 Overall, the site is likely to retain a limited archaeological potential and therefore the proposed development of the site would be unlikely to impact upon any high significance remains which could preclude development or provide a material design consideration. It is possible that remains of most likely up to a local significance could be impacted by development of the site.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land South of Holt Cottages, Ashford Hill is under consideration for residential development. Therefore, in accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the below ground archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.2 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 6.3 Based on current evidence, a low archaeological potential has been identified for evidence of occupation and settlement activity dating to all past periods of human activity within the study site, with a moderate potential identified for Medieval agricultural activity and land division. If present, any remains would most likely be of up to a local significance only.
- 6.4 Past ground disturbance at the site is likely to have been widespread as a result of historic agricultural plough activity.
- 6.5 Overall, the site is likely to retain a limited archaeological potential and therefore the proposed development of the site would be unlikely to impact upon any high significance remains which could preclude development or provide a material design consideration. It is possible that remains of most likely up to a local significance could be impacted by development of the site.
- 6.6 Given that remains of a high significance are not anticipated, it is suggested that this assessment is sufficient to support a planning application per paragraph 189 of the NPPF. The Hampshire County Archaeologist, in their role as archaeological advisor to Basingstoke & Deane Borough, may take a precautionary approach as the site is previously undeveloped, and request a programme of archaeological fieldwork prior to development works. If required, this could be secured by attaching an appropriately worded planning condition to the granting of planning consent.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library
Hampshire Historic Environment Record
The National Archive

Internet

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Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* July 2015 unpublished document

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Cartographic

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire

1791 Milne Map of Hampshire

1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1826 C&J Greenwood Map of Hampshire

1841 Kingsclere Parish Tithe Map

1873 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1895 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1911 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1956 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

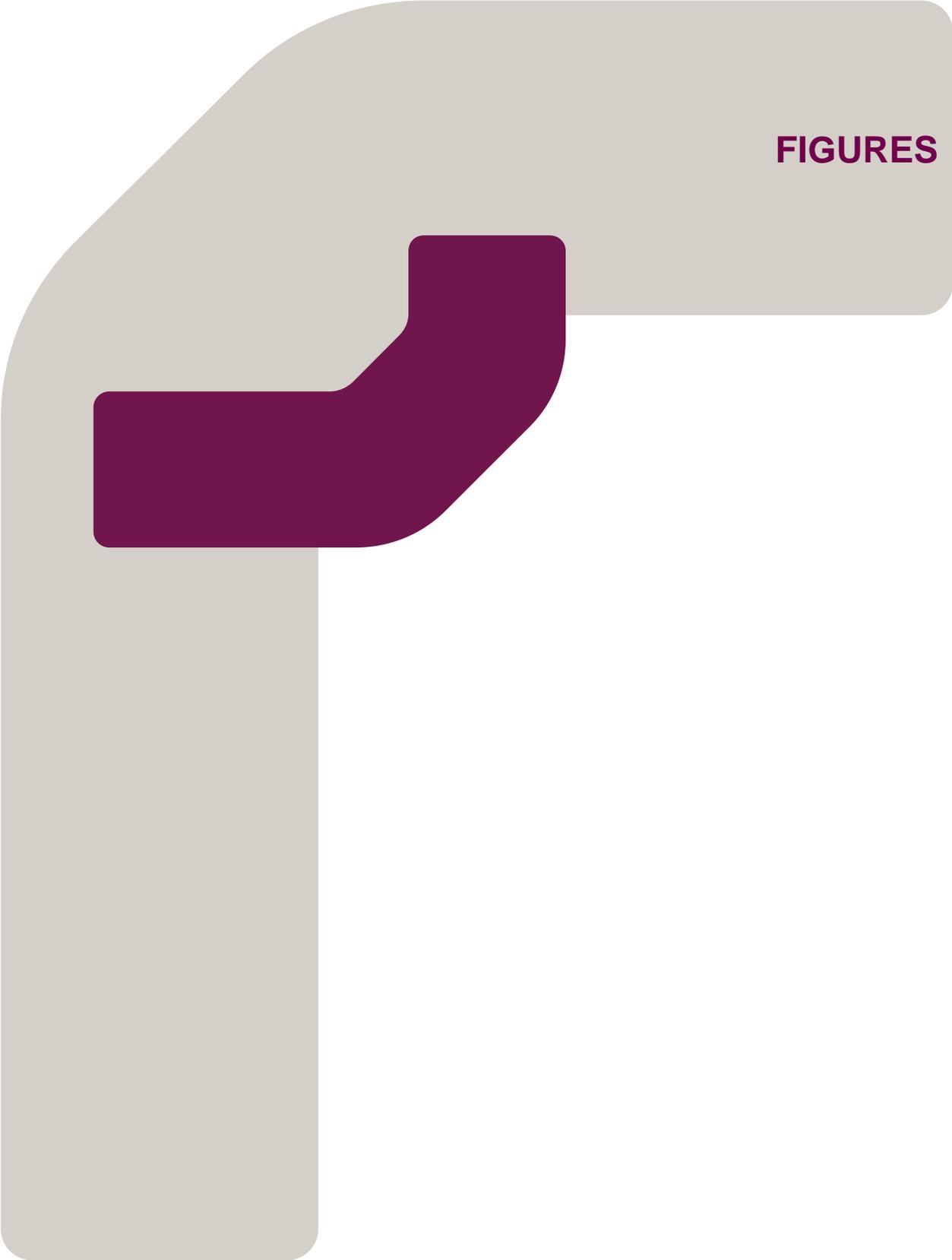
1970 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1988 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

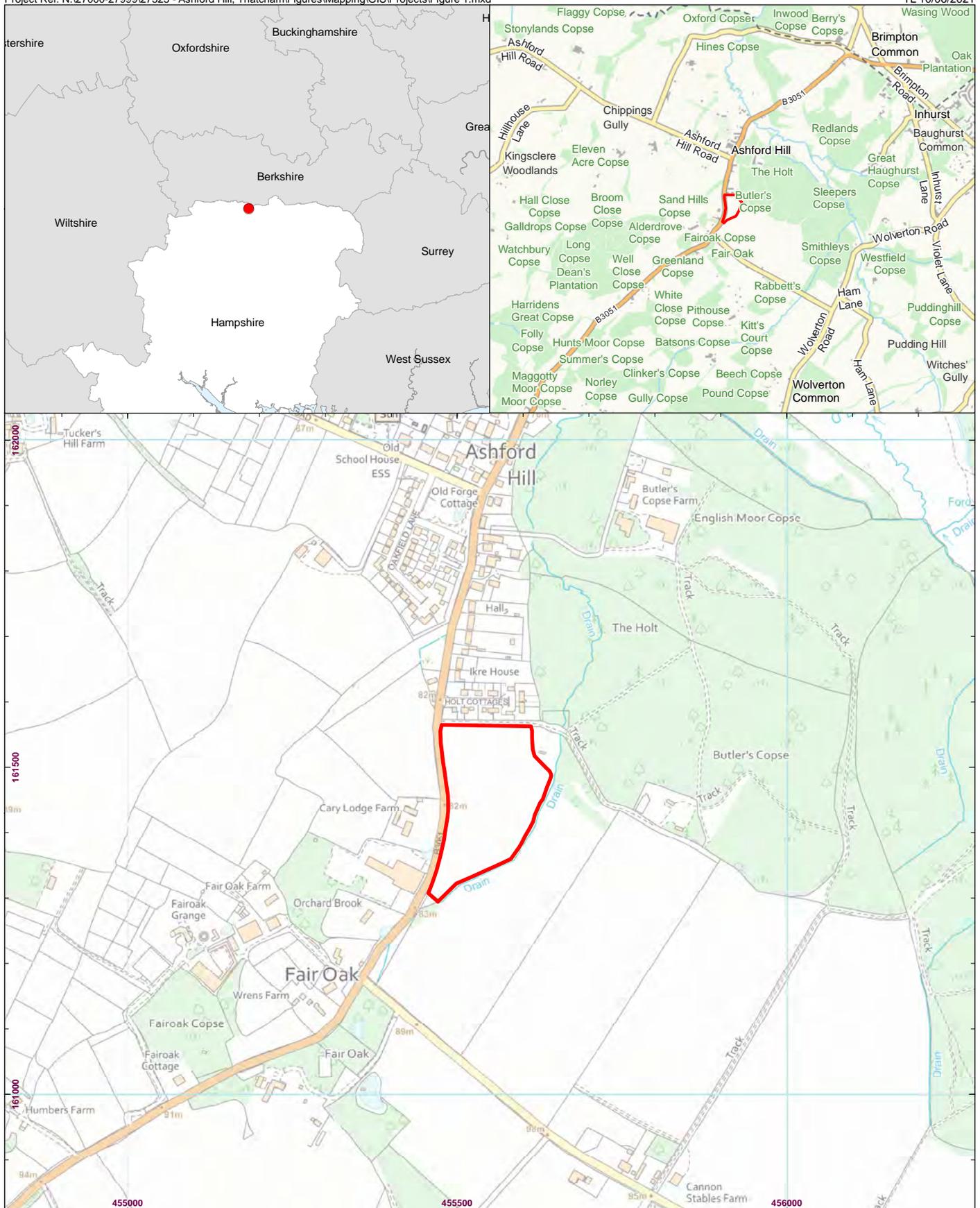
1993 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1999 Google Earth Image

2020 Google Earth Image



FIGURES



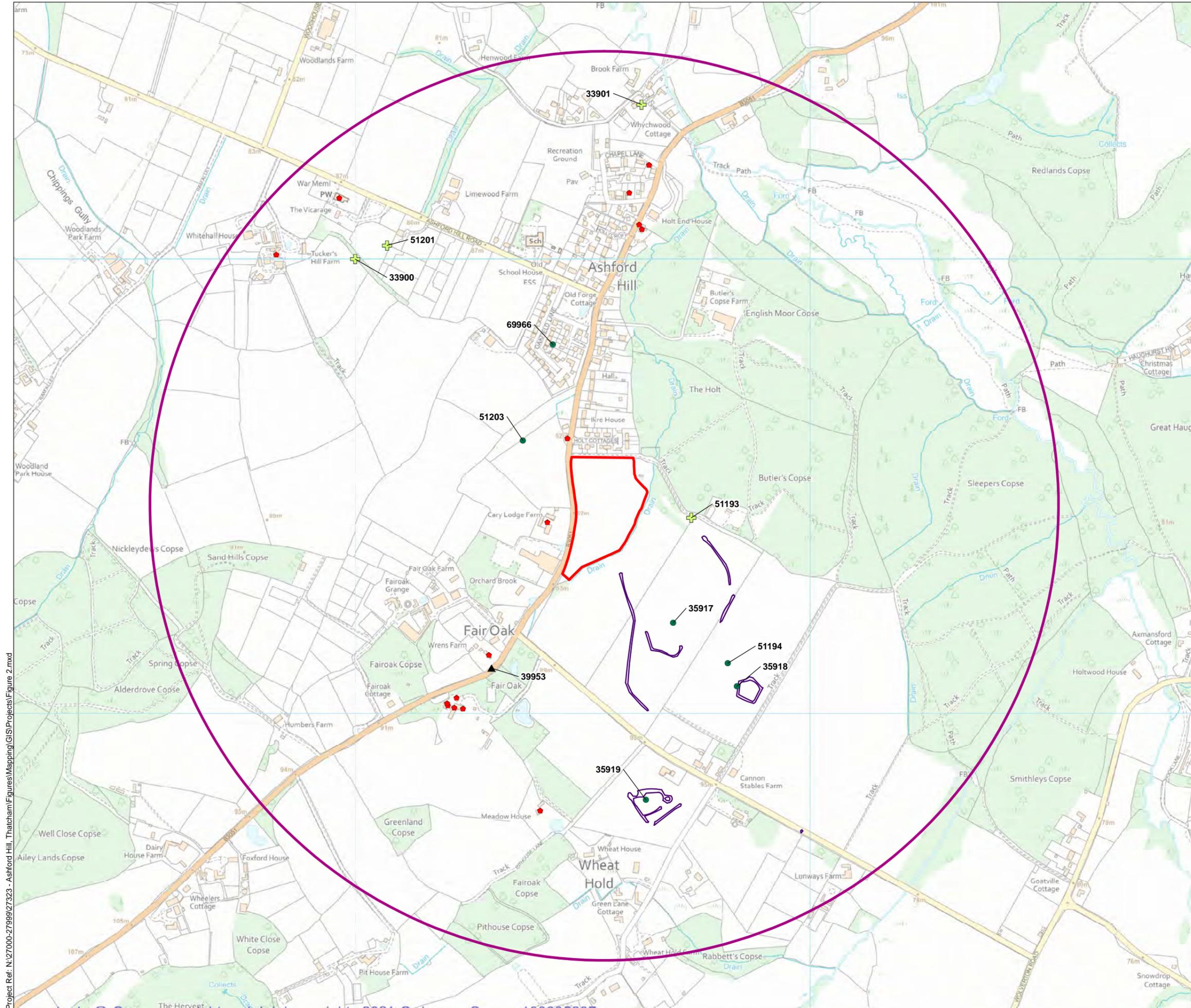
 Site Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:8,000



Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Site Radius

Designated Heritage Assets:

- Listed Buildings

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

- HCC Cropmarks

HER Record (point)

- + Findspot
- Monument
- ▲ NamedPlace

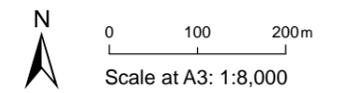
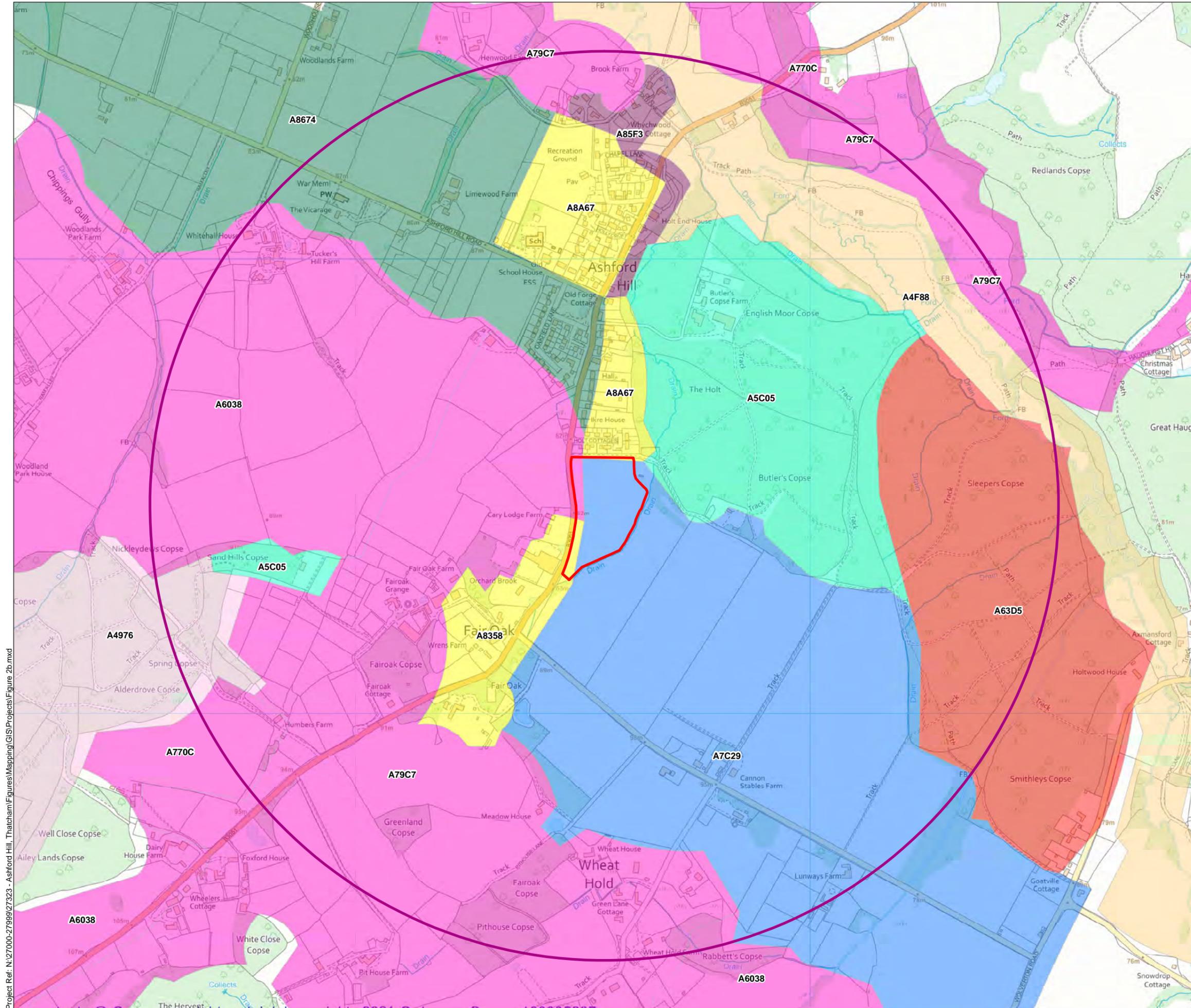


Figure 2a

HER Plot
(data from Hampshire HER)



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Site Radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Assarted Woodland
- Assarts
- Old Settlement
- Other old woods
- Parliamentary fields
- Plantations
- Recent Settlement
- Small parliamentary
- Valley floor

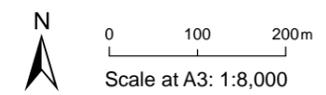
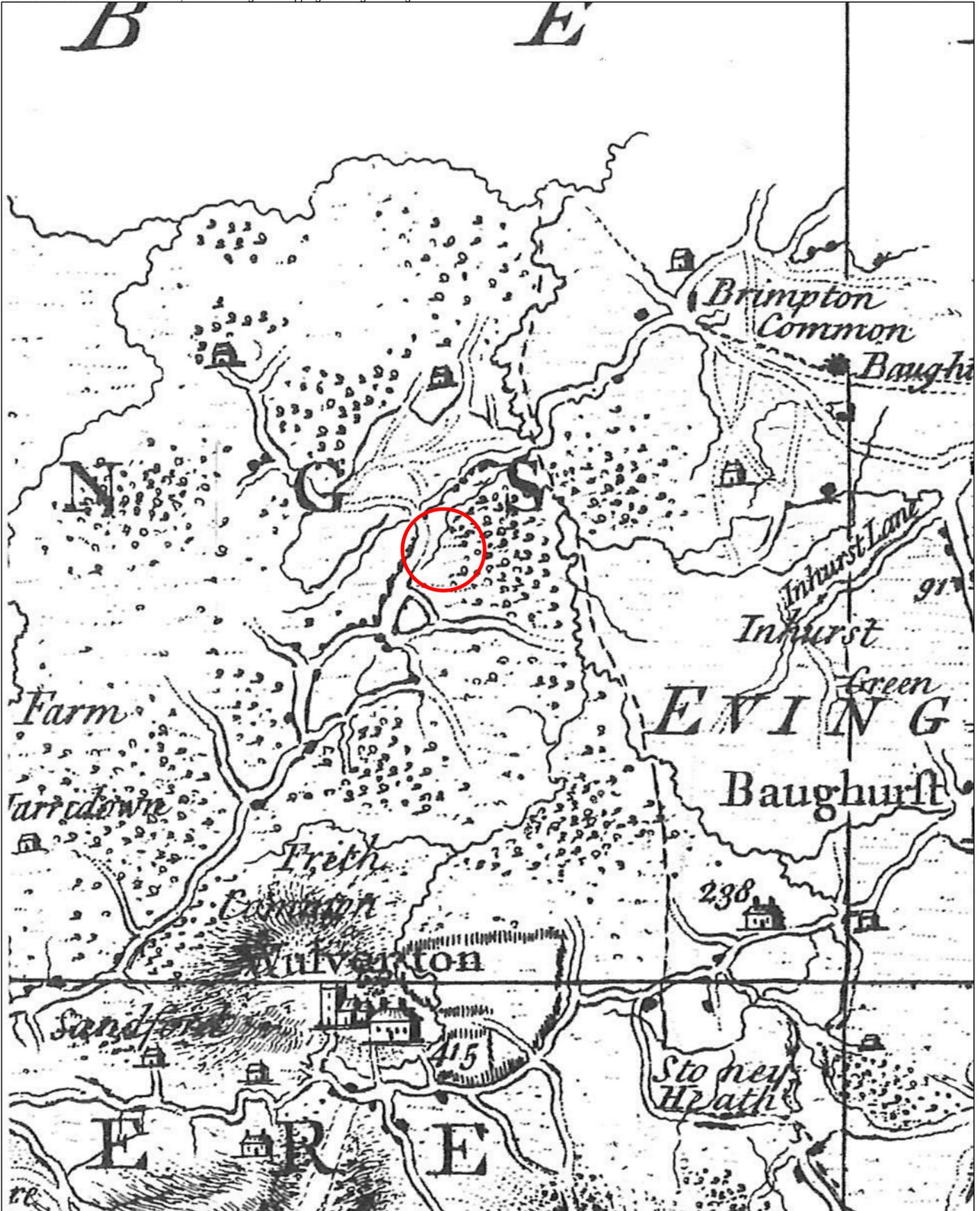


Figure 2b
HLC Plot
 (data from Hampshire HER)

Project Ref: N:\27000-27999\27323 - Ashford Hill, Thatcham\Figures\GIS\Projects\Figure 2b.mxd



 Site Boundary (approximate)

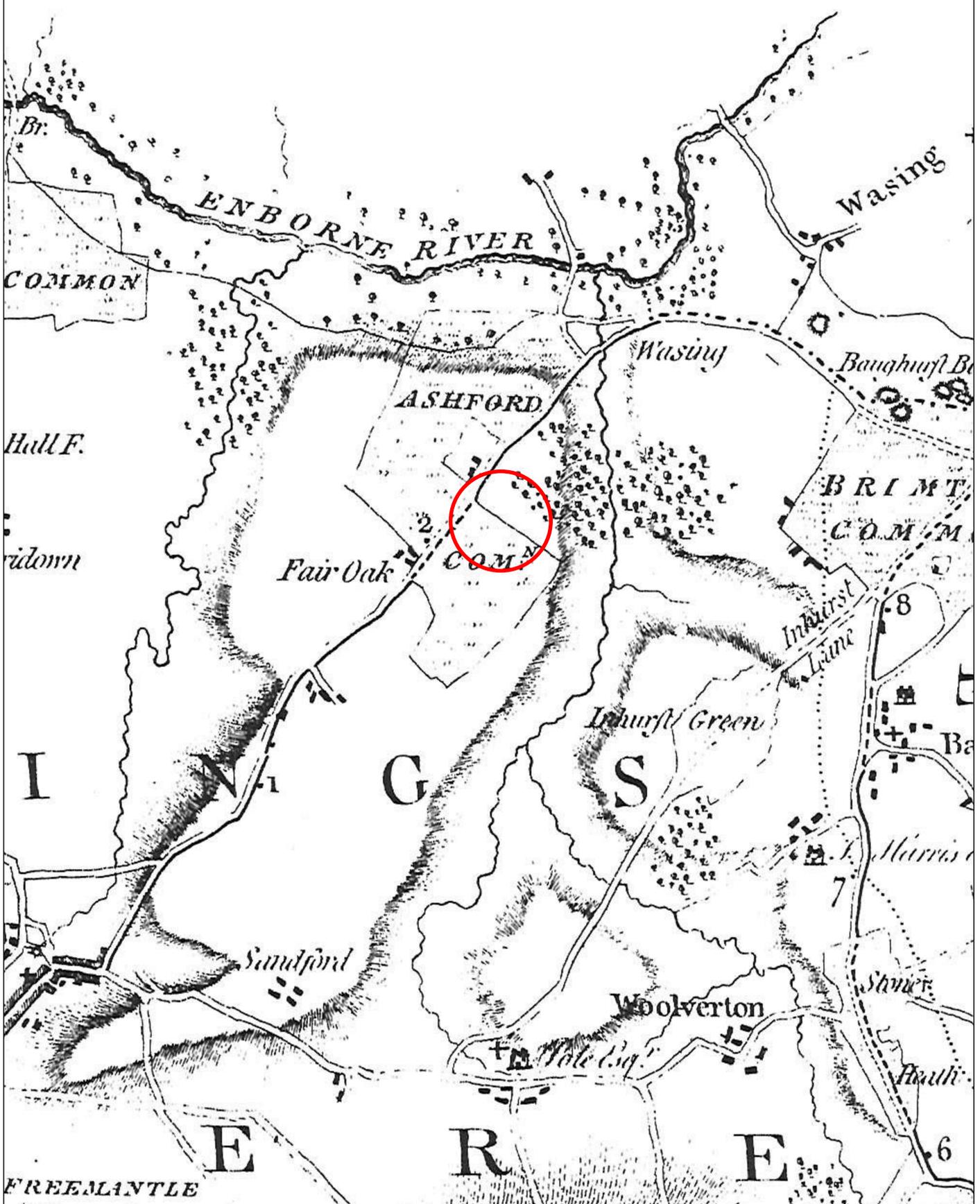


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1759 Taylor Map of Hampshire



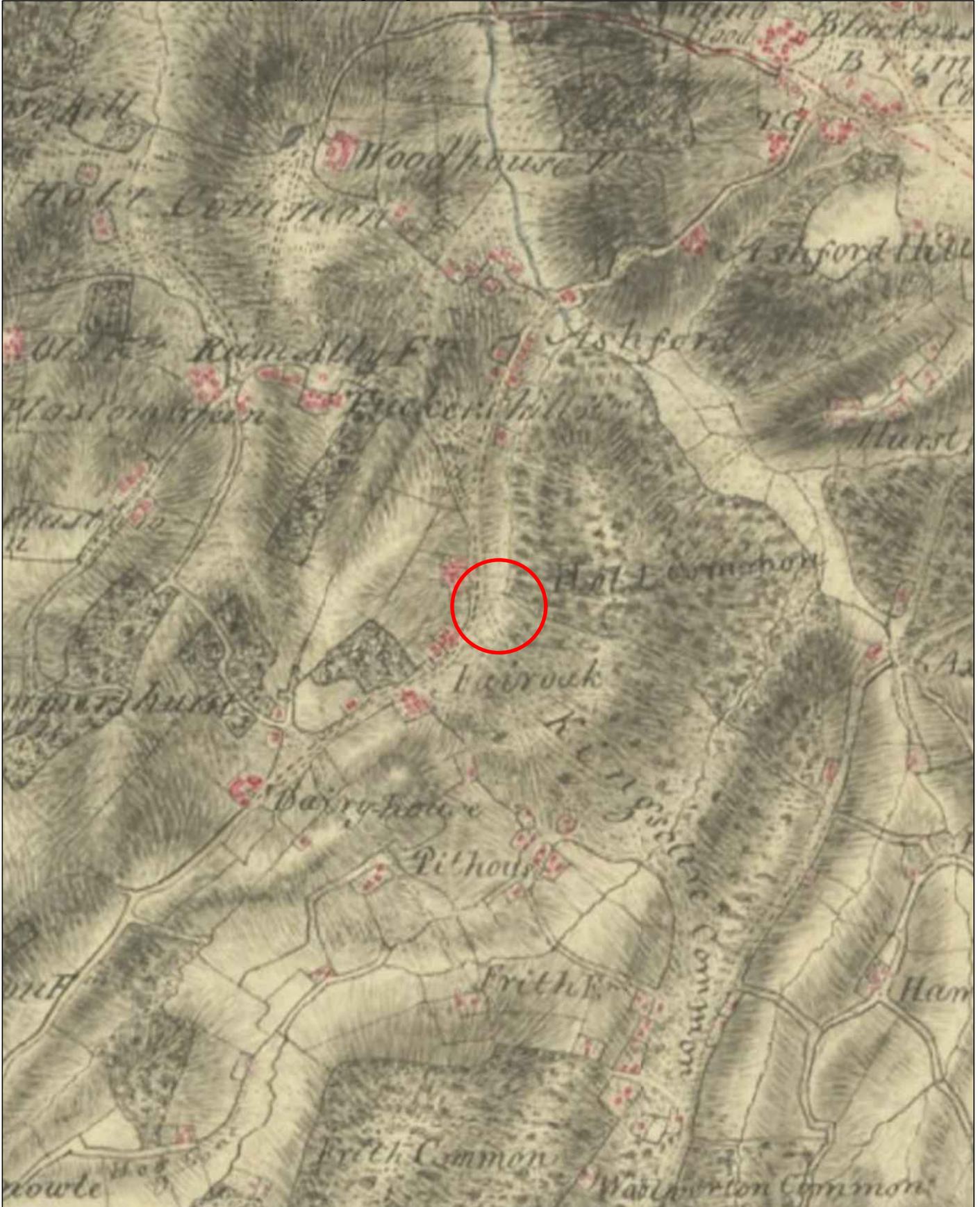
 Site Boundary (approximate)



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 4
1791 Milne Map of Hampshire



 Site Boundary (approximate)

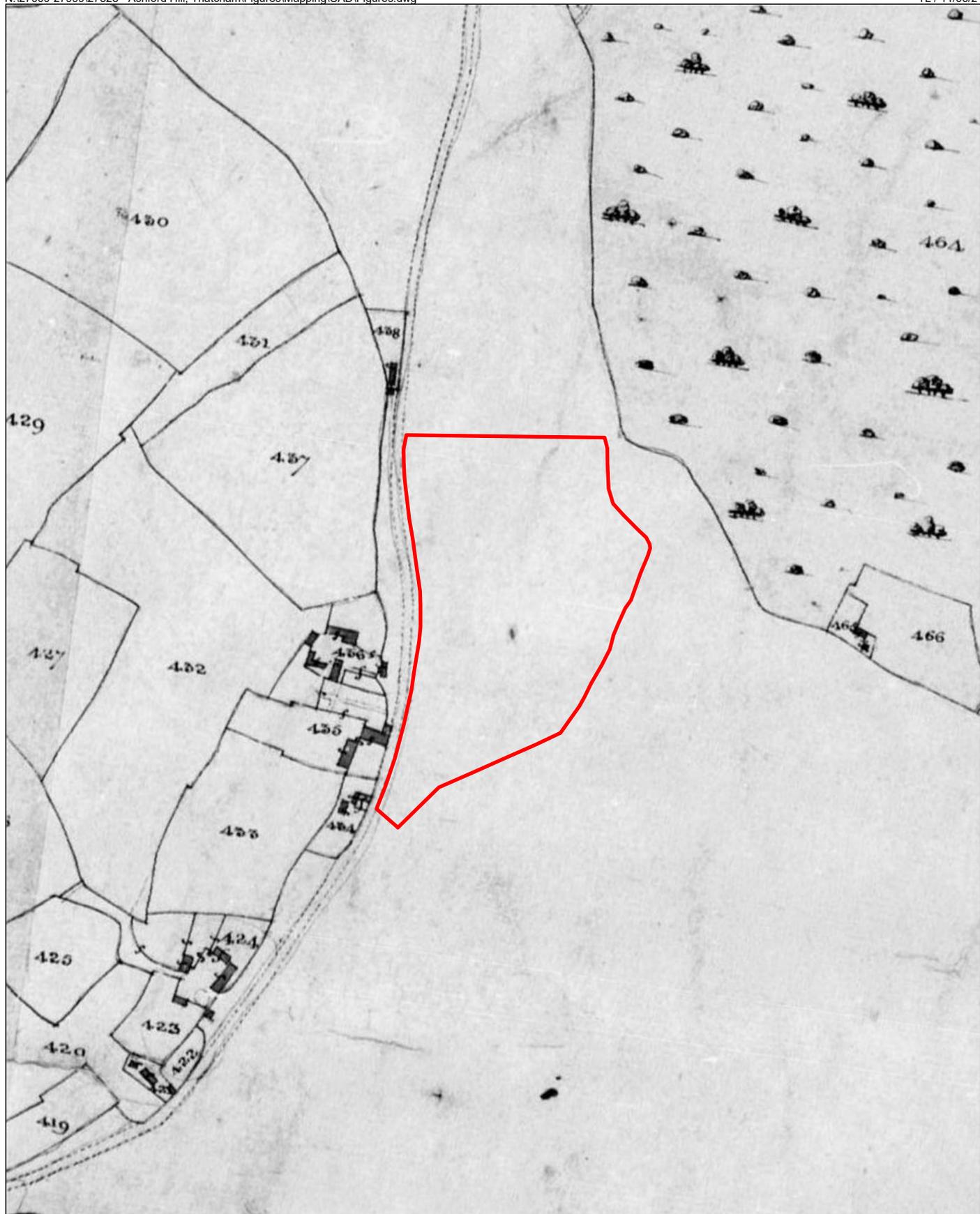


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1000 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Site Boundary (approximate)

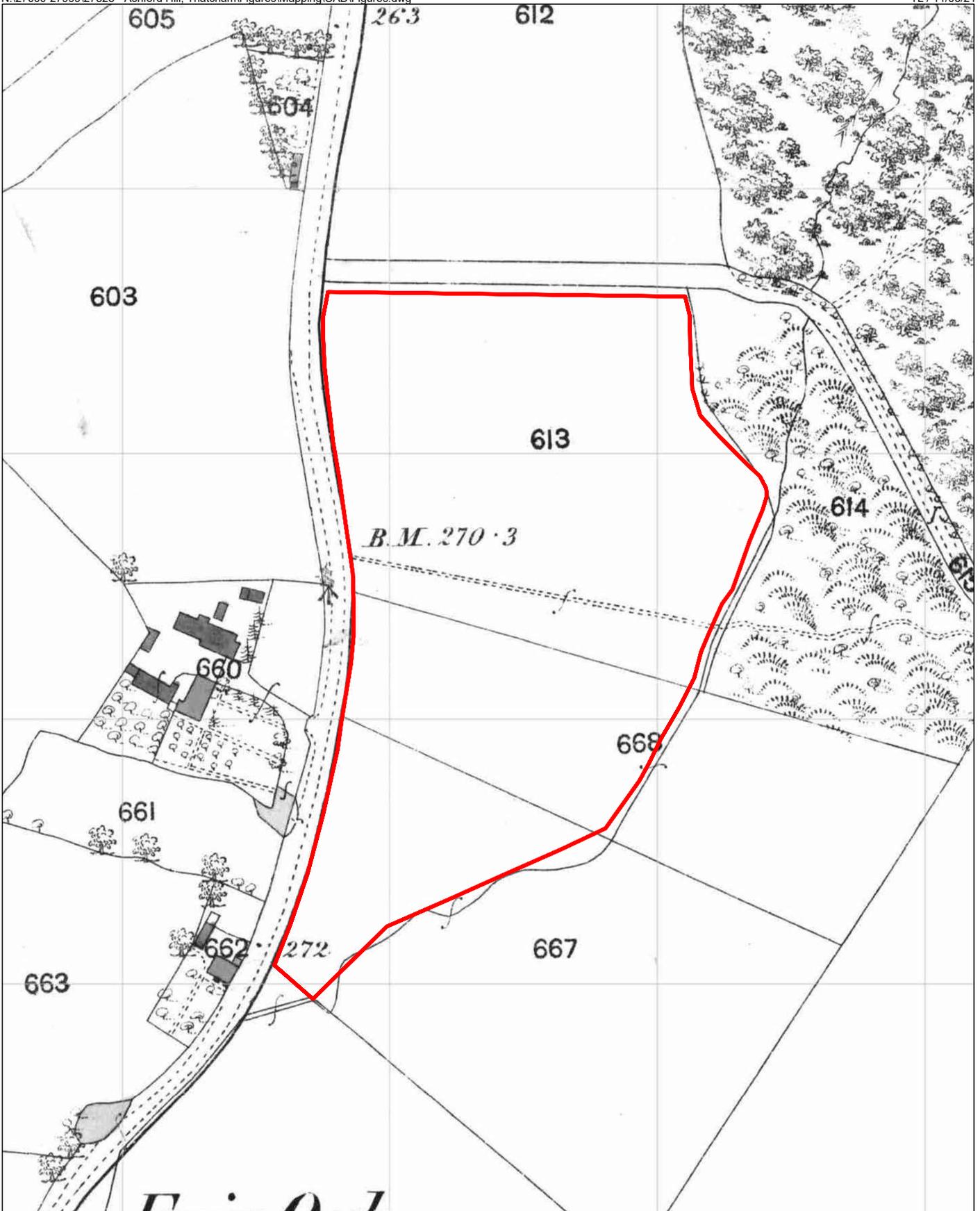


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 6

1□41 □ingsclere Parish Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

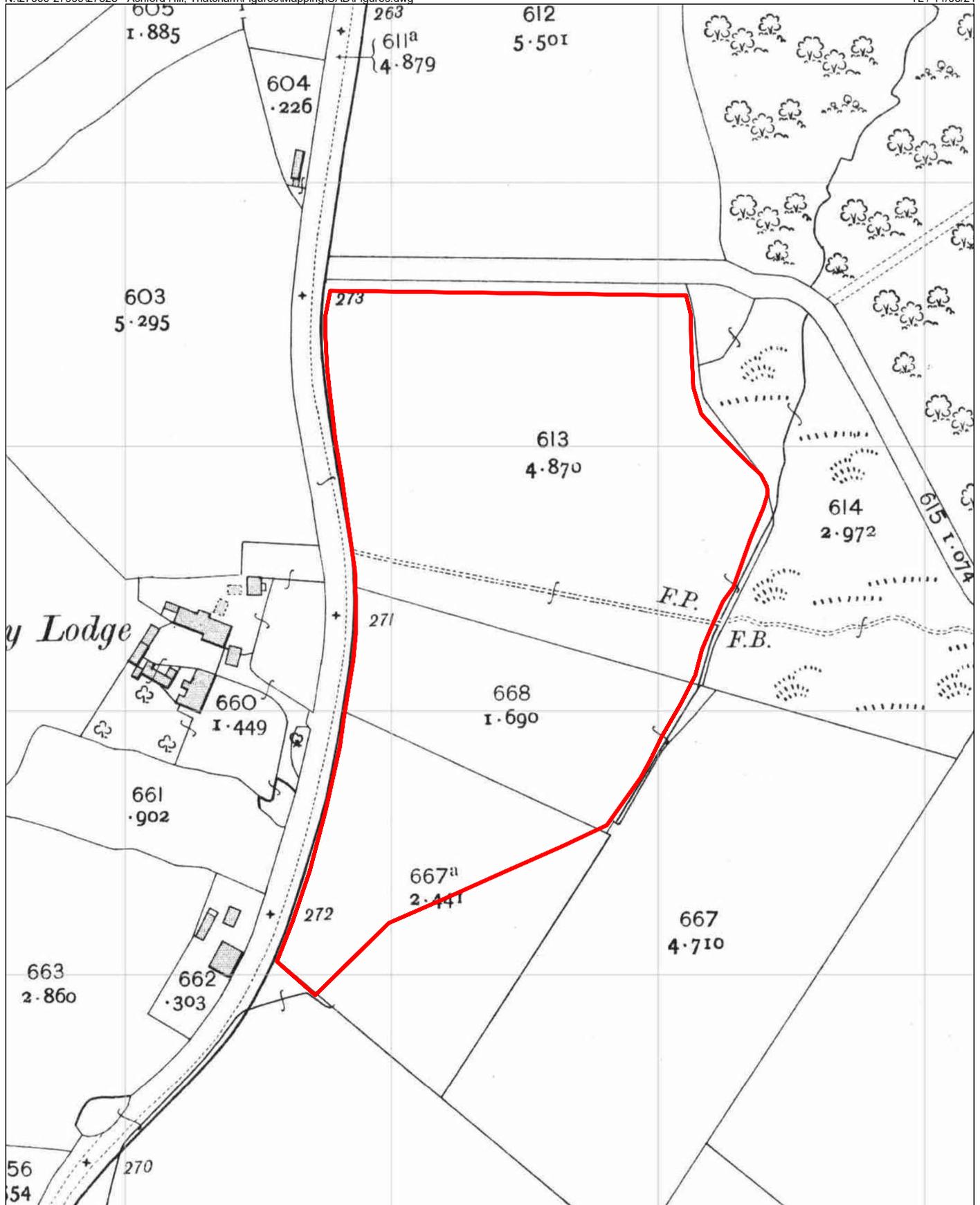


0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 7

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map



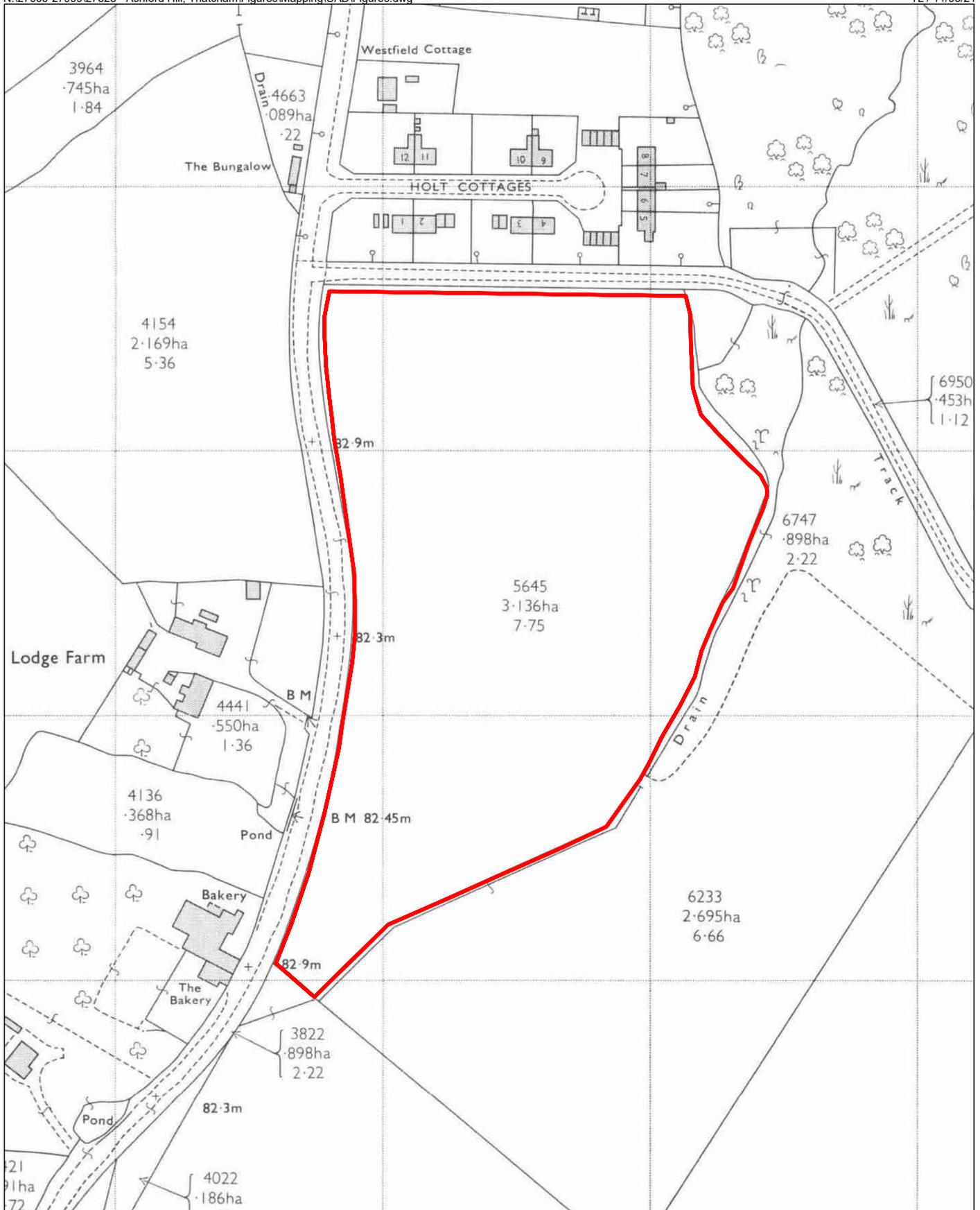
 Site Boundary



0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure
1911 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 9

1970 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 10

1999 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary

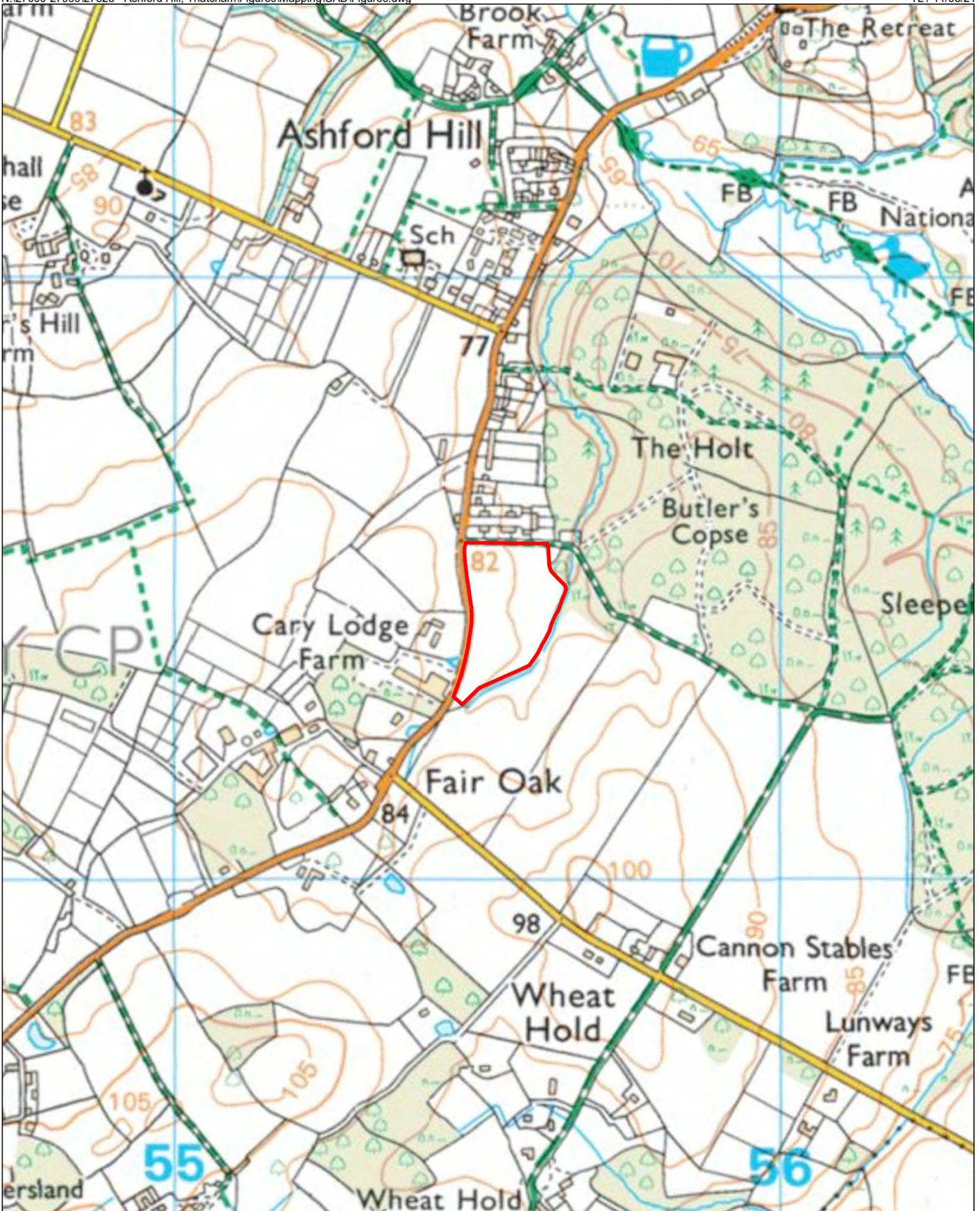


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 11

Site Layout as Existing



 Site Boundary

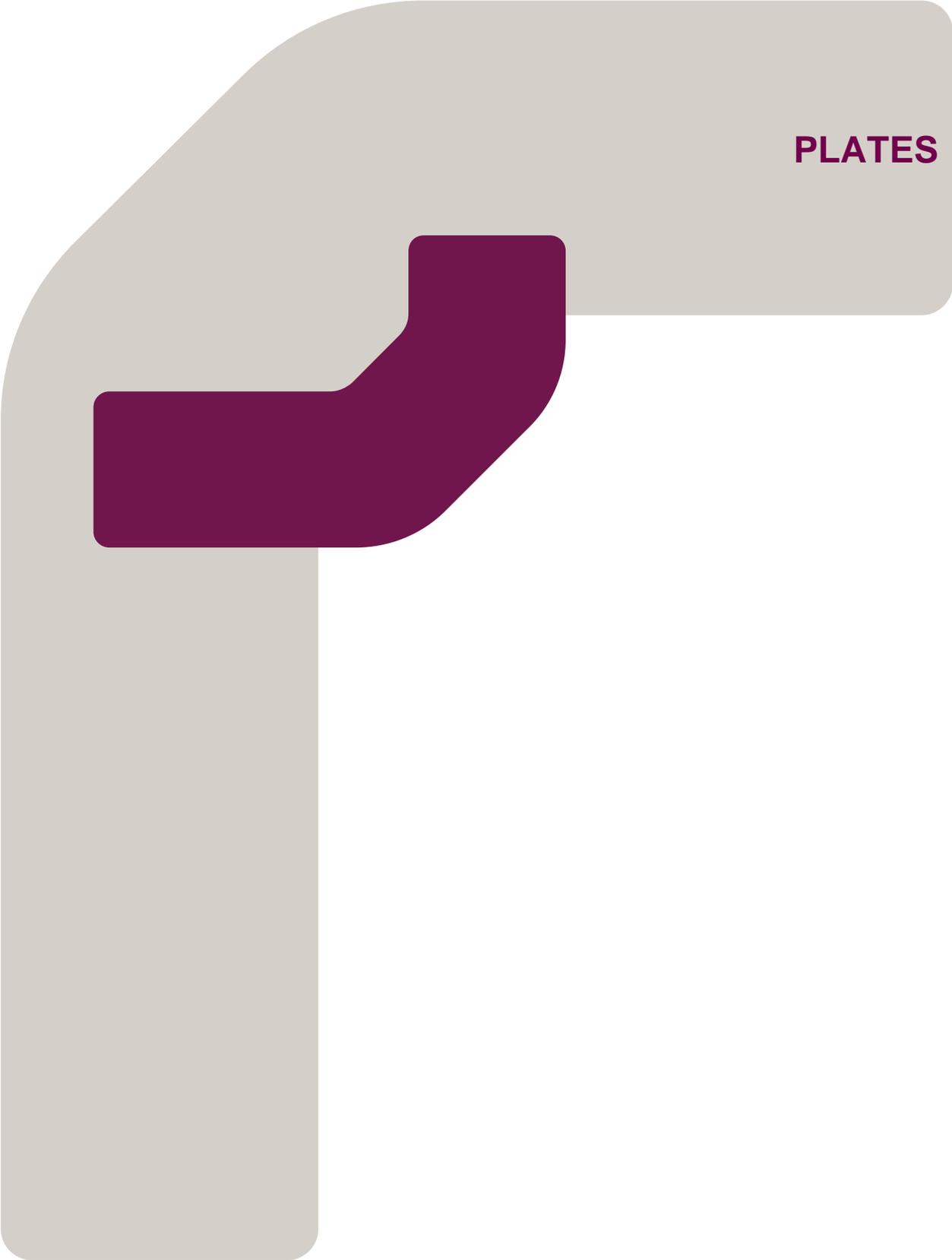


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 12

Site Layout as Existing
(topography)



PLATES



Plate 1: View facing south east across study site from north west corner



Plate 2: View facing north east across study site from south west corner



Plate 3: View facing north along western boundary from south west corner



Plate 4: View facing south west across study site from north east corner

