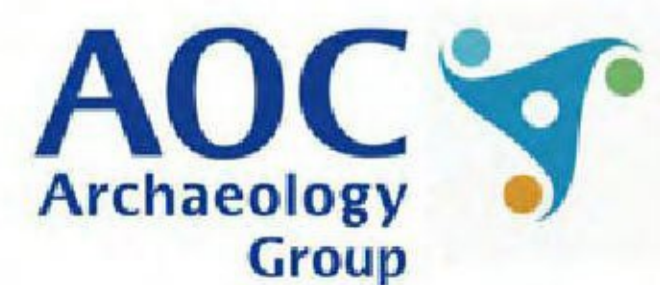
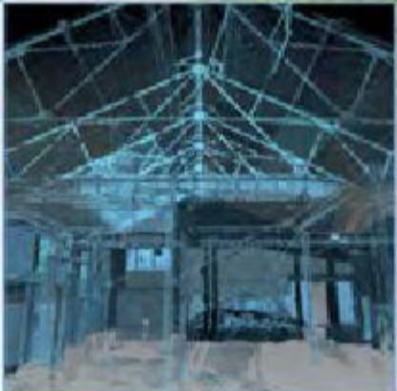


# Proposed Solar Farm at Milford Road, Pennington, Lymington, Hampshire: Heritage Impact Assessment

*AOC Project Number: 27310*

*January 2024*



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

# Proposed Solar Farm at Milford Road, Pennington, Lymington: Heritage Impact Assessment

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Downing Renewable Developments LLP</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>SZ 31006 3452 (centre)</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>27310</b>
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<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>January 2024</b>

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Downing Renewable Developments LLP to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding the proposed solar farm at Milford Road, Pennington, Lymington, Hampshire (Figures 1 & 11). The Site lies within the administrative area of the New Forest District Council.
- 1.2 The national planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC, 2023) and accompanying Planning Practice Guide (DLUHC and MHCLG, Live Document), as well as the local planning policies, require a mitigation strategy that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a Proposed Development on the Site and avoid, minimise, or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 1.3 This assessment has established that there was a farm building on the southern edge of the Site until the 1860s, and that Site remained within agricultural fields from at least the post-medieval period until it become a gravel quarry and subsequently a landfill in the late-1900s. The modern activity within the Site has likely had a severe adverse impact on any below ground remains which may have survived. As such, there is judged to be **no potential** for remains of any period to survive within the Site, its access route or associated buried cable route, and, therefore, no potential for the Proposed Development to cause further direct impacts.
- 1.4 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) identifies 13 Grade II Listed building within 1km from the Site (Assets 1-13), although an extra Grade II Listed Building (Asset 14) has been added to this assessment due to its proximity to the Study Area. An assessment of potential impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets (Figure 2) within the Study Area has been undertaken.
- 1.5 This assessment has established that the Proposed Development would be visible from the Grade II Listed Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11). The remaining designated heritage assets (Assets 1-10 & 12-14) identified within the 1km Study Area have no potential intervisibility with the Site and, therefore, **no impacts** upon their settings.
- 1.6 While intervisibility has been established between Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11) and the Site, this assessment has established that visibility would be very limited, and that Proposed Development would not diminish the ability to understand the significance of Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11), which would remain legible as an incomplete example of a traditional farmstead within an evolving, but still largely rural, setting. It is considered, therefore, that the Proposed Development would result in a **Neutral** impact upon the setting of the Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11).
- 1.7 For all of the designated assets considered by this assessment the potential impact upon their setting has been judged to be **none** or **Neutral**. Consequently, **no harm** to these assets is predicted, and the policy tests as set out in NPPF are not invoked.
- 1.8 Given that it is assessed that there is **no potential** for archaeological remains to survive on the Site and that there would be **no harm** to the settings of any nearby designated heritage assets, no mitigation is recommended. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development would be determined by the New Forest National Park Authority as archaeological advisors to the New Forest District Council.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Proposed Development Site

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Downing Renewable Developments LLP to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding the proposed solar farm at Milford Road, Pennington, Lymington, Hampshire – hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’ (Figures 1 & 11).
- 2.1.2 The Site, which measures approximately 1.8ha, is irregular in shape and it comprises one field of undeveloped land to the west of Southern Water Milford, Efford Land Fill Site, Milford Road (Figure 11).
- 2.1.3 The Site is bound to the east by Milford Road, to the west by the Southern Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW), to the north by further undeveloped fields and to the south by a wooded area and a small solar farm.

### 2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) provides data on the underlying conditions of the Site (BGS 2023a and b).
- 2.2.2 The BGS identifies the bedrock geology within the Site as Headon Beds and Osborn Beds, which comprise clay, silt and sand. This sedimentary bedrock was formed between 41.2 and 37.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period (BGS 2023a).
- 2.2.3 The superficial deposits for the Site are recorded as River Terrace Deposits, which comprise sand and Gravel. This sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (BGS 2023b).
- 2.2.4 While no boreholes within the Site have been recorded, the nearest boreholes to the site are:

*Reference SZ39SW39, Date: 1992, NGR 430990 93440,*

This borehole, located c. 60m to the west of the Site, recorded made ground to 2.40m below ground level (bgl) or 6m AOD, firm to stiff grey laminated silty clay with occasional silty parting to a depth of 10m bgl or -1.6m AOD, stiff grey laminated fissured clay with occasional lithorelics and shell fragments to a depth of 20m bgl or -11.6m AOD.

*Reference SZ39SW38, Date: 1992, NGR 431000 93390*

This borehole, located c.50m to the west of the Site, recorded made ground to a depth of 1.2m bgl or 4.25m AOD, soft to firm grey mottled brown clay to a depth of 1.2m bgl or 3.65m AOD, firm to stiff green grey mottled brown silty clay to a depth of 6m bgl or -0.55m AOD, stiff grey mottled laminated, fissured brown silty clay with occasional mudstone lithorelics to a depth of 15.5m bgl or -10.05m AOD.

- 2.2.5 The Site is located within an industrial estate and a wider agricultural landscape, which includes Newbridge Copse to the north of the Site and Great Newbridge Copse and Avon Water basin to the west of the Site. The Site is situated at c.7m AOD (above ordnance datum) at its northernmost point, and 5.9m AOD at its southernmost point.
- 2.2.6 Lower Pennington lies within the coastal zone of the north-west Solent shores, extending just north-west of the tidal marshes, previously salterns, which have mostly now been reclaimed as grazing land (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

## 2.3 Historic Landscape

- 2.3.1 The Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment (Hampshire County Council 2023a-c) provides an understanding on how the current landscape in Hampshire has evolved. According to this assessment, the Site falls within the South West Forest Coastal Plain Character Area (9a – Hampshire County Council 2023b), which is recorded as an extensive and flat or gently sloping plain (Hampshire County Council 2023c). The Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies one of South West Forest Coastal Plain historic landscape types extending across the entire Site (Figure 4), which is recorded as the “Active and disused gravel working” type. Restored sites can sometimes be obvious by the fact that they are a lower level than the surrounding landscape. The HER records the predominant historic landscape type within the wider landscape as enclosure of the small pre-parliamentary and parliamentary type (Hampshire County Council 2023a), but these fall outside the Site.
- 2.3.2 The Site lies within the New Forest National Character Area (NCA Profile 131 – NEE 477), “*physically it is a plateau, averaging around 80–100 m above sea level, of Palaeogenic deposits, which are exposed along the coast as internationally recognised fossil fauna, and overlain by Quaternary gravels in river terraces which retain evidence of prehistoric settlement*” (Natural England 2013).

## 2.4 Development Proposal

- 2.4.1 The Proposed Development comprises the installation of solar panels at one land parcel, which is currently under grass and occupied by horses. The development will additionally include the installation of an access route from the north of the Site, and a cable route, connecting the proposed solar farm to a grid connection point within the existing WTW site (Figure 11).

## 2.5 Government and local planning policies and guidance

### ***Legislative Framework***

- 2.5.1 Parliamentary legislation for Listed Buildings is provided by the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, whilst specific legislation for Scheduled Monuments is provided by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The most recent legislation, the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) 2023, includes provision for designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, as well as placing a Statutory duty on Local Planning Authorities to maintain Historic Environment Records (HERs). With regard to World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Wrecks and ‘other area[s] of land included in a register maintained by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England [Historic England]’ Section 102 of the 2023 Act amends Section 58 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by including a new section, Section 58B, which states that:

*‘In considering whether to grant planning permission or permission in principle for the development of land in England which affects a relevant asset or its setting, the local planning authority or (as the case may be) the Secretary of State must have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset or its setting’* (TCPA 1990, Section 58 as amended by LURA 2023, Section 102).

### ***National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)***

- 2.5.2 A revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was last updated on the 20th December 2023. The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these



should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for development can be produced and assessed. Chapter 16 of the document is concerned with *‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’*. It identifies heritage assets as *‘an irreplaceable resource’* and notes that they *‘should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations’* (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) 2023, para 195).

2.5.3 Where designated assets are concerned, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset the greater that weight should be. *‘Any harm to or loss of significance should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

- *grade II listed building or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional;*
- *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.’* (DLUHC 2023, Para 200).

2.5.4 With regard to proposals that are predicted to lead to substantial harm to or the total loss of significance to a designated asset, Paragraph 207 states that *‘local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss’*. Where *‘a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset’* Paragraph 208 states that *‘this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’* (DLUHC 2023, Para 208).

2.5.5 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration; Paragraph 203 states that *‘In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’* (DLUHC 2023, Para 209).

2.5.6 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should 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’* (DLUHC 2023, Para 211).

#### **Planning Practice Guidance**

2.5.7 The MHCLG published Planning Practice Guidance online in 2014 to expand upon the NPPF and the section on the historic environment was last updated in July 2019 (DLUHC and MCHLG, Live Document, Historic Environment Section).. Section 18a of the guidance is concerned with *‘...enhancing and conserving the historic environment’*. The Guidance notes that *‘conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings in everyday use and as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest.’* (*ibid*, Para 002, Reference ID: 18a-002-20190723).

2.5.8 When considering whether a proposal would cause substantial harm to a designated asset the PPG observes that:

*‘Substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the*

*adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.*

*While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings' significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting' (Ibid, Para: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723'.*

**Local Planning Policy – New Forest Local Plan (Parts 1 & 2)**

2.5.9 The Site is within the New Forest District Council (NFDC) administrative area. The New Forest District Local Plan 2016-2036 Part 1: Planning Strategy was adopted on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2020, and it sets out strategic policies, including Strategic Site Allocations capable of accommodating 100 or more homes (New Forest District Council 2020). It replaces and updates parts of the adopted Core Strategy (2009), and a small number of the more strategic policies in the Local Plan Part 2: Sites and Development Management adopted in 2014. The remaining policies of the adopted Core Strategy (2009) and Local Plan Part 2 (2014) are either saved for continued use pending review as part of the Local Plan Review 2016-2036 Part Two, or are deleted, as set out in Appendix A (New Forest District Council 2023: page 180). Deleted policies will no longer be applied. The emerging Local Review 2016-2036 Part Two, will focus mainly on development management and other matters of policy detail, on allocations for smaller sites, and the review of the remaining saved planning policies including saved site allocations. A draft of this policy has not been published yet.

2.5.10 Policy DM1 from the New Forest District Local Plan 2: Sites and Development Management (New Forest District Council 2014) is relevant to this assessment:

*“Policy DM1: Heritage and Conservation*

*a) Development proposals and other initiatives should conserve and seek to enhance the historic environment and heritage assets, with particular regard to local character, setting, management and the historic significance and context of heritage assets*

*In particular:*

- All heritage assets will be protected in proportion to their significance. The more significant the heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation.*
- Development proposals should conserve or enhance the significance, character and appearance of heritage assets.*
- Any development that may affect archaeological remains should demonstrate the likely impact upon the remains and where appropriate include mitigation measures to reduce that impact. Any information gained as a result of the investigation should be publicly available.*
- Development proposals should respect historic road, street and footpath patterns that contribute to the character and quality of an area.*

*b) In assessing the impact of a proposal on any heritage asset, account will be taken of:*

- *The impact of the proposal on the heritage asset and its significance, with regard to the nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that it holds for this and future generations.*
- *The impact of the proposal on the setting of the heritage asset.*
- *The impact of the proposal on public access to, and enjoyment and appreciation of, the heritage asset.*

*In there would be harm to the heritage asset, account will be taken of:*

- *How any conflict between climate change objectives and the conservation of the heritage asset is addressed and mitigated.*
  - *whether the public benefits of a proposal outweigh any harm caused to the heritage asset. Exceptions to the principle of safeguarding heritage assets from inappropriate development will only be considered where substantial harm is avoided and where the public benefits of a proposed development can be clearly demonstrated to outweigh the level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset.*
- c) *Where appropriate and necessary to secure the long term future of a heritage asset, in particular where it is in a poor condition or at risk, an exception may be made to other local plan policies, providing:*
- *the nature of the heritage asset means it is not suitable for all reasonable uses of the site which accord with local plan policies.*
  - *the proposal will not materially harm the significance of the heritage asset and its setting, and is sympathetic to its conservation.*
  - *any variance in, or departure from, other policies is minimised to that necessary to secure the heritage asset, and the benefits of securing the long term conservation of the heritage asset outweigh the disbenefits.*
- d) *The local planning authority will work with others, and in particular with local communities, to identify, record and give appropriate recognition to heritage assets not subject to a national designation, but which are of local significance.” (New Forest District Council 2014)*

## **2.6 Key Planning Considerations Pertaining to the Site**

- 2.6.1 NFDC are advised on archaeological matters by the New Forest National Park Authority. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development would be determined by the aforementioned.
- 2.6.2 A 1km study area surrounding the Site has been utilised for the identification of all known heritage assets and known previous archaeological interventions. These study areas have been adopted to help identify the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets and in order to predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the Site and thus be impacted by the Proposed Development.
- 2.6.3 There are no heritage assets on the Site except for a non-designated demolished farm building (Asset 16) on the southern edge of the Site (Figure 3). The HER also records the Site within a “active and disused gravel working” historic landscape type (Figure 4).

- 2.6.4 There are 13 Grade II Listed Buildings within 1km from the Site (Asset 1-13) and one Grade II Listed Building just over 1km to the northeast of the Site, which has been added to this assessment due to its proximity to the study area (Figure 2).
- 2.6.5 It should be noted that the non-designated cart shed (Asset 30) associated with Grade II Listed Lower Pennington Farm (Asset 11) was de-listed in 1997.
- 2.6.6 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the 1km Study Area.

### 3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the potential for cultural heritage assets to be impacted by the Proposed Development of the Site. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and for the formulation of a further mitigation strategy, should this be required. This will be done by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including non-designated heritage assets within 1km, and designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site. The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in *Data Sources* (Section 4.2).

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990; National Planning Policy Framework (2023); Planning Practice Guidance (Live Document, Historic Environment section last updated 2019); and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014- Updated 2021) and Regulations for Professional Conduct (2019-Revised 2021), as well as with the following Standard and Guidance documents: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2017-Updated 2020); and Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on the Historic Environment (CIfA 2014- Updated 2020).
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards, and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

### 4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this Heritage Impact Assessment:
- **Hampshire County Council:** for HER data.
  - **National Heritage List for England (NHLE):** for data regarding designated assets, i.e Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and Protected Wreck Sites;

- **National Library of Scotland (NLS):** for cartographic evidence of the Study Area including old Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions).
- **The Genealogist.co.uk:** for copies of the tithe maps and apportionments through AOC Archaeology Group's online subscription.
- **The British Library Online:** for pre-OS historic maps.
- **Historic England Archive:** for vertical and oblique aerial photographs held by Historic England;
- **Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA):** for 0.25m to 2m DSM and DTM LiDAR survey data;
- **Hampshire Archives and Local Studies (Winchester):** for pre-OS historic maps and archival sources;
- **Historic England's online webmaps:** for Aerial Photo Explorer, which holds freely available, geo-located vertical and oblique aerial photographs; and Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer, which shows geo-referenced transcriptions of probable heritage assets identified via the National Mapping Project (NMP) and/or local and regional aerial mapping projects and LiDAR mapping projects;
- **Archaeological Data Service (ADS):** for heritage data including historic landscape characterisation (HLC) reports, grey literature reports and archaeological journals; and
- **Other online sources:** for historic information about the Site and surrounding area including for example the Domesday Book online, placename etymology, and the British History Online; and for pre-OS mapping and in-copyright OS mapping.

### 4.3 Assessment Criteria

- 4.3.1 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in Appendix 1. The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain.
- 4.3.2 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as National, and therefore of High, Importance. For assets where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.
- 4.3.3 The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of High, Medium, Low, Negligible or Neutral.

#### Assessment of Setting Impacts

- 4.3.4 The setting assessment has been undertaken in line with the requirements of NPPF and HE setting guidance.
- 4.3.5 The NPPF defines setting as:

*The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (DLUHC, 2023, 75).*

4.3.6 In December 2017, Historic England published an updated guidance document on setting as part of their Good Practice Advice Notes intended to explain how to apply the policies contained in the NPPF. This document states:

*'Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.'* (HE, 2017, 4).

4.3.7 The Historic England (HE) guidance states:

*'A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it' (ibid, 2).*

4.3.8 The guidance sets out the ways in which setting may contribute to the value of a heritage asset. It advocates a five-stage approach which comprises:

*'Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;*

*Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;*

*Step 3: Assess the effects of the Proposed Development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;*

*Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;*

*Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes' (ibid, 8).*

4.3.9 The guidance provides a checklist of potential attributes of setting which may contribute to or make appreciable the significance of the asset in question. HE acknowledges that the checklist is non-exhaustive and that not all attributes will apply in all cases.

4.3.10 The assessment of the impact on setting undertaken for this assessment has followed the staged approach outlined in the HE guidance on setting. It has had regard to the checklist therein but, in the interest of being proportionate to the importance of the asset and the potential magnitude of impact, only discusses those attributes which apply to the asset and the potential impacts.

4.3.11 Site visits were undertaken to designated heritage assets within the 1km Study Area. These site visits established the current setting of the assets, how setting contributes to the significance and appreciation of the assets and how the Proposed Development could potentially impact upon setting, such that it could cause harm and affect significance.

4.3.12 It is noted that, in many cases identified effects upon setting are 'neutral' and as such, it is not always necessary or appropriate to propose mitigation or enhancement measures. Where relevant, mitigation and enhancement measures are identified as part of this assessment.

### **Assessment of Direct Impacts**

4.3.13 The assessment of Direct Impacts will be undertaken in line with the assessment criteria noted above and in Appendix 1. This will be done by establishing the historic environment baseline through examination of the data sources outlined in Section 4.2 and a walkover survey. The Proposed Development will be assessed against the established historic environment baseline, and potential direct impacts on known and unknown heritage assets will be identified.

#### **Assessment of Harm**

4.3.14 PPG (DLUHC and MCHLG: Live Document, Historic Environment Section para 18), where designated heritage assets are concerned, requires an assessment to be made as to the level of harm which could be caused to designated heritage assets by a Proposed Development. It requires a judgement to be made as to whether that harm is 'substantial' or 'less than substantial' (DLUHC, 2023, Para 205), and the level of harm predicted establishes the planning test to be applied (ibid, Para 207 and 208).

4.3.15 Historic England define harm in their Conservation Principles (2008) as a '*change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of a place*' (HE 2008, 71).

4.3.16 The PPG (DLUHC and MHCLG, Live Document) notes that '*substantial*' harm is a '*high test*' and that as such it is unlikely to result in many cases. What matters in establishing whether harm is '*substantial*' or not, relates to whether a change would seriously adversely affect those attributes or elements of a designated asset that contribute to, or give it, its significance (DLUHC and MHCLG, Live Document, Historic Environment Section - Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).

4.3.17 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site and as such will be no direct impacts upon designated heritage assets and no harm. In the case of the Proposed Development the potential for harm upon designated heritage assets relates solely to potential impacts upon their settings

4.3.18 Assessment of harm resulting from impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets will relate to whether a change would seriously adversely affect those attributes or elements of the setting of a designated asset that contribute to, or give it, its significance resulting in change for the worse. This will be considered in line with criteria for magnitude of impact in Appendix 1. However, it should be noted that change will not always lead to harm and that there is potential for beneficial as well as neutral impacts. Where there are beneficial, neutral or no impacts there will be no harm.

## **4.4 Report structure**

4.4.1 Each heritage asset (Asset) and previous archaeological investigation (Event) referred to in the text is listed and detailed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2. Each has been assigned an 'Asset/Event No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources. Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on Figures 2-3 at the end of the report, using the assigned Asset/Event Nos.

4.4.2 All heritage assets located within 1 km of the Site have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to identify the potential for impacts upon known heritage assets and to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the Site, and to assess the anticipated impact of the development on the setting and character of these designated assets in the surrounding landscape. This study area was deemed to be sufficient to develop the heritage baseline based on the size of the Site, the type of development proposed and the density of know heritage assets in the surrounding area.

4.4.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed under *References* in Section 7.

## 4.5 Limitations of Scope

4.5.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the Data Sources in Section 4.2. Data from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) was downloaded in September 2023. A HER extract was obtained from Hampshire County Council on the 30<sup>th</sup> August 2023. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to these dates.

4.5.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (October 2023) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology, and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice and/or recommendations given.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Prehistoric Evidence (8000 BC – AD 43); Romano-British Evidence (AD 43 - 410)

5.1.2 The HER records no heritage assets from the prehistoric and the Romano-British periods within the Site.

5.1.2 Prehistoric evidence is scarce within 1km of the Site. The recorded assets include a possible enclosure (Asset 18) recorded c. 675m to the southwest of the Site; a single rectilinear ditch (Asset 19), c. 967m to the northeast of the Site (interpreted as a salt working site or of possible prehistoric origin); a pit (Asset 68) with pottery and worked flint; and a ditch (Asset 68), possibly dating from the prehistoric period.

5.1.3 The HER also records a stone head (Asset 36) with a Celtic design that was probably found at Lower Pennington Farm (Asset 11) and likely dating from the Iron Age, although Wessex Archaeology suggest that it may date from the Romano-British period (Wessex Archaeology 2011). The HER also attributes to the prehistoric period a burnt mound or oval burnt mound (Asset 68) uncovered during an excavation at Lower Farm (Event 59). However, no artefacts were available to accurately date this feature. They describe the feature as a hearth used to boil salt as part of the refinement process. However, no artefacts were available to accurately date this feature.

5.1.4 The HER records a Romano-British coin hoard (Asset 35) and a ditch (Asset 62) within 1km of the Site.

5.1.5 The scarce evidence for remains and finds dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods would normally result in an assessment of Low potential for remains from these periods to survive on the Site. The Site has been used, however, as a quarry and then a landfill in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which has likely had a severe adverse impact on any below ground remains which may have survived on the Site. It is, therefore, judged that there is no potential for remains of the prehistoric and Romano-British periods to survive on the Site due to the assessed extent of modern disturbance.

### 5.2 Early Medieval Evidence (AD 410 - 1066); Medieval Evidence (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

5.2.1 The Site is located in Lower Pennington between Lymington, Milford and Efford. The etymology of Milford ("Mill ford") is old English and it is suggestive of the presence of a mill and a ford. Lymington, just over 1km to the northeast of the Site, also has Old English origins and means farm/settlement on the River Limen (UoN 2023).



- 5.2.2 Archaeological excavations at Lower Farm (Event 59) revealed a series of early medieval remains (Asset 68) c. 390m to the east of the Site, including a pit containing forty-six sherds of chaff tempered pottery, and ditches defining the south-western edge of an enclosure. These ditches (Asset 68) are dated between the 11th and the late-12<sup>th</sup> centuries. A small assemblage of pottery has been a broad date from the mid to late Saxon to early medieval periods. All of the finds are residual suggest occupation of this date in the environs (Moore, H. 2008).
- 5.2.3 The limited evidence early medieval evidence within the Study Area, would normally result in an assessment of Low potential for remains from this period to survive on the Site. The Site has been used, however, as a quarry and then a landfill in the 20th century, which has likely had a severe adverse impact on any below ground remains which may have survived on the Site. It is, therefore, judged that there is no potential for remains of the Early-Historic period to survive on the Site due to the assessed extent of modern disturbance.
- 5.2.4 The Domesday Book (1086) records Milford, almost 2km to the southwest of the Site, as a settlement in the Hundred of Rowditch and the county of Hampshire (Powell-Smith N.D). It had a recorded population of 10 households in 1086, putting it in the smallest 40% of settlements recorded in Domesday, and is listed under 2 owners in Domesday Book, King William and Aelfric (Small).
- 5.2.5 Efford, to the north of the Site, was also a settlement in Domesday Book, in the Hundred of Rowditch and the county of Hampshire (Powell-Smith N.D). It had a recorded population of 3 households in 1086, putting it in the smallest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday. The settlement was under the ownership of Aelfric (Small) in 1086.
- 5.2.6 Pennington was a separate manor in the Parish of Milford during the medieval period, and it was held in the 13th century by the Clares, whose descendants continued to be overlords until it passed to the Crown in 1499 (BSO 2023). John de Acton is the first recorded owner of the whole estate for a knight's fee from the Clares. This place name, which appears across Britain following the Norman Conquest in 1066, has Old English Origins and it is understood to mean a farmstead/settlement/enclosure that paid a penny's rent (UoN 2023).
- 5.2.7 While the NHLE record no designated heritage assets from this period within 1km from the Site, the HER records evidence of medieval settlement within the Study Area, which includes medieval features (Asset 22) uncovered during a watching brief at Manor Farm (Event 64), the settlement of Efford (Asset 29), Efford Vill (Asset 32), and widespread evidence (Asset 68) for medieval land allotment discovered during archaeological works at Lower Farm (Event 59); numerous ditches and gullies defining fields, small rectilinear paddocks or stock pens, enclosures and droeways (Moorre, H. 2008). The pottery uncovered in these feature date between the 12th and the 13th centuries.
- 5.2.8 Documentary evidence (Asset 28) suggests that the Efford Landfill Site area was used extensively for salt production during the medieval and post-medieval periods, which is supported by the results of watching briefs (Events 57-58) which recorded a series of ditches (Assets 66-67) likely related to the medieval salt industry. The National Planning Programme (NMP) records parallel banks (Asset 42), likely the remains of a drainage system of medieval or post-medieval date associated with the salt industry. The basic method of setting, naturally evaporating then artificially heating salt water to obtain crystal salt, has been in use in Britain since at least the middle Bronze Age (HE 2018b, page 4). The first reference of the salterns in the Lymington area is by the Domesday Book, which lists 22 pans held by 12 manors in Hampshire in 1086 (Lloyd, A. T. 1967; Powell-Smith N.D). There is a mention of a gift of salterns in "Milneford" (Milford) in a confirmatory charter at the Priory church of Milford dating from c. 1165), and of a saltern at Pennington in the Patent Rolls (Lloyd, A. T. 1967).

5.2.9 The HER also records a 12th century silver cross penny (Asset 34) over 700m to the northwest of the Site.

5.2.10 The Site lies between medieval settlements and its immediate and wider landscape is associate with salt industry at least from the medieval period, which would normally result in the assessment for some potential for medieval remains (likely agricultural and/or associated with the salt industry), as well as other medieval finds, to survive on the Site. However, the limited medieval evidence within the Study Area is likely caused by the extensive quarrying and subsequent restoration as landfill in the area and the Site during the 20th century, which has likely had a severe adverse impact on any below ground remains which may have survived on the Site. As such there is judged to be no potential for remains of the medieval period to survive on the Site due to the assessed extent of modern disturbance.

### 5.3 Post-Medieval Evidence (AD 1540 – 1900)

5.3.1 Early maps tend to be schematic and lacking in detail and often only record settlements at the county level. Saxton’s late 16<sup>th</sup> century map (not illustrated) of the area is largely schematic although it does depict “Lymyngton”, Milton and “Mylforde”. Blaeu’s 1646 map (Figure 5) depicts the Site within a mountain range and area of trees between Lymington and Milford, and to the east of the Avon Water Basin, which is not labelled. Blatt’s 1759 map of Hampshire (Figure 6) annotates Pennington, Milford and Lymington connected by a network of roads. Pennington is located to the east of the Avon Water basin, which is depicted but not labelled. Bellin’s 1762 map (not illustrated) is similar to the previous one, although it does not depict Pennington and it does depict Efford to the north which is connected to Lymington by a road. A map of Christchurch dating from 1797 (Figure 7) shows how the Site is roughly located within two plots of land to the south of Efford Mill and to the northeast of what will become Iley Lane. There is a farm building on the southern edge of the Site (Asset 16) which is depicted on a subsequent tithe map (Figure 8 – Plot 1085). According to “A Vision of Britain through Time”, Pennington a chapelry in Milford Parish, was constituted in 1843, and its post town was Lymington (Vision of Britan 2023).

5.3.2 The 1840 tithe map of Milford (Figure 8) shows the Site within four agricultural plots. The accompanying apportionment (Table 1) records the following information about the plots within the Site, which belonged to John Pulteney Esquire and A E Browning.

<b>Plot No.</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Occupier</b>	<b>Name/Description</b>
1083	John Pulteney Esquire	Ralph Daniell Esquire	Great Newbridge – Arable
1085			Buildings (Asset 16)
1086			Studley’s Five Acres – Arable
1084	A E Browning		

5.3.3 The 1867 OS map (Figure 9) depicts the Site as shown on the tithe map (Figure 8). Lower Pennington Farm (Asset 11) is located to the east and Newbridge Copse to the south. There is an old gravel pit to the west of the Site adjacent to an area of trees. The map surveyed in 1896 (Figure 10) shows no major changes, although the farm building (Asset 16) on the southern edge of the Site have been removed.

- 5.3.4 The 1867 OS map (Figure 9) depicts the Site as shown on the tithe map (Figure 8). Lower Pennington Farm (Asset 11) is located to the east and Newbridge Copse to the south. There is an old gravel pit to the west of the Site adjacent to an area of trees. The map surveyed in 1896 (Figure 10) shows no major changes, although the farm building (Asset 16) on the southern edge of the site have been removed.
- 5.3.5 The activity recorded by the NHLE within 1km of the Site is mainly associated with the post-medieval agricultural landscape and it includes 14 Grade II Listed buildings (Figure 2), 13 of which date from the 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Assets 1-4 & 6-14), and one of which dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Asset 5). These heritage assets include three farmhouses (Assets 2-3, 5 & 11), three cottages (Assets 6 & 9-10), Efford Mill (Asset 4), a granary (Asset 7), a barn (Asset 8), two walls (Assets 12 & 14), a mews (Asset 1) and a house (Asset 13). The closest Grade II Listed building to the Site is Lower Pennington Farm (Asset 11), which is located c 560m to the east.
- 5.3.6 Post-medieval activity recorded by the HER within 1km from the Site include field systems (Asset 20 & 68), a garden (Asset 21), a milestone (Asset 23), quarries (Assets 25-26), and a cart shed (Asset 30), associated with Lower Pennington Farm (Asset 11).
- 5.3.7 The National Mapping Programme (NMP) records ridge and furrow (Assets 51 & 53), field boundaries (Assets 37-38, 43-44 & 50), drainage systems (Assets 40, 45, 47 & 52) and salt works (Asset 46), within the 1km Study Area.
- 5.3.8 Salt making was a dominant industry in the area throughout the post-medieval period (Wessex Archaeology 2010, page 28), which is supported by Defoe's account of Lymington as the main distributor of salt in the southern England in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, by which time 163 pans were in use in Lymington (Lloyd, A. T. 1967). This increase in salt production took place when there was a shift from pre-post-medieval techniques such as "sunworks" or "sleeching" (HE 2018b, pages 3-4) to the more wide-spread, industrial production of salt by evaporation from large open pans, which occurred during the 17<sup>th</sup> century as described by Celia Fiennes (Lloyd, A. T. 1967, pages 89-90; NFEG 2023). The salt making industry began to decline in the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, likely due to the difficulties faced by Lymington proprietors from European competition (Lloyd, A. T. 1967, pages 92 & 96).
- 5.3.9 The Site is depicted within agricultural land during the late-18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, historic maps show a farm building within the southern edge of the Site, and the surrounding area is associated with the salt making industry. This would normally result in an assessment of Medium to High potential for agricultural remains, a High potential for farm buildings, and some potential for remains associated with the salt making industry dating from the post-medieval period to survive within the Site. The Site, has however, been used as a quarry and then a landfill in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which has likely had a severe adverse impact on any below ground remains which may have survived on the Site. As such there is judged to be no potential for remains of the post-medieval period to survive on the Site due to the assessed extent of modern disturbance.

## 5.4 Modern (AD 1900-)

- 5.4.1 OS maps dating from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (not illustrated) show no changes on the Site and no major changes in the wider landscape. Aerial Photography dating from 1946 shows no crop marks or changes and depicts the Site as agricultural fields, likely used as pasture. OS maps dating between the 1960s and 1970 (Promaps – not illustrated) also show no changes, except for an east-west aligned drain crossing the Site and a gravel pit to the southwest of the Site.

- 5.4.2 The NHLE records no modern designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site. Modern activity recorded by the HER within 1km from the site is associated with the Second World War, and it includes bomb craters (Assets 15, 54 & 63) and a pillbox (Asset 24).
- 5.4.3 The HER records the Site to fall within an “*active and disused gravel working*” historic landscape type (Figure 4). While this is not reflected on OS from the early 1900s until 1976, the Site falls within Manor Farm Landfill, which was part of Pennington Landfill Complex and was active from 1989 (Nicholls et al. 2021: Table 1 & Figure 3C; Beaven et al. 2018; Figures 1-2 & Table 2). The Pennington study area was worked as gravel excavations for decades from 1964 until c.1986 and has been progressively restored to an undulating landform, with much of the extraction workings comprising restoration with inert, industrial and domestic wastes (Beaven et al. 2018: page 12; NMSB 2023). The quarrying and subsequent restoration of the land has resulted in the undulating nature of the ground at the Site, as discussed in section 5.10 of this report.
- 5.4.4 Throughout the late-20<sup>th</sup> century and during recent years the surrounding landscape has been developed (Figure 11). These developments include two solar farms, one adjacent to the south boundary of the Site, and another one to the east of the Site; the New Milton Sand and Ballast plant immediately to the east of the Site; and the Efford Household Waste Recycling Centre was established to the south of the Site.
- 5.4.5 The entirety of the Site was in use as a quarry and then a landfill during the modern period. The modern quarrying and landfill-activities within the site are likely to have had a severe adverse impact on any below ground remains which may have survived on the Site. As such there is judged to be no potential for remains of the modern period (or any earlier period) to survive on the Site.

## 5.5 Undated

- 5.5.1 The following non-designated heritage assets of unknown date have been recorded by the HER within the Study Area; a large earthwork bank (Asset 17), probably associated with the local salterns; a circular soil mark (Asset 31) on reclaimed marshland, probably a watermark; ditches (Asset 39 & 55), likely a field boundary of post-medieval earlier date; an area of gravel extraction (Asset 41) located c. 500m to the west of the Site; and ditches (Assets 48-49) likely drainage systems possible related to the salt industry.

## 5.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.6.1 The HER records four watching briefs (Events 57-58, 60 & 64), two surveys (Events 56 & 61), a desk-based assessment and an excavation (Events 59 & 65) within 1km of the Site, although none of them are within or in close proximity to the Site (Figure 3). In general, the events included the HER have recorded features associated with the salt making industry probably dating to the medieval period, although no dating evidence has been recovered.
- 5.6.2 Evidence for gravel quarrying alongside a series of ditches (Assets 66-67) related to the salt industry and drainage were revealed at watching briefs carried out by Wessex Archaeology at Efford Landfill (Events 57-58), c. 870m to the southeast of the Site.
- 5.6.3 A series of evaluations, excavations and surveys carried out by Wessex Archaeology between 2003 and 2005 at Lower Farm (Event 59), c. 390m to the east of the Site, revealed widespread evidence for medieval land allotment (Asset 58) comprising fields, driveways and enclosures, but without direct evidence for occupation (Moore, H 2008) Other finds indicated a low level of prehistoric activity (Asset 58) and early medieval evidence (Asset 58), supported by datable finds. The majority of the features encountered on the Site were attributed to the early medieval period, suggesting a medieval landscape

pattern. However, no individual feature on the site could be securely dated due to the limited datable evidence uncovered during the archaeological works.

## 5.7 Aerial Photography and LiDAR

- 5.7.1 A priority search undertaken by the Archive Services at Historic England, Swindon, and provided to AOC on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2023, identified no aerial photographs within the Site.
- 5.7.2 No aerial photographs of the Site were available via the online portals of Cambridge Air Photo's (<https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/>) or Britain from Above (<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>).
- 5.7.3 One aerial photograph from 1946 (RAF\_3G\_TUD\_UK\_163\_VP4\_5319) was available on Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>). The photograph shows the Site as agricultural land, likely used for pasture, with no crop marks.
- 5.7.4 A LiDAR dataset that was produced by the National LiDAR Programme in 2022, covers 100% of the study area, and point cloud data was downloaded from the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) data download webpage (DEFRA 2023).
- 5.7.5 Hill shading is the most common visualisation technique for archaeological purposes and is effective for the identification of earthwork features (Challis et al. 2011). Challis (et al. 2011) and Doneus (2013) note that reliance on a single technique can be detrimental and stated that whilst hill shading may be the most common form of visualisation its can be the least likely to identify, in detail, archaeological remains. Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) (also known as Local Relief Models) greatly enhances the visibility of small scale, shallow topographic features (Hesse, 2010). Visualisation for Archaeological Topography (VAT) is a method based on the fusion of hillshade terrain, slope, positive openness, and SVF, which can enhance the visibility of archaeological remains (Verbovšek, 2019).
- 5.7.6 While the LiDAR imagery (Figure 12) of the Site is inconclusive, it depicts a series of weak negative topographical anomalies, which are likely associated with modern quarrying and the subsequent restoration of the Site as a landfill, which resulted in the undulating nature of the ground. LiDAR imagery shows a downward slope from the Southern Water WTW, which is on higher flattened ground, towards the east and the south. This seems to indicate that entire Site and it surrounding area has been subject to modern landscaping.

## 5.8 Walkover Survey

- 5.8.1 The Site was visited on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2023 in dry and sunny conditions. The purpose of the survey was to assess the existing land use, the potential for heritage constraints within the Site and to evaluate the anticipated impact of the Proposed Development.
- 5.8.2 The Site comprises one undeveloped field (Plates 6 & 10; Figure 11) which was covered in grass and shrubs and occupied by horses at the time of the visit. The Site is accessed through a gate off Milford Road (Plate 1), and it is surrounded by a fence, vegetation, hedges and trees. The ground is uneven and undulating and it generally slopes downwards from west to east (Plate 3). Milford road follows a north-south route along the eastern boundary of the Site and it is separated from the Site by a tall hedge (Plate 2). The western boundary of the Site is flanked by a high-lying area of vegetation and shrubs which separates the Site from the Southern Water WTW (Plate 3). The northern boundary of the Site is flanked by tall trees (Plate 8). The southern boundary of the Site is flanked by a small solar farm and tall trees (Plate 4). Outward views are well screened by vegetation, trees and topography in all directions, although the higher parts of the southern portion of the Site allow outward views of Lower Pennington Farmhouse

(Asset 11) (Plate 5) to the east and long south-eastward views of the Isle of Wight. Eastward views are screened by trees and vegetation from the northern portion of the Site (Plate 10).

- 5.8.3 The proposed cable route (Figure 11) currently crosses the area of vegetation and shrubs to the west of the Site (Plate 7). The proposed access route (Figure 11) to the north of the Site crosses a grassy area north of the Site (Plate 8). No archaeological remains or finds were encountered during the walkover.
- 5.8.4 The anticipated impacts of the Proposed Development upon the settings of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area are discussed in Section 6.2 below.

## 6 CONCLUSION AND MITIGATION

### 6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction, and other works) associated with the Proposed Development.
- 6.1.2 The National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the NPPF and its accompanying PPG, as well as local planning policies referred to within Section 2.5 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a development proposal and avoid, minimise, or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 6.1.3 This assessment has established that there was farm building on the southern edge of the Site until the 1860s, and that Site remained within agricultural fields from at least the post-medieval period until it became a gravel quarry and subsequently a landfill in the late-1900s. Given this, it is assessed that modern quarrying activity, and later landfill, have had a severe adverse impact on any potential archaeological remains. Consequently, it is assessed that there is **no potential** for archaeological remains to survive on the Site, its access route or associated buried cable route.

### 6.2 Setting Impact

- 6.2.1 NPPF, PPG, and HE guidance on setting are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Section 2.5 of this report outlines the planning policy with regard to the setting of designated assets.
- 6.2.2 The NHLE records 13 Grade II Listed Buildings (Asset 1-13) within 1km of the Site and one Grade II Listed Building (Asset 14) just over 1km to the northeast of the Site which has been added to this assessment due to its proximity.
- 6.2.3 A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the Study Area (Figure 13) was prepared using a digital surface model (DSM) with a simulated eye level height of 1.6m above ground. For the purpose of the ZTV the Proposed Development was modelled with a maximum development envelope of 3m above ground level. While 11 of the designated assets (Assets 1-10 & 14) seem to fall beyond the ZTV, all designated assets were visited and assessed.
- 6.2.4 Visits to the Site and designated heritage assets undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2023 found one designated heritage asset (Asset 11) to have intervisibility with the Site. The other 13 designated heritage assets have no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening topography, vegetation or built structures

(Table 2). Where **no impacts** upon the settings of the assets are anticipated, there will be **no harm** to their settings.

<b>Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the 1km Study Area with no potential intervisibility</b>			
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Sadlier's Mews	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees and vegetation – demonstrated by ZTV
2	Sadlier's Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees and vegetation – demonstrated by ZTV
3	Efford Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees and vegetation – demonstrated by ZTV
4	Efford Mill	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees and vegetation – demonstrated by ZTV
5	Manor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	While the designated heritage asset was not publicly accessible, the visit and Google imagery (2023) establish no intervisibility due to intervening trees and vegetation – demonstrated by ZTV
6	Fox Pond Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees, vegetation and buildings – demonstrated by ZTV
7	Granary at Manor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	While the designated heritage asset was not publicly accessible, the visit and Google imagery (2023) establish no intervisibility due to intervening trees and vegetation – demonstrated by ZTV
8	Barn at Manor Farm	Grade II Listed Building	While the designated heritage asset was not publicly accessible, the visit and Google imagery (2023) establish no intervisibility due to intervening trees and vegetation – demonstrated by ZTV
9	Rambler Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees, vegetation and buildings – demonstrated by ZTV

10	The Cottage by the Green	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees, vegetation and buildings – demonstrated by ZTV
12	Stables and Yard Wall, at Pennington House	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening buildings, trees and vegetation at each side of Lower Pennington Lane as demonstrated by Google Imagery (2023) and Plates 12-13 – ZTV indicated intervisibility but the digital surface model (DSM) does not take in to account any screening factors other than topography.
13	Pennington House	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening buildings, trees and vegetation at each side of Lower Pennington Lane as demonstrated by Google Imagery (2023) and Plates 12-13 – ZTV indicated intervisibility but the digital surface model (DSM) does not take in to account any screening factors other than topography.
14	Wall east of Gainsborough Court	Grade II Listed Building	No visibility towards the Site due to intervening trees, vegetation and buildings – demonstrated by ZTV

*Lower Pennington Farmhouse*

- 6.2.5 Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11, Listing Number 1221443), which is located c.560m to the east of the Site, is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed Building built with red brick and with a slate roof. The house forms a group with a cartshed (Asset 30), which is located approximately 50m to the east of the house. Lower Pennington farmstead was constructed within an agricultural landscape, which it is directly associated with, that according to the 1840 tithe map (Figure 8) and its accompanying apportionment (the genealogist) belonged to John Pulteney Esquire, who also owned almost all the land associated with the Site (Table 1). The 1840 tithe map depicts Lower Pennington Farmstead (Plot 1059) comprising a total of seven buildings, with four structures loosely arranged around a regular courtyard and the remaining three buildings dispersed to the west. Therefore, it seems that Lower Pennington Farm represented a mix between a dispersed plan and a loose courtyard (English Heritage 2014, 13).
- 6.2.6 It is unclear whether any other original structures from the 19<sup>th</sup> century farm complex, except for Lower Pennington House (Asset 11) and the cart shed (Asset 30), survive today. While Google Imagery (2023) shows that that Lower Pennington has retained a similar plan to that of the 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead, it seems that the western side of the complex has been subject to major changes with some buildings demolished and new buildings and constructed along with a swimming pool. Also, the rear wing of the farmhouse (Asset 11) was added in the 1930's.
- 6.2.7 Lower Pennington and its associated grounds have also been subject to change during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in recent years with the West Solent Solar Farm was built in 2014 adjacent to the Farmhouse in land historically recorded as arable. The wider Landscape has also been changed by modern development such as the New Milton Sand and Ballast plant located immediately to the east of the Site and to the west



of the Grade II Listed Building (Asset 11); and the Efford Household Waste Recycling Centre to the south of the Site (Figure 11).

- 6.2.8 As a Grade II Listed Building, Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11), is by virtue of its designation, considered to be of Medium importance. It is assessed that it derives most of its importance from its aesthetic and architectural values, as a partially preserved example of a traditional 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead. It is important to note that cartographic and documentary evidence enhance our ability to understand the historic form of the farmstead and its development sequence between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Therefore, the Grade II Listed Building also derives some of its significance from its historic and evidential value. Its immediate rural setting, which directly links to its historic and evidential values at the time of construction and its agricultural purpose, is also considered to be contributing to the asset's overall importance, although this rural setting has somewhat been diminished by continuous development in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries (Plates 5 & 11; Google Imagery 2023). For example, Plate 11 shows how the West Solent Solar Farm has resulted in a detectable change to the Farmhouse's rural setting, although there is still enough surrounding agricultural land to appreciate the house's agricultural associations.
- 6.2.9 While the farmhouse was not publicly accessible during the time of the visit, the site visit established that the farmhouse was visible from the higher parts of the southern portion of the Site (Plates 5 & 11). Plate 11 also shows how the low-lying solar farm panels of the West Solent Solar Farm are barely visible from the Site.
- 6.2.10 Visibility of the Proposed Development from Lower Pennington Farmhouse would be limited to a glimpse of the higher areas in the southern half of the Site, which would be minor low-lying intrusion in a wider landscape which has been developed during the modern period (including the adjacent water treatment works); but has generally retained most of its agricultural character. The Proposed Development, therefore, would not diminish the ability to understand the significance of Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11) as it is retained within its evidential and aesthetic values, and it would remain legible as an incomplete example of a traditional farmstead within an evolving, but still largely rural, setting. It is considered, therefore, that the Proposed Development would result in a **Neutral** impact upon Lower Pennington Farmhouse and its setting.

### 6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 Prehistoric evidence is scarce within 1km of the Site. The recorded assets include a possible enclosure (Asset 18) recorded c. 675m to the southwest of the Site; a single rectilinear ditch (Asset 19), c. 967m to the northeast of the Site (interpreted as a salt working site or of possible prehistoric origin); a pit (Asset 68) with pottery and worked flint; and a ditch (Asset 68), possibly dating from the prehistoric period.
- 6.3.2 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the NPPF and its accompanying PPG, as well as local planning policies outlined in Section 2.5 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a Proposed Development and avoid, minimise, or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 6.3.3 Given that the Site was a modern gravel pit and then a landfill, this assessment has established that modern activity on the site would have a severe adverse impact on any potential archaeological remains and that, consequently, there is **no potential** for archaeological remains to survive on the Site, access route or associated buried cable route.
- 6.3.4 Potential impacts upon the character and the Settings of the designated heritage assets within 1km from the Site have been considered in this assessment, which has established that the Proposed Development

would be visible from the Grade II Listed Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11). The remaining designated heritage assets (Assets 1-10 & 12-14) have no potential intervisibility with the Site and, therefore, **no impacts** upon their settings.

- 6.3.5 While intervisibility has been established between Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11) and the Site, this assessment has established that visibility would be limited and that the Proposed Development would not enhance or diminish the significance of the Farmhouse or any ability to appreciate its significance. As such, it is considered that the Proposed Development would result in a **Neutral** impact upon Lower Pennington Farmhouse.
- 6.3.6 For all of the designated assets considered by this assessment the potential impact upon their setting has been judged to be **none** or **Neutral**. Consequently, **no harm** to these assets is predicted, and the policy tests as set out in NPPF are not invoked.
- 6.3.7 Given that it is assessed that there is no potential for archaeological remains to survive on the Site, and that there would be no harm to the settings of any nearby designated heritage assets, no mitigation is recommended. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development would be determined by the New Forest National Park Authority as archaeological advisors to NFDC.

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### 7.3 Aerial Photographic References

- 7.3.1 Aerial photography held by Historic England was consulted online via Air Photo Explorer (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>).

Sortie	Frame Number	Date	Link
RAF_3G_TUD_UK_163_VP4	5319	20/04/1946	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/RAF_3G_TUD_UK_163_VP4_5319">https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/RAF_3G_TUD_UK_163_VP4_5319</a>

## Appendix 1: Assessment Scope & Criteria



## ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

### Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding study area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

### Assessment Criteria

#### *Archaeological Potential*

Consideration of archaeological potential will be informed by the number, density and distribution of known heritage assets of a specific period and/or type within the Study Area. The proximity of such assets to the Site and/or the similarities/dissimilarities in topographical location between the Site and the location of known assets will also be a factor in determining potential. Previous land use on the Site will also be a consideration in assessing potential, as later disturbance may have removed or damaged earlier buried archaeological remains and therefore may have reduced the potential for archaeological remains to survive on Site. Consideration will also be given to evidence from landform change in the study area and the possibility that natural deposits such as colluvium or alluvium may have buried archaeological remains. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Unknown – Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the importance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For assets where no designation has been assigned, an informed assessment has been made of the likely historic, artistic, or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 2, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or assets where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

<b>TABLE 1: Assessing the Importance of a Heritage Assets</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level., e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Garden and Registered Battlefields. Well preserved historic landscapes, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Assets of medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level. Designated or non-designated assets including Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatters of finds.
<b>LOW</b>	Assets of low importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level. Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative), beneficial (positive) or neutral. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

<b>TABLE 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact</b>	
<b>LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<b>ADVERSE</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a the setting of the asset resulting in considerable adverse change; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the setting of the asset; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
<b>LOW</b>	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.

<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the significance of the asset
<b>NEUTRAL</b>	
<b>NEUTRAL</b>	A change to the asset or its setting which does not result in harm or benefit. This may occur where there is a perceptible change but that change does not diminish or enhance the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate its significance
<b>BENEFICIAL</b>	
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset and little long term effect on the significance of the asset.
<b>LOW</b>	Minimal enhancement to an assets or its setting, such as removal of minor inappropriate features, limited improvements to setting or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use; resulting in a small improvement which would lead to enhancement of the ability to appreciate the significance of an asset.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Changes to key to an asset or its setting resulting in material enhancements which allow for greater appreciation of the asset and/or its setting. For example, removal of an inappropriate later addition allowing for the assets significance to be reveal; removal of an inappropriate feature in an asset's setting allowing the contribution of setting to the assets significance to be better understood or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the significance of known asset would be enhanced.
<b>HIGH</b>	Substantial positive changes to an asset and key elements of its setting which would greatly enhance its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance; this might result from the removal of adverse or considerably distracting features from the setting of an asset; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access.

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.

## **Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events**

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	1
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Sadlier's Mews
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Mews (19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1221441
<b>HER Number</b>	11901
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431747
<b>Northing</b>	93675
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Early C19 facade. part of same building as Sadleirs (qv) and both formerly Sadlers Farmhouse. Painted brick, tiled roof, 1½ storeys with 1 gabled dormer. Ground floor has 2 large sets of double doors, and early C19 fixed easement with glazing bars. Sadleir's Mews and Sadleir's form a group.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	2
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Sadleir's
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Farmhouse (19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1275126
<b>HER Number</b>	11902
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431750
<b>Northing</b>	93662
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Early C19 facade, probably to earlier building. Part of same building as Sadleir's (qv) and both formerly Sadlers Farmhouse. Stucco - probably over cob. Double span tiled roof, 1½ storeys. 2 large gabled dormers break through eaves, 3 windows ground floor. All sashes with glazing bars. Rear part projects to south and forms a 1 bay, 1½ storey extension here with hipped dormer and similar windows. Sadleir's Mews and Sadleir's form a group.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	3
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Efford Farmhouse (Including Dairy)
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Farmhouse (18th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1221720
<b>HER Number</b>	11927
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	430345

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Northing</b>	94180
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Rendered red brick shell to an older building. Tiled roof, ½ hipped, with C17 large cruciform chimney in centre, stacks set diagonally on square base. 2 storeys, 3 windows, early C19 casements above and barred sashes below. Later central porch. This house is thought to have been the original Efford Manor before Efford House (qv) was built in the earlier C19. At rear, attached to the house by a covered walkway, is a good example of a purpose built, mid C19 dairy. Brick double skin with piers. Tiled floor below ground level and barrel vaulted roof. 3 round arched windows with double glazing on north wall. South wall facing house has centre round arched door between similar flanking windows.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	4
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Efford Mill
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Watermill (18th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1274929
<b>HER Number</b>	11928
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	430625
<b>Northing</b>	94124
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Disused C18 water-mill. Red brick with hipped tiled roof. 2 large buttresses support the front, on south east facade. 2 storeys, 4 windows irregularly placed, replaced early C19 casements with glazing bars. large centre doors between buttresses on ground floor.Efford Mill House and Efford Mill, form a group.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	5
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Manor Farmhouse
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Farmhouse (17th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1275047
<b>HER Number</b>	11905
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431426
<b>Northing</b>	94001
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Rear timber framed building, all refronted with Roman cement. C18, and now painted cream. Plinth. Tiled roof with C17 red brick chimney stacks. Southern facade 2 storeys and 2 hipped dormers. 3 windows, sashes with glazing bars. 2 storeyed porch. 2 storey lower rear cross wing possibly original earlier farmhouse with large, off centre chimney. Additional early C19 or later minted brick wing of 1 storey and 3 early C19 style casements. The Farmhouse, granary and

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barn at Manor Farm, form a group.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	6
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Fox Pond Cottage
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Cottage (19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1274952
<b>HER Number</b>	948
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431444
<b>Northing</b>	94552
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Red brick with slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 windows and centre, 1st floor blank filled with red and grey bricks. Sashes with glazing bars and cambered head linings. Centre door with flat bracketed hood. Focal point at the end of South Street, Pennington.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	7
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Granary at Manor Farmhouse
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Granary (18th/19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1275127
<b>HER Number</b>	11906
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431451
<b>Northing</b>	94003
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	C18/early C19. Weather boarded granary raised on staddle stone. Hipped, tiled roof. The Farmhouse, granary and barn at Manor Farm, form a group.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	8
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Barn at Manor Farm
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Barn (18th/19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1221614
<b>HER Number</b>	11907
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431456
<b>Northing</b>	94046

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Timber framed barn, clad externally in red brick during C18/C19, Tiled roof. Inside, 8 bays, with wall posts and braces. Former through purlins now replaced. Roof trusses. The Farmhouse, granary and barn at Manor Farm, form a group.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	9
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Rambler Cottage
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Cottage (18th/19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1276006
<b>HER Number</b>	11736
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431463
<b>Northing</b>	94504
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	C18/C19 tiny cottage. Colourwashed brick facade, thatched roof, 1½ storeys, central upper window, early C19 casement forming eyebrow dormer. Central porch flanked by early C19 sliding casements with small panes and shutters. 1 storey outshut to south side.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	10
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	The Cottage by the Green
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Cottage
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1234659
<b>HER Number</b>	11737
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431587
<b>Northing</b>	94374
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Early C19. Painted brick with slate roof. very low 1½ storeys with 2 dormers. 2 windows, early C19 casements with glazing bars. Gabled centre porch. Focal position by the Green at the junction of 3 lanes.

---

<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	11
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Lower Pennington Farmhouse
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Farmhouse (19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1221443

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>HER Number</b>	11908
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431648
<b>Northing</b>	93474
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Early c19. Red brick with hipped slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 windows, barred sashes. Small porch with plain columns and flat canopy. 6 panelled door, top 2 now glazed. Rear wing added 1930's, this part not included.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	12
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Stables and Yard Wall, at Pennington House
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Stables/Wall (19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1221442
<b>HER Number</b>	11904
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431882
<b>Northing</b>	93251
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	C18/early C19. Red brick stables, 1 storey with pediment above centre" Gabled part to south added later. Wall with urns flanking entrance.Pennington House, its stables and wall form a group.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	13
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Pennington House
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	House (19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1275081
<b>HER Number</b>	11903
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431861
<b>Northing</b>	93276
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Earlier/mid C19. Elaborate classical style. Exterior rendered with balustraded parapet. 2 storeys c.10 windows, centre 5 bays slightly advanced, end bay higher to form a low tower. Rusticated and vermiculated quoins to sash windows with glazing bars. Porch flanked by double pilasters, cornice above.Pennington House, its stables and wall form a group.

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	14
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Wall east of Gainsborough Court, Lower Pennington
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Wall
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	1274310
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	431702
<b>Northing</b>	94519
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Crinkle-Crankle' wall. Late C18/early C19. Red bricks, terra cotta saddleback coping. Half-brick thick with piers at intervals; gateway towards northern end. .2m high. Formerly part of walled garden of Ridgeway House.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	15
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	WWII Bomb Craters
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Bomb Craters (WW2)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	59207
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430828
<b>Northing</b>	93419
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Two bomb craters likely to date from the Second World War are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	16
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Lower Pennington
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Building (post Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431026
<b>Northing</b>	93180
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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**Description** Added by AOC (DL) on 30/08/2023.

A small building is visible on the 1871 OS map. Not visible by the 1898 OS map. Noted on the 1840 Tithe Map for Milford.-Ordnance Survey. 1871. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Sheet LXXXVIII. Surveyed: 1867. Published: 1871.

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**Asset/Event Number** 17  
**Asset/Event Name** Earthwork Bank  
**Type of Asset/Event** Earthwork (Unknown)  
**Listing No./NRHE Number**  
**HER Number** 64241  
**Status** Non-Designated Heritage Asset  
**Easting** 431771  
**Northing** 92569  
**Parish** Lymington and Pennington  
**Council** New Forest  
**Description** Large earthwork bank/ ridge, probably associated with the local Salterns.

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**Asset/Event Number** 18  
**Asset/Event Name** Possible Prehistoric Enclosure  
**Type of Asset/Event** Enclosure (Prehistoric?)  
**Listing No./NRHE Number**  
**HER Number** 59206  
**Status** Non-Designated Heritage Asset  
**Easting** 430435  
**Northing** 92764  
**Parish** Lymington and Pennington  
**Council** New Forest  
**Description** A single ditch rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs. Its origin and function are unclear although it is potentially of prehistoric date.

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**Asset/Event Number** 19  
**Asset/Event Name** Possible Salt Working Site or Prehistoric Enclosure  
**Type of Asset/Event** Enclosure (Prehistoric?)  
**Listing No./NRHE Number**  
**HER Number** 59209  
**Status** Non-Designated Heritage Asset

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Easting</b>	431981
<b>Northing</b>	93837
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A single ditch rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs. It has been interpreted as either a salt working site or of possible prehistoric origin.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	20
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Post Medieval Field System
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Field System (post Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	59210
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430579
<b>Northing</b>	94019
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A system of parallel ditches is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. These features are considered to be the remains of a post medieval field system

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	21
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Pennington House Garden
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Garden (18th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	51593
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431864
<b>Northing</b>	93266
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Garden to C18 house with C19 alterations.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	22
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Manor Farm
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Medieval Features (Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>HER Number</b>	41967
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431660
<b>Northing</b>	93300
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Two ditches, several postholes and a possible hearth feature were recorded during soil stripping. Combined with the recovery of medieval pottery and ceramic building material, these features suggest the existence of a medieval settlement in the vicinity. The two ditches might represent a field boundary.

A watching brief carried out at Manor Farm, Pennington by Wessex Archaeology in 1995.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	23
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Milestone At Junction Of Milford Road/South Street, Pennington
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Milestone (post Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	58109
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431432
<b>Northing</b>	94576
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A milestone slab is built into the wall here. It is made from Portland limestone and is inscribed with black lettering. This slab is presumably of late post medieval date.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	24
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Pillbox
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Pillbox (WW2)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	27711
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430200
<b>Northing</b>	94100
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Pencilled cartoon s on the walls, war subjects, but possibly post-war date. "T" shaped building.

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	25
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Post Medieval Quarry
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Quarry (post Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	59211
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430760
<b>Northing</b>	94114
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs. It is marked, though not annotated, on OS 1st Edition 1:2500 mapping.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	26
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Group of Small Quarries
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Quarry (post Medieval?)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	59776
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430390
<b>Northing</b>	92855
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A group of small quarries, apparently disused, are visible on aerial photographs. Note* - the HER title for this entry is 'Possible Prehistoric Enclosure'?

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	27
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Iron Age/Roman Roundhouses, Efford Landfill Site
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Roundhouses (Iron Age/Roman)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	58160
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431650
<b>Northing</b>	92500
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	The Roman site located in the area of the site marked 4D was excavated during 2002-03. A total of 11 roundhouses were recorded within the north eastern part of Area 4D. A number of

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circular pits with broadly similar diameters, depths and fills were the only clearly contemporary nearby features. Pottery sherds mainly dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period were also recovered. The evidence recovered suggested seasonal use of the site for salt production. 294 Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from area 4D. These belonged to an assortment of types including Sandy ware, Grog-tempered ware, flint-tempered ware, Calcareous ware and Black Burnished ware. Of the calcareous sherds, three rim sherds appeared to derive from relatively small vessels with 'baggy' profiles. The similarity in fabric with some of the fired clay may indicate that these vessels represented some form of briquetage vessels. A number of pieces of burnt flint and fired clay were recovered from the area of the Iron Age/Roman roundhouses. These presumably derive from briquetage and relate to salt production. A single Roman silver coin (Republican denarius) was found in an unstratified context in Area 4D.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	28
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Efford Landfill Saltern Site
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Saltern Site (Medieval/post Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	64295
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431643
<b>Northing</b>	92509
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Documentary evidence indicates that the area was used extensively for salt production during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site survives as a series of earthworks within an area of rough grazing.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	29
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Efford Bridge
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Settlement (Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	39321
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430600
<b>Northing</b>	94100
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	First documented in AD 1086 as EBBEFORD (Ford passable at ebb tide).

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	30
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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Cart Shed, Lower Pennington Farm
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Shed (18th/19th c)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	55752
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431708
<b>Northing</b>	93482
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	De-listed in 1997. C18/C19 cob walled cart shed.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	31
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Circular Soilmark, Keyhaven Marshes
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Soil Mark (Unknown)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	41997
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431070
<b>Northing</b>	92210
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A circular soilmark of unknown date is recorded on reclaimed marshland north-east of Vidle Van Far. It is not visible on OS AP 68/077/030, and is interpreted by the NMR as 'probably an old damp mark'.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	32
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Efford Vill
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Vill (Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	42048
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430600
<b>Northing</b>	94080
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A vill listed in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327-8. A vill is a basic rural land unit (i.e. parish, manor, village, tithing).

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	33
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Iron Age Stater
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Find Spot - Coin (Iron Age)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	30171
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430580
<b>Northing</b>	94120
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Iron Age stater. 1st century BC. British bronze derivative type copying gold Gallo-Belgic.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	34
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Medieval coin
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Find Spot - Coin (Medieval)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	30172
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430580
<b>Northing</b>	94120
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Medieval silver short cross penny. Late 12th century AD.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	35
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Coin Hoard
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Find Spot - Coin Hoard (Roman)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	70366
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	432000
<b>Northing</b>	94000
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Report of a coin hoard found in 1744 of a large parcel of coins of the Lower Empire found near Lymington said to weigh about 176 pounds contained in two urns. The record for this find is confusing, suggesting one or two hoards, and one or two pots.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	36
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Stone head
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Find Spot - Stone Head (Iron Age?)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	41994
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431000
<b>Northing</b>	93000
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Two calved stone heads of Celtic design may have come from Lower Farm, Pennington.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	37
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Ditch
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430198
<b>Northing</b>	94214
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. A linear feature is visible as a single ditch on aerial photography (RAF/CPE/UK 1893 4238-9). It is likely to be a field boundary of post-medieval date.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	38
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Two ditches
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	429983
<b>Northing</b>	93707
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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**Council** New Forest

**Description** Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. Two single ditch linear features are visible on aerial photography (OS 89/132 893-4). They are likely the remains of a field boundary of post-medieval or earlier origin.

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**Asset/Event Number** 39

**Asset/Event Name** Single ditch

**Type of Asset/Event** NMP Cropmarks

**Listing No./NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Non-Designated Heritage Asset

**Easting** 430524

**Northing** 93930

**Parish** Lymington and Pennington

**Council** New Forest

**Description** Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. A single ditch linear feature, broken by an extant field boundary is visible on aerial photography (OS 89/132 893-4). It is likely the remains of a field boundary of post-medieval or earlier origin.

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**Asset/Event Number** 40

**Asset/Event Name** Drainage System

**Type of Asset/Event** NMP Cropmarks

**Listing No./NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Non-Designated Heritage Asset

**Easting** 430668

**Northing** 93199

**Parish** Lymington and Pennington

**Council** New Forest

**Description** Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. A system of parallel ditches is visible on aerial photography (RAF 3G/TUD/UK 163 PART 4 5319-20). It is likely the remains of a post-medieval drainage system.

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**Asset/Event Number** 41

**Asset/Event Name** Area of quarrying or gravel extraction

**Type of Asset/Event** NMP Cropmarks

**Listing No./NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430336
<b>Northing</b>	93329
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. An area of rough ground with six small buildings is visible on aerial photography (RAF 3G/TUD/UK 163 PART 4 519-20). It is possible that it is the site of gravel extraction or quarrying

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	42
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Drainage System
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431027
<b>Northing</b>	92826
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. A group of regular, closely spaced parallel banks, is visible as aerthworks on LiDAR data (LiDAR D0087505 1m data), and it is likely to be the remains of medieval or later field drainage.

---

<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	43
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Two parallel ditches
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430561
<b>Northing</b>	92669
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. Two parallel linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photography (OS89/131/701-2). They are likely to be post-medieval or earlier field boundaries.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	44
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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	A single ditch
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430578
<b>Northing</b>	92364
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data.A linear feature ias a single ditch on aerial photographs (OS 95/659 143-4). It is likely to be a field boundary of post-,medieval origin

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	45
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Drainage System
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	430821
<b>Northing</b>	92248
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data.A system of parallel ditches is visible as earthworks on aerial photography (RAF F21/58/1471 0197-8.These features are considered to be the remains of a post-medieval drainage system.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	46
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Salt works
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431179
<b>Northing</b>	92207
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data.Two small mounds are visible on LiDAR data (LiDAR D0087505 1m data). They are likely post-medieval salt mounds.

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	47
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Drainage system
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431412
<b>Northing</b>	92462
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. A post medieval or later drainage system, comprising areas of regular, closely spaced parallel ditches, is visible as earthworks on aerial photography (RAF CPE/UK/1893 4294-6).

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	48
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Watercourse
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431619
<b>Northing</b>	92595
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. A group of sinuous ditches considered to be the remains of either a natural or man-made water-ways is visible on aerial photography (RAF CPE/UK/1893 4294-6). Undated.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	49
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Drainage system
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431987
<b>Northing</b>	93130
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data.A drainage system of medieval or later date, comprising areas of regular, closely separated ditches, is visible as earthworks on aerial photography (RAF CPE/UK/1893 3295-7)

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	50
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Two ditches
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431859
<b>Northing</b>	93589
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data.Two singlelinear features lying parallel with one another are visible mon aerial photography (OS 68/077 066-7).Likely post-medieval field boundaries.

---

<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	51
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Ridge and furrow
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	432068
<b>Northing</b>	93766
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data.Ridge and furrow cultivation considered likely to be of post-medieval date or later. Based on aerial photography (RAF CPE/UK/1893 3294-5).

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	52
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Drainage ditch
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431812
<b>Northing</b>	93866
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. Field drains of post-medieval or modern date are visible on aerial photographs (RAF CPE/UK/1893 3294-5)

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	53
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431375
<b>Northing</b>	94112
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. Ridge and furrow cultivation considered likely to be of post-medieval date or later is visible as cropmarks on aerial photography (RAF CPE/UK/1893 3294-5).

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	54
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	A pit
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	NMP Cropmarks
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431643
<b>Northing</b>	93749
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data. A pit considered to be a bomb crater of Second World War date is visible on aerial photography (RAF CPE/UK/1893 3294-5)

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	55
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Field system

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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Type of Asset/Event	NMP Cropmarks
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	431872
Northing	94369
Parish	Lymington and Pennington
Council	New Forest
Description	Recorded by AOC (JC) on 27/09/2023 using NMP data.A group of single ditch linear. features are visible on aerial photography (RAF 58/654 4172-3).

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Asset/Event Number	56
Asset/Event Name	Earthwork Survey and Watching Brief at Efford Landfill
Type of Asset/Event	Survey/Intrusive Event
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	41943
Status	Event
Easting	431438
Northing	92662
Parish	Lymington and Pennington
Council	New Forest
Description	<p>An earthwork survey and watching brief revealed features associated with salt making. Little dating evidence was recovered.Documentary and cartographic sources indicate that the area has been used extensively for salt-making in the post-medieval and medieval periods. An earthwork survey recorded slight topographic features indicative of salt making trenches and raised areas. Following topsoil removal, corresponding archaeological features were observed, and evidence for recutting of ditches and the presence of pits was identified. Additional features were observed which may relate to earlier salt making activity on the site. Little evidence to date the activity, with the exception of three sherds of Medieval pottery from one pit.An archaeological watching brief was carried out in this area on 6-10 September and 13th September 1999.Topsoil was stripped first accros the whole of the site and reveled 67 below ground features. In view of the amount and complexity of features revealed during the watching brief, hand excavation was limited. Subsoil stripping commenced after the topsoil had been entirely removed, the watching brief was terminated when initial stripping revealed that no further features would be observed. In 2006 Wessex Archaeology produced a comprehensive report of their findings at Efford Landfill site. This report detailed the 15 phases of fieldwork carried out by the unit. This fieldwork revealed an extensive range of topographic and subsurface features, most of which were associated with late Iron Age/Early Roman and medieval salt production. The results included a cluster of 11 Late Iron Age/Early Roman roundhouses (58160) and 15 medieval ditch systems (41943, 57309 and 57310). The Late Iron Age/Early Roman site appeared to represent seasonal occupation within the coastal zone, with a small population producing salt and possibly grazing livestock. The medieval ditch systems were apparently used to filter and channel seawater in towards hearth areas, where it was evaporated by boiling to produce salt.</p>

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	57
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Watching Brief At Efford Landfill (Plots 1001-1007)
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Intrusive Event
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	57309
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	431550
<b>Northing</b>	92500
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A series of ditches were uncovered during a watching brief and topographic survey. These were probably related to the medieval salt industry in the area.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	58
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Efford Landfill (Plot 1008) Watching Brief
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Intrusive Event
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	57310
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	431525
<b>Northing</b>	92450
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology during topsoil and sub-soil stripping in advance of gravel quarrying at Efford Landfill. A series of ditches related to the medieval salt industry were found, as well as later drainage features.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	59
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Excavation at Lower Farm
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Intrusive Event
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	57321
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	431500
<b>Northing</b>	93500
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	During 2003-05 Lower Farm in Pennington was subject to archaeological investigations in the

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form of evaluations, surveys and an excavation. This work revealed widespread evidence for medieval land allotment comprising fields, driveways and enclosures. Other finds indicated a low level of prehistoric activity and early medieval evidence.

A feature described as a burnt mound (or oval burnt feature) was recorded in trench 4 of the 2003 evaluation. It is possible that this mound is connected to salt production, and was a hearth used to boil salt as part of the refinement process. No artefacts were available to date this feature but it is likely of prehistoric date.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	60
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Watching Brief, Efford Experimental Horticultural Site
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Intrusive Event
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	67966
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	430483
<b>Northing</b>	93847
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A watching brief was commission prior to a development. A singular modern ditch was identified.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	61
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Milford Road, Pennington - Magnetomer Survey
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Survey Event
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	72307
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	431162
<b>Northing</b>	94131
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Magnetometer survey over 4.3 ha. No definite archaeological anomalies recorded. A few linear responses may relate to former field boundaries.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	62
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Manor Farm
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Ditch
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	41953

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431760
<b>Northing</b>	93130
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A ditch containing Romano-british pottery was recorded during topsoil stripping.  Watching briefs carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1995 at Manor Farm, Pennington

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	63
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Wwii crater
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Bomb Craters (WW2)
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	59208
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431510
<b>Northing</b>	93608
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	A bomb crater likely to date from the Second World War is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	64
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Watching Brief at Manor Farm, Pennington
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Watching Brief
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	431707
<b>Northing</b>	93226
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	Watching Brief carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1995 at Manor House, Pennington.

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	65
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Desk Based Assessment at Lymington-Keyhaven Nature Rserve
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	

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# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



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**Listing No./NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Event  
**Easting** 430600  
**Northing** 94080  
**Parish** Lymington and Pennington

**Council** New Forest

**Description** A desk-based assessment carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2000.  
They record Efford Vill.

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**Asset/Event Number** 66

**Asset/Event Name** Ditches related to the medieval salt industry

**Type of Asset/Event** Saltig ditches

**Listing No./NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Non-Designated Heritage Asset

**Easting** 431525

**Northing** 92450

**Parish** Lymington and Pennington

**Council** New Forest

**Description** Recorded by AOC (JC) on 06/10/2023 using the HER report (watching brief Event 58). A series of ditches related to the medieval salt industry uncovered during a watching brief carried out by Wessex Archaeology at Efford Land (Plot 1008).

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**Asset/Event Number** 67

**Asset/Event Name** A series of ditches related to the saltin industry

**Type of Asset/Event** Salting ditches

**Listing No./NRHE Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Non-Designated Heritage Asset

**Easting** 431572

**Northing** 92504

**Parish** Lymington and Pennington

**Council** New Forest

**Description** Recorded by AOC (JC) on 06/10/2023 using the HER report (watching brief Event 57). A series of ditches related to the medieval salt industry uncovered during a watching brief carried out by Wessex Archaeology at Efford Land (Plots 1001-1007).

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<b>Asset/Event Number</b>	68
<b>Asset/Event Name</b>	Land allotments and activity at Lower Farm
<b>Type of Asset/Event</b>	Land allotments and activity
<b>Listing No./NRHE Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
<b>Easting</b>	431496
<b>Northing</b>	93486
<b>Parish</b>	Lymington and Pennington
<b>Council</b>	New Forest
<b>Description</b>	<p>Added by AOC (JC) on 09/10/2023 using the HER extract.</p> <p>During 2003-05 Lower Farm in Pennington was subject to archaeological investigations in the form of evaluations, surveys and an excavation. This work revealed widespread evidence for medieval land allotment comprising fields, droveways and enclosures. Other finds indicated a low level of prehistoric activity and early medieval evidence.</p> <p><b>Prehistorical</b> A pit containing one sherd of later prehistoric pottery and 5 residual struck flints.</p> <p><b>Early medieval</b> A pit containing 46 sherds (from no more than 3 vessels) of chaff tempered pottery. Identified by the HER as early medieval.</p> <p>Ditches that define the south-western edge of an enclosure. Identified by the HER as early medieval.</p> <p><b>Medieval</b> One large and several small enclosures. There were no internal features, so it is most likely that these were used for stock</p> <p>A series of ditches and gullies that represent a medieval field system.</p> <p>Medieval droveways and enclosures.</p> <p><b>Post-medieval</b> A series of ditches described as a droveway</p> <p><b>Undated</b> A feature described as a burnt mound (or oval burnt feature) was recorded in trench 4 of the 2003 evaluation. It is possible that this mound is connected to salt production, and was a hearth used to boil salt as part of the refinement process. No artefacts were available to date this feature but it is likely of prehistoric date according to the HER extract.</p>

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## Plates



*Plate 1: West facing view of the access gate to the Site*



*Plate 2: South facing view of Milford Road*





*Plate 3: West facing view of the western boundary of the Site*



*Plate 4: South facing view of the Site showing the solar farm to the southwest*



*Plate 5: Northeast facing from the southern portion of the Site showing Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11)*



*Plate 6: North facing view from the southern boundary of the Site*



*Plate 7: Northwest facing view of proposed cable route*



*Plate 8: North facing view from the northern boundary of the Site showing the proposed access route*



*Plate 9: North facing view of the Site*



*Plate 10: East facing view from the western boundary of the Site*



*Plate 11: West facing close-up view of Lower Pennington Farmhouse (Asset 11) from the Site*



*Plate 12: NNW facing view of Lower Pennington Lane to the west of Pennington House (Asset 13)*



*Plate 13: West facing view from the entrance to Solent Reach Mews to the west of Pennington House (Asset 13) looking towards the Site*

## Figures

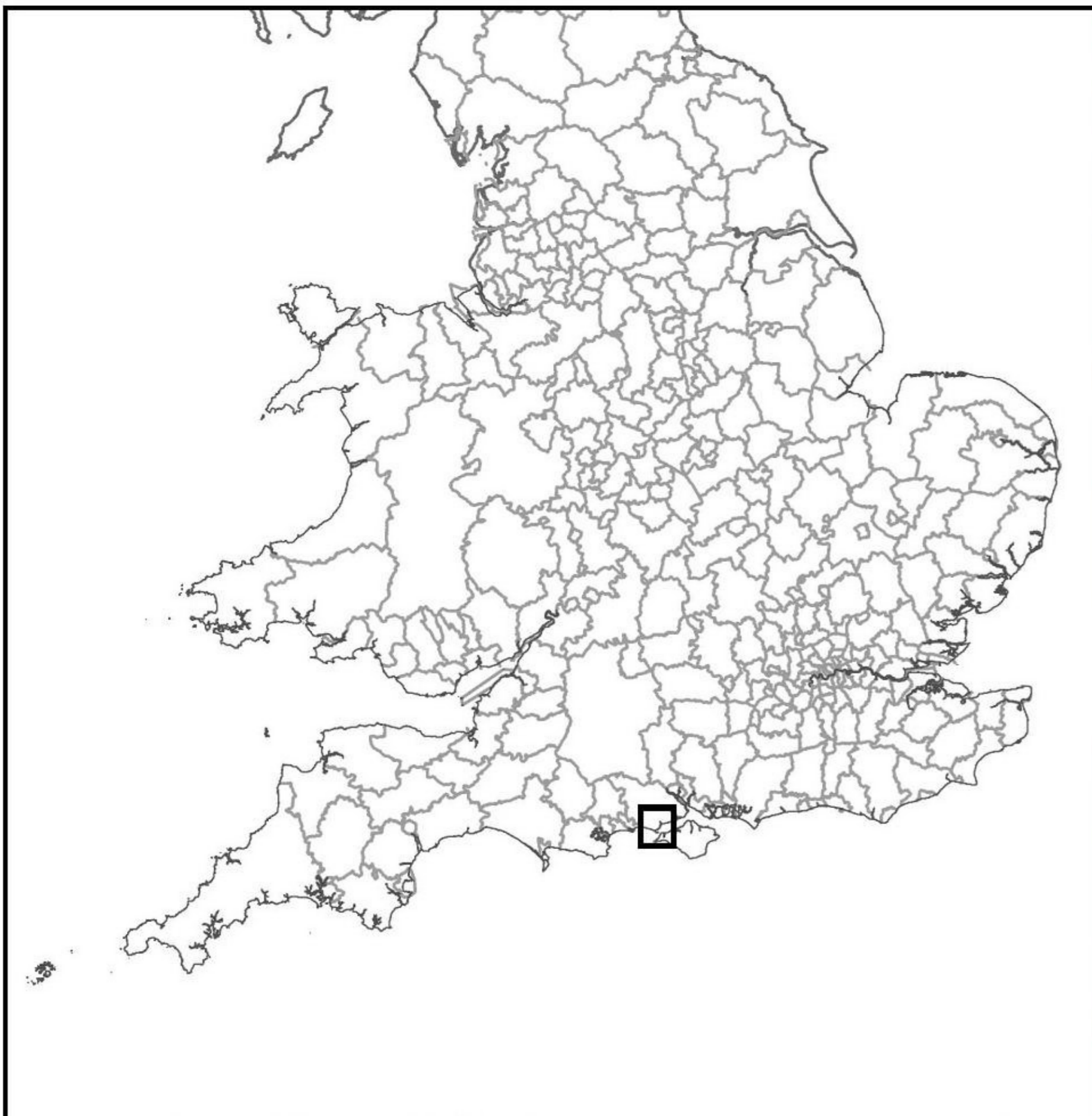


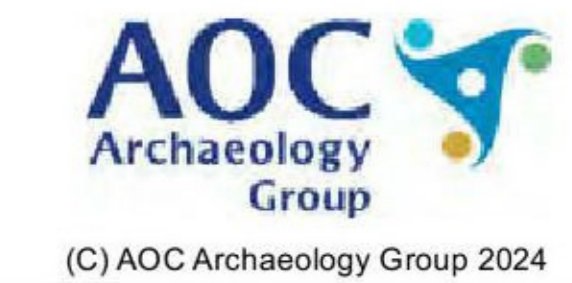
Figure 1

Site Location Plan

Legend  
 Site Boundary



Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/01/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



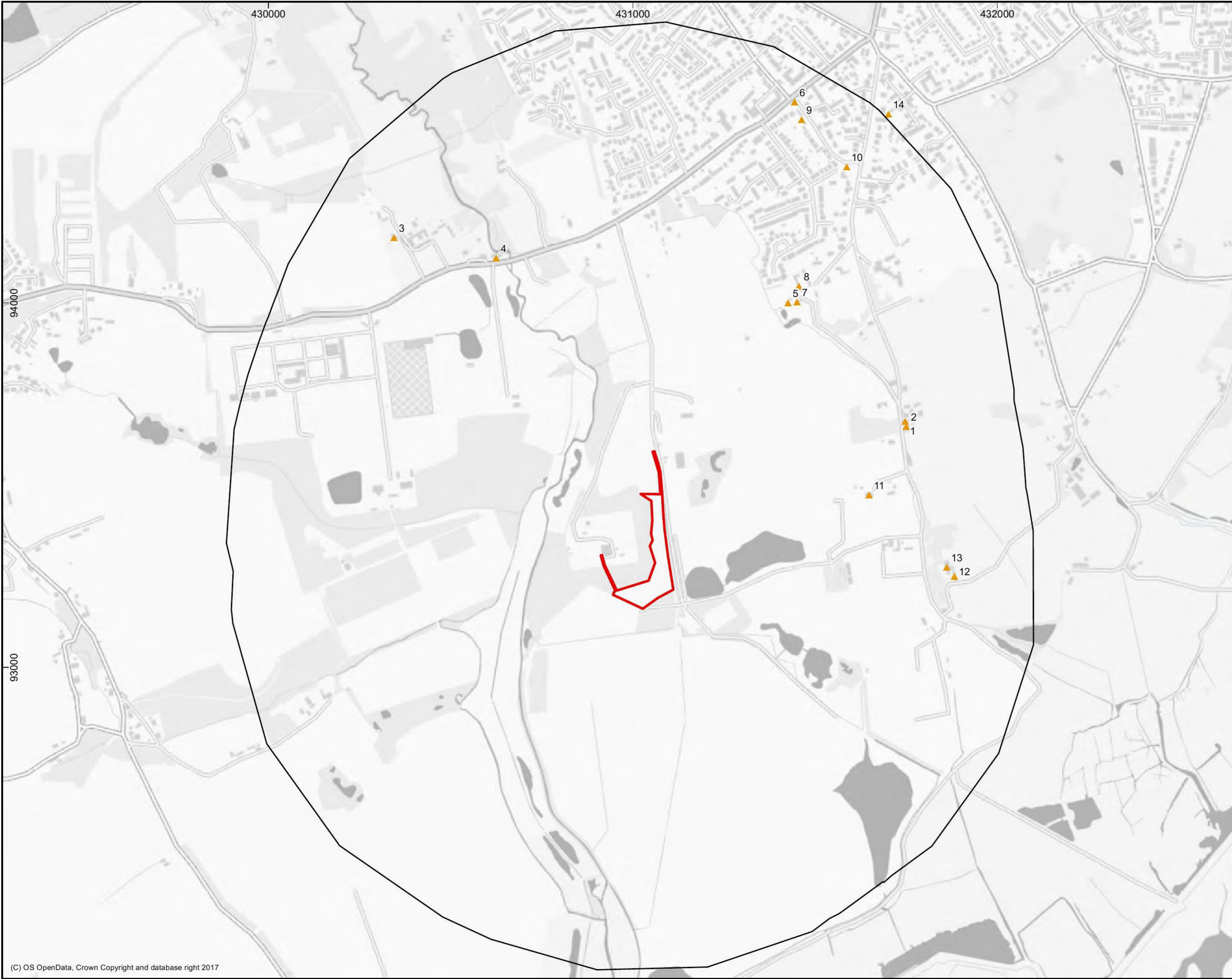
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 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

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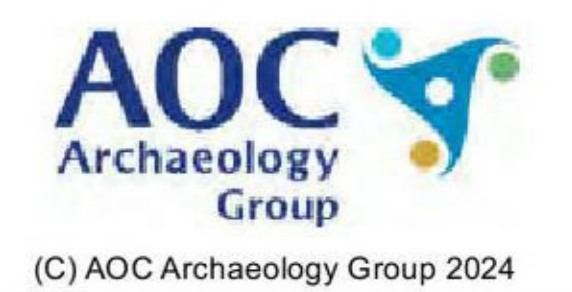


Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the Site

- Legend**
- ▭ Site Boundary
  - 1km Study Area
  - ▲ Grade II Listed Building

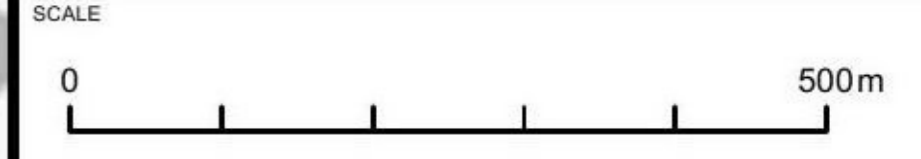


Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/02/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:10,000 @ A3



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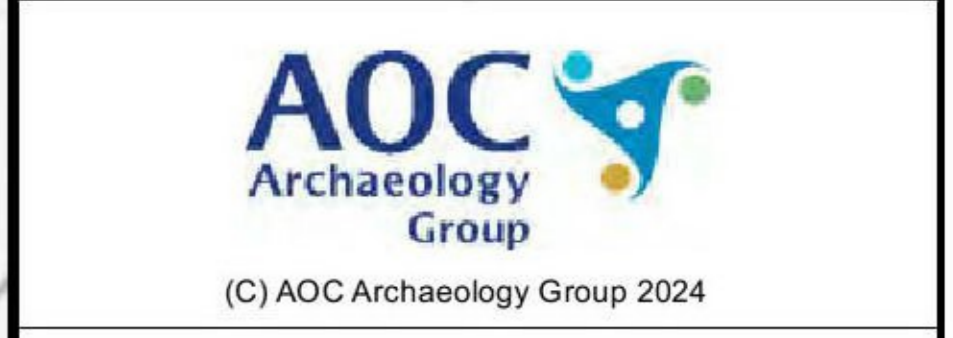
Non-designated Heritage Assets and Past Archaeological Works (Events) within 1km of the Site

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Non-designated asset
- Event
- ▨ Heritage Asset Linear Extent



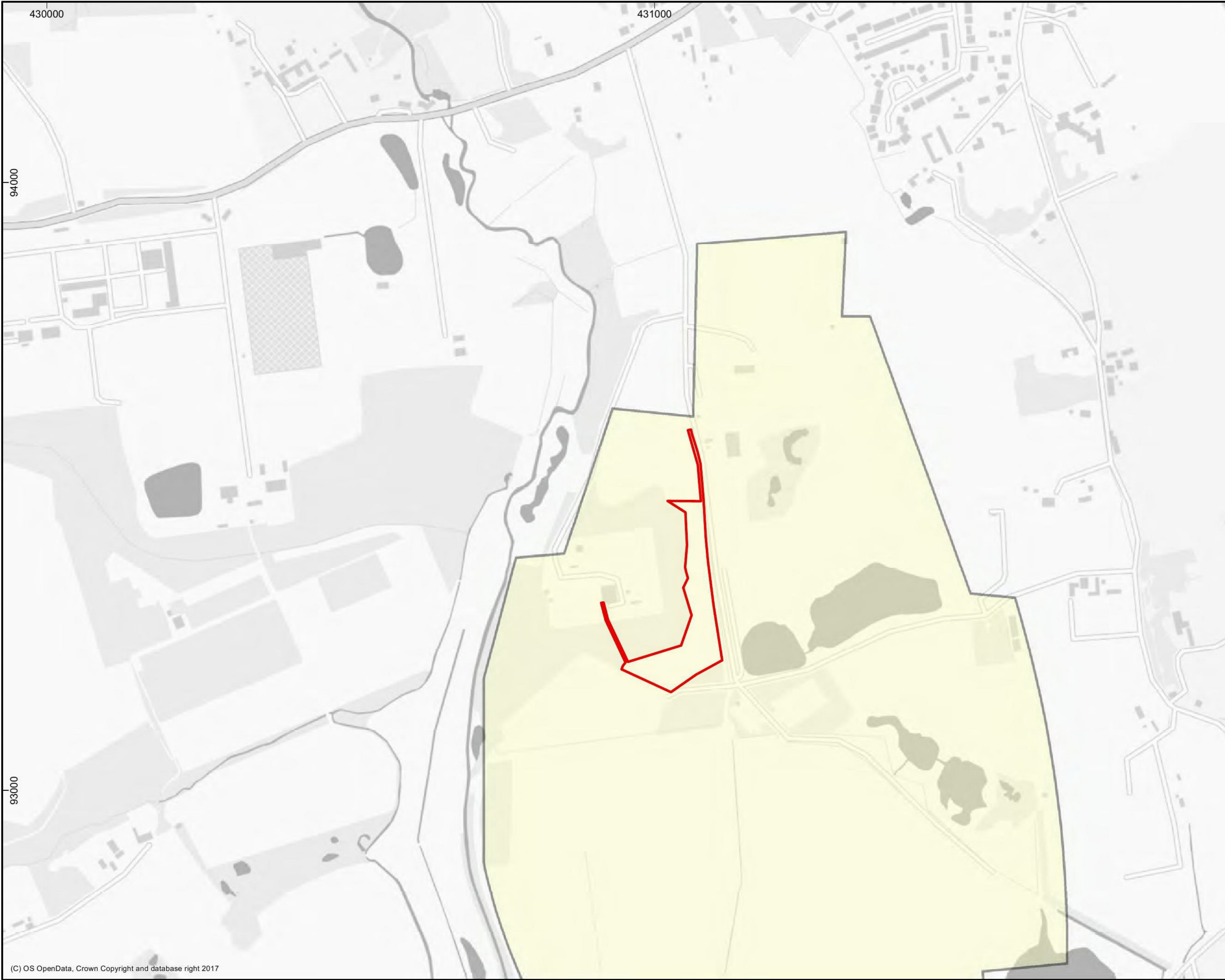
Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/03/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
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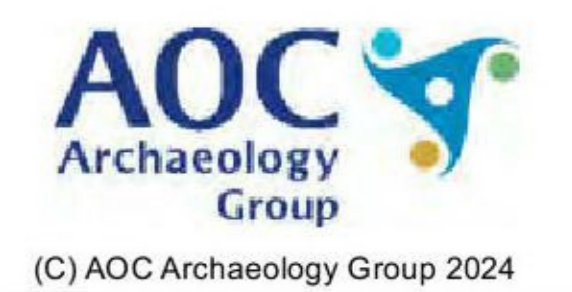


Historic Landscape Type (HLT) within the Site

- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - Gravel Extraction HLT



Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/04/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:6,000 @ A3



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Figure

5

Extract from a map by  
Blaeu, 1646

Legend

  Approximate Site Location

FOR



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AOC Project No.:	27310



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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

Not to scale

SCALE

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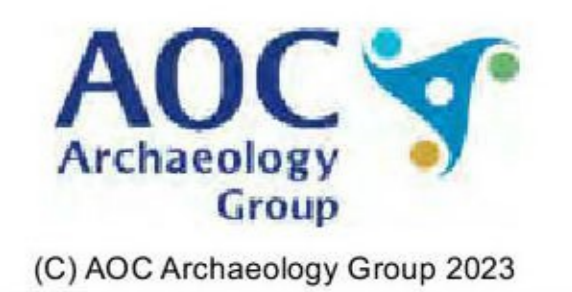
Figure 6

Extract from a map by Blatt, 1759

Legend  
 Approximate Site Location



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DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/06/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
 Not to scale

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Reproduced from University of Bern [https://biblio.unibe.ch/web-apps/maps/zoomify.php?pic=Ryh\\_1805\\_42.jpg&col=ryh](https://biblio.unibe.ch/web-apps/maps/zoomify.php?pic=Ryh_1805_42.jpg&col=ryh)



Extract from a map of Christchurch, 1797

Legend  
 Approximate Site Location



Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/07/01
AOC Project No.:	27310

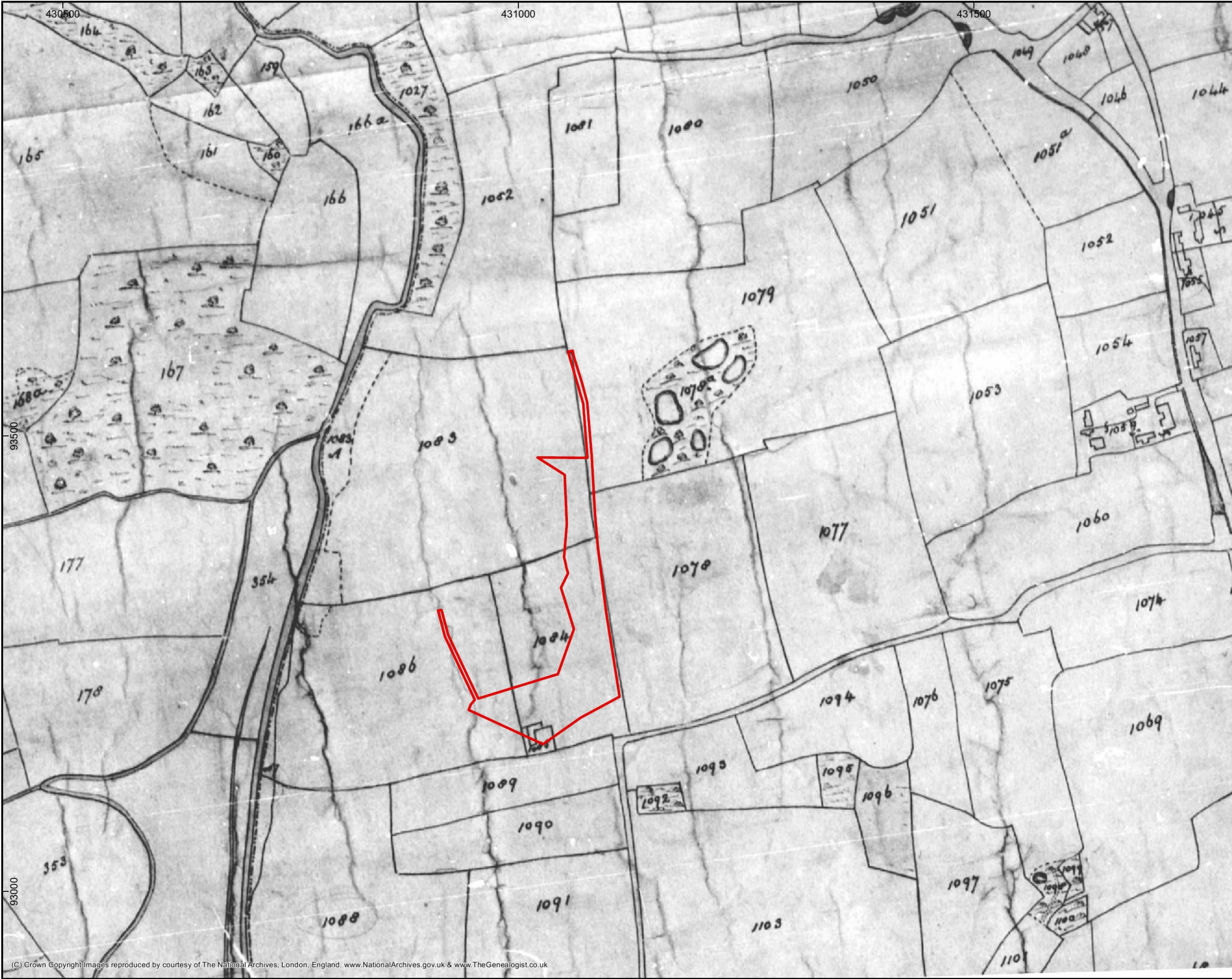


SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
 Not to scale

SCALE

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Extract from Milford Tithe Map, 1840

Legend  
 Site Boundary



Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/08/01
AOC Project No.:	27310

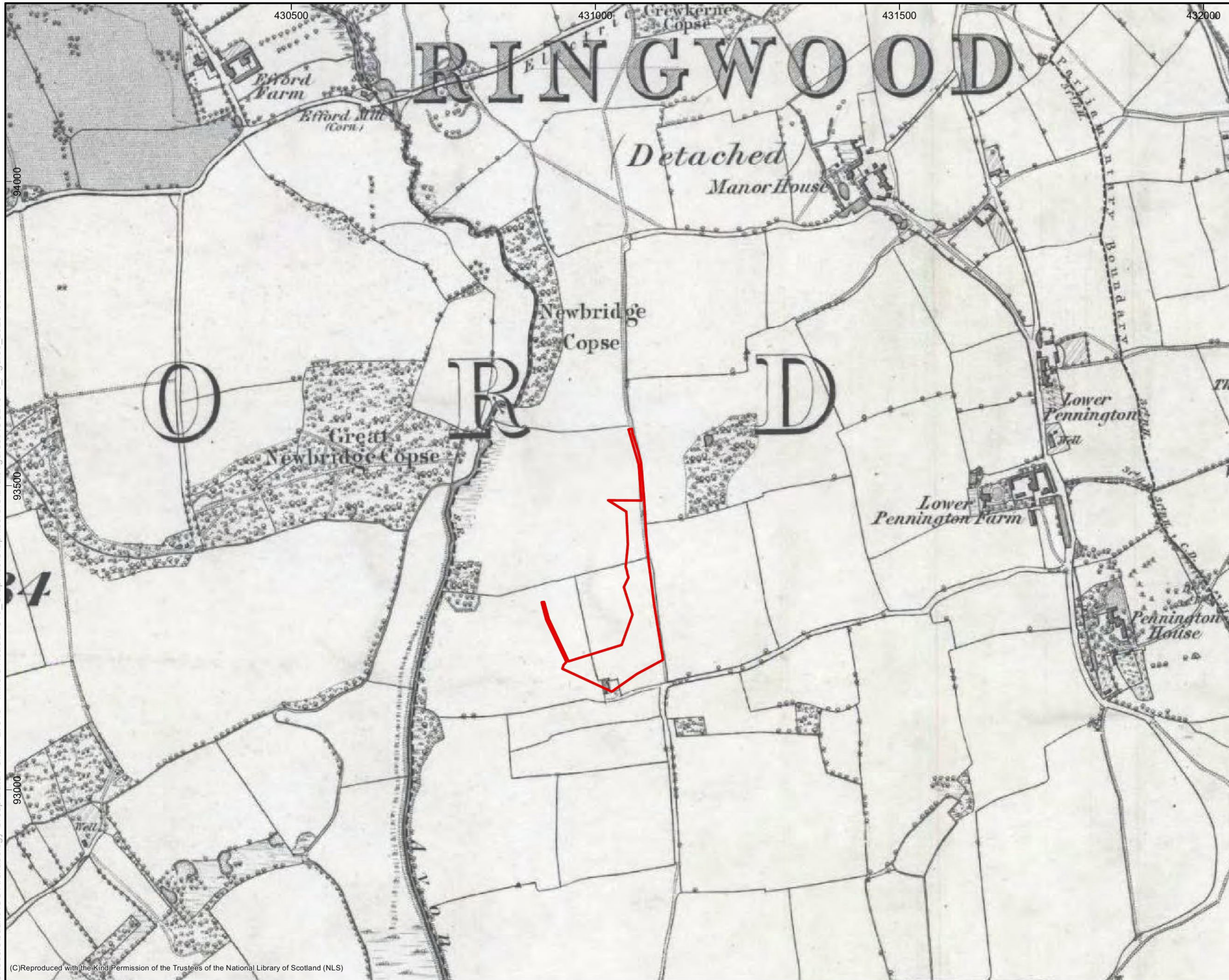


SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:4,000 @ A3



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Figure

9

Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1867

Legend

□ Site Boundary

FOR



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DWG no: 01/27310/HIA/09/01

AOC Project No.: 27310



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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

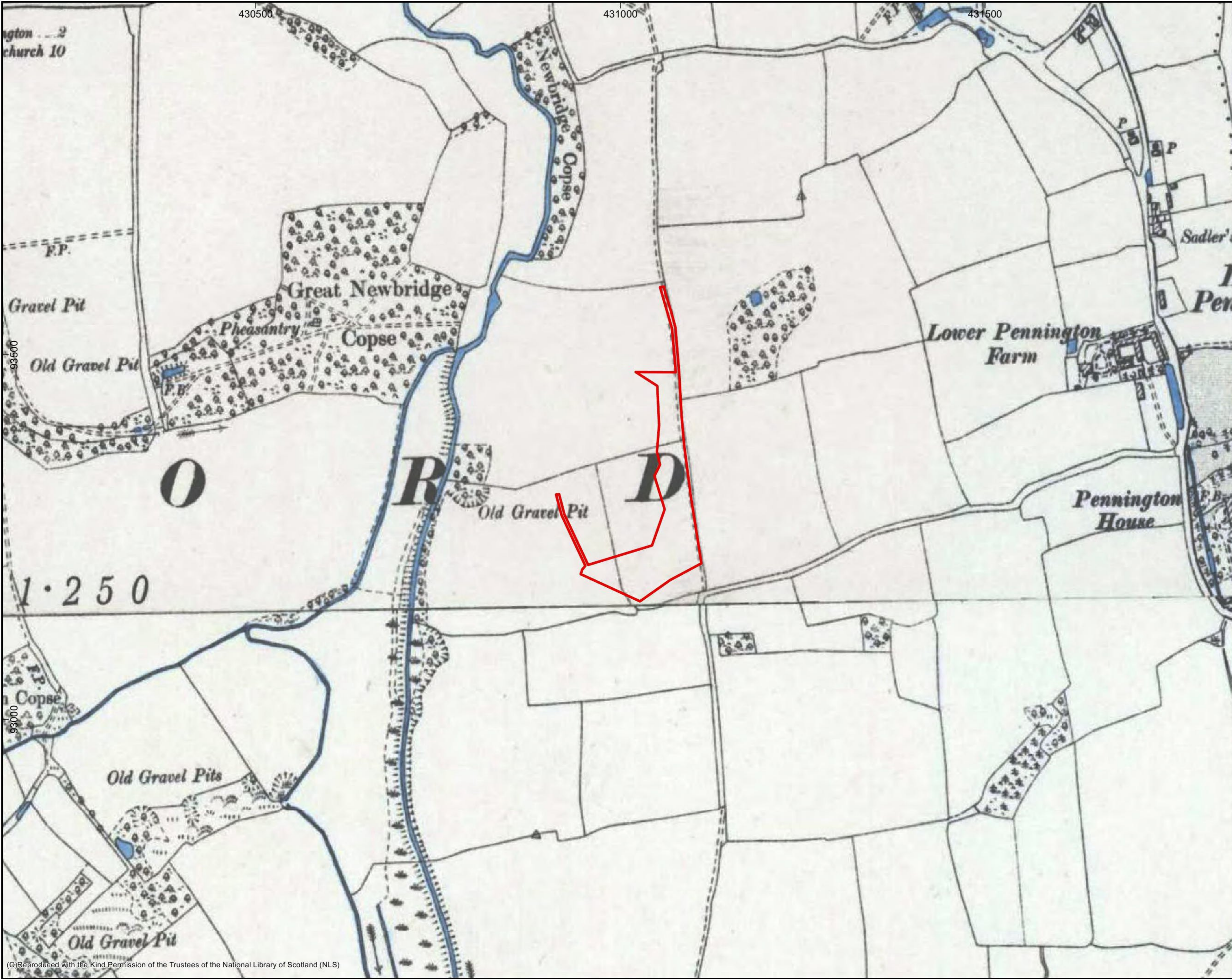
SCALE

1:6,000 @ A3

SCALE





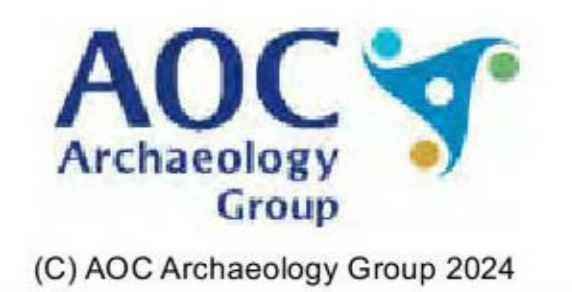


Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1896

Legend  
 Site Boundary

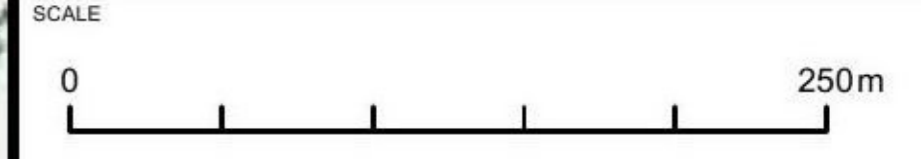


Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/10/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:5,000 @ A3



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93500

93000

431000

431500



Figure

11

Modern Satellite Imagery  
(ESRI 2023)

Legend

Site Boundary

FOR



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AOC Project No.:	27310



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SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:3,000 @ A3



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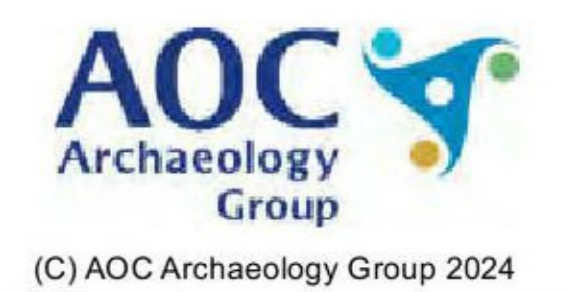


Site overlay on a Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM)

- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - SLRM Value
    - High
    - Low



Drawn/checked:	JC/SO
DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/12/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

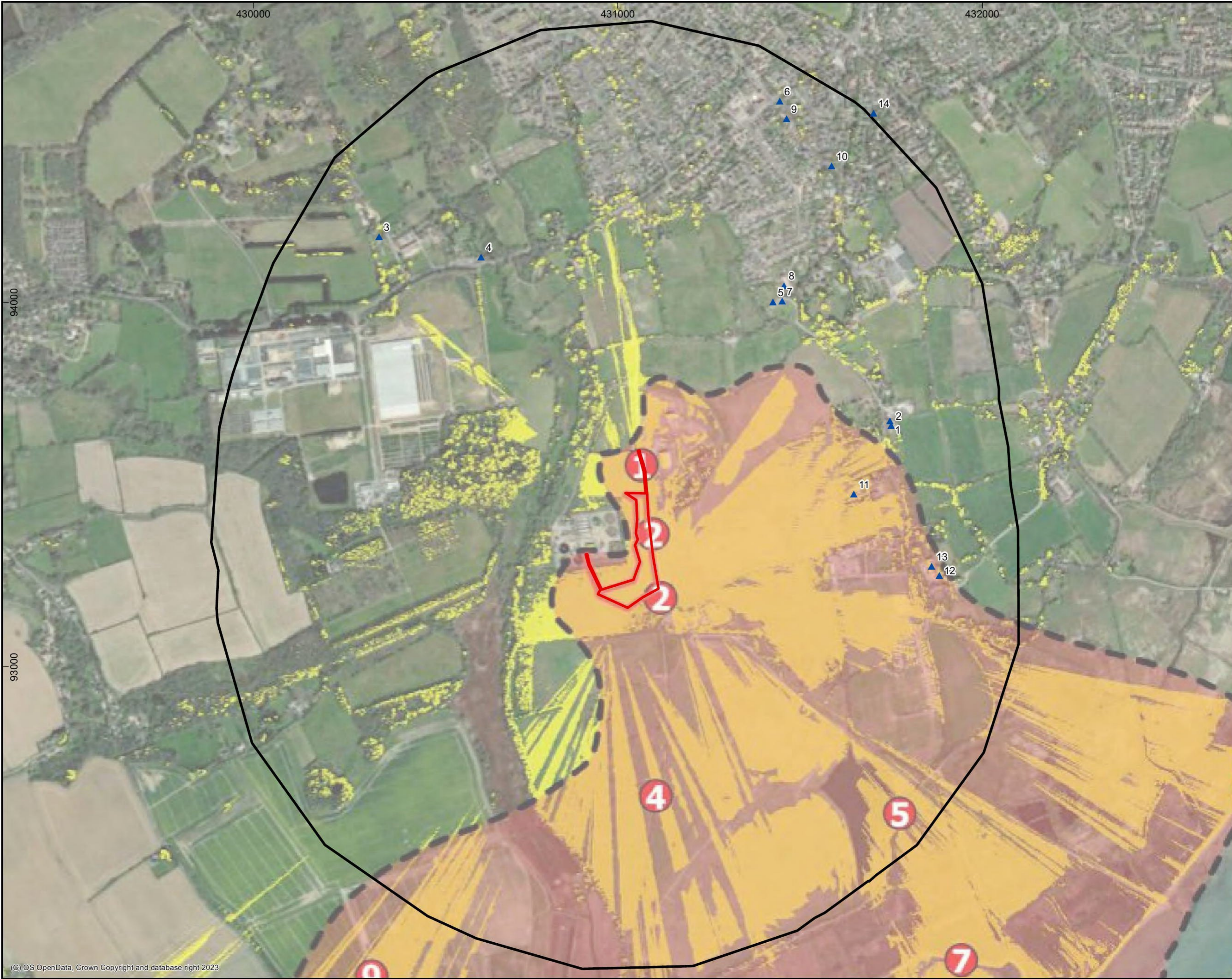
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94000  
93000

430000 431000 432000

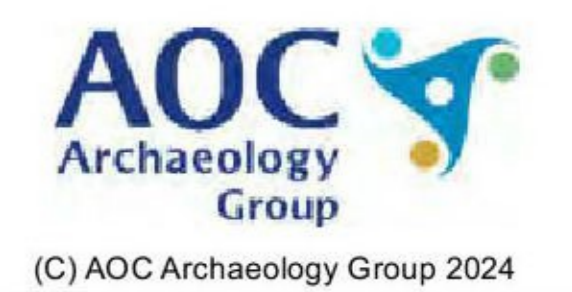


Designated Assets, overlain on a ZTV, within 1km of the Site

- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - ▲ Grade II Listed Building
  - Zone of Visual Influence
  - Zone of Theoretical Visibility
  - Proposed Assessment Viewpoints

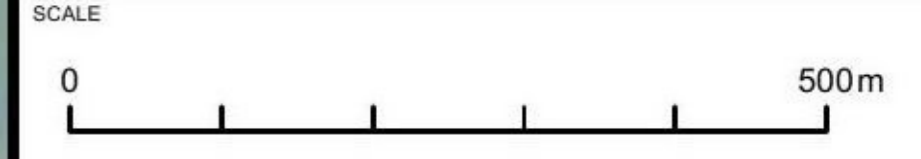


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DWG no:	01/27310/HIA/13/01
AOC Project No.:	27310



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:10,000 @ A3





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