



# Eastleigh Strategic Development

## Hampshire

### High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



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# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



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## 1. Introduction

This High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal has been prepared by Alex Godden, Senior Archaeological Consultant, WYG on behalf of Highwood Group and Drew Smith Group to inform potential land allocation within the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan for proposed development.

### 1.1 Aims and Objectives

This Heritage Appraisal aims to examine the cultural heritage opportunities and constraints arising from the potential mixed use development of land within Eastleigh Borough, Hampshire illustrated in Figure 1, Appendix A (the 'site'). The objectives of the Heritage Appraisal are to:

- Describe the site, context, and assumed development;
- Summarise the heritage legislative and policy context;
- Identify the heritage significance of the site;
- Assess potential impacts/effects based on assumed proposed residential development;
- Recommend design and/or other mitigation measures; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

## 2. Site and Development Description

### 2.1 Site Description

The proposed development site is located in Eastleigh Borough, Hampshire between the settlements of Eastleigh, Fair Oak and Bishopstoke. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A, Figure 1.

The geology of the proposed development area is formed of various geological zones. On the western edge of the area, a band of London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand) with Superficial deposits of Alluvium (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) runs roughly north south along the course of the River Itchen. The London Clay Formation makes up the bulk of the rest of the development area, interspaced with zones of Whitecliff Sand Member (Sand) and islands of Wittering Formation (Sand, Silt and Clay). An area of superficial River Terrace deposits (Clay and Silt) is located on the eastern bank of the Itchen located in the south-eastern portion of the proposed development site (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The proposed land for allocation covers an area approximately 320 hectares in size and comprises various parcels of predominantly agricultural and grazing land from the east at Stroudwood Lane and



either side of Mortimers Lane, to the north of Fair Oak and south of Park Hills Wood, extending towards Winchester Road at Crowdhill. It also extends west of Winchester Road, north of Stoke Park Wood, then northwards to include Stoke Park Farm and northwards towards Brambridge and Allbrook.

## **2.2 Development Description**

For the purposes of this appraisal, it is assumed that the proposed development, should land be allocated, will consist of new homes, three primary schools, one secondary school, local centres, community facilities, open space, Suitable Alternative Natural Green spaces, a strategic road and employment floorspace.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Assessment Methodology

This Heritage Appraisal has been prepared with regard to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and:

- Planning Practice Guidance on Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (2014);
- Historic England's Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (2015);
- Historic England's Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (2008); and
- Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015).

### 3.2 Sources Consulted

This Heritage Appraisal has considered the significance of recorded heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) within the site and its immediate surrounds; a 1km buffer search area has been assessed. The archaeological and historical background to the site and local heritage assets, including historic mapping, have also been examined to assist in understanding their context. However, full archival research has not been undertaken at this stage as it would be premature to do so ahead of the site being allocated for development; further research would be carried out as part of any further assessment of the site and its environs.

The sources consulted were:

- Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE);
- Historic mapping;
- Previous archaeological and heritage assessments completed for the development site; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

A targeted site walkover survey was undertaken on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2017 to identify potential unrecorded heritage assets within targeted areas of the proposed land allocation area. The walkover survey was also undertaken to:

- Assess the archaeological potential of the site and identify any evidence for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site and immediate area;
- Appraise the potential impact and effects of residential development on the heritage significance of local designated and non-designated heritage assets, including their settings; and
- Assist in identifying appropriate residential development design and mitigation measures.

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



## **4. Legislation and Planning Policy Context**

### **4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

### **4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

### **4.3 National Planning Policy Framework 2012**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (para 126).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to

significance through alteration or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (para 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 138).

Where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (para 133). Where there is less than substantial harm the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (para 134). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (para 134). The NPPF also makes provision to allow enabling development (para 140) and allowing development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 127).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publicly accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (para 141).

## 4.4 Local Policy and Guidance

### 4.4.1 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan

Eastleigh Borough Council adopted the Local Plan Review (2001-2011) on the 25<sup>th</sup> May 2006. Although these policies would have expired 3 years after adoption, a Direction was issued by the Secretary of State in 2009 to save certain policies; those retained included Policies 166.LB (Protection of scheduled archaeological sites), 167.LB (Protection of non-scheduled sites) and 168.LB (Archaeological evaluation). These policies are as follows:

**Policy 166.LB (Protection of scheduled archaeological sites)**

**Policy 167.LB (Protection of non-scheduled sites)**

**Policy 168.LB (Archaeological evaluation)**

In addition, there are several policies that deal with Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings:

**Policy 169.LB (Conservation Areas)**

**Policy 170.LB** (Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas)

**Policy 171.LB** (The Setting of Buildings)

**Policy 173.LB** (Demolition of Listed Buildings)

**Policy 174.LB** (Alteration or extension to Listed Buildings)

There are a number of buildings which, although not Listed, are of local architectural or historical importance. These are protected by local policy, as stated:

**Policy 175.LB** (Buildings of Local Importance)

**Policy 176.LB** (Enabling Development)

The full wording of the policies are included as Appendix C.

## 5. Baseline Data

### 5.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Registered Park & Gardens recorded within the study area. There are 6 Scheduled Monuments and 37 Listed Buildings within the study area, these are shown in the table in Appendix D and on Figure 2. One Listed Building, the Grade II Crowdhill Farmhouse (1322703) falls within the proposed development areas; the farmhouse is 16<sup>th</sup> century and later in date, and is a timber framed, two storey house, and is discussed in more detail in Section 8. There are further Listed Buildings in close proximity to the proposed site, including a group of three Grade II Listed Buildings at Mortimer's Far, off Mortimers Lane, that are enveloped by the proposed site boundary. These assets include Mortimer's Farmhouse (1281407), a barn to the southwest of Mortimer's Farmhouse (1111950), and a granary to the west of Mortimer's Farmhouse (1204077). The northern extent of the south-eastern most parcel of the proposed development site abuts and extends within the Bishopstoke Conservation Area.

All designated heritage assets within a 1km buffer of the site are detailed in Appendix D Table 1 and Figure 2.

### 5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) holds details for 194 recorded heritage sites, excluding designated sites, within the study area. Details of these assets can be found in the table in Appendix D and are shown on Figure 2. However, not all sites and monuments are discussed in detail

as part of this high level appraisal. The bracketed numbers within the text relate to the identifiers within the table in Appendix D and on Figure 2.

A total of ten recorded heritage sites (excluding designated assets) fall within the proposed site boundary:

- 25912: Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age and Romano-British enclosure
- 25925: a lock on the Itchen Navigation
- 42414: barn at Stoke Park Farm
- 57486: post medieval water meadows
- 58251: post-medieval drainage features/water meadows
- 58255: a group of single ditch linear features are visible as cropmarks, likely to represent a field system of medieval or later date
- 58257: possible site of a Bronze Age round barrow visible as a cropmark
- 58310: a single ditch curvilinear feature is visible on aerial photographs, which potentially represents an enclosed Iron Age/ Romano-British house, or plough-levelled barrow
- 59789: possible prehistoric enclosure
- 59935: possible medieval or post medieval extractive pit
- 60748: a medieval Park Pale
- 65921: flint findspot
- 68986: a Victorian sewer pipe
- Cropmarks also suggest the presence of an undated series of enclosures on the eastern side of Upperbarn Copse.

## 5.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

While evidence from the Mesolithic and Palaeolithic periods is often comprised of stray finds, there are several sites within the study area that are indicative of more concentrated activity. A 1914 excavation in Colden Common in 1914 as part of gravel extraction in the area revealed an area of 500-600 yards square, strewn with Palaeolithic flint working debris, apparently flint 'blanks' roughed out elsewhere and brought to site to be worked into finished article (25625). This would seem to be a rare example of a Palaeolithic flint working site, although it has been suggested that the 'Palaeolithics' identified were actually early stages in Neolithic flint axe manufacture (see below). Several other potential Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from the study area, including further artefacts from

Colden Common (25632), although these finds cannot be verified. A Palaeolithic handaxe (53424) was also found south of Brambridge. An archaeological evaluation at Stoke Farm in 2015 also encountered a palaeo-channel (68996). This was not excavated, but such features can provide valuable information on early prehistoric climate and environmental conditions. Deposits from the site were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, but none were identified that required sampling (Cotswold Archaeology, 2015).

Further evidence of early prehistoric activity can be found in numerous finds dating to the Mesolithic period, although many of these cannot be verified with any certainty as were recovered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These include stray finds of a pick (25569), tranchet axes (25601) and other flint artefacts from Colden Common (25630 and 25644). While these are likely to represent stray finds, there is evidence of more intensive activity dating to this period. Ten Mesolithic cores and five microliths were recovered from a sand pit at Knowle Hill (25927), and surface scatters of Mesolithic flint working waste (31020 and 31021) were identified to the north east of Horton Heath, possibly indicating intensive use and/or seasonal or short term occupation.

Interestingly, ten sub-circular features were uncovered during archaeological monitoring in 1994 at East Horton Farm in Fair Oak (55646). These features formed two clusters, from one of which 50 worked Mesolithic flint artefacts were recovered. It has been suggested that these features were hearths, which if of Mesolithic date would indicate a long-term occupation site.

Similar to earlier prehistoric periods, the main evidence within the study area consists of finds of flint artefacts. Neolithic stone axes have been recovered from various sites around the area, including at Otterbourne (25590), Colden Common (25631), Bishopstoke (25906) and near Allbrook (30213). Again, this indicates transitional activity across the landscape, although the flint working site at Brambridge (see above) may actually be Neolithic in date, although its authenticity may be of open to debate (25628). The presence of a barbed and tanged arrow point suggests a Neolithic date, but again this has not been verified (25629).

Evidence indicates that by the Bronze Age, more intensive use of the landscape was occurring within the study area. Finds recovered from the area include a possible Middle Bronze Age founders hoard of palstaves (25573) recovered from the Colden Common area, with a further founders hoard identified from Brambridge (25588). Such hoards are thought to be have been buried for recovery at a later date, although others were possibly votive in nature. Isolated finds have also been recovered, including a spearhead found near the river at Bishopstoke (25917) and another palstave (25921).

There are also several possible barrow sites within the study area, although these have not been verified. An Anglo Saxon charter of c.AD900 mentions 'Over Barrow Copse (Beorh Halt) to the Tall

Birch Tree', indicating a possible prehistoric barrow near Greenwood Farm in Durley, although no such monument has been discovered (53546). Another barrow has been identified nearby via aerial photography, but again this has not been verified on the ground (53547). More definite evidence of barrows has been identified in the form of cropmarks, possibly representing the remains of two barrows (58257 and 58310) in Bishopstoke and Fair Oak respectively, although the latter may also be the remains of an Iron Age roundhouse. These have not been verified through archaeological investigation.

The presence of these potential funerary monuments within the landscape at least raises the possibility of Bronze Age settlement within the wider area: this has been supported by several excavations. Archaeological monitoring at East Horton Farm in 1989 revealed Bronze Age pits (55646), which was suggested to be indicative of a temporary camp as opposed to permanent settlement (Wessex Archaeology, 1994). An evaluation at Crowdhill Green in Eastleigh uncovered three cremation urns (69693) and a shallow gully (69694) dating to the Middle Bronze Age. While no direct settlement evidence has as yet been recovered, the presence of several funerary sites and artefactual evidence suggests a permanency to Bronze Age activity within the study area.

Artefactual evidence from the study area dating to the Iron Age period includes the find of a gold stater recovered from allotment gardens in Eastleigh (25599). A possible Iron Age settlement was observed by OGS Crawford in 1930 in the SW side of a gravel pit at Colden Common; consisting of 'pits with much charcoal and burnt matter' (25585). These were originally interpreted as being pit dwellings, although it is more likely that they were the remains of a granary store. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the site. More definite evidence of Iron Age settlement was found during an archaeological evaluation at Breach Lane, Bishopstoke where a possible kiln, linear features and an enclosure were identified (69732). Although, the exact nature of these is yet to be determined, it is likely that they represent small scale settlement and industrial activity.

Several other sites in the area have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs, that are potentially of Iron Age date. These include a sub rectangular double-ditched enclosure near Bishopstoke (25912), and three single ditched enclosures near Crowdhill Copse (58311, 58312 and 58313). While undated, the proximity of these features to the Romano-British features uncovered during the Crowdhill Green evaluation (see below) suggests a late Iron Age or Roman origin.

### **5.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)**

Roman activity within the landscape is widespread and varying, reflecting both settlement, industrial and funerary activity. The projected line of the Roman Road from Winchester to Bitterne (21146) runs north south to the west of the proposed development area – evidence of this Road was observed as metalling in Wood Vale, Otterbourne (53845). This Road would have served as a main communication



route, with smaller most likely agricultural settlements existing in the hinterland between the two larger towns. There is ample evidence for these in the study area; for example a large quantity of Roman material was found in a gravel pit east of the River Itchen in Colden Common (25579), which included tiles, pottery and a quern stone. This suggests a settlement was located nearby. Further to the south and adjacent to the River Itchen, a possible Roman villa site is marked on early 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping (25907); however this has been conjectured due to the find of a Roman coffin (see below), and has not been verified through archaeological investigation.

More definite evidence was uncovered during the watching brief at East Horton Farm in Fair Oak (55646), where archaeological monitoring in 1989 revealed an enclosure and surrounding field system, dated to the Roman period. This was characterised as a small farm, and included a possible structure that may have been a granary. Some finds, such as a rotary quern and sandstone weight may have been of Iron Age date, which raises the possibility that this small agricultural settlement may have originated earlier and then continued into the Roman period. It is likely that more of these small farmsteads existed within the landscape; as cropmark evidence, has identified several enclosures of possible Iron Age to Roman date (see above).

Other sites have yielded evidence of possible continuation from the prehistoric into the Roman period; at Chickenhall Lane a wide ditch of early Iron Age date was identified that may have acted as a significant boundary to a domestic site nearby, that may have been a predecessor of the nearby Roman villa (69245). During the Crowdhill archaeological evaluation, a number of pits containing Romano-British pottery (69694), as well as number of ditches. Interestingly, in some cases these cut earlier features that date back to the Bronze Age and through to the Iron Age; suggesting long term settlement continuation.

Finds of coins have been recorded from many locations around the study area, many of which are stray finds (25595, 25635 and 25910), but several coin hoards have been uncovered. In Bishopstoke during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a small jar containing c.200 coins was recovered from 'a huge trench containing horses heads and grain' (25901), which may have been associated with a nearby Roman building. Another hoard of coins, mostly dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries, was found within a small course vessel during the digging of a ditch near Allington Manor Farm (25914).

Further findspots indicate burial rites: a coffin was recovered in the vicinity of a Roman building site (25908), but this is unverified and may be a duplicate of another coffin uncovered by gravel diggers (25605). This one contained the skeleton of a young woman, along with glass vessels, and appears to have been orientated east-west. This suggests a Christian burial, and would place the date to the late Roman period. A further findspot of a lead coffin is marked on old Ordnance Survey maps as being found in 1864 (57236): again this is likely to have been found during railway construction works.

Other burial practices are evidenced: a Roman cremation burial was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation at Crowdhill Green (69732) and was associated with several pottery vessels that were most likely grave goods.

### 5.2.3 Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD)

There is little direct archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the study area, although several place-names have been recorded dating from the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Brambridge is documented in AD909 as 'Brembridge' or the 'Bridge by the place of the Broom' (38866), and Knowle Hill is first documented in AD901 as *Cnollgette* meaning the 'Roundhill/Gate house of William Cnolle' (39161). The settlement of Bishopstoke is also recorded in 10<sup>th</sup> century charters as being granted by King Edgar to the bishopric of Winchester, and is named in AD959 as *itinstoken* and in AD960 as *oet yting stoce*. This possibly derives from the Old English *Stoc* meaning 'grange farm', with *yting* possibly preserving the Old English for 'Jute' (Coates, 1989). The settlement is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as having a church, a mill, six villagers and five small holders (<http://opendomesday.org/place/SU4619/bishopstoke/>), indeed a tablet at the site of St Mary's Church in Bishopstoke states that the original church had existed since Saxon times (see below).

### 5.2.4 Medieval Period (1066AD-c.1540AD)

There is extensive evidence of landscape use within the study area during the medieval period, particularly as relates to the high-status ownership, particularly to that of Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester. The Scheduled moated site at Marwell (1012196) was constructed by him in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and is a remarkably well surviving example of a medieval moated site. The site also contains the remains of the collegiate church of St Stephen, Lawrence, Vincent and Quintin, which serve as outbuildings to the present dwelling house (28674). Another Scheduled moated site is located at Otterbourne Manor (1013055) to the north east of the proposed development area – this is in good condition and contains a number of buildings, including a 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. A manorial court was held at the manor house on the island until the 19<sup>th</sup> century (20326).

Deer Parks are associated with both of these Manors. At Otterbourne, documentary evidence records that a licence to impark was granted by King Henry III to Bartholomew de Capella, the lord of the Manor, in 1253 (25608). Some elements of the park pale were recorded as being intact in 1982 (54133), and a possible remnant of the pale was recorded during an earthwork survey of Otterbourne Park in 2007 (57711). The Deer Park associated with Marwell (28672) is first mentioned in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when hunting is documented. It is known to have survived intact until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, indeed – several sections of park pale are designated as Scheduled Monuments (1012198, 1012308, 1012309 and 1017607), with a further example recorded on the eastern boundary of Park Hill Wood (60748). Another park was owned by the Bishop of Winchester at Stoke Park in Bishopstoke (30187) –

the pale for this park survives to some extent within Stoke Park wood (30188). Another large earthwork bank was recorded in Crowdhill Copse to the north-east of Stoke Park Wood (57963), that may reflect another boundary associated with the deer park, although it is also possible that it is of prehistoric origin. Considering its location, the former interpretation is more likely. A number of fish ponds are also recorded that are thought to be associated with Marwell Park at: Fishers Pond (31332), Deeps Bushes Copse (53874) and at Eleven Acre Pond (60499) This complex of fishponds is well documented and was praised by Gerald Of Wales for their advanced engineering and are among the best preserved in Hampshire.

The study area also contains several settlements that have their origins in the Medieval period. Otterbourne is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Otreburne* and listed as the land of 'Ralf de Mortemer' in the Bythesgete Hundret (69016). It had ploughland, meadows, a fishery and a church and was quite a large settlement of 24 households. A possible deserted settlement (25621), may exist centred around the moated manor house (see above). Deserted settlements are also recorded at Boyatt (25622) and Allington (25937). Allington is recorded in Domesday as having 2 hides, a church and 2 mills, with documentary references to a manor as early as 1223 AD. Allbrook (41323) is mentioned in AD 1208 as *Alebroc*, meaning 'frothy brook', or possibly a personal name 'Aella'.

The Early medieval origins of Bishopstoke are described above, with the original medieval core centred around the church, mill and manor house. The original course of the River Itchen looped around the Manor House, effectively creating a natural moat. The site of the medieval church (25930) is marked with a tablet, but nothing of the original structure remains following its demolition and rebuilding in 1825: this was due to the need for a larger church following the early 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion of Bishopstoke (see below).

The landscape between these settlements (where not included in a deer park) was predominantly agricultural in nature, and this is evidenced from the numerous field systems that are evidenced by cropmarks on aerial photography (e.g. 58249, 58255, 58295 and 58296). In addition, traces of ridge and furrow was reported as existing in Bishopstoke within the recreation ground (<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/landscape/historic-settlement/BishopstokeHistoricRuralSettlementpublication.pdf>). None of these field systems have been accurately dated to the medieval period, and may in fact be of later date, but considering the medieval settlement origins within the study area this date cannot be discounted.

There are also several surviving buildings within the study area that have medieval origins. East Horton Farmhouse (1204057) is originally a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed E-shaped house, with 17<sup>th</sup> century additions and modern alterations. Crowdhill Farmhouse (1322703) is also originally of Tudor

(16<sup>th</sup> century) origin and is another timber-framed two storey house, containing some panelling, a Tudor door and upstairs fireplace.

## **5.2.5 Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1750AD)**

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The River continued to act as a main transportation route; with the Itchen Navigation (53858) designed to enable navigation along the River Itchen for 'boats, barges and other vessels'. Construction was authorised with an Act of 1665 and was supposed to be completed by November 1671, but was actually finished around 1710. The navigation acted as an irrigation and drainage system for many of the surrounding water meadows (58251 and 58270) which survive to various degrees along its route. Other infrastructure dating from the construction of the Navigation in the form of locks survive at Allbrook Lock (25666), Conegar Lock (25925) and at Brambridge (53852 and 53857).

Several buildings survive within the study area from this period, all of which are Listed, and represent a range of functions continuing from the medieval period. The Grade II Listed Manor House at Otterbourne (1095795) is dated to 1699 from a tablet on the house, but considering the location of the building within the Medieval moated site it may well be of earlier date. The Barn (1095751) within this complex (also Grade II Listed) is of early 18<sup>th</sup> century date, as is the chequer brickwork wall (1178879) running between the house and barn. These structures likely represent an expansion of the original Medieval manorial complex during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Further examples of farmsteads from this period are evidenced within the study area. Ham Farmhouse (1111945) is a large L-shaped house of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, Hill Farm House (1350492) is a timber framed former farmhouse of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, and the Barn at Durley Hall Farm (1375689) is also of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, incorporating a piggery. Allbrook Farmhouse (1111974) is a former farmhouse built in 1659. Considering the 13<sup>th</sup> century references to Allbrook (see above), and the location of the farm close to the River Itchen, it is possible that this may be on the site of an earlier farmstead, but this cannot be verified. Indeed, earlier examples do survive. Low Hill Farmhouse (1302822) is of 16<sup>th</sup> century date and Crowdhill Farmhouse and East Horton Farmhouse have their origins in the medieval period (see above); the latter complex also incorporates a later barn (1322702).

Mortimer's Farm also forms a traditional group of buildings with 17<sup>th</sup> century origins; consisting of a timber framed Farmhouse (1281407) with later 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings, including a 5 bay Barn (1111950) and Granary (1204077). An archaeological evaluation on land at the corner of Knowles Lane and Mortimer's Lane uncovered several linear ditches that were interpreted to be part of a late post-medieval field system (68643) – this was found immediately to the west of Mortimer's Farm and further illustrates the agricultural nature of the landscape.

There are also a number of non-agricultural buildings that survive. Woodcraft Lodge (1095821) is a timber-framed house of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin and is situated opposite Hills Farmhouse (see above). 117 & 119 Spring Lane (1111943) is a former 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed dwelling, now forming two houses, and Poplar Cottage (1111951) is another wood framed structure said to formally be a malt-house. West Horton Farm Cottages (1204020) is a further example of one 17<sup>th</sup> century house that has now been converted into two dwellings, whereas The Bush (1204040) is a single timber framed house. There are also references to a 17<sup>th</sup> century building near Thistle Ridge Farm to the east of the development area and within the former Marwell Deer Park (53872). This is depicted on early 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping but has since been destroyed.

### **5.2.6 Industrial (1750 to 1900AD)**

The Industrial era included the construction of new roads, canals and railways, as well as the rise of industry and the growth of market towns, as well as of major cities. Transportation links were improved and expanded. The creation of a network of turnpike roads in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century improved existing roads to enable the rapid and efficient transportation of goods and passengers across the country, the present B2177 was turnpiked via an Act in 1838 which is comparatively late. The site of a toll house and gate (58891) is marked on 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey mapping just to the east of Fishers Pond.

However, the most significant addition was the introduction of the London and South Western Railway in 1839, leading to an expansion of towns such as Bishopstoke and the establishment of the town of Eastleigh. The Grade II Listed Eastleigh Railway station (1281411) was constructed in 1840 following a design by Sir William Tite, and several original bridges survive, such as at Allbrook over the River Itchen (53851). The construction of the railway also resulted in the destruction of several locks on the Itchen Navigation; at Allbrook (53859) a replacement lock was constructed by the railway in 1838. Several other locks are marked on early edition Ordnance Survey mapping, including at Bishopstoke (55197) and at Withymead (55199). The lock at Lockhouse (55194) was accompanied by a lock keeper cottage (55195), both have since been demolished.

Evidence of other industrial activity is recorded within the study area. A number of brickworks are depicted on late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, including Charles Mitchell's Works in Colden Common (25709), which was the last brickworks in the country to produce hand made bricks by clamp method when it closed in 1957. A brick kiln, brickworks and clay pits are also recorded at Allbrook (55200) and at Nobs Creek (57425). A sawmill was also in operation at Allbrook (33035), until it was closed in 1931, and a corn mill existed at Bishopstoke (55198).

Another new development in this period was the introduction of sewage treatment facilities, due to the rapidly expanding population and urban growth. At Eastleigh, the Sewage Works (55979) was

constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, in order to deal with the rapid expansion of the town following the introduction of the Railway. Several intact sewage ventilation, or 'stink', pipes have been noted in the town; on the footway between Eastleigh and Bishopstoke (68986) and on Bellevue Road (69169).

Indications of increasing personal wealth during this period are evident from the development of several high status country houses that built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Bishopstoke Manor (1111942) was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and extended in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but may possibly be on the site of an earlier medieval manor – a landscape garden had developed around the house during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and within a few decades included a turning circle, outbuildings, fruit trees and a fishpond ( <http://research.hgt.org.uk/item/bishopstoke-manor/> ).

Likewise, at Brambridge a large country house (1350494) was constructed in 1762, though remodelled after a fire in 1872. A small parkland, incorporating a double rowed lime avenue and ha ha (31223) was established by the owner, Matthew Digby Wyatt, between 1820 and 1877. The previous owners of Brambridge were also responsible for the conversion of one wing of the Chapel House (1350517) into a Roman Catholic chapel in 1782. Further landscape parks are recorded at: Longmead House (52136), The Mount Hospital (52140), Greenwood Farm (52213) and Allington Manor Farm (52331). The Mount developed purely as a result of the railway, with a local farmer realising the potential value of the coming railway building several houses on the farmland including a cottage where the Mount now is. By 1855 Richard Gilman a business man returned from China bought what was now called Stoke House and improved both house and grounds ( <http://research.hgt.org.uk/item/the-mount/> ).

Increases in prosperity and rapid urban growth resulted in the construction of many other buildings in the area, many for civic use. The Church of the Holy Trinity (1095820) on the road south of Colden Common was built in 1841-4, and the Church of St Mary (1111976) in Bishopstoke was constructed in 1889 in the style of a 15<sup>th</sup> century church, although the tower was built in 1909. Within the tower vestibule are some earlier wall tablets that may have come from an earlier church. In Eastleigh, the large Church of the Resurrection (1322701) was built in 1868-9, and is closely associated with the development of the town due to the railway.

## **5.2.7 Modern (1900AD to present)**

The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the towns and villages within the study area continue to grow, however, the most significant impact on the area would be from both World Wars. The school on Chamberlayne Road in Eastleigh was used a clearing hospital (68685), opening in 1915 and closing in 1918. It was originally referred to as the Clearing Hospital, then by 1917 as the Military Hospital and as a casualty clearing hospital by 1918. The hospital was extended to the Public Park (52046) in 1915, the park had been originally established in 1896. The First World War also had a significant impact on local

communities, as evidenced by the establishment of a war memorial (52047) in 1923 within the grounds of the former church of St Mary in Bishopstoke.

The advent of World War II brought a significant threat of air attack and invasion from the Continent; leading to the establishment of a range of defensive measures – evidence of which can be found in throughout the study area. Two anti-aircraft batteries are recorded as being in Bishopstoke (37717 and 37722) and a number of barrage balloon sites (58289, 58298 and 58303) are located throughout the area – these are identifiable as the bases to which the balloons were tethered can be seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Several air raid shelters (60045, 60046) are recorded as being built underneath Eastleigh Park and were still accessible to visitors until their demolition in 2002. A third shelter (68503) exists as a tunnel extending under the Sainsbury's building adjacent to the Park. The threat of aerial bombardment was not imagined, as testified by the presence of bomb craters (58287) in the area immediately north of Southampton Airport. This is not surprising as the airport would have been an important target – indeed it is notable as being where the first Spitfire flew from. Other remnants from World War II include the sites of two temporary fuel or water storage structures (58294 and 58299). A system of zig-zag trenching (58290) was also located at the site of the Eastleigh railway works – these would have been constructed either for training, or as a defensive network in the event of invasion by Axis powers.

## 6. Historic Mapping and Landscape Characterisation

### 6.1.1 Historic Mapping

The earliest paper maps held in the Hampshire Record Office that depict the land allocation area are the Tithe Maps dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the map covering the bulk of the area (including the sites subject to a walkover survey) are covered by the Bishopstoke Tithe Map, which is too fragile for consultation. Considering the high level nature of this assessment, a number of maps were therefore accessed online via Old Hampshire Mapped (<http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/hantsmap/hantsmap/hantsmap.htm>) and the National Library of Scotland (<http://maps.nls.uk/os/6inch-england-and-wales/>), that, along with Historic Landscape Characterisation, allow an overview of historic landscape use within the study area to be extrapolated.

The earliest map consulted is Taylor's 1759 Map of Hampshire. This does not depict field boundaries, but depicts several of the large houses and farmsteads, as well as 'Croad Hill', which can be equated with the Listed Crowdhill Farmhouse. A large area of former parkland is depicted to the north of 'Stoke Bishop' (Bishopstoke), which probably represents the former Stoke Park. Other areas of parkland, for example around Marwell, are also depicted.

By the 1791 Milne Map, Stoke Bishop is now known as Bishopstoke, and the large area of former parkland still depicted, although 'Stoke Common' is now depicted to the north of the town. Several locks are depicted on the Itchen Navigation, as well as several small farmsteads throughout the landscape, including Mortimer's Farm. By the 1826 Greenwood Map, areas of the former Stoke Park appear to have been cleared, with defined areas of woodland left intact.

By late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (e.g. the Ordnance Survey Six inch map of 1871), field boundaries are defined, suggesting that enclosure of previous areas of open land or parkland had occurred during the middle to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The London and South Western Railway is also depicted, as well as several more farms. Fair Oak is still a relatively small settlement, and the town of Eastleigh has still not developed, although the railway station is shown. By the 1947 Ordnance Survey map, the areas of settlement have expanded, but the areas of woodland and fields have remained largely intact.

## 6.1.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic Landscape Characterisation data was obtained from the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Several varying landscape types are found within the study area; these are shown on Appendix D, Fig 3. Travelling from west to east, the landscape groups are Recent Settlement (Post-1810), Old Settlement (1810 extent) centred around the hamlet of Allbrook, with an area of Marsh and Rough Grazing to the south of this. To the east of this is an area of Small Parliamentary enclosure, with miscellaneous valley bottom floor paddocks which follow the course of the Itchen south along the valley, and pastures to the south. Water meadows are to be found to the east, bordered to the east with an area of Recent Settlement, representing Highbridge and Lordswood.

Further to the east is a large area around Bishopstoke consisting of Large Wavy Fields (late medieval to 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure), areas of Replanted pre-1810 woodland and small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries – these form a broad band that run east west across the development area. To the south is a large area of post 1810 settlement that represents the expansion of Eastleigh, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak. East of the B3354 are further areas of parliamentary enclosure type fields, small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries and areas of pre-1810 assarted woodland pasture; these can be found in Park Hills Wood and Hall Lands Copse.

## 7. Site Walkover Survey

A targeted site walkover survey was conducted on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The weather was dry and mainly sunny; a selection of site photographs is included in Appendix B. Due to the high level nature of this report, only accessible areas that contain recorded heritage assets were surveyed, namely the area to the west of the B3354 Winchester Road around to the north of Stoke Park Wood, and the area

to the east of the B3354 between Park Hills Wood and Hall Lands Farm. Should further assessment be required at a later stage, then a more detailed site walkover will be required.

The areas surveyed consist almost entirely of pastureland, bordered with extant woodland (Appendix B Photographs 1, 3, 9, 10 and 11). Gravelled tracks and private roads are present across some of the surveyed area, such as that leading from the Fox and Hounds Public House in Fair Oak to Stoke Park Farm in the western portion of the surveyed site. A number of public footpaths cross the surveyed area. Some areas of paddock are associated with Hall Lands Farm in the eastern portion of the surveyed area.

No previously unidentified heritage assets were identified in the course of the walkover survey, and no above ground traces of already identified heritage assets were noted, including the two possible Bronze Age barrows (Photographs 4 and 8), the potential medieval or post-medieval field system (Photograph 5) or the possible Romano-British enclosure (Photograph 7). An attempt was made to locate the earthwork bank within Upper Barn Copse, but this was unsuccessful. It was noted that several overhead electricity lines and pylons cross the northern portion of the site (Photograph 6), whereas areas of the eastern surveyed area were subject to a degree of flooding.

## 8. Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

### 8.1.1 Archaeological potential and recommendations

There are 13 recorded heritage assets within the allocation area; spanning a wide chronological period. These comprise a flint findspot (65921), possible prehistoric enclosure (59789), two possible Bronze Age barrows (58257 and 58310), a possible Romano-British enclosure (25912), a possible Medieval or post medieval field system (58255), a possible medieval or post medieval extractive pit (59935), a medieval Park Pale (60748), post medieval water meadows (58251 and 57486), a lock on the Itchen Navigation (25925), the site of a barn at Stoke Park Farm (42414) and a Victorian sewer pipe (68986). Cropmarks also suggest the presence of an undated series of enclosures on the eastern side of Upperbarn Copse.

Many of these sites, in particular the prehistoric barrows, enclosures and field systems, are only identified through cropmarks on aerial photographs, and have not been verified through archaeological investigation; indeed, no above ground evidence of these was noted in the site walkover survey. However, the evidence from the wider study area suggests medium to high archaeological potential within the proposed land allocation sites.

Numerous stray finds of early prehistoric flints have been found across the study area indicating transitional movement across the landscape, but several sites indicating a more permanent presence – discounting the supposed Palaeolithic working site at Colden Common, artefactual scatters and the

potential Mesolithic hearths found in the Fair Oak/Horton Heath area suggest semi-permanent occupancy. As such, similar sites could be located within the allocation area, particularly in proximity to water sources. Such sites would be of some significance, as would the recovery of palaeo-environmental evidence from waterlogged locations. In particular, the river valley of the Itchen may hold high potential for such sites.

Similar potential will exist for Neolithic archaeology within the allocation area – the supposed Palaeolithic flint production site at Colden Common is more likely to be of Neolithic date, and although there are no monumental structures as yet identified within the study area, it is possible that sites dating to this period may exist, again especially considering the potential exploitation of the river valleys.

There is more evidence for Bronze Age landscape use than previous prehistoric periods within the study area, although this is partly due to the more widespread monumental culture associated with this period. Four possible Bronze Age barrows are located within the study area, with two situated within the land allocation parcels and within reasonably close proximity to each other. This does not suggest that a settlement is located nearby, but excavations have revealed a possible temporary camp at East Horton Farm and other activity (e.g. burial of founders hoards), suggesting widespread exploitation of the landscape. As such, there is a high potential for further Bronze Age archaeological deposits to exist within the allocation area.

Landscape use becomes more widespread within the Iron Age, with several potential small scale farming settlements identified within the study area through both excavation and via cropmark evidence on aerial photographs. There are no large scale settlement sites as yet identified within the study area, so it is likely that the area was of an agricultural nature, with small scale farms surrounded by field systems. Although this landscape use would not have been as extensive and widespread as on the Hampshire Downland, the presence of potential Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures within the study area and the land allocation areas themselves suggests that similar sites are yet to be uncovered, along with possible small scale settlement. As such, it is considered that there is a high potential for Iron Age archaeological deposits within the allocation area.

Evidence suggests that this largely agricultural landscape continued into the Roman period – for example at the excavation of East Horton Farm – although there is some suggestion of the presence of as yet unidentified villas in the landscape, in particular nearer to the line of the Roman Road between Winchester and Bittern, and the River Itchen, which would have been navigable during this period. As such, the potential for Roman activity along the River and the Road (as important communication and trade routes) should be considered medium to high – it is also possible that local

routes would have led from the main Road linking to the small scale agricultural settlements: these are yet to be identified within this landscape.

Little evidence from the Saxon period exists within the study area, although place-name and documentary evidence indicates some small-scale settlement; in particular, around Bishopstoke. As such, some evidence of land use could exist within the land allocation areas – although this is likely to be largely agricultural in nature. The greatest change occurs within the medieval period, with the creation of large high status deer parks – the area to the north of Stoke Park Woods has the potential to contain some archaeological evidence of this, such as further existence of park pales that have since been ploughed out.

A number of farmsteads also begin in the medieval period and continue on into post medieval period, as well as the surviving buildings for these there is also evidence for field systems within this landscape, consisting of some ridge and furrow and cropmark evidence. Historic Landscape Character assessment identifies several areas of late medieval enclosure within the allocation areas; as such, it is possible that further evidence is yet to be uncovered – although this is likely to be of reasonably low significance.

This continuation of a largely agricultural landscape continues from the post medieval period up to the present day, with the enclosure of former parklands, both informally and via Parliamentary Act. As such, archaeological potential for these periods is reasonably low within the central and eastern areas of land allocation, but the creation of the Itchen navigation and post medieval water management features results in a higher potential along the river and adjacent landscapes. As yet unidentified infrastructure associated with Navigation may exist, and several of the water meadows are extant.

Overall, the highest potential for significant in situ archaeological deposits is for those dating from the early prehistoric to the Roman period, although potential exists for later periods as well. This potential covers both the river valley and agricultural landscape to the east. At this stage (allocation of land for development), it is not considered that the archaeological potential is significant to act as a barrier, but any development within the area will need to be considered carefully in terms of archaeological impact. A plan showing projected areas of archaeological potential (based on existing knowledge) is shown in Appendix E, Fig 4.

Due to the widespread nature of the potential, including identified sites and potential remains and deposits, any proposed development, if not mitigated, is highly likely to have a negative impact upon buried archaeological features or deposits. While this is unlikely to be a barrier to development, discussions should be had at an early stage as to the nature of mitigation. Depending on the nature

and scale of any development, but based on the current proposals as described in Section 2, a phased programme of field evaluation should be considered, to include:

- production of a detailed desk-based assessment including a detailed site walkover survey, archival research and review of aerial photographic and LiDAR coverage of the site
- complementary field walking, geophysical survey and trial trenching.

Any further works should be undertaken in consultation with the Hampshire Council Archaeologist and in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's guidance and an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation. By undertaking a full desk based assessment and securing a programme of survey to establish the presence and significance of any archaeological remains and deposits within the site, it is considered that the site could be successfully developed.

## **8.1.2 Built Heritage**

There are several Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within the study area. Due to the high level nature of this assessment, a full setting assessment has not been undertaken, and would be carried out if the site is allocated for development.

Based on the available information, the following designated heritage assets within the study area have settings and significance potentially affected by the development of the allocation site:

- Grade II East Horton Farmhouse (1204057) and associated barn (1322702)
- Grade II Mortimer's Farmhouse (1281407), barn (1111950) and granary (1204077)
- Grade II Poplar Cottage and Pyle Cottage (1111951) and Willow Cottage (1204086)
- Grade II Crowdhill Farmhouse (1322703)
- Grade II Hill Farm House (1350492) and Woodcrofy Lodge (1095821)
- Highbridge Farmhouse (1178874) and The Chapel House (1350517)
- Allbrook Farmhouse (1111974)
- Bishopstoke Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments including the park pale at Marwell (1012308, 1012309 and 1012198) and moated site of Marwell Manor (1012196).

Due to proximity, local topography and intervening vegetative barriers for instance, the degree of impact upon the settings and significance of these assets is likely to vary. A setting assessment should accompany any planning application for the site and should establish whether, and to what degree, development would act to impact upon the setting and significance of these assets. Due to the scale of the proposed development, this should be informed by a ZTV and photomontages (as part of an LVIA), which will help to identify which assets will be affected.

It is also possible that non-designated heritage assets, such as locally important historic buildings and structures, are present within the proposed site and surrounding landscape, and the potential for development to impact negatively upon the significance of such assets should also be considered.

In our experience, it will be possible to reduce any potentially adverse impacts upon the setting and significance of such heritage assets through, for example; the provision of design mitigation, including high quality landscaping, high quality architecture and design, in combination with augmentation of vegetation buffers. It is anticipated that existing woodland will also act to contain development. However, based on the available information, it is not considered that the setting of heritage asset would act as a barrier to land allocation, but should be considered in greater detail should development be considered, e.g. during master-planning.

## 9. Conclusions and Recommendations

Data was collected from the Hampshire Historic Environment Record, as well as other databases and documentary sources in order to inform this high-level appraisal. Assets recorded in the 1km study area date to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval, Industrial and modern periods.

There are thirteen recorded heritage assets within the proposed allocation area; ranging from prehistoric flint finds, potential Bronze Age barrows, prehistoric enclosures, medieval field systems and park pales, post medieval water meadows and industrial archaeological assets. Several nationally designated heritage assets, including six Scheduled Monuments and thirty-seven Listed Buildings are within the study area, with one Listed Building (Crowdhill Farmhouse) within the proposed allocation area, and further Listed Buildings in the immediate proximity.

Archaeological potential for in situ deposits across the proposed allocation area is considered to be medium to high. There are several identified sites within the area itself, but evidence from the wider study area suggests landscape use from the early prehistoric to Modern period, especially as regards to early prehistoric flint production, Bronze Age funerary and settlement activity, Romano-British farming settlement and medieval high status landscape use. However, both recorded and potential

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



sites are likely to be of regional, as opposed to national importance, depending on their character, extent and preservation. Considering the size of the proposed allocation site, it is also anticipated that development will result in some degree of impact upon the setting and significance of nationally designated sites within the study area, especially on those within or in close proximity to the allocation site.

Based on the available evidence, while there are various historic environment matters that will need careful consideration, this is not felt to preclude development, and overall, the site is considered to have capacity for mixed use development, provided it is appropriately designed. However, further archaeological assessment including provision of a detailed desk based assessment and field evaluation, and a setting assessment will be required, should any application for development within these land parcels be made.

We understand that, subject to allocation, the development would be subject to a full Environment Impact Assessment, and we understand that Heritage and Archaeology would be separate Chapters within the Environmental Statement that would be prepared to support an emerging development for the Strategic Growth Option.



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## Historic Mapping

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Ordnance Survey 6" Hampshire & Isle Of Wight LVIII 1871

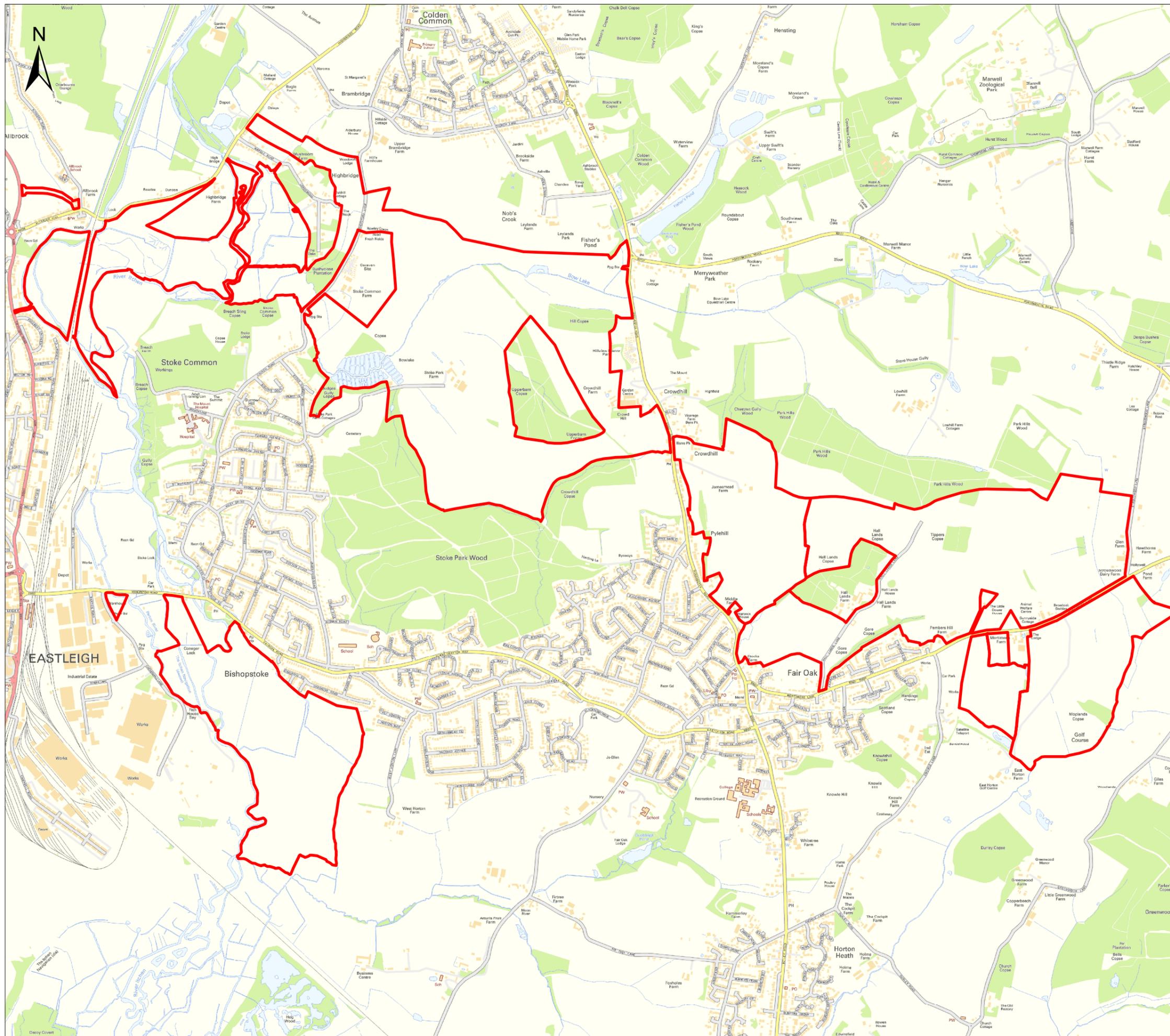
Ordnance Survey 6" Hampshire & Isle Of Wight LVIII.NW 1947



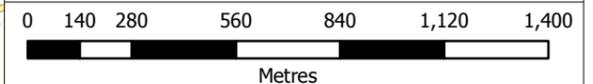
## **Appendices**



## **Appendix A – Site Location Plan**



**Legend**  
 Eastleigh Strategic Development



<b>AG</b> Created:	<b>RE</b> Checked:	<b>November 2017</b> Date:	<b>V1</b> Version:
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Sheet Size: **A3**      Scale of Original: **1:19,000**

Client: **Highwood Group and Drew Smith Group**

Project: **Eastleigh Strategic**

Title: **Area location plan**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A106308</b>	Figure No: <b>1</b>
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## **Appendix B – Site Photographs**



**Photograph 1: Looking West from gravel track (Upperbarn copse shown to the right)**



**Photograph 2: Looking west towards Grade II Listed Crowdhill Farmhouse**



**Photographic 3: Looking north towards Stoke Park Farm**



**Photograph 4: Site of possible barrow (HER 58257)**



**Photograph 5: Looking east towards Upper Barn Copse (across site of possible field system HER 58255)**



**Photograph 6: Looking north of Upperbarn Copse**



**Photograph 7: Looking south across site of possible Romano-British enclosure (HER 25912)**



**Photograph 8: Looking north across possible site of barrow (HER 58310)**



**Photograph 9: Looking east with boundary of Park Hill Wood to the north**



**Photograph 10: Looking east towards Stroudwood Dairy Farm**



**Photograph 11: Looking south from Hall Lands Farm**



## **Appendix C –Planning Policies**

## **Eastleigh Borough Local Plan**

### 166.LB (Protection of scheduled archaeological sites)

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

### 167.LB (Protection of non-scheduled sites)

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

### 168.LB (Archaeological evaluation)

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

### 169.LB (Conservation Areas)

'Planning applications for new buildings, and alterations and extensions to existing buildings, within or affecting the setting of, Conservation Areas, will be permitted, providing all of the following criteria are met:

- i) The proposal preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the Conservation Area or its setting;
- ii) Any new building or extension does not detract from the character of the area and where appropriate retains the existing street building line and the rhythm of the street-scene;
- iii) The mass, materials and form of the building and associated landscape features are in scale and harmony with the existing and adjoining buildings and the area as a whole and the proportions of its parts relate well to each other, to the existing building and to adjoining buildings;
- iv) Architectural details on buildings of value are retained;
- v) With regard to retail premises, a high standard of shop front design and signing, relating sympathetically to the character of the building and the surrounding area, is required;
- vi) The materials to be used are appropriate to and in sympathy with the existing buildings and the particular character of the area; and
- vii) They do not generate excessive traffic, car parking, noise or cause detriment to the character of the local environment. Existing inappropriate uses will not be allowed to expand or intensify and the Borough Council may encourage their relocation if serious loss of amenity is occurring.

### 170.LB (Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas)

'Development which involves the demolition of any building or important feature within a Conservation Area will not be permitted unless:

- i) It can be shown that the building is wholly beyond repair, or incapable of reasonable beneficial use;
- ii) Its removal or replacement would enhance the appearance of the area; or
- iii) It is essential to enable a development scheme to take place, providing the scheme for redevelopment has already been or is concurrently approved and such a scheme would positively enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area

#### 171.LB (The Setting of Buildings)

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

#### 173.LB (Demolition of Listed Buildings)

'Proposals which include the total demolition of a Listed Building will not be permitted unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Borough Council that their condition makes it impracticable to repair, renovate or adapt them to an appropriate beneficial use'

#### 174.LB (Alteration or extension to Listed Buildings)

'The alteration or extension of a Listed Building or any development within the curtilage of a Listed Building including display of an advertisement will not be permitted if it would result in a detrimental impact on the building or its setting.'

#### 175.LB (Buildings of Local Importance)

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

#### 176.LB (Enabling Development)

'In exceptional circumstances the Council may permit the following development in order to secure the future of a listed building or other heritage asset:

- i) A conversion or change of use which may not otherwise be permitted;
- ii) A sympathetic extension of an appropriate scale and design that does not detract from the intrinsic value of the building or asset; or
- iii) Appropriate development within the curtilage of the property which is subservient to and does not detract from the character of the building or its grounds.

The Council must be satisfied that all alternative solutions and sources of funding have been thoroughly investigated; that the proposed scheme is financially viable; that the applicant will enter into a legal agreement to ensure the envisaged conservation benefits are delivered, and that the enabling development is demonstrably the minimum necessary to secure the future of the building or asset.



## **Appendix E – Recorded Heritage Sites**



**Recorded Heritage Sites**

Ref number	Type	Description	Period
<b>Designated Heritage Assets</b>			
1012196	SM	Moated Site at Marwell Manor. Although a large number of moated sites are known in England, relatively few survive in Hampshire. This site is particularly important as it survives well and displays an above average range of features. The importance of the site is considerably enhanced by the survival, on the moat island, of Marwell Manor, a listed building which is largely intact, and areas of medieval parkland surrounding the site with surviving archaeological features including the park pale. In addition, historical associations link the site with the Bishops of Winchester from the mid 10th to the late 16th century..	Medieval
1012198	SM	Park Pale at Marwell, 250m North-West of Marwell Manor. The Marwell park pale represents an early example of emparkment. Despite the variable nature of its earthwork remains this is believed to accurately reflect their original size. They survive well and will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the landscape in which the park developed. Its importance is enhanced by documentary evidence linking the park to royalty of the 13th century and by its close proximity to Marwell Manor, a contemporary moated site, and Fisher's Pond.	Medieval
1012308	SM	Park Pale at Marwell, 400m West of Marwell Manor. The Marwell park pale represents an early example of emparkment. Despite the variable nature of its earthwork remains this is believed to accurately reflect their original size. They survive well and will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the landscape in which the park developed. Its importance is enhanced by documentary evidence linking the park to royalty of the 13th century and by its close proximity to Marwell Manor, a contemporary moated site, and Fisher's Pond.	Medieval
1012309	SM	Park Pale at Marwell, South of Fisher's Pond. The Marwell park pale represents an early example of emparkment. Despite the variable nature of its earthwork remains this is believed to accurately reflect their original size. They survive well and will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the landscape in which the park developed. Its importance is enhanced by documentary evidence linking the park to royalty of the 13th century and by its close proximity to Marwell Manor, a contemporary moated site, and Fisher's Pond.	Medieval
1013055	SM	Moated Site at Otterbourne Manor. Although a large number of moated sites are known in England, relatively few survive in Hampshire. This example is particularly important as it survives well with a good range of features and is associated with a listed building of 17th century date. In addition good documentary evidence for the use of the site survives.	Medieval to Post Medieval

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1017607	SM	Park Pale at Marwell, North of Thistle Ridge Farm. The Marwell park pale represents an early example of emparkment. Despite the variable nature of its earthwork remains this is believed to accurately reflect their original size. They survive well and will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the landscape in which the park developed. Its importance is enhanced by documentary evidence linking the park to royalty of the 13th century and by its close proximity to Marwell Manor, a contemporary moated site, and Fisher's Pond.	Medieval
1095751	LB II	Barn 50 Metres North West of Otterbourne Manor House, Kiln Lane. Barn. Early C18 altered C19. Timber-frame with brick walls, old plain tile roof. 4 bay aisled barn with lean-to shed at one end containing pump machinery and small hip-roofed additions to 2 bays at that end on both sides. In other bays windows in brick walls. Roof half-hipped with 2 ventilators on roof. Inside queen post roof probably built to have brick walls. Tall queen posts and principal rafters running to tops of posts with only common rafters below. Straight braces from posts to tie and aisle plate.	Industrial
1095795	LB II	The Manor House, Kiln Lane. Manor house. 1699 on tablet, ruinous c1900 and restored C20. Chequer brickwork, part pebbledashed, old plain tile roof. 2 storey and attic on raised cellar, 4 bay, 2 bays deep, outshot to rear. Front has high plinth cut by door under rubbed brick arch, low set between right bays. In front C20 glazed pent-roof porch. Blocked window to right. To left 3 cross windows under rubbed brick arches. 1st floor string course. On 1st floor 3 cross windows and in left centre bay 3-light casement with transom. All windows have brick sills. Wide coved eaves to hipped roof swept down to rear. Stack on right end and tablet on left and large gabled dormer on each hip.	Post Medieval
1095820	LB II	Church of The Holy Trinity. Parish church, 1841-4 by G Guillarme. Square knapped flint, stone dressings, slate roof. Plan of nave with S porch and small chancel with polygonal end. Chancel has triple lancet E window and clasping buttresses, 2-light plate tracery S window. To north lean-to vestry to half of chancel and E 2 bays of nave with large N 3-light trefoiled window, and deep buttresses on corners, door to W. 5 bay nave has stepped buttresses each end and between bays and tall lancet with hood mould in all bays except those with vestry and S porch, which is gabled with large 3 order pointed doorway with detached middle order on columns, and kneelered gable with slight buttress-stone modillions supporting coping and corbelled large kneelers to ends of gable walls. Stained glass windows and contemporary furnishings. Monument 1865 to J T Waddington by Newman of Winchester of standing woman in relief on tablet.	Industrial
1095821	LB II	Woodcroft Lodge. House. C17 altered C18 and C19. Timber-frame core encased in brick, since pebbledashed, old plain tile roof. 2-storey and attic, 5 bays with projecting full-height wings to 2nd and 4th bays. Doorway now to left of left projection. Each wing has 2-light cast iron casements in cambered head on each floor and single light in gable, with similar windows in left bay. Between wings is pent roof porch, now with 3-light	Post Medieval

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		transomed casement, and 2-light cast iron casement above, right bay is narrow and blank. Roof hipped to left, with external freestanding stack at left end, and half-hipped to right, with large ridge stack just left of right wing.	
1095822	LB II	Keepers Cottage. Cottage. Early C19. Brick, stuccoed on ground floor, tilehung with fish-scale tiles on 1st floor, old plain tile roof, brick stacks. 2 bay with lean-to at left end. Central stuccoed gabled porch with bargeboards and scrolled end ridge tiles. Each side 3-light cast-iron casement with lozenge panes and hood moulding over in stucco. Single similar casement in tile hung lean-to. On 1st floor 2 2-light similar casements. Paired modillion brackets to eaves. End stacks of cut brickwork with stepped off-set head to left.	Industrial
1111937	LB II	Weymouth House. Circa 1830. Two storeys, 3 windows. Red tile-hipped roof, walling in brickwork, blue headers red dressings; eaves plain band, rubbed flat arches, quoins. Sashes in reveals. Later 'trellis' porch.	Industrial
1111942	LB II	Manor House. Late C18, early C19. 3 storeys, 3 windows, with projecting 2-storeyed porch; east side of 2 storeys, linked to cottage of 1 storey with attic. Low-pitched hipped slate roof. Rendered walling, cills, plinth. Good sashes in reveals. Porch has window above arched entrance, with keystone, impost blocks, pilasters.	Industrial
1111943	LB II	117 and 119, Spring Lane. C17, 2-storeyed timber-framed structure, now 2 dwellings. Thatched roof, hipped (117) and half-hipped (119). Most of framing is exposed, infilling in painted brickwork. Irregular casements, of varying dates. 2 thatched porches.	Post Medieval
1111945	LB II	Ham Farmhouse. C17 and later, large L-shaped house of 2 storeys, front of 3 windows. Thatch roof, with half-hips to side gable and south side front; ground floor outshot and further outshot roofed in slate. Painted brick walling (Flemish bond) but timber frame exposed in one gable and clad in red tiles on south side; cambered openings to ground floor. Casements. Modern porch.	Post Medieval
1111946	LB II	The Old George Public House. Early C19. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Hipped slate roof. Painted brickwork (Flemish bond). Sashes in reveals (north side, 2 storeyed bay). Low rear extension with outshots, with red tile roof.	Industrial
1111950	LB II	Barn to South West of Mortimers Farmhouse. C18. Barn with red tile roof, half-hipped, central doorway, weatherboard, interior having typical double aisled sections, of 5 bays with narrower end bays.	Industrial
1111951	LB II	Poplar Cottage Pyle Hill Cottage. C17. Wood framed structure (said to be formerly the old Malt House) of 2 storeys (including dormers with cills at eaves level). Red tile roof, three gabled dormers. Ground floor walling a mixture of bricknogged framework and plaster. Casements. Separate timber porches, with cambered archway beneath gable. Massive interior base to chimney, rearward extension under construction.	Post Medieval
1111974	LB II	Allbrook Farmhouse. Former farmhouse, later house. Built in 1659, the south elevation refronted and refenestrated in the early to mid C19 with two storey porch added by 1892. Refurbishment in the 1930s included the insertion of brick herringbone nogging and some windows to the outshot. MATERIALS:	Industrial

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		Timberframed with 1930s herringbone brick infilling but flemish bond brickwork to south front. C20 tiled roof with nearly central brick chimneystack. PLAN: A three bay lobby entrance house with slightly longer east end and service rooms in the north outshot.	
1111976	LB II	Church of St Mary. 1889, 1909. By E P Warren. Early English chancel, with traceried triple lights and Geometrical east window, Nave with south aisle of 4 bays, of C15 style. Perpendicular tower dated 1909. External walling flintwork with stone dressings, buttresses, plinth line. Red tile roof; parapet to aisle. Within the tower vestibule there are some earlier wall tablets (from the original church?). Two bells of 1598 and one of 1600.	Industrial
1178874	LB II	Highbridge Farmhouse. Farmhouse. Mid-C18. Brick, pebbledashed to front, old plain tile roof. 2 storey, 5 bay with wing to rear at left. Front has central doorway with C19 4-Panel door and rectangular 3-light fanlight under moulded flat hood on large carved brackets. 5 12-pane flush-framed sashes. Large external end stacks tapering to small chimneys.	Industrial
1178879	LB II	Wall 5 Metres North West of Manor House Running North. Wall. Early C18. Chequer brickwork, tiled coping. Wall shortened at house end running to barn some 50 m away. Wall has several niches of different sizes with brick arches over. Tiled coping with ridge tiles.	Post Medieval
1203917	LB II	Old Rectory. Early C19, with additions, 2 storeys. Long north front appearing as 2 units, of 4.1.2 window; south front projects forward of western unit, of 4 windows. Slate roof, gables, brick dentil eaves. Walling in painted brickwork, flat arches, stone cills, plinth. Sashes in reveals. Two good doorcases east side with pediment on Tuscan order (3/4 columns), fanlight in arched opening, panelled door: west side broken pediment on brackets, fanlight in arched opening. South front has convex-roofed verndah.	Industrial
1203930	LB II	Stoke Lodge. Late C18, 2 storeys, 5 windows of 1.3.1 pattern. Red tile hipped roof. Pebble-dash walling. Good 16-light sashes in exposed frames. Pediment porch.	Industrial
1204020	LB II	West Horton Farm Cottages. Formerly one unit, but with 1930's small extension. C17 and later, 2 storeys. 4.2 windows. Long narrow house with timber framing (bricknogged) exposed on rear and side elevations. Front wall is blue header brickwork with red flush quoins, quoins linking windows vertically, first floor band; deep plinth band in Flemish bond (red, with blue headers). Casements. Door canopy on brackets. Red tile roof with half-hips. Northward, 2 window late extension in plain brickwork.	Post Medieval
1204040	LB II	The Bush. C17, early C19 Cottage and workshop. 2 storeyed small house. Framed structure, bricknogged and with ground floor brickwork on the front. 2 windows. Thatch. Casements. Large workshop in boarded walling with wide windows, being used until recently as wheelwright's carpenters shops etc. for four generations (up to present owner).	Post Medieval
1204057	LB II	East Horton Farmhouse. C16, C17. E-shaped of 2 storeys, the original wood framing now seen only in the upper gables. Massive red tile roof with Tudor stacks, one gable, the remainder half-hips. The front has a 2 storeyed	Medieval/ Post Medieval

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		projecting gabled porch; to the north are 4 windows to south a forward extension at ground floor level of 2 windows. Walling in red brickwork (Flemish Garden Wall bond), projecting 1st floor band, flat arches, high plinth with moulding above English bond base. Windows are small, being mainly double casements, 2 dormers. Recently modernised.	
1204077	LB II	Granary to West of Mortimers Farmhouse. C18. Granary on 9 straddle stones, red tile pyramid roof; weatherboarded.	Post Medieval
1204086	LB II	Willow Cottage. C19. Attached to above, to form an interesting small group. 2 storeys, 3 windows above 2 (with timber porch to match above). Walling in red brick (Flemish bond), cambered opening on ground floor casements.	Industrial
1281382	LB II	Stroudwood Farmhouse. C18, C19. 2 storey house with double roof above; earlier front later rear. Symmetrical facade of 3 windows. Red tile roof, hipped, with brick dentil eaves. Flemish bond brickwork, red with a mixture of blue headers; red rubbed flat arches to ground floor openings. Recent sash windows, in style. Panelled door without architrave, and a modern unobtrusive porch on square pillars.	Industrial
1281407	LB II	Mortimers Farmhouse. A traditional group of buildings. House of C17, C18, of 2 storeys. Interior shows old framework, partly exposed on upper east gable; external finish is in brickwork, English bond (red with many blue headers) partly painted, also some Flemish Garden Wall bond. Massive red tile roof with central stack, half-hips at end, tied in at west by gabled cross unit. Casements. At some time 2 dwellings.	Post Medieval
1281411	LB II	Eastleigh Railway Station. 1840. By Sir William Tite. Enclosed by later extensions, the original block is the remains of Bishopstoke Station, later Bishopstoke Junction (for the Botley-Fareham line), then Eastleigh. 2-storeyed rectangular symmetrical design of 7 bays, in simple classic style. Low-pitched slate roof, hipped at each end, with wide eaves. 2 chimney stacks (of 3 and 5 units) having a brick dentil top, arched narrow openings between flues, and plinths. Cement rendered walling has a slightly projecting eaves fillet, moulded where it meets the soffit, which turns into keystones of 1st floor cambered openings; 1st floor band, stone cills. Sashes in reveals; one blank unit above opening which extends to ground level as a doorway, another blank to ground floor.	Industrial
1281447	LB II	Itchen House. C1840. Romantic Gothick style. 2 storeys. The irregular plan displays a series of ornamental gables, plain and ornamental bargeboards resting on corner convex brackets, wide scalloped eaves. Low-pitched slate roofs with Tudor grouped stacks on square bases, forming prominent features. Yellow brickwork (Flemish bond), first floor moulded band, hood-moulds. Casements mainly coupled pointed lights, beneath flat arch within hood-mould. 2 storeyed projecting porch has plaque above pointed arch. Entrance has octagonal gate piers.	Industrial



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
1301923	LB II	Greenwood Farmhouse. House. Early C19. Brick walls of English bond, brick dentil eaves, Venetian openings to the ground-floor. Slate roof. Symmetrical south-east front of two storeys three windows. Casements. 6-panelled door within an architrave. A verandah across the front has a hipped slate roof, supported on posts.	Industrial
1302822	LB II	Low Hill Farmhouse. Farmhouse now private house. Late C16. Reused squared dressed stone in random chequerwork with knapped flint, stone quoins but brick dressings, old plain tile roof. 3 bay building with wing on rear in centre. Front 2 storey and attic 3 bay. Centre and right bays have C20 single storey extension with hipped roof. Left bay has C20 2-light casement in segmental headed opening of C17 bricks. On 1st floor in end bay similar windows with C17 brick string at wallplate level and blocked opening below. In gable, window similar to ground floor. Roof has medieval- style combed ridge tiles, with large multiflued stack to right of centre.	Post Medieval
1322701	LB II	Church of The Resurrection. Church. 1868-9 by GE Street, 1882 by JL Pearson and 1899-1905 by Sir Arthur Blomfield. Walls of grey Plymouth limestone with Bath stone dressings; Blomfield church has external facing of limestone from Berry Head, Devon, with internal lining of brick; plain tile roofs. The building of the church is closely associated with the development of Eastleigh as a railway town after the construction of the London and Southampton railway in 1840. The building of the church in the 1860s was spurred on by gifts from the authoress Charlotte Yonge, an Ecclesiologist and friend of John Keble, founder of the Oxford Movement: the reredos was a gift of Yonge's mother. In 1891 the L & SWR carriage works moved from Nine Elms in London to Eastleigh, the company contributing donations for the building of a new church, Street's church being left on the north side of Blomfield's structure.	Industrial
1322702	LB II	Barn to South of East Horton Farmhouse. Barn of simple form with massive red tile roof, hipped, leading to low eaves. Central door with hipped gable. Long side wall in brick, otherwise vertical boarding.	Post Medieval
1322703	LB II	Crowdhill Farmhouse. C16, and later. Timber framed 2 storeyed house, with close verticals, filled with flintwork, now hidden by red brick exterior. Massive stack at east with single storeyed wing beyond. Red tile roof, half-hipped; grouped stack. Upper casements are old, others modern. Modern porch, in style; also rearward extension on 2 floors. Interior has some panelling, a Tudor door and upstairs fireplace.	Medieval/Post Medieval
1350492	LB II	Hill Farm House. Farmhouse, now private residence. C17 altered C18 restored 1964. Timber- frame with herringbone brick infill to front facade, other sides encased in brick, old plain tile roof. Double pile 2 bay by 2 bay 2 storey building. Front has doorway to left of centre with C20 door and open hip-roofed porch. To left large single C20 casement, to right 2-light C20 casement. On 1st floor each side of centre post single casement and set high in centre of each bay small C18 2-light casement. All windows have leaded lights. Roofs hipped with connecting roof in centre and on the ridge of this roof large stack.	Post Medieval
1350494	LB II*	Brambridge House. Large country house, converted into flats. Circa 1762 incorporating earlier building, remodelled after fire in 1872 by M. Digby-Wyatt. Stuccoed brick, slate roof. 3 storey, 9 bay double pile; building	Industrial



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		in H-shape with river front and rooms behind rebuilt and single storey pavilions added C19. C18 garden front is largely unaltered except for added stucco dressings. 3 storey, 5 bay centre with 2 bays each end projecting half a bay. Between wings is colonnade of 6 fluted Doric columns with simplified entablature over and iron railings above to 1st floor balcony. Door was in left bay of centre part. On ground floor french windows, and tall casements with low sills in wings and all along 1st floor, each with blind box. Similar but smaller windows on 2nd floor. Rusticated quoins and string courses to sills of 1st and 2nd floor windows with heavily modillioned cornice and low parapet above crowned with urns on corners. Roof hipped with stacks on end walls and at left end of centre part and between right bays of centre part. River side rebuilt as 3 storeys on cellar, 7 bays with single storey on cellar, 3 bay pavilions at each end projecting forward half a bay. In front of centre bay single storey porch with cartouche, in stucco, over. INTERIOR altered after conversion to flats. Large entrance and staircase hall by Wyatt. Inside on garden front in centre bays, narrow entrance hall with late C18 ceiling and large drawing room with similar ceiling and contemporary fireplace, both ceilings with original paint, in Adam style.	
1350517	LB II	The Chapel House. House. Mid-C18, altered early C20 in Arts & Crafts style. Brick with old plain tile roof. 2 storey, 3 bay with later wing to rear at left end. Central early C20 gabled porch with half-glazed door. Each side 3-light casement in gabled bay window. On 1st floor in centre 2-light casement. Each side 2 2-light casements in oriel window on single brackets. End stacks. Wing to rear made in 1782 into Roman Catholic chapel by Smythe family of Brambridge House, Colden Common (qv).	Industrial
1375689	LB II	Barn Immediately North North West of Durley Hall Farmhouse. Barn immediately NNW of Durley Hall Farmhouse II Barn, incorporating later piggery. Circa late C17 or early C18. Timber-framed, brick aisle walls and east gable end, weather boarded west gable end. Clay plain and scalloped tile roof with half-hipped and gabled ends. PLAN: 5-bay barn with aisles on N and S sides and threshing floor in second bay from west end. The aisle to the west of the threshing bay on the south side has been removed and the aisle on the south side to the east of the threshing bay was converted into a piggery in the late C19. EXTERIOR: The roof on the north side is carried down over low brick aisle wall; weatherboarded midstrey to right of centre with overhanging half-hipped gable on braces and plank double doors. On the south side, cart entrance to left of centre with plank double doors clad in corrugated steel sheets, wall to left similarly clad, catslide roof to right over brick piggery with round arch openings and brick walled runs in front. East gable end wall is of earlier random bond brickwork. INTERIOR: Jowled arcade-posts with straight braces to arcade-plates and to the tie-beams; queen-post trusses with clasped purlins, some straight wind-braces; common-rafter couples without ridge-piece.	Post Medieval
1402414	LB II	Peach House. Peach house (central and eastern sections, and excluding the central porch) constructed between 1871 and 1896, probably by General and Mrs Gubbins, tenants of the Longmead estate. It is built against the	Industrial

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		south and west faces of the late-C18 and early-C19 garden walls, formerly the walled garden to Bishopstoke Rectory, where gardens were laid out by Dean Thomas Garnier in the first half of the C19.	
Undesignated Heritage Assets			
Ref number	TYPE	Description	Period
25625	MON	An area of 500-600 yards square, strewn with Palaeolithic flint working debris, apparently flint `blanks` roughed out elsewhere and brought to site to be worked into finished article.	Palaeolithic to Neolithic
25632	FS	4 Palaeolithic implements are listed as coming from Colden Common and are in store at Winchester City Museum. (1969) No mention of above artefacts in Schadla-Hall (1977) and no further information available.	Palaeolithic
53424	FS	Handaxe found south of Brambridge	Palaeolithic
68996	MON	A Palaeo-channel was encountered in trenches 4 and 22 in the south west corner of the site.	Palaeolithic
25569	FS	Thames pick found 18/02/42 by OGS Crawford and given to Southampton museum. Not identified at Gods Tower museum and no information seems to have been recorded. Description as a 'Thames pick' would suggest an early Mesolithic date.	Mesolithic
25601	FS	Two tranchet axes (one of medium length) found at Albrook. No further information available, apart from their date as Mesolithic.	Mesolithic
25630	FS	A 'Thames pick' and a small flaked lint knife, presumably of Mesolithic date and listed as coming from Colden Common and are in store at Winchester City museum.	Mesolithic
25644	FS	A tranchet axe and a pick from the Mesolithic period. Found somewhere on Colden Common. Axe now in Salisbury museum and pick in Horniman museum.	Mesolithic
25927	FS	10 Mesolithic cores and 5 microliths were recovered from a sandpit at Knowle Hill.	Mesolithic
31020	FS	Mesolithic surface scatter indicating extensive use.	Mesolithic
31021	FS	Mesolithic surface scatter indicating seasonal or short term occupation.	Mesolithic
55646	MON	1994 monitoring uncovered 10 sub-circular features which are possibly hearths. The features appeared to form two clusters. From the area of one cluster 50 worked Mesolithic flint artefacts were recovered from the surface.	Mesolithic
25590	FS	A Neolithic chipped axe found at Otterbourne by a schoolmaster c1905-6. No further information available.	Neolithic
25628		An area of 5-600 yards square, strewn with Neolithic flint working debris, apparently flint 'blanks' roughed out elsewhere and brought to site to be worked into finished article; `palaeoliths' are actually simply archaic types in	Neolithic

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		the stages of manufacture of Neolithic axes. doubtful authentically. 0.5 ton of debitage taken to so'ton museum, now lost. Schadla-Hall (1977) does not list any Neolithic finds associated with this area.	
25629	FS	Several flint implements were recovered from the supposed flint working site at Brambridge, some of which were polished and one was a barbed and tanged arrow-point of flint, suggesting a Neolithic date.	Neolithic
25631	FS	In store in Winchester City museum, and listed as coming from Colden Common are two Neolithic polished stone axes.	Neolithic
25906	FS	A Neolithic chipped celt found at Bishopstoke c.1905. In the date collection could not be located and no further information was available.	Neolithic
30213	FS	NW of Allbrook village. Early Neolithic finds recovered during fieldwalking included scrapers, cores, blades and worked blades.	Neolithic
25573	FS	In Winchester City museum (wcm acc. rec, vol 1,p1,1918) are 9 palstaves, three of them broken. no other information is specified, apart from a vague location as 'Colden Common'. presumably they were found together as a MBA founders hoard.	Bronze Age
25588	FS	An MBA founder`s hoard from Brambridge consisting of a flat axe, a flanged axe and three palstaves, one of them looped. Now in the possession of Tudor House Museum, Soton. No other information available.	Bronze Age
25917	FS	A small socketed spear-head found near the river at Bishopstoke. along the mid-rib of the blade was a ridge, similar to that exhibited by Irish types. Possibly in the dale collection at Winchester city museum, but efforts to locate the spear-head have been unsuccessful.	Bronze Age
25921	FS	Palstave with high flangers, pronounced stop-ridge and splayed blade. Retained by a finder after identification by WCM.	Bronze Age
53546	MON	Possible site of barrow near Greenwood Farm. From mention in Anglo-Saxon charter c. AD 900: 'Over Barrow Copse (Beorh Halt) to the Tall Birch Tree.' Probably lay along W edge of the large wood N. of Durley village. No barrow found in this area.	Bronze Age
53547	MON	North Greenwood Bronze Age barrow. Located from air photography. No visible signs on ground.	Bronze Age
55646	MON	Watching Brief, East Horton Farm, Fair Oak. 1989 monitoring revealed a number of Bronze Age pits.	Bronze Age
58257	MON	The possible site of a Bronze Age round barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site consists of a sub circular mound, 25m across (data and interpretation from NMP).	Bronze Age
58310	MON	A single ditch curvilinear feature is visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this feature is the remains of an enclosed Iron Age/ Romano-British house, or it may be a plough-levelled Bronze Age barrow (data and interpretation from NMP).	Bronze Age

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Ref number	Type	Description	Period
69693	MON	Evaluation Crowdhill Green (AREA 2). Three urned cremations uncovered. The three burials were clustered together, all three were inverted. Two were contained in bucket urns the third in a globular urn. All three had been damaged by ploughing although this does not seem to have led to a loss of bone. One individual was aged over 13 years and the other two were aged over 18 years.	Bronze Age
69694	MON	Evaluation Crowdhill Green (AREA 1). A shallow curving gully aligned NW-SE cut by Romano-British ditches. 0.4-0.6m wide and up to 0.2m deep. Truncated at NW end by a tree throw.	Bronze Age
25585	MON	OGS Crawford observed `pits with much charcoal and burnt matter` in the SW side of a gravel pit. He assumed that they were pit dwellings and indicated the site of a `British Village`. The gravel pit has now been filled in. Crawford`s `pit dwelling` is more likely to be a granary store, which still suggests IA occupation of the site.	Iron Age
25599	FS	An 1A Gold Slater, of Allen`s British `B` Chute type, found in 1969 by Mr Williams on his allotment gardens at Shakespeare Rd. Now in possession of Hants. Museum Service.	Iron Age
69245	MON	A wide ditch dated to the Early Iron Age was identified during the evaluation, and was dated based upon pottery finds and the recovery of a loom weight. It is believed represent a significant boundary to the antecedents of the nearby Roman villa. The nature of the pottery and the loom weight are likely to indicate some domestic activity in the immediate vicinity, though no other archaeological features were exposed.	Iron Age
69732	MON	Evaluation Breach Lane. The excavation encountered a number of linear features dating to the Iron age (associated with quantifies of Iron Age pottery), the function of these linear features to be established at post excavation, but apparently peri settlement and associated with quasi industrial processes.	Iron Age
25912	MON	Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed are visible on aerial photographs. The site comprises a 40m x 56m rectilinear double ditch enclosures and a small pit (Interpretation by NMP)	Iron Age to Roman
58311	MON	A single ditch rectilinear enclosure and two apparently associated linear features are visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that these features are the remains of an enclosed Iron Age/Romano-British settlement (data and interpretation from NMP).	Iron Age to Roman
58312	MON	A single ditch rectilinear feature is visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this feature is the remains of an enclosed Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement (data and interpretation from NMP).	Iron Age to Roman
58313	MON	The corner of a potential single ditch rectilinear feature is visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this feature is the remains of an enclosed Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement (data and interpretation from NMP).	Iron Age to Roman
21146	MON	Part of the Roman road from Winchester to Bitterne. There is no trace of the road except for a straight hedgeline and cart track southwards from Boyatt Farm (SU45262090) to the outskirts of Eastleigh. No trace	Roman

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
		1969. A low camber representing the agger between the parish boundary at Boyatt Row and a field boundary (SU45022025 - 44922002) is 800ft (244m) long. No trace (1953). Margary RR 42b	
25579	MON	During the working of a gravel pit east of the River Itchen, a large quantity of Roman material was recovered, including tiles, pottery and a quern stone. There was also evidence of decayed wood patches, from which most of the finds were retrieved. For these reasons it can be suggested that a Romano- British settlement was located here or nearby. The pit has now been filled in.	Roman
25595	FS	Roman coin found in garden of 33, Spring Lane. Identified by Winchester City Museum and retained by finder. An `AS` of Faustria the Younger, Roman Imperial Coinage 1663.	Roman
25605	MON	Lead coffin unearthed by gravel diggers within about one mile of Eastleigh train station in 1864. Undecorated, 1/4" thick with overlapping unsoldered angles, and measured 5`6" by 16"-16.5" by 9.5" internally. Contained skeleton of a young woman, together with 4 thin glass bottles, some with scratch decoration. Coffin originally encased in wood. Dated as late Roman. Finds retained at Cranbury Park. Location is problematic. All the sources differ, and the most accurate find spot provided is on the embankment of the railway line between SU458199-SU469232 (1970). 2) The coffin was nearly due east and west - head lying to the west, evident from inspection of the spot, there was a coffin of wood in which leaden one had been enclosed.	Roman
25635	FS	A bronze coin of Commodus (176-192ad) found on the 'edge of dark wood'. Retained by finder after identification at Winchester City museum.	Roman
25901	FS	A small jar containing c.200 roman coins found with several other roman artefacts in the ballast field at Bishopstoke in 1878 at a depth of 4.5ft. Found in a huge trench containing horses heads and grain. Crawford suggests this site may have been connected with the roman building at su452,162,	Roman
25907	MON	Site of a possible Roman villa. Recorded on OS 6" map (1908) and by Crawford on 6" map (1934). A coffin was found at the site and is in store at Tudor House Museum. No further information about the coffin provided. The site lies underneath sludge beds. Sewage works foreman said that site would remain undisturbed for 20 years or so. Also glass vessels found with inhumation. In Winchester City Museum.	Roman
25908	MON	Coffin found in vicinity of roman building site. In store at Tudor house museum, but no further information can be gathered. Contained several glass vessels. Slight possibility that this coffin is confused with that unearthed by gravel diggers, on record card su42se 36a.	Roman
25910	FS	A small bronze coin of Claudius Gothicus (AD 268-269). In store at Tudor House museum. The given findspot is on the perimeter of a sewage works and close to the site of a Roman building.	Roman

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
25914	FS	A hoard of roman coins found in a small coarse vessel during the deepening of a ditch near Allington Manor Farm, c.2-3ft deep. The hoard consisted of: 1 gold coin (Arcadius, 395-408ad); and 47 silver coins (7 Julian, 355-363ad); 1 Valentinian, 364-375ad; 7 Valens, 364-378ad; 8 Gratian, 367-383ad; 2 Theodosius, 379-395ad; 2 magnus maximus, 383-388ad; 7 Arcadius, 395-408ad; 13 Honorius, 395-423ad). present whereabouts of hoard unknown.	Roman
55646	MON	1989 monitoring revealed an enclosure and field system of Roman date. It has been characterised as a small farm.	Roman
53845	MON	Metalling of Roman road observed.	Roman
57236	FS	'British lead coffin found 1864 ' depicted on 3rd edition OS Map. Likely to date to Roman period.	Roman
69694	MON	East of the intersection of ditch 11058 and the undated gully was a cluster of intercutting pits up to 0.9m deep and measuring overall 4m by 3m. Excavation revealed 50 sherds of Romano-British pottery.	Roman
69732	MON	At the eastern end of the site was small enclosure of a few meters square with an east facing entrance, with a central feature within. This contained a Roman cremation burial associated with a number of pottery vessels as burial goods.	Roman
38866	NAME	Brambridge. First documented in AD 909 as Brembridge (Bridge by the place of broom).	Early Medieval
39161	NAME	Knowle Lodge. 'Knowle Hill' first documented in AD 901 as CNOLLGETTE (Roundhill/Gate House of William CNOLLE). Note: 'Knowle Lodge' was 'Knowle Hill Lodge' on 1868 map.	Early Medieval
20326	MON	An irregular moat enclosing an area c.115m by 60m. The moat is c.12m wide and c.2m deep. There are 3 causeways crossing the moat. The moat is water filled and in good condition. There are a number of buildings on the island including a C17 farmhouse. The manor of Otterbourne is well documented throughout the medieval period. It was granted to Merton College, Oxford in MC15. The manorial court was held in the manor house on the island until EC19.	Medieval
25608	MON	Otterbourne Deer Park. Documentary evidence: Magdalen College Document, Otterbourne No 10. Dated, 16 July 37 Henry III - AD 1253. A licence from the king to Bartholomew de Capella (Lord of the Manor Otterbourne) to enclose his wood of Otterbourne, called Parc, and which is within the Royal forest of Aysselige (Ashley or West Bere), with a hedge and ditch. The remains of the Park are shown on the Otterbourne Title map of 1839, Item 236.	Medieval
25621	MON	Possible deserted settlement, Otterbourne	Medieval
25622	MON	Listed by Beresford as a deserted Medieval village located at SU451209. Domesday Survey- listed as the `Land of Herband ` in the `Manebridge (Mansbridge) Hundret`. A tithing of Otterbourne.	Medieval

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
25937	MON	Allington medieval village now deserted. Domesday survey - Allington consisted of 2 hides, a church, and 2 mills. Documentary references refer to Allington manor as early as ad1223. (1908) (2) First documented in AD 1086 as ALDITONA (Farm of EALDA or of EALDA'S people).	Medieval
28672	MON	Marwell Deer Park. The Bishop of Winchester's Park of Marwell was first mentioned in AD 1213/4, with hunting in 1246-47. Alternatively dated to AD 1279 (Bilikowski & Cantor) & to AD 1280 (VCH). Known to have survived intact until the mid-17th century.	Medieval
28674	MON	The moat was originally built by Henri de Blois, the Bishop of Winchester in the 12th century. The moat is in good condition. In the mid-12th century Henry de Blois founded the collegiate church of St Stephen, Lawrence, Vincent and Quintin, and established a chantry for four priests. The remains of the college buildings stand in NE corner of the moated site; they now serve as outbuildings to the present dwelling house.	Medieval
30187	MON	Stoke Park (Bishop's Stoke). Owned by Bishop of Winchester from AD 1242. "the Bishop had a park here from an early date". Consists of 600 acres in the north of the parish, one mile west of Marwell. Substantial remains of the park lug were marked on the tithe map of 1840.	Medieval
30188	MON	Park Pale, Stoke Deer Park. Substantial remains of park pale on tithe map of 1840. In part park pale still survives, but damaged.	Medieval
31332	MON	Fishers Pond thought to be associated with Marwell park.	Medieval
41323	NAME	Allbrook. First documented in AD 1208 as ALEBROC (Ale, ie frothy, brook or personal AELLA). NGR taken from Allbrook Farm.	Medieval
53874	MON	Site of fish pond near Deeps Bushes Copse	Medieval
54133	MON	Park Pale, Otterbourne Deer Park. Although a report of 1969 found no trace of the pale of Otterbourne (see MUID 25608), in 1982 some bank was recorded	Medieval
57711	MON	A broad bank with a ditch to the west forming the eastern boundary of Otterbourne Park Wood. This earthwork is distinguished by its notably large scale and is a very convincing candidate for the medieval park pale defining the edge of the Bishop of Winchester's deer park.	Medieval
58249	MON	A group of parallel single ditch linear features and a rectilinear banked enclosure are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These features are likely to be the remains of a field system of medieval or later origin (data and interpretation from NMP).	Medieval
58255	MON	A group of single ditch linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are likely to be the remains of a field system of medieval or later origin (data and interpretation from NMP).	Medieval
58295	MON	Parallel ridging is visible on aerial photographs. It is considered likely to be medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow (data and interpretation from NMP).	Medieval

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
58296	MON	A group of single ditch and bank linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are likely to be the remains of a field system of medieval or later origin (data and interpretation from NMP).	Medieval
60499	MON	A medieval fishpond known as Eleven Acre pond, one of a complex of fishponds associated with the Bishop of Winchester's deer park at Marwell. Immediately to the east of the site is a massive earthwork bank of the former 'Great Pond' of Marwell, which also defines the western boundary of the deer park. The fishponds are extremely well documented and were praised by the contemporary Gerald Of Wales for their advanced engineering. The Eleven Acre Pond and the Great Pond are among the best preserved fishpond earthworks in Hampshire. Eleven Acre Pond seems to have been laid dry by 1615 and has been managed as pasture since then (information from Winchester City Council SMR).	Medieval
60748	MON	Surviving section of park pale to a deer park northeast of Fair Oak.	Medieval
69064	NAME	Recorded in Domesday as OTREBURNE. Domesday Survey- listed as the `land of Ralf de Mortemer` in the Bythesgete (Buddlesgate) Hundret.	Medieval
57963	MON	The features recorded are confined to the edges of Crowdhill Copse. The curving shape of the copse reflects the alignment of the stream valley, while the banks and ditches defining its margins are relatively narrow with sharp profiles typical of post-medieval woodland boundaries. The stretch of ditch on the eastern side of the copse may mark the position of a similar coppice earthwork that has been largely destroyed. The scale and length of the large bank to the east mark it out as a significant land boundary. The earthwork is certainly of the scale of a deer park boundary, while the surviving traces of the western ditch in Upper Barn Copse might indicate that it once defined the eastern side of an enclosure of this type. If the bank pre-dates the medieval period it is more likely to have served as a major territorial boundary, rather than reflecting land-use and proprietorial rights.	Medieval to Post Medieval
25666	MON	Allbrook Lock. Lock of the Itchen Navigation (last used 1869). Best preserved due to being rebuilt when the London to So'ton railway was constructed of brick construction (1975).	Post Medieval
25925	MON	Conegar Lock. A turf lock, later lined with masonry. Sluices for flooding the water meadows may be seen at the head of the lock. Part of the lock gates survive below the water.	Post Medieval
53852	MON	Brambridge Single Gates. C17/C18 canal lock on the Itchen Navigation.	Post Medieval
53857	MON	Brambridge Lock on Itchen Navigation. This lock is marked by constrictions in the bank and some brickwork.	Post Medieval
53872	MON	Site of Marwell Lodge. C17 building within old Marwell Deer Parks. Now destroyed.	Post Medieval

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
53858	MON	Itchen Navigation. '....It is perhaps fair to say that the works of the Itchen Navigation were formed over so long a time as to be the result of evolution rather than a definite period of construction. The authorising Act of 1665 specified that the river should be 'Made navigable for boats, barges and other vessels'. This was achieved partly by improving existing parts of the river, partly by improving irrigation channels and partly by new cuts. The work was supposed to be completed by 1st November, 1671, but it is clear that it continued into the following century, being virtually completed by 1710....' 'It's most important traffic was coal...the quantity of traffic was never very great and was always unbalanced...it was also important for Winter irrigation and Summer drainage of the adjoining water meadows.'	Post Medieval
58251	MON	Post medieval drainage features/water meadows visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs and digitally plotted during the Hampshire Aggregate Resource Project (data and interpretation from NMP).	Post Medieval
58270	MON	Fragments of a system of ditches, possibly the remains of an old water meadow or drainage system. The site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (data and interpretation from NMP).	Post Medieval
25709	MON	Charles Mitchell`s Works. A brickworks producing bricks by the clamp method the last brickworks in the county to make hand-made bricks by this method when it closed in 1957. the yard remains, as does the clay quarry and the associated hopper trucks and rails. One building remains. Made multicoloured facings and coping bricks. (1973)	Industrial
31223	PRK	Brambridge House. Small parkland attributed to Matthew Digby Wyatt (1820-1877)	Industrial
33035	MON	Site of saw mill, Allbrook. Mill at Allbrook on the Itchen Navigation. This saw mill was bought by Southampton Corporation in 1931. The wheel pit was filled in and the mill and mill cottages demolished. Footings of the mill can be found. Water ran through a culvert under the road from the head of the lock to power the waterwheel.	Industrial
52136	PRK	Longmead House. Post 1810 Park	Industrial
52140	PRK	The Mount Hospital. The river Itchen and a north/south coppice were part of the farmland on which a house (at first called Stoke House later Mount House) was first built in 1844. Much of the surrounding land was owned by the Garnier family. By 1867, the gardens had been developed with terraced lawns, shrubberies and ornamental trees with a long, straight vista path above the river as well as winding paths through the coppice.	Industrial
52213	PRK	Greenwood Farm. Post 1810 park.	Industrial
52331	PRK	Allington Manor Farm. Pre 1810 park.	Industrial
53851	MON	Railway bridge near Allbrook Farm	Industrial

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



Ref number	Type	Description	Period
53859	MON	Allbrook Lock, Itchen Navigation. Original lock obliterated by the construction of railway. New lock constructed at railway expense in 1838. Repaired in 1944 by River Authority.	Industrial
55194	MON	Site of Lockhouse Lock, Itchen Navigation. Lockhouse Lock is marked on the first edition OS map. (DAL 27/1/2004 - on master map no water, nor the lock itself, is depicted along this section of the Navigation).	Industrial
55195	MON	Site of lock house, Lockhouse Lock, Itchen Navigation	Industrial
55197	MON	Stoke Lock is marked on the first edition OS map. (DAL 27/1/2004 - master map marks the lock as being disused).	Industrial
55198	MON	Site of Bishopstoke Mill. Marked as a corn mill on the first edition OS map.	Industrial
55199	MON	Withymead Lock is marked on the first edition OS map. (DAL 27/1/2004 - still extant on master map).	Industrial
55200	MON	Site of brickworks, Allbrook	Industrial
55979	MON	Eastleigh Sewage Works. The original works on this site was steam powered and sent out power for similar purposes in the form of compressed air. A compressed air main still lies disused in the ground between the works and the site of the pumping station on the corner of Bishopstoke Road and Chickenhall Lane (SU466192) where a Shone Ejector exists in a deep man hole. The oscillating pump used the compressed air to lift sewage from Bishopstoke district to a greater elevation from which it could flow by gravity to the works for treatment.	Industrial
57425	MON	The site of a brickworks at Nobs Creek, shown on early mapping (data supplied by Winchester City SMR).	Industrial
58891	MON	Site of Toll House and Toll Gate	Industrial
68986	MON	A Victorian stink pipe on the edge of a footway between Eastleigh and Bishopstoke, recorded by Lizzy Peat	Industrial
69169	MON	Site of an extant stink pipe on Bellevue Road, Eastleigh. A small shed or outbuilding appears to have been constructed around the pipe - giving the appearance of a chimney.	Industrial
52046	PRK	The Park. Eastleigh became a Borough in 1895. The Park was created from Little Eastleigh Farm in 1896. North/South avenue of chestnuts planted soon after. 1900 - Railway Company and local subscription erected wooden bandstand. The one that exists today built 1909. Roof put on in 1923. 1914-18 Park used as WWI field hospital. 1923 - War memorial with statue of angel paid for by ladies branch of British Legion. Surrounded by sunken rose garden. Angel later stolen, now topped by cross. 1945 - air-raid shelters under park. Still exist, sometimes open to public. When Leigh Road widened, east/west perimeter footpath moved N and another line of trees planted, creating new avenue. 1973 - scented garden for blind created in NE corner. Benny Hill started his career here as member of a concert party.	Industrial to Modern
37717	MON	AA Battery Site. A somewhat improbable heavy AA Battery site, in that the record only provides an NGR, with no other record. This recorded site "S26 Bishopstoke" is an alternative record to a better recorded "Bishopstoke"	Modern

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal

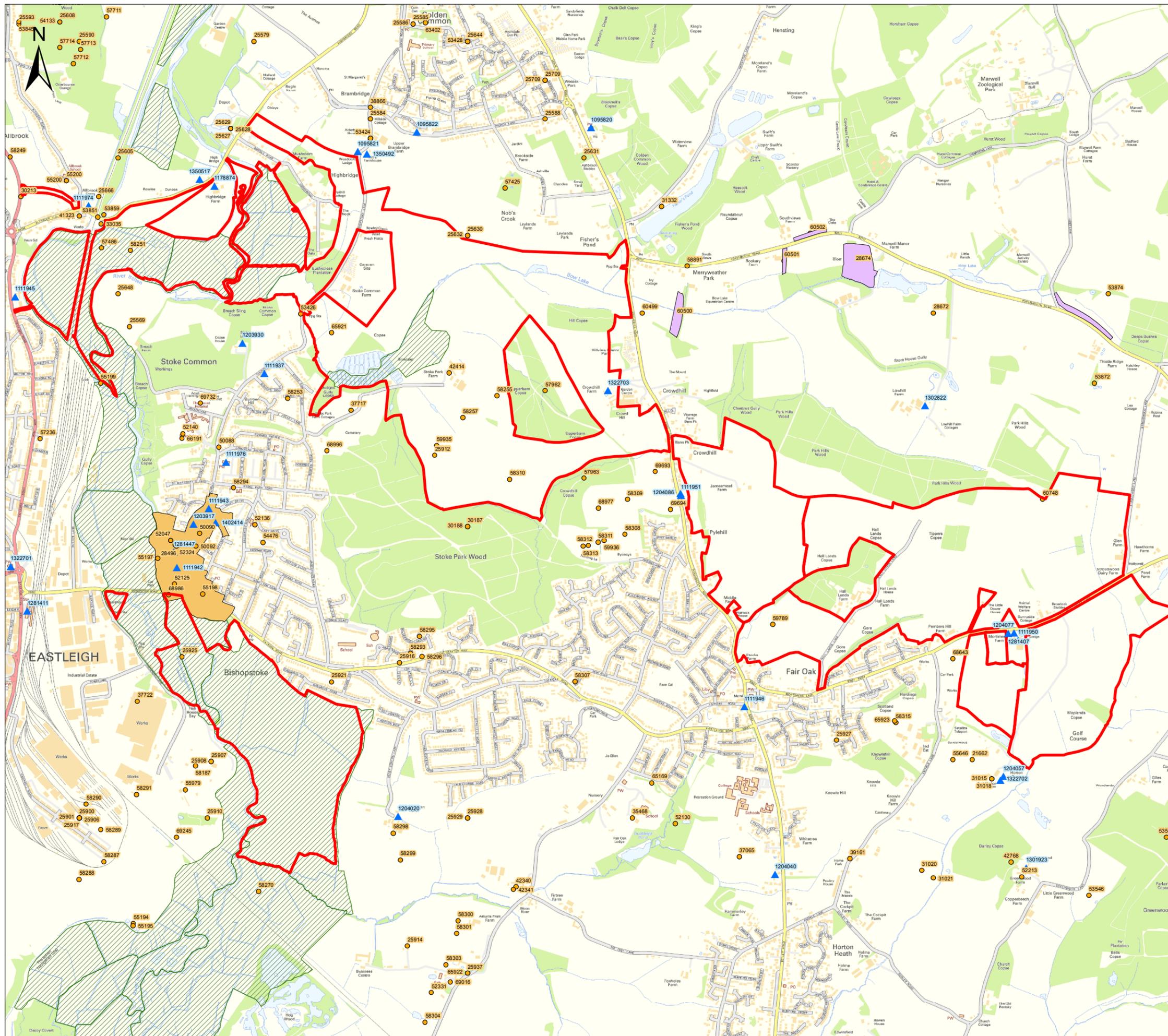


Ref number	Type	Description	Period
37722	MON	AA Battery. Apart from the NGR the only other record for this AA Battery is that it had two guns; these could have been 3.7"(mobile or static); 4.5" or 5.25". All but mobile guns would have had holdfasts; usually concrete-built emplacements and, often, GL Mk.I or II Radar.	Modern
58287	MON	Eleven circular craters are visible on aerial photographs as earthworks in the area immediately north of Southampton Airport. Nine cluster around this location with two further north, above a barrage balloon site (58289). They are likely to be the remains of Second World War bomb craters (data and interpretation from NMP).	Modern
58289	MON	The base for a World War II barrage balloon and associated structures, is visible on aerial photographs (data and interpretation from NMP).	Modern
58290	MON	Two sections of earthwork bank in a defensive, zig-zag style, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. These features are likely to be part of a system of defenses built during World War II (data and interpretation from NMP).	Modern
58294	MON	A circular structure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It is possible that it is the remains of a silo, which would have held either fuel or water, and would have been used as temporary storage facilities during the Second World War (data and interpretation from NMP).	Modern
58298	MON	The base for a World War II barrage balloon and associated structures, is visible on aerial photographs (data and interpretation from NMP).	Modern
58299	MON	Four circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (one at this location, two to northeast, one to southwest). It is possible that these are the remains of temporary water or fuel storage facilities used during the Second World War (data and interpretation from NMP).	Modern
58303	MON	The base for a World War II barrage balloon and associated structures, is visible on aerial photographs (data and interpretation from NMP).	Modern
60045	MON	During WWII several public air raid shelters were built underneath Eastleigh Park. Two of the shelters (Monuids 60045 and 60046) survived until 2002 and were accessible to visitors. A possible third shelter may lie elsewhere in the park but this has not been confirmed.	Modern
60046	MON	During WWII several public air raid shelters were built underneath Eastleigh Park. Two of the shelters (Monuids 60045 and 60046) survived until 2002 and were accessible to visitors. A possible third shelter may lie elsewhere in the park but this has not been confirmed.	Modern
68503	MON	During WWII several public air raid shelters were built underneath Eastleigh Park. Two of the shelters (Monuids 60045 and 60046) survived until 2002 and were accessible to visitors. The third shelter consists of a tunnel approx. 90m long extending under Sainsbury's.	Modern

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal

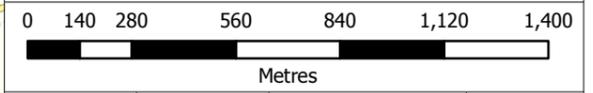


Ref number	Type	Description	Period
68685	MON	The school on Chamberlayne Road is described as being a clearing hospital by a local source. The casualty clearing hospital was opened in April 1915 and closed in May 1919. It was initially established at Chamberlayne School and in a drill hall, but was extended over time to include a larger drill hall, the Railway Institute and a hutted area at Eastleigh park in the town centre, using Armstrong huts.	Modern



**Legend**

- Eastleigh Strategic Development
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation areas
- Archaeology
- Water meadows



<b>AG</b> Created:	<b>RE</b> Checked:	<b>November 2017</b> Date:	<b>V1</b> Version:
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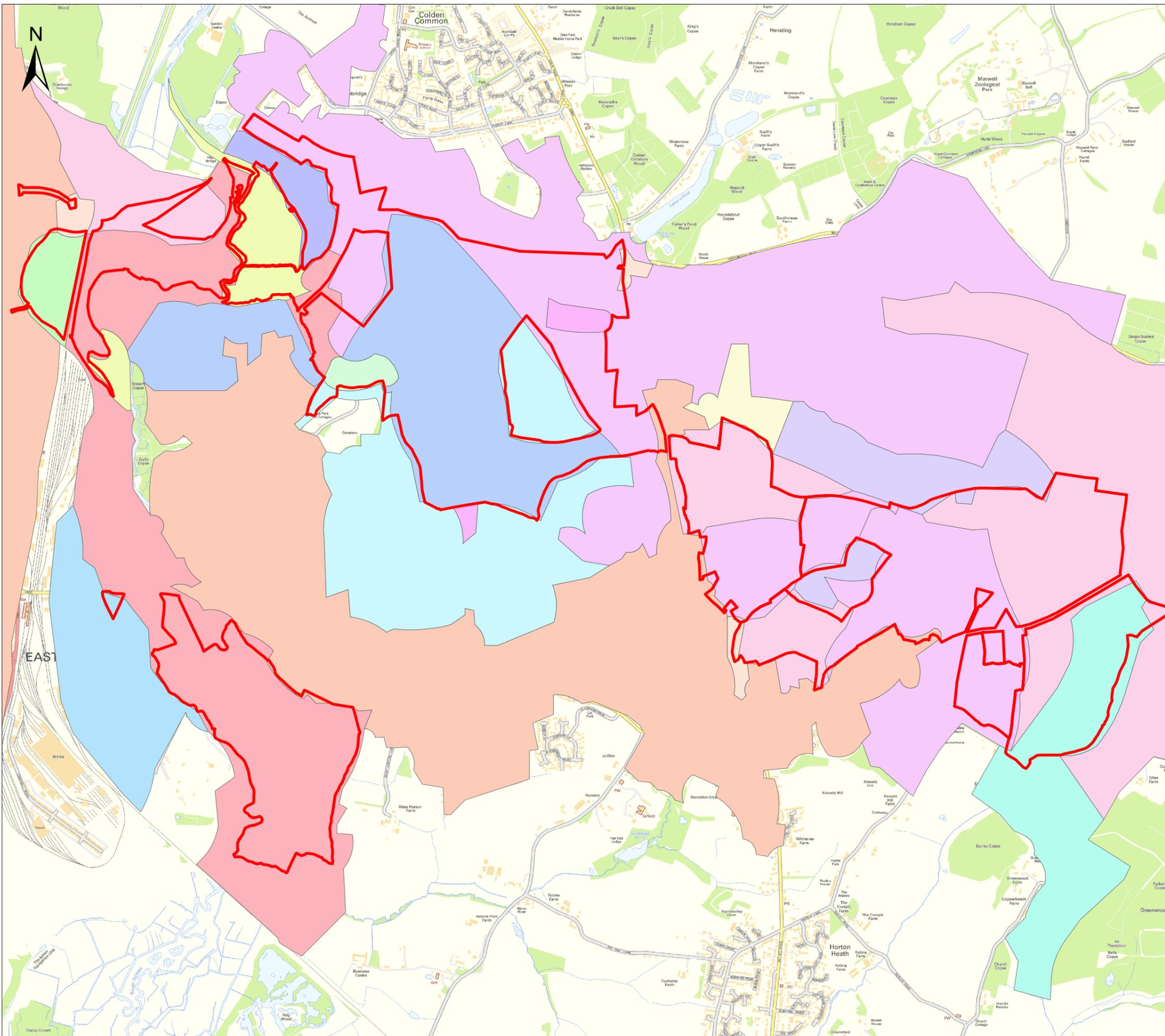
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Client: **Highwood Group and Drew Smith Group**

Project: **Eastleigh Strategic**

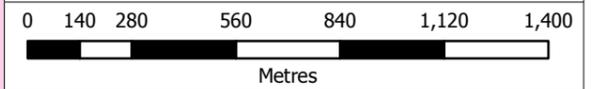
Title: **Recorded Heritage Assets**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A106308</b>	Figure No: <b>2</b>
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**Legend**

- Eastleigh Strategic Development
- Historic Landscape Character**
- TYPENAME**
- 19th century plantations (general)
- Fishpond, hatchery complexes, natural ponds and lakes
- Golf Courses
- Industrial complexes and factories
- Marsh and rough grazing
- Miscellaneous valley bottom paddocks and pastures
- Other pre-1810 woodland
- Post 1810 settlement (general)
- Pre 1810 wood pasture
- Regular form with wavy boundaries (?late medieval to 17th / 18th century enclosure)
- Replanted other pre-1810 woodland
- Scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1800 extent)
- Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries
- Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
- Village/hamlet 1810 extent
- Water meadows



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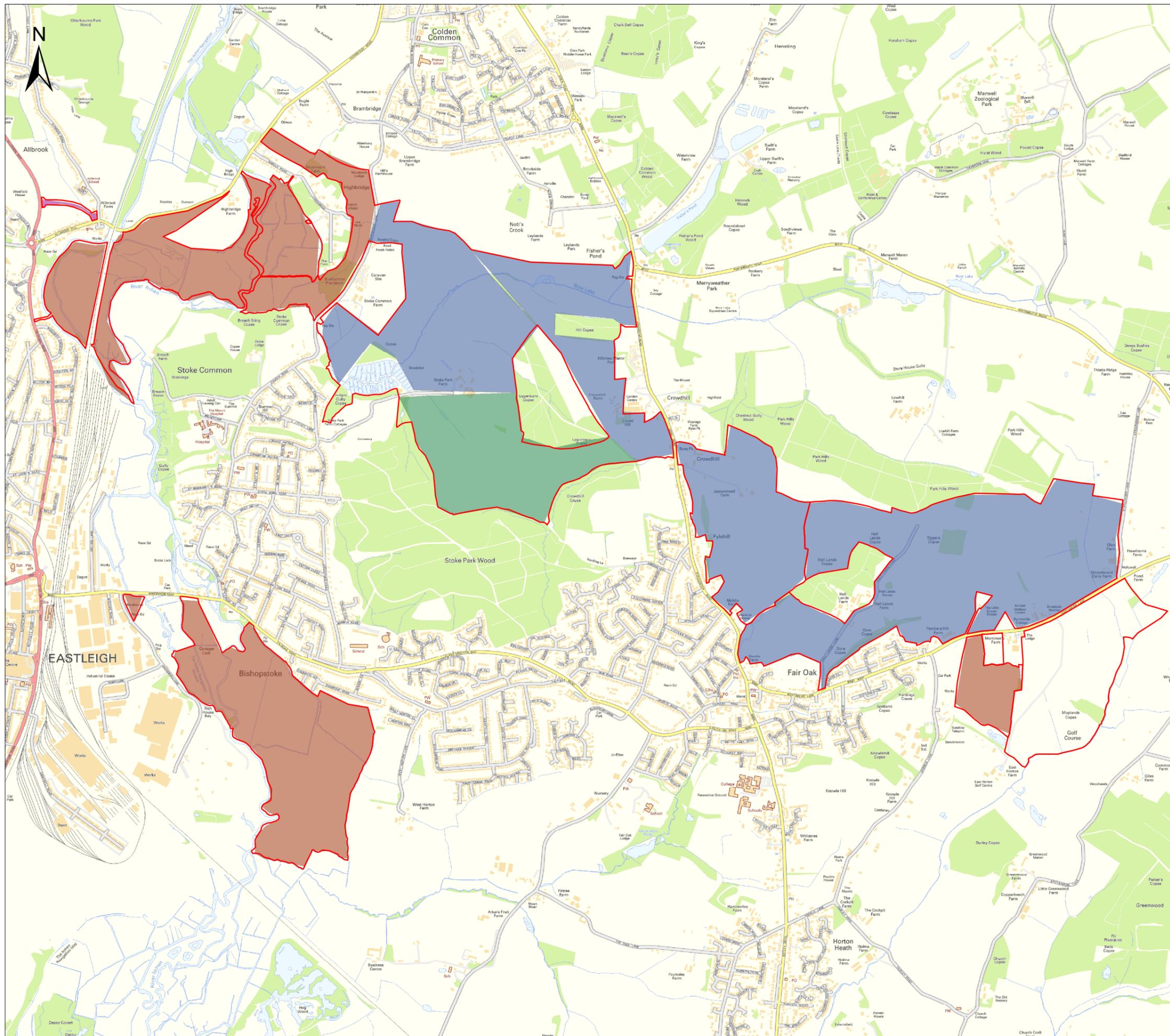
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Client: **Highwood Group and Drew Smith Group**

Project: **Eastleigh Strategic**

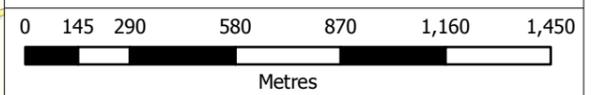
Title: **Historic Landscape Character**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A106308</b>	Figure No: <b>3</b>
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**Legend**

- Eastleigh Strategic Development
- Potential, Period**
- HIGH, Bronze Age to Roman
- HIGH, Early Prehistoric to Medieval
- HIGH, Early Prehistoric to Post Medieval
- MEDIUM, Medieval to Post Medieval



<b>AG</b> Created:	<b>RE</b> Checked:	<b>November 2017</b> Date:	<b>V1</b> Version:
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Sheet Size: **A3**      Scale of Original: **1:19,500**

Client: **Highwood Group and Drew Smith Group**

Project: **Eastleigh Strategic**

Title: **Areas of Archaeological Potential**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A106308</b>	Figure No: <b>4</b>
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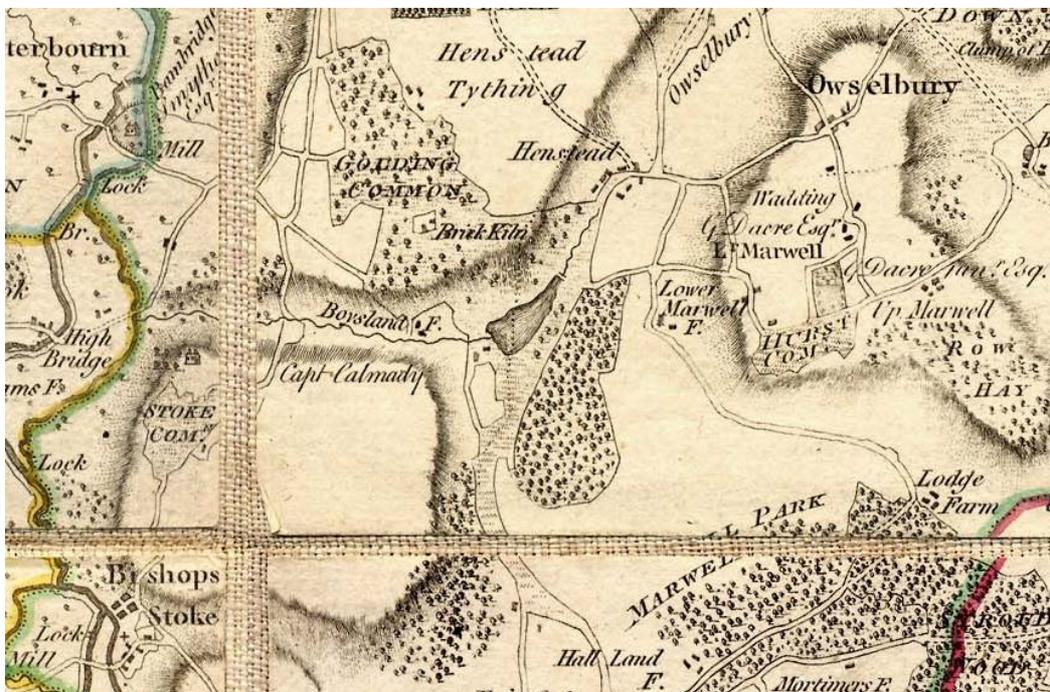


## **Appendix F – Historic Mapping**

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal

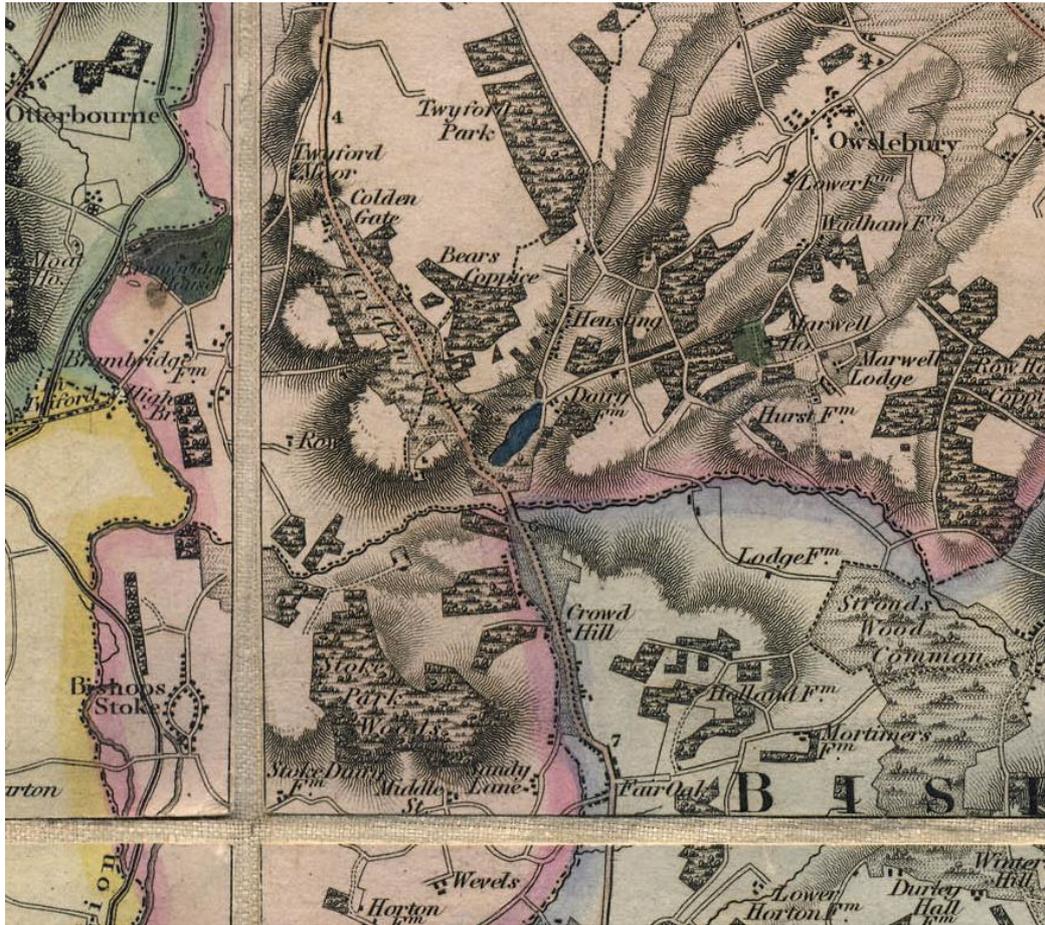


Isaac Taylor's Map Of Hampshire 1759



Thomas Milne's map of Hampshire 1791

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



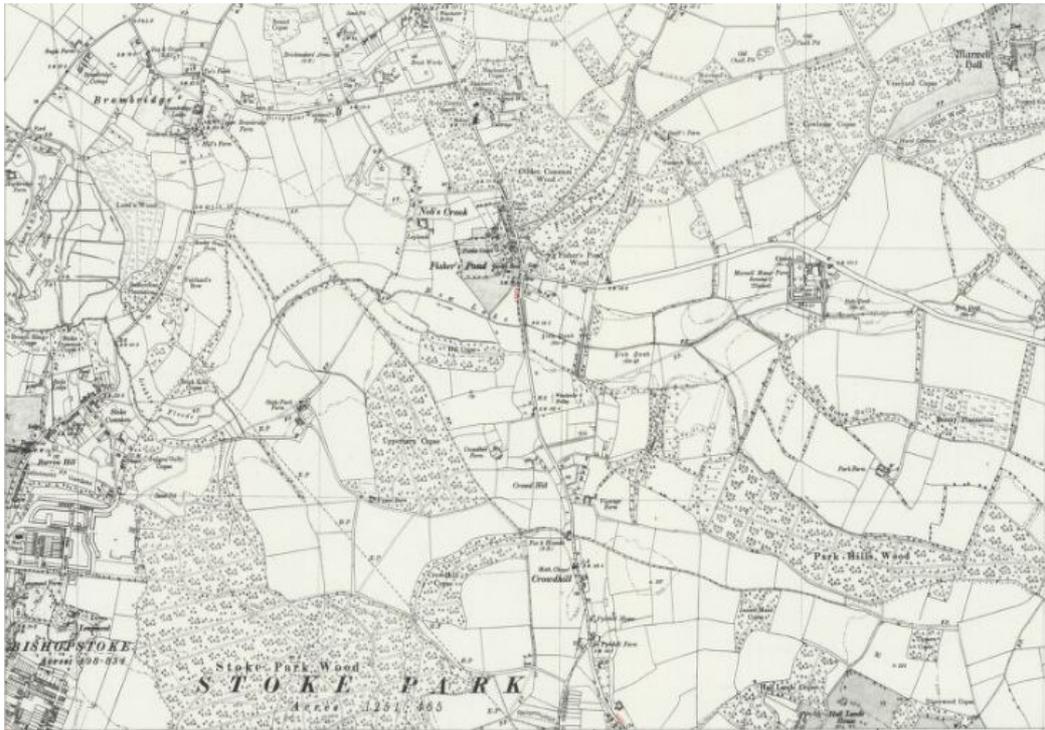
**C J Greenwood's Map Of Hampshire 1826**

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



**Ordnance Survey 6" Hampshire & Isle of Wight 1871**

# Eastleigh Strategic Development High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal



**Ordnance Survey 6", Hampshire & Isle of Wight LVIII.NW 1947**



## **Appendix G – Masterplan**



## **Appendix H – Report Conditions**



## **Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Eastleigh Strategic Development**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Highwood Group and Drew Smith Group and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

November 2017

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd