

CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Proposed Golf Clubhouse, The County Golf Club, Botley Road, West End, Southampton

JAC26573
Proposed Golf Clubhouse,
The County Golf Club, Botley
Road, West End,
Southampton
Version 1 Final
August 2020

Quality Management

Version	Status	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
Version 1	Final	James Archer	Matthew Smith	Matthew Smith	21/08/2020

© Copyright RPS Group Plc. All rights reserved.

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client and unless otherwise agreed in writing by RPS Group Plc, any of its subsidiaries, or a related entity (collectively 'RPS'), no other party may use, make use of, or rely on the contents of this report. The report has been compiled using the resources agreed with the client and in accordance with the scope of work agreed with the client. No liability is accepted by RPS for any use of this report, other than the purpose for which it was prepared. The report does not account for any changes relating to the subject matter of the report, or any legislative or regulatory changes that have occurred since the report was produced and that may affect the report. RPS does not accept any responsibility or liability for loss whatsoever to any third party caused by, related to or arising out of any use or reliance on the report.

RPS accepts no responsibility for any documents or information supplied to RPS by others and no legal liability arising from the use by others of opinions or data contained in this report. It is expressly stated that no independent verification of any documents or information supplied by others has been made. RPS has used reasonable skill, care and diligence in compiling this report and no warranty is provided as to the report's accuracy. No part of this report may be copied or reproduced, by any means, without the prior written consent of RPS.

Project Contact:**RPS****Matthew Smith BSc Hons MCifA**

20 Farringdon Street
London, EC4A 4AB

T +44 20 7832 0284**E** matthew.smith@rpsgroup.com

Prepared for:**Land & Development Advisory**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The proposed site of a new golf clubhouse at The County Golf Club, Botley Road, West End, Southampton has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential and to identify any relevant heritage constraints.
- The only two designated heritage assets within close proximity to the site comprise two Scheduled Monuments c.550-600m to the north. This assessment has identified neutral impacts upon the significance of these assets as a result of the proposed development of the site.
- The study site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area. This assessment had identified a limited archaeological potential at the site prior to any assessment of modern development impacts, however when this is combined with recent works associated with site strip and reconfigurations to the golf course, it is considered that the site's archaeological potential has likely been reduced to nil.
- Therefore, it is considered very unlikely that the proposed development of the site would have either a significant or widespread archaeological impact. No further archaeological works are recommended in this particular instance.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY	1
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK.....	2
National Planning Policy	2
Local Planning Policy	3
Historic England Good Practice Advice	5
Relevant National and Local Designations	6
3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	8
Geology	8
Topography	8
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	9
Timescales used in this report.....	9
Introduction	9
Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic	10
Later Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age	10
Roman	10
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval	11
Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)	11
Historic Landscape Characterisation.....	12
LiDAR Plot.....	12
Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets).....	12
Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)	13
5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS	14
Site Conditions	14
Proposed Development	14
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets.....	14
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Heritage Assets	15
6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	16

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2a: Designated Heritage Assets Plot (Data from Historic England and Eastleigh Borough)

Figure 2b: Non-Designated Heritage Assets Plot (Data from Hampshire HER & Southampton HER)

Figure 2c: HLC Plot (Data from Hampshire HER & Southampton HER)

Figure 3: LiDAR Plot

Figure 4: 1611 Speed Map of Hampshire

Figure 5: 1791 Milne Map of Hampshire

Figure 6: 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing

Figure 7: 1810s Ordnance Survey Old Series

Figure 8: 1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map

Figure 9: 1869 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

Figure 10: 1940 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

Figure 11: 1959 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

Figure 12: 1999 Google Earth Image

Figure 13: 2012 Google Earth Image

Figure 14: 2014 Google Earth Image

Figure 15: 2016 Google Earth Image

Figure 16: Site Layout as Existing: 2019 Google Earth Image

Figure 17: Site as Existing (Topography)

Figure 18: Proposed Development

Figure 19: Historic Areas of Impact and Nil Archaeological Potential

Plates

Plate 1: View facing south from Hickley Wood Hillfort across southern part of golf course, with study site obscured by woodland

Appendices

Appendix A: Hickley Wood Hillfort (HE Desig. No. 1017888) Scheduled Monument National Heritage List Entry

Appendix B: Telegraph Woods Beacon (HE Desig. No. 1017893) Scheduled Monument National Heritage List Entry

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This cultural heritage constraints desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by James Archer of RPS Heritage on behalf of Land & Development Advisory.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is the proposed site of a new golf clubhouse at The County Golf Club, Botley Road, West End, Southampton. The site is approximately 0.28ha in extent and is centred at SU 47293 13151 (Fig. 1) within the administrative area of the Borough of Eastleigh.
- 1.3 Land & Development Advisory has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.4 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site and identify relevant cultural heritage constraints.
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the Southampton HER, and other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise. A site visit was carried out in August 2020, at which time the nearby Ageas Bowl stadium was designated as a 'bio-secure' venue for international cricket during the Covid-19 pandemic, and therefore the site visit was limited to publicly accessible areas.
- 1.6 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site, identify relevant nearby heritage assets, and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential and heritage assets identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in June 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes a contribution towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.10 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a

setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
- Protects the settings of such designations;
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Eastleigh Borough

2.14 The site is located within the administrative area of the Borough of Eastleigh, which adopted the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan review 2001-2011 on 25th May 2006. Saved policy of the Local Plan Review, dating from May 2009, relating to the historic environment at the site includes:

166.LB 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 Development which would adversely affect other nonscheduled 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 the 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 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 Planning applications for new buildings, and alterations and extensions to existing buildings, within or affecting the setting of, Conservation Areas, will be permitted, provided all 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.

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

177.LB Planning applications for development which would be detrimental to or adversely affect the character, appearance, features or setting of an historic park or garden, will not be permitted.

- 2.15 The forthcoming Eastleigh Local Plan 2016-2036 was submitted for government approval in October 2018, with a public examination due in early 2019. At the time of writing, the following draft policy relating to archaeology and heritage was included within the draft document:

Policy DM12 Heritage assets

The Borough Council will conserve and enhance the Borough's heritage assets through:

- I. Identifying the assets by means of an on-going programme of survey and review;
- II. Identifying their key features and measures to manage and enhance these, e.g. through conservation area appraisals;

- III. Restricting development likely to harm them or their settings through management of development proposals; and
- IV. Encouraging development that enhances them, ensures their long-term management and maintenance and where possible, enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset.

Development of a heritage asset or within their setting will be permitted provided:

- I. it does not harm or detract from the significance or special interest of the asset, and sustains and enhances its special character and qualities. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be accorded to this criterion. Permission for development which results in substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets of the highest significance will be exceptional. Development which involves the demolition or destruction of any part of other heritage assets will not be permitted unless its removal or replacement would enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset. In these circumstances, the developer will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

Development that affects an archaeological site either above or below ground that is already identified or discovered through development proposals will only be permitted provided:

- A. if the remains cannot be preserved in situ, the clear and convincing overriding public benefits of the development that cannot be achieved by any other means is sufficient to outweigh the value of the remains; and
- B. prior to the commencement of the development, provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording and for this evidence to be made publicly accessible;
- II. it achieves a high standard of design which respects and complements the character and qualities of the heritage asset(s);
- III. where necessary, it secures the long-term future maintenance and management of the asset;
- IV. where possible, it enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset; and
- V. a heritage statement is submitted with the application explaining the significance of the assets affected including the contribution made by their setting, at a level of detail proportionate to the asset's significance; the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset; and how proposals have been developed to avoid harm or, if this is not possible, minimise the harm; with mitigation measures proposed. In permitting development involving a heritage asset the Borough Council may seek a legal agreement to secure the long-term management and enhancement of the asset.

In permitting development involving a heritage asset the Borough Council may seek a legal agreement to secure the long-term management and enhancement of the asset.

Historic England Good Practice Advice

- 2.16 Historic England's guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets seeks to provide a definition for the term of 'setting' itself, as well as guidance to allow councils and applicants to assess the effect of developments upon the settings of heritage assets (Historic England 2017).

- 2.17 The document defines setting as ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.’ Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors.
- 2.18 This document provides guidance on practical and proportionate decision making with regards to the management of proposed developments and the setting of heritage assets. It is clearly stated that the protection of the setting of a heritage asset need not prevent change and that decisions relating to such issues need to be based on the nature, extent and level of the significance of a heritage asset, further weighing up the potential public benefits associated with the proposals. It is further stated that changes within the setting of a heritage asset may be have positive or neutral effects.
- 2.19 The guidance sets out a five staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:
1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals. The guidance states that if development is capable of affecting the contribution of a heritage asset’s setting to its significance or the appreciation of its significance, it can be considered as falling within the asset’s setting. Importantly, it is distinguished that an impact on setting does not necessarily equate with harm and may be positive or neutral. This judgement of impact instead depends upon a detailed understanding of the individual heritage asset’s significance, of which setting may form a greater or lesser part.
 2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset. This depends upon an understanding of the history and development of the site, utilising historic mapping where possible. This assessment should also be informed by the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets, the way in which the asset is experienced and the asset’s associations and patterns of use. All this information will inform an assessment of the effects of a proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
 3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset. With the information gathered at Stage 2 it will be possible to identify a range of effects development may have on setting, which will be evaluated as beneficial, neutral or harmful to the significance of the heritage asset. The location and siting, form and appearance, permanence and any other effects of proposals will all inform the assessment process;
 4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets. Measures to reduce harm could include relocation of all or parts of a development, changes to the layout, screening, etc. Where harm cannot be eliminated, design quality of the proposed development may be one of the main factors in assessing the balance of harm and benefit. Where a development cannot be adjusted and where some harm to the setting of heritage assets is unavoidable, appropriate screening may be required to reduce the extent of the harm caused;
 5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes. Decisions are made on a case by case basis, recognising that all heritage assets are not of equal importance and the contribution made by their setting to their significance also varies.

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.20 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site. There are no listed buildings or Conservation Areas within 1km of the study site.

- 2.21 The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017893) and the Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888) are each located in an area c.550-600m north of the study site.
- 2.22 Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the study site are shown on Figure 2a.
- 2.23 The study site is not located within an Archaeological Alert Area as defined by Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 2.24 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential, identify nearby relevant heritage assets, and ascertain the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The underlying geological sequence at the study site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2020) as Wittering Formation (Sand, Silt & Clay). No superficial drift deposits are recorded at the site of the proposed golf clubhouse, although plateau gravels are recorded immediately to the west at Moorhill Road.
- 3.2 No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available for the study site.

Topography

- 3.3 The natural topography (see Figure 17) of the site of the proposed golf clubhouse comprises a steep eastwards facing slope, with a height of circa 75m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) recorded at Moorhill Road immediately to the west, which slopes steeply down to a height of c.65m AOD to the immediate east of the proposed clubhouse site.
- 3.4 Artificial landscaping and groundworks have been extensively undertaken across the full area of the proposed golf clubhouse and the natural site topography will have been substantially reworked (see Figures 13-16).
- 3.5 The nearest major watercourse to the study site comprises the River Itchen located circa 3km to the west. Two springs originate in the area of Sholing in an area circa 1.5-2km to the south west of the study site, which feed into the River Itchen further to the west.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

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

Historic

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

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Figs. 2a-c), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 17th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In general, HER records within the study area comprise evidence for scattered prehistoric flintwork, an Iron Age hillfort, a possible Medieval manorial site, and Modern country houses and grounds.
- 4.4 The map regression exercise has demonstrated that the study site generally comprised open land until the early 21st century when it was subject to extensive site strip and landforming as part of alterations to the existing golf course.
- 4.5 Previous archaeological work undertaken at the golf course immediately to the north east of the study site identified limited evidence for archaeological remains. This comprised a programme of extensive test pitting and evaluation trenching across the area of the now golf course and cricket stadium to the north. Those test pits and trenches undertaken in the far south west part of the golf course, within closest proximity to the study site, identified no evidence for archaeological features or finds. The wider work to the north identified evidence for land division as shown on historic mapping, an undated ditch and two undated pits, and a small number of unstratified chance finds generally found within topsoil deposits and indicative of general prehistoric and historic activity within the wider landscape (Wessex 1997).

- 4.6 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.7 A Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found along Bitterne Road East c.950m west of the study site, which comprises the sole evidence for Palaeolithic period remains within the 1km study area (HER Ref: MSH2512, SU 46391 12962). The presence of Palaeolithic material can be notoriously difficult to predict and is typically dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water.
- 4.8 No finds of Mesolithic date are recorded within the study area.
- 4.9 Prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, the archaeological potential at the study site for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered to be low, given the paucity of evidence and the lack of an underlying geological sequence usually considered conducive to the survival of Early Prehistoric remains.

Later Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.10 Evidence for the Neolithic period within the study area is limited to a late Neolithic handaxe found at Douglas Crescent c.900m south west of the study site (HER Refs: MSH424 & 25957, SU 46450 12851).
- 4.11 The Hampshire HER records scattered Bronze Age flint, including pot boilers and burnt flint across parts of the north eastern area of the 1km study area (HER Refs: MSH3147, 25969, 25983-4, 25987, 38918-21, 38927). The closest of these to the study site are circa 100m to the south west (HER Ref: MSH3147, SU 48193 13080) and 200m to the east (HER Ref: 25983-4, SU 47550 13260), each findspot comprising scattered flint and burnt flint of likely prehistoric date.
- 4.12 The Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888 & HER Ref: 25965, SU 47450 13800) is located c.600m north of the study site (see Figure 2a). The monument comprises a univallate hillfort on plateau gravels on an area of higher ground overlooking the study site and area to the east. No entrances remain to the hillfort and the north and east sides have largely been destroyed by historic gravel extraction (HER Ref: 25965). A possible trackway is visible on historic aerial photography c.300m north east of the study site which may be associated with the hillfort (HER Ref: 25988, SU 47370 13580).
- 4.13 Archaeological evidence within 1km of the study site for the Later Prehistoric periods is sparse, generally limited to isolated artefact scatters. The construction of the hillfort to the north would have formed a focal point for activity during the Iron Age, with the wider landscape likely comprising a settled pastoral landscape. However, the study site is located on a steep eastward facing slope (see Figure 17) which is unlikely to have been suitable for Later Prehistoric occupation or settlement. Therefore, prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, a generally low archaeological potential is identified at the study site for evidence dating to the Later Prehistoric periods.

Roman

- 4.14 Evidence for Roman activity within the study area is limited, comprising findspots of a late 3rd century coin c.950m to the south (HER Refs: MSH2456 & 57475, SU 47027 12221) and a bronze figurine of Hercules found at West End c.900m to the north (HER Ref: 38917, SU 47 14). Unstratified pottery sherds have been found during archaeological work at Hampshire Cricket Club c.500m to the north east (HER Ref: 38927, SU 47710 13560).

- 4.15 The projected route of a Roman road between Portchester and Southampton is recorded to the south of the study site on an east-west alignment. The exact route of the road remains unclear, and it appears to have been located between 300m and 1km to the south of the site (Margary 1955). Typical archaeological features associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, roadside ditches and associated land division, together with quarry pits, burials and chance losses.
- 4.16 Overall, evidence for Roman activity within 1km of the study site is limited. The alignment of the projected Roman road to the south is unclear, however it appears unlikely that the road or any associated roadside activity are located within close proximity to the site. Therefore, prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, a generally low archaeological potential can be identified at the study site for the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.17 No finds of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded within the vicinity of the study site.
- 4.18 The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded no early Medieval estates within close proximity to the study site, with the closest at Botley over 3km to the east (Domesday Online 2020). Documentary evidence refers to a possible manor at Hickley from at least AD1194, likely located within the area of the later Hickley Farm c.800m north east of the study site (HER Ref: 25992, SU 47700 13900). Unstratified finds of Medieval material have been found during works at Hampshire Cricket Club within the area of the manor (HER Ref: 38927, SU 47710 13560), which are likely to be related to the possible manor house and its surrounding estate lands.
- 4.19 Overall, it is likely that the study site would have generally been located away from areas of occupation and settlement during the Saxon and Medieval periods. The site may have been located within the estate associated with Hickley Manor, although the steep topographic location of the study site would have likely made the site suitable only for pasture or plantation. A late 19th century map (Fig. 5) shows the site within common land with Hickley Manor and associated land shown to the north east. Prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, the archaeological potential of the study site is therefore categorised as low for the Saxon and Medieval periods.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.20 A number of the HER records within the study area refer to Post Medieval and Modern archaeological remains which are not discussed in detail here unless relevant to the study site. These include various country houses and grounds to the west across Moorhill Road.
- 4.21 The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017893) comprises an early warning beacon dating from at least 1595, situated on flat land at the highest point of a gravel plateau known as Moorhill or Telegraph Hill, c.550m to the north of the study site and overlooking land to the west, north and east (HER Ref: 37730, SU 47088 13714).
- 4.22 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.23 The earliest such cartographic source is the 1611 Speed Map of Hampshire (Fig. 4) which shows the study site within an area of hills with scattered settlement shown in the surrounding area.
- 4.24 By 1791 (Fig. 5), the site is shown within Townhill Common, and likely comprised common scrubland. A trackway, likely a precursor to the current Moorhill Road, is shown to the immediate west of the site. A similar situation is shown in more detail on the 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig. 6) and an early 19th century Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7). The site is shown on the steep slopes of an area of higher ground sloping down eastwards.

- 4.25 The 1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map (Fig. 8) shows the study site in detail, generally located within a single parcel of open land (335) described as 'Piece by Road (Arable)' in the associated Tithe Award. Parcel 336 at the south east corner of the site is described as an orchard, whilst Parcel 311 along the site's eastern boundary is recorded as an area of arable land named 'Piece Adjoining'. A small structure appears to be shown within parcel 311 at the far south east corner of the site.
- 4.26 Limited change is shown within the study site in the later 19th and early 20th century (Figs. 9-10), although limited development is shown within the nearby area. The western edge of the site fronting onto Moorhill Road is shown as an area of trees lining the road, whilst a small structure and internal field boundary changes are shown at the eastern end of the site by 1940.
- 4.27 The field within which the study site was situated was further enclosed by 1959 (Fig. 11), with the study site located within the southern enclosed area. A trackway is shown running within the site's northern boundary and also within the eastern site boundary.
- 4.28 By 1999 (Fig. 12), the study site is generally comprised of open grassland, with a small area of woodland at the south east corner. This was substantially reworked as part of reconfigurations to the golf course to the north east in the early 21st century, with extensive site strip and landforming shown on recent aerial photography (see Figures 13-15). The site now comprises open land with a golf course access road running through the northern part of the site, and a small area of woodland at the south east corner (Fig. 16).
- 4.29 The study site has generally comprised open land throughout the Post Medieval and Modern periods until extensive site strip and landforming in the early 21st century as part of golf course reconfigurations. Therefore, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.30 Available HLC data records the study site within an area of former parliamentary-type enclosed fields (Fig. 2c).
- 4.31 The historic character of the site has been substantially altered by works associated with the construction of the golf course.

LiDAR Plot

- 4.32 Environment Agency LiDAR data suggests that the study site has been subject to substantial groundworks, in association with the construction and reconfiguration of the golf course (Fig. 3). This is confirmed by recent aerial photography (see Figures 13-15).

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.33 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology and heritage assets (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.34 No relevant nationally designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within the study site or immediate vicinity.
- 4.35 The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017893) and the Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888) are each located in an area c.550-600m to the north. As a result of their national designation as Scheduled Monuments, these heritage assets are considered to be of a national significance.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.36 The site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area. Additionally, there are no non-designated archaeological assets recorded within the study site on the HER.
- 4.37 Prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, current evidence suggests a low archaeological potential for all past periods of human activity within the study site.
- 4.38 Whilst it is possible that archaeological remains could be present within the site, on the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of local significance.
- 4.39 As identified by desk based work and prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Roman	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Anglo-Saxon & Medieval	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential, Negligible to Low (None/Local) Significance.

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

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site of the proposed golf clubhouse currently comprises rough open ground within the wider County Golf Club and adjacent to an access road off Moorhill Road to the immediate west (Fig. 16).
- 5.2 Modern landforming comprising extensive site strip as part of reconfigurations to the current golf course will have had a severe below ground impact, likely removing any pre-21st century archaeological remains had they been present and greatly reducing the archaeological potential of the site (see Figure 19).

Proposed Development

- 5.3 Development proposal plans comprise a new golf clubhouse for The County Golf Club, with associated landscaping and hardstanding (Fig. 18).
- 5.4 Development proposals will be entirely located within areas of previous extensive disturbance as a result of the creation and subsequent alterations to the existing golf course (see Figure 13-15).

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 In order to accurately assess the potential effect to the setting of the Scheduled Monument within the site, a staged approach, as recommended within 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2017) will be adopted.
- 5.6 Stage 1 – Identification of Heritage Assets: The nearest designated heritage assets to the site comprise the Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017893) and the Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888), each located in an area c.550-600m north of the study site. The proposed development will not directly impact on any designated heritage assets; therefore, any impacts would comprise indirect impacts solely to the setting of the monuments.
- 5.7 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The immediate setting of each Scheduled Monument would have been associated with the siting of each defensive monument on an area of higher ground known as Telegraph Hill, to ensure wide ranging views across the area to the east, south and north. The wider setting of each monument would have comprised these defensive views over large areas of land in the surrounding area. In the case of the Post Medieval beacon, this would have been to ensure that early warning of invasion of Elizabethan England could be sent and a defence of the coast organised, whilst views associated with the hillfort would have been designed to ensure a commanding defensive position to control the surrounding landscape.
- 5.8 However, this original setting has been substantially altered by modern development, in particular residential development, the golf course and M27 have entirely altered the landscape, and also plantation woodland which has been planted across Telegraph Hill and has entirely obscured the monuments from view. As a result of these changes to the landscape, recent site walkover has confirmed that it is no longer possible to appreciate the wider setting of these monuments and the contribution made to the significance of these monuments by their setting is considered to be negligible.

- 5.9 Stage 3 – Assessing the Effect of the Proposed Development on the Significance of the Asset: Whilst the study site would have likely been located within the historic wider setting of these two Scheduled Monuments, it is no longer possible to appreciate this setting and therefore the study site does not contribute to an understanding or appreciation of the Scheduled Monuments (Plate 1 shows golf course and woodland between Hickley Wood and study site). Therefore, the proposed development will have a neutral effect on the significance of these assets as a result of negligible impacts upon their setting.
- 5.10 Stage 4 – Maximising Enhancement and Minimising Harm & Stage 5 – Documenting Decisions and Monitoring Outcomes: It is considered that the proposed development would have a neutral effect on the significance of these Scheduled Monuments.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.11 The study site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area. This assessment had identified a limited archaeological potential at the study site prior to any assessment of modern development impacts, however when this is combined with recent works associated with site strip and reconfigurations to the golf course (see Section 5.2, and Figures 13-15 & 19), it is considered that the site's archaeological potential has likely been reduced to nil.
- 5.12 Therefore, it is considered very unlikely that the proposed development of the site would have either a significant or widespread archaeological impact. No further archaeological works are recommended in this particular instance.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site of the proposed golf clubhouse at The County Golf Club, Botley Road, West End, Southampton has been considered for its below ground archaeological potential and to identify any nearby heritage assets which may pose a constraint to development. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with relevant planning policy and guidance.
- 6.2 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no designated World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site. There are no listed buildings or Conservation Areas within 1km of the study site.
- 6.3 The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument and the Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument are each located in an area c.550-600m north of the study site. This assessment considers that the proposed development of the study site would have a neutral effect upon these designated assets as a result of negligible impacts upon their setting.
- 6.4 The study site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area. This assessment had identified a limited archaeological potential at the study site prior to any assessment of modern development impacts, however when this is combined with recent works associated with site strip and reconfigurations to the golf course (see Section 5.2, and Figures 13-15 & 19), it is considered that the site's archaeological potential has likely been reduced to nil.
- 6.5 Therefore, it is considered very unlikely that the proposed development of the site would have either a significant or widespread archaeological impact. No further archaeological works are recommended in this particular instance.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library
Hampshire Historic Environment Record
The National Archive

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

Bibliographic

Bridgland, D. *Quaternary River Terrace Deposits as a Framework for the Lower Palaeolithic Record (In Gamble and Lawson)* 1996

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment 2014, revised 2017

DCMS *Scheduled Monuments and Nationally Important Non-Scheduled Monuments* 2013

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012 (revised February 2019)

Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage *National Planning Practice Guidance* 2014 (revised 2019)

Historic England *Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines* July 2016 unpublished document

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans* July 2015 unpublished document

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

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* December 2017 unpublished document

Historic England *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice.* 2016

Margary I. D. *Roman Roads of Britain* 1955

Mills, A.D. *A Dictionary of British Place Names* 1991

Victoria County History *A History of the County of Hampshire Volume 3* 1908

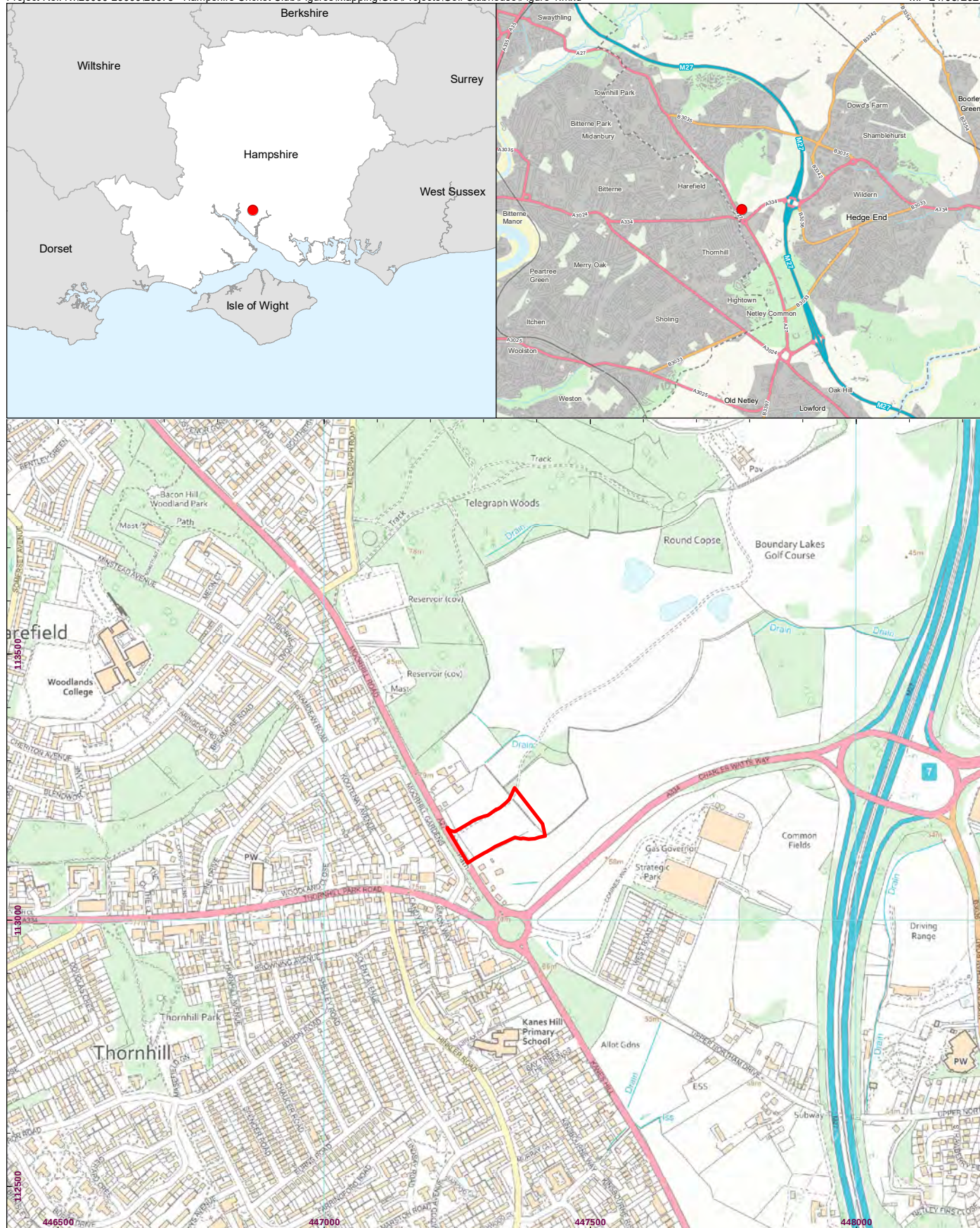
Wessex Archaeology *Hampshire Cricket Club New Grounds Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching and Test Pitting* 1997

Wymer *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* 2 volumes 1999

Cartographic

1575 Saxton Map of Hampshire
1595 Norden Map of Hampshire
1605 Keer Map of Hampshire
1611 Speed Map of Hampshire
1645 Blaeu Map of Hampshire
1751 Kitchin Map of Hampshire
1791 Milne Map of Hampshire
1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing
1810s Ordnance Survey Old Series
1826 Greenwood Map of Hampshire
1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map
1869 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)
1896 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)
1940 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)
1957 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)
1959 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)
1987 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)
1999 Google Earth Image
2004 Google Earth Image
2005 Google Earth Image
2007 Google Earth Image
2012 Google Earth Image
2014 Google Earth Image
2015 Google Earth Image
2017 Google Earth Image
2018 Google Earth Image
2019 Google Earth Image

FIGURES



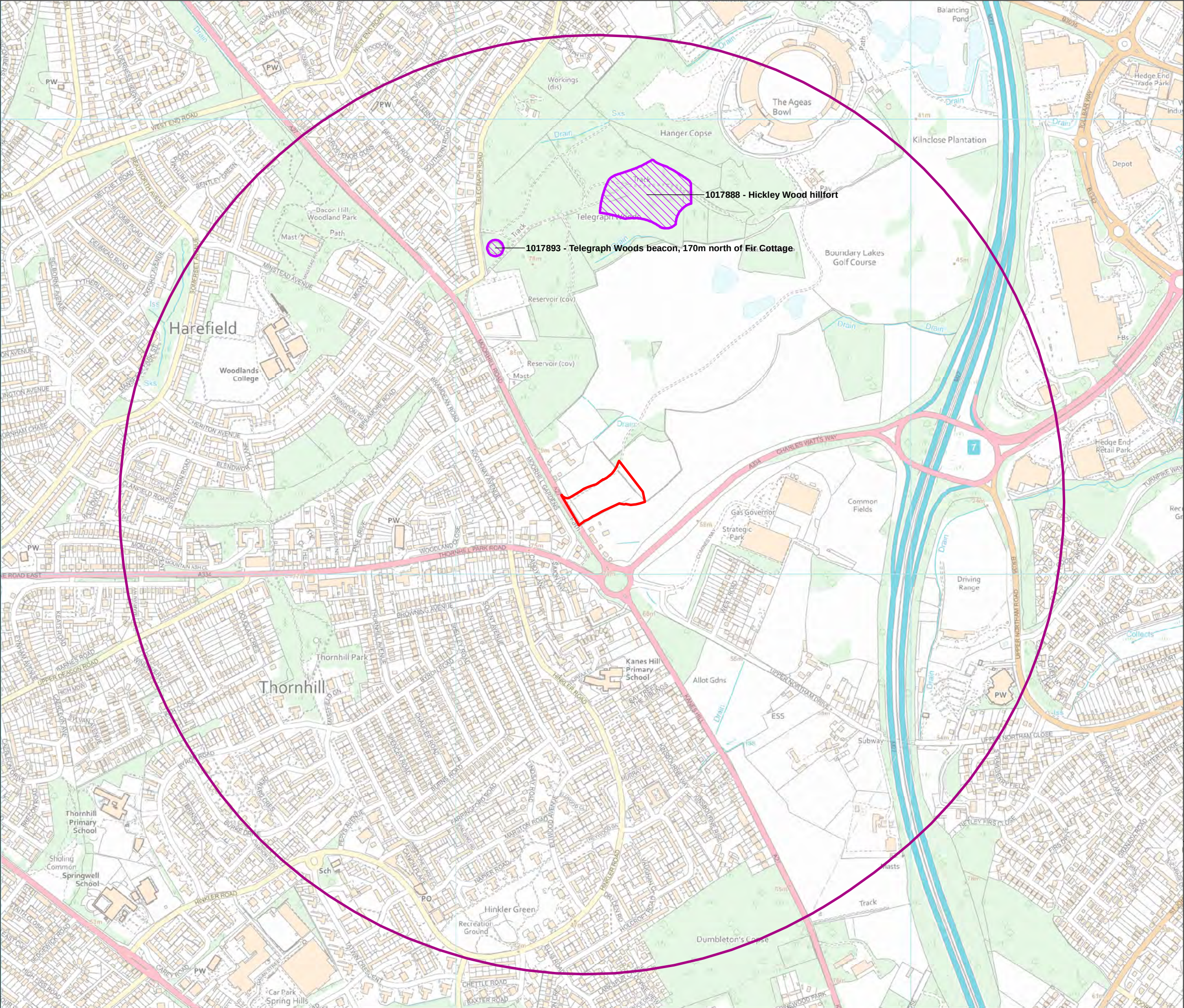
 Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000

rps MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1km
- Designated Heritage Assets:
- Scheduled Monument

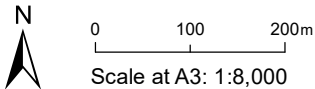
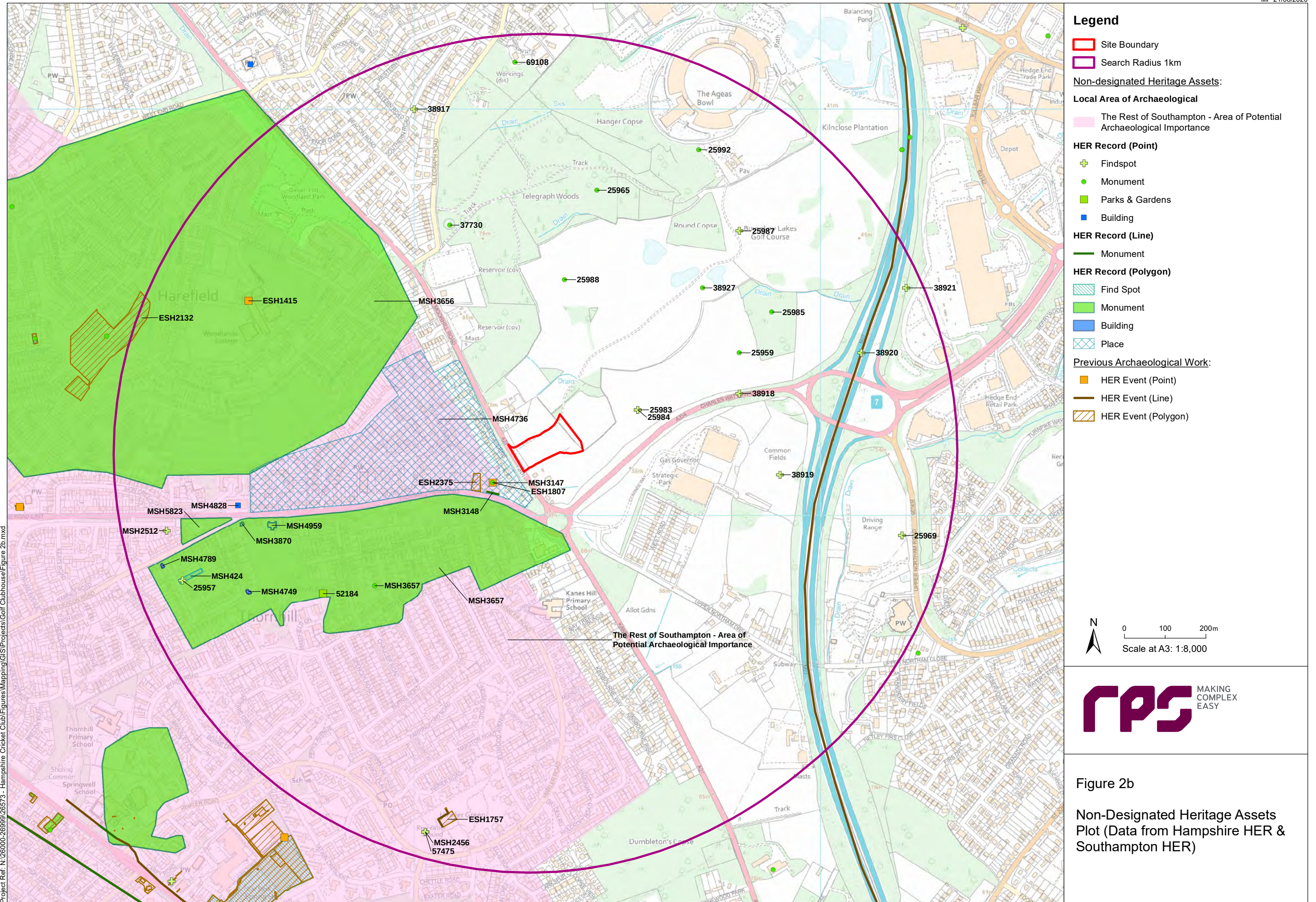
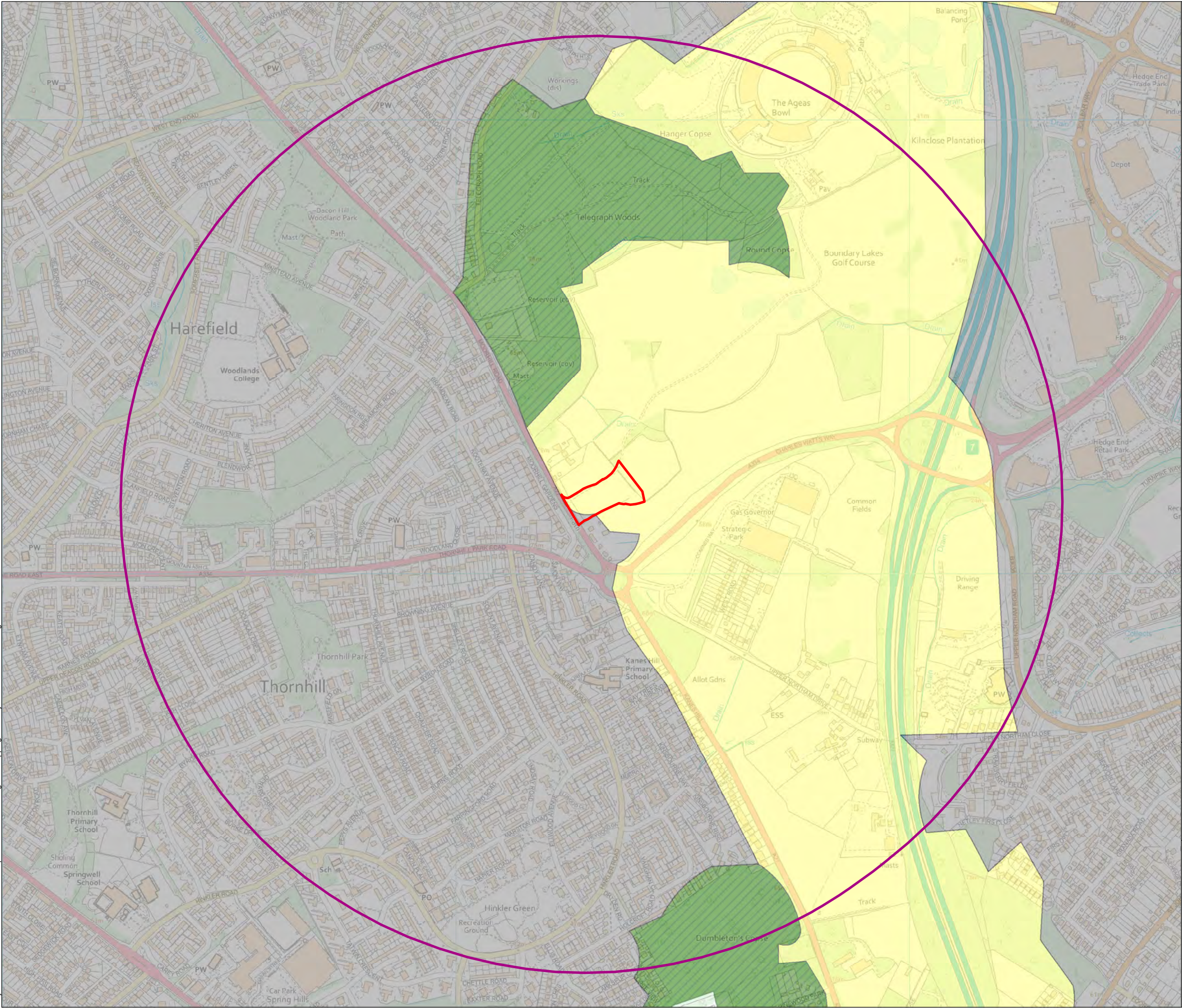


Figure 2a
Designated Heritage Assets Plot
(Data from Historic England and
Eastleigh Borough)





Legend

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1km

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- 19th century plantations (general)
- Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
- Post 1810 settlement (general)

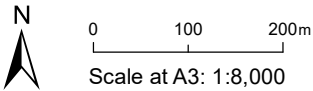


Figure 2c
HLC Plot (Data from Hampshire HER & Southampton HER)



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 2m

Date Captured:
Feb 2005

Processing:
simple Local Relief Model overlaid on
Multi-direction Hillshade



0 50 100m
Scale at A3: 1:2,500



Figure 3

LiDAR Plot



Site location (approx.)



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1611 Speed Map of Hampshire



Site location (approx.)



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1791 Milne Map of Hampshire



Site Boundary (approx.)



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000
(approx.)



Figure 6

1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing



Site Boundary (approx.)



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000
(approx.)



Figure 7

1810s Ordnance Survey Old Series



 Site Boundary

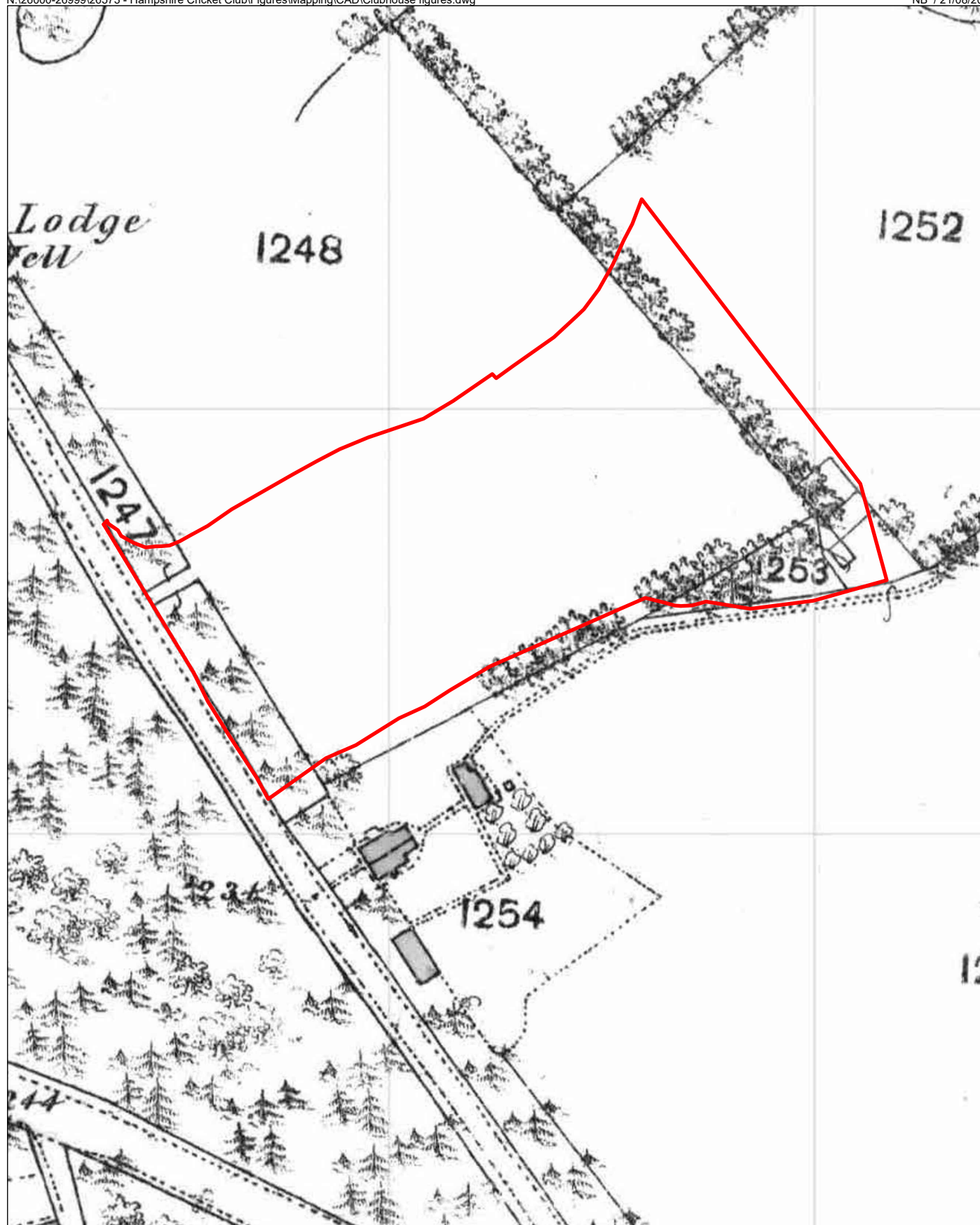


0 20 40m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 8

1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

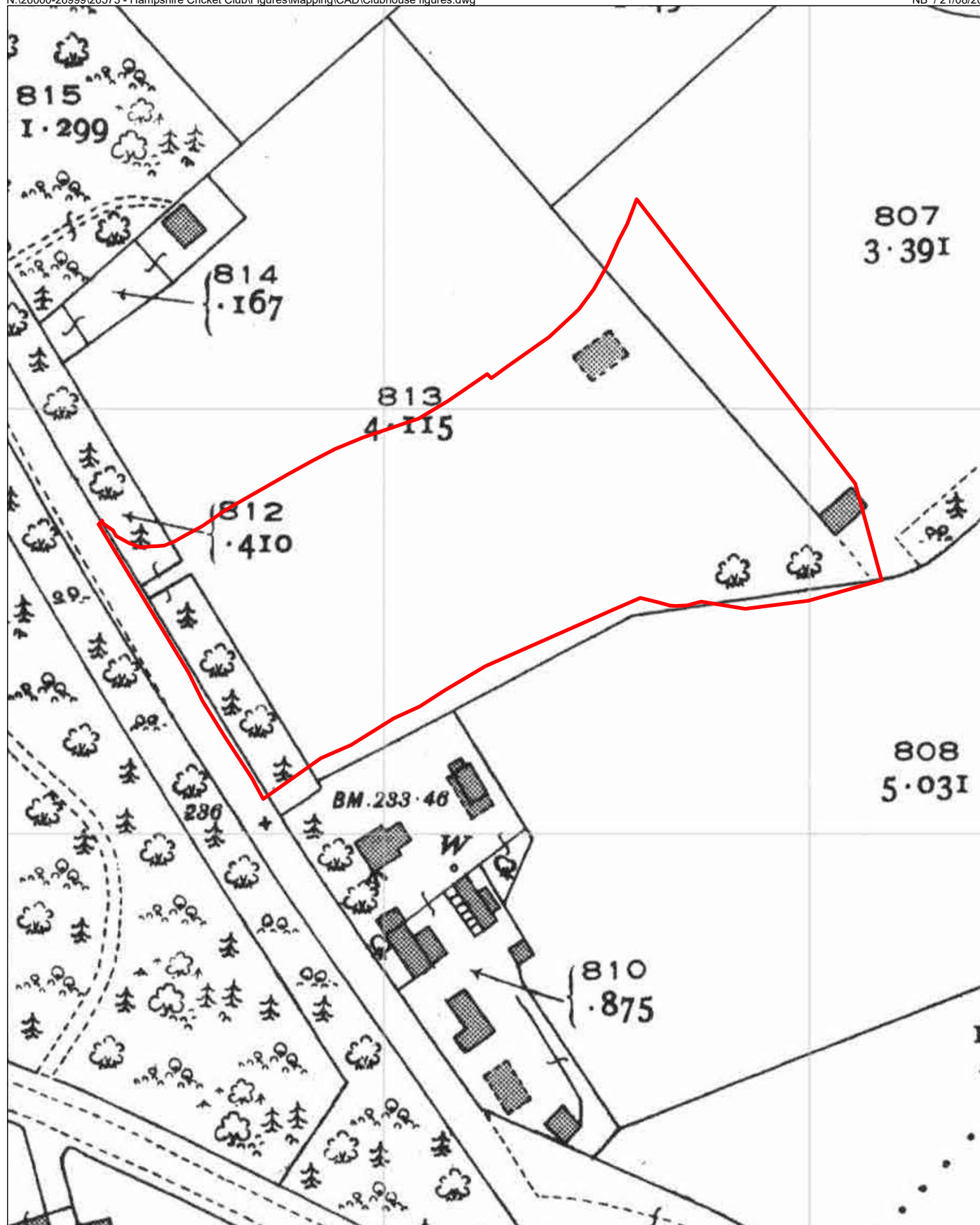


0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 9

1869 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

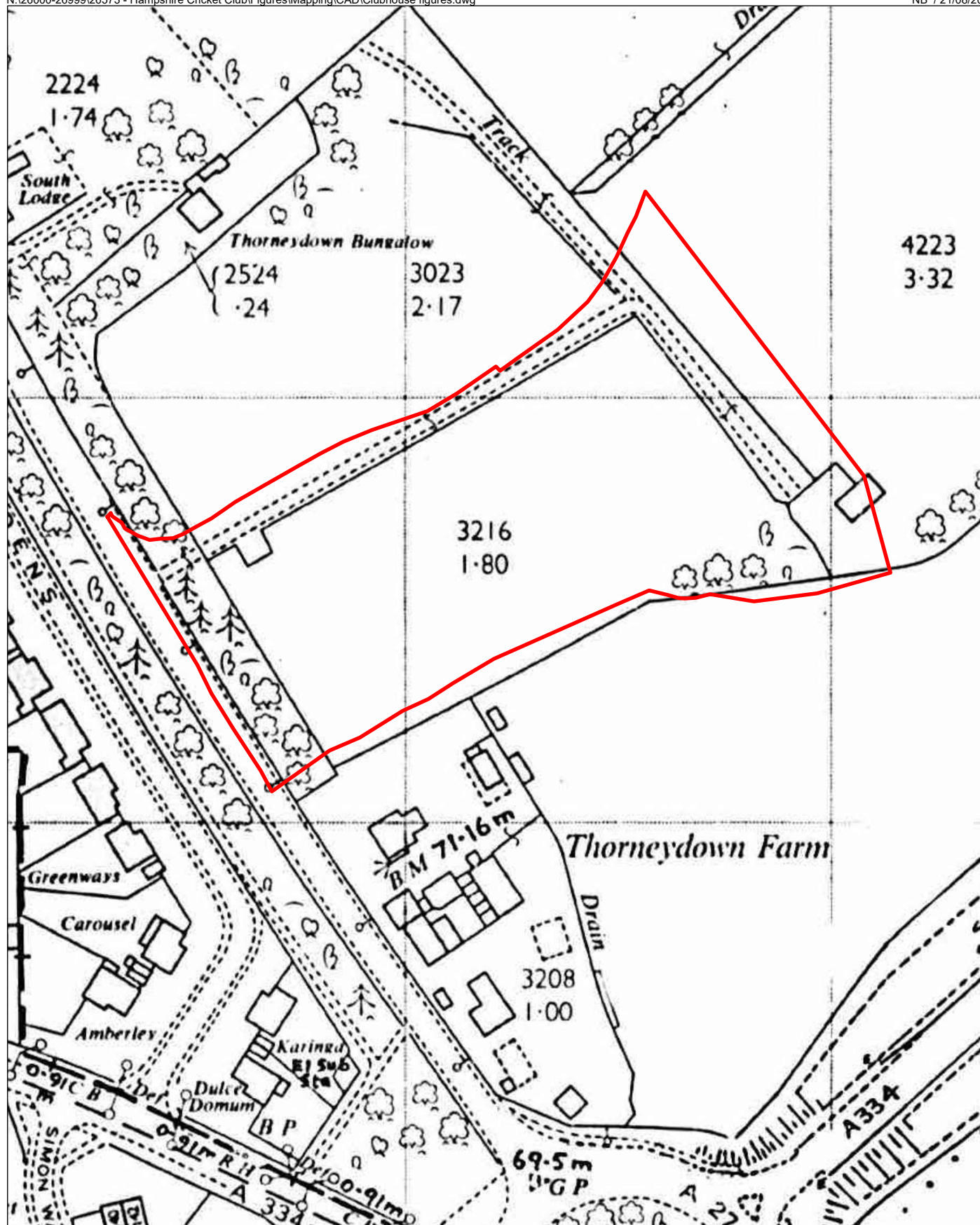


0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 10

1940 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 11

1959 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250



Figure 12

1999 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250



Figure 13

2012 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250



Figure 14

2014 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250



Figure 15

2016 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,250



Figure 16

Site Layout as Existing: 2019
Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 17

Site as Existing (Topography)



 Site Boundary

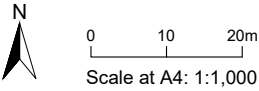


Figure 18
Proposed Development



Site Boundary



Groundworks associated with
landforming to create areas of the
golfcourse



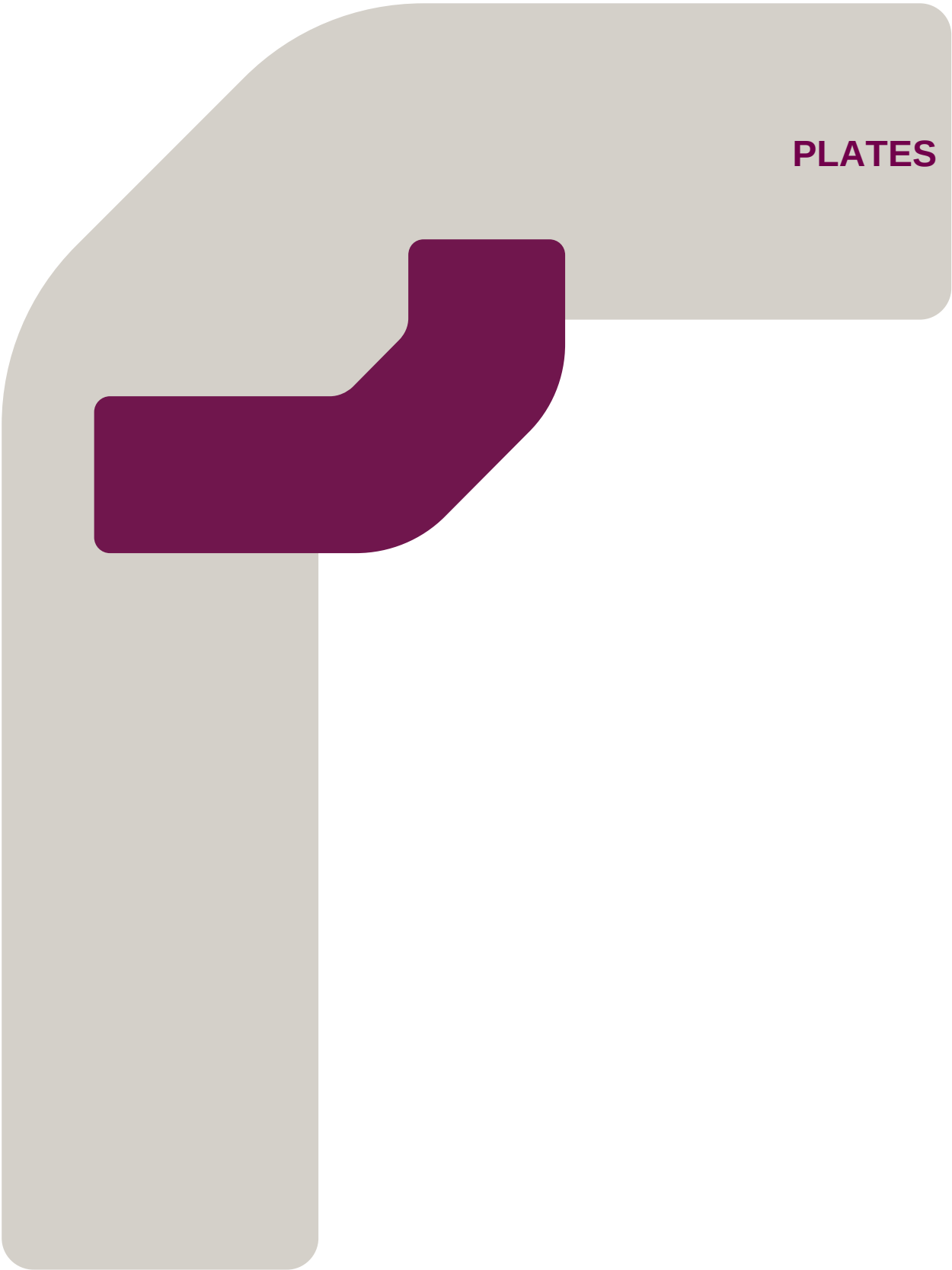
0 10 20m

Scale at A4: 1:1,250



Figure 19

Historic Areas of Impact and Nil
Archaeological Potential



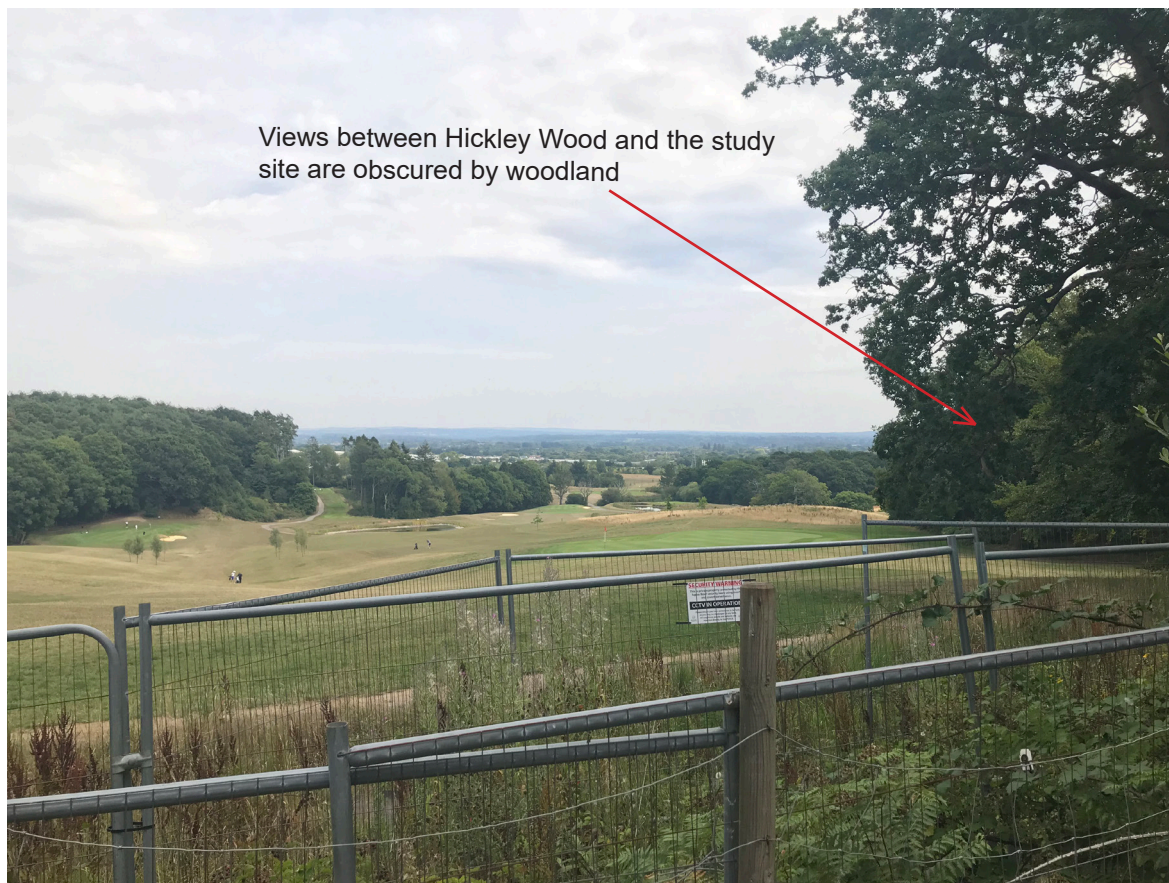


Plate 1: View facing south from Hickley Wood Hillfort across southern part of golf course, with study site obscured by woodland

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Hickley Wood Hillfort (HE Desig. No. 1017888) Scheduled Monument National Heritage List Entry

Hickley Wood hillfort

Overview

Heritage Category:

Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:

1017888

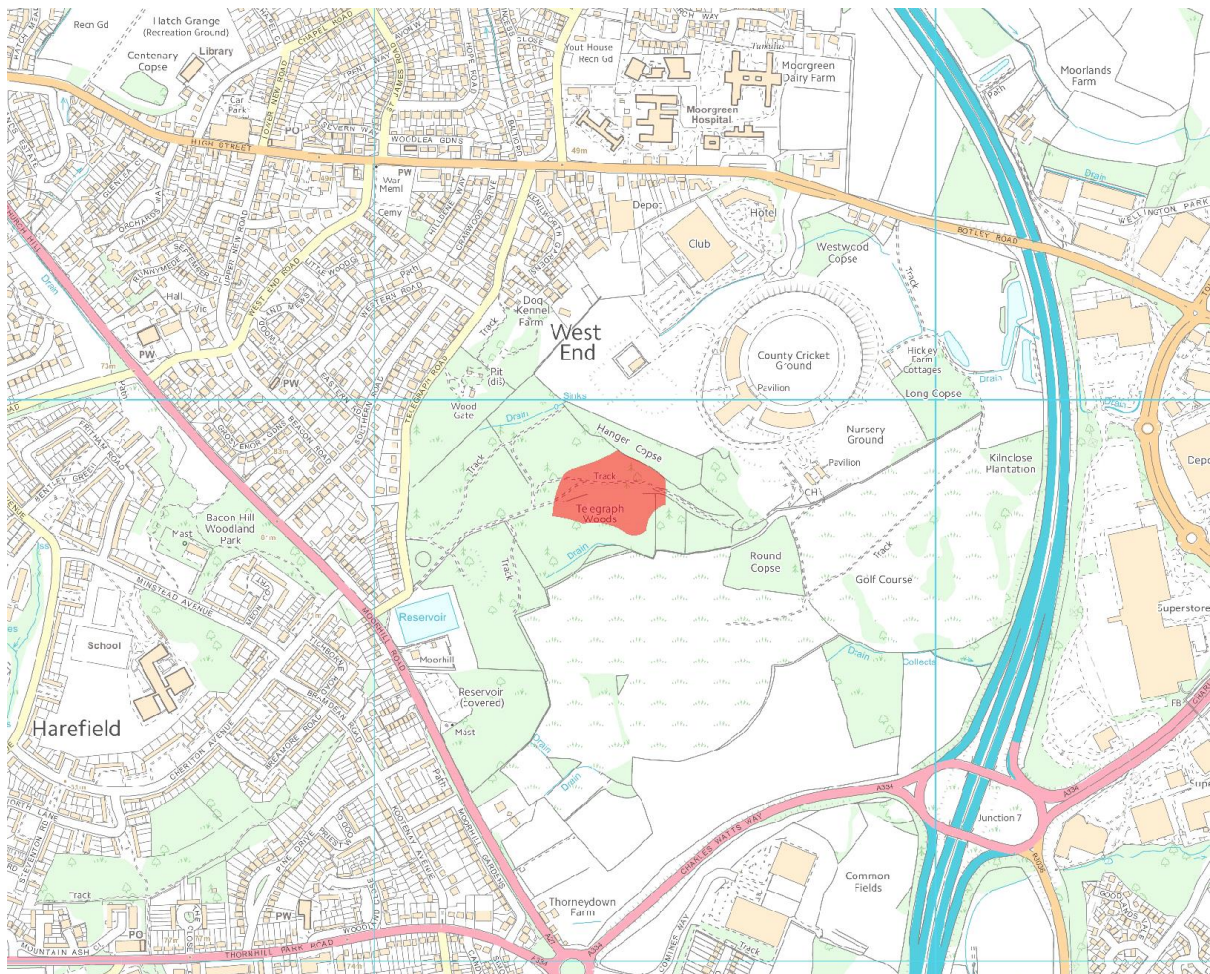
Date first listed:

12-Jul-1979

Date of most recent amendment:

10-Jun-1998

Map



© Crown Copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2020. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

Use of this data is subject to [Terms and Conditions](#).

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1017888.pdf \(opens in a new window\)](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 17-Jul-2020 at 11:00:52.

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Hampshire

District:

Eastleigh (District Authority)

Parish:

West End

National Grid Reference:

SU 47416 13841

Reasons for Designation

Slight univallate hillforts are defined as enclosures of various shapes, generally between 1ha and 10ha in size, situated on or close to hilltops and defined by a single line of earthworks, the scale of which is relatively small. They date to between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (eighth - fifth centuries BC), the majority being used for 150 to 200 years prior to their abandonment or reconstruction. Slight univallate hillforts have generally been interpreted as stock enclosures, redistribution centres, places of refuge and permanent settlements. The earthworks generally include a rampart, narrow level berm, external ditch and counterscarp bank, while access to the interior is usually provided by two entrances comprising either simple gaps in the earthwork or an inturned rampart. Postholes revealed by excavation indicate the occasional presence of portal gateways while more elaborate features like overlapping ramparts and outworks are limited to only a few examples. Internal features included timber or stone round houses; large storage pits and hearths; scattered postholes, stakeholes and gullies; and square or rectangular buildings supported by four to six posts, often represented by postholes, and interpreted as raised granaries. Slight univallate hillforts are rare with around 150

examples recorded nationally. Although on a national scale the number is low, in Devon they comprise one of the major classes of hillfort. In other areas where the distribution is relatively dense, for example, Wessex, Sussex, the Cotswolds and the Chilterns, hillforts belonging to a number of different classes occur within the same region. Examples are also recorded in eastern England, the Welsh Marches, central and southern England. In view of the rarity of slight univallate hillforts and their importance in understanding the transition between Bronze Age and Iron Age communities, all examples which survive comparatively well and have potential for the recovery of further archaeological remains are believed to be of national importance.

Despite disturbance by subsequent gravel extraction, the extant defensive components and interior ground surfaces of the slight univallate hillfort at Hickley Wood indicate that archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the hillfort's original construction and later use will survive. The linear bank and trackway features associated with the hillfort are indicators of the site's later use, probably as medieval woodlands. The hillfort's urban location within a public access conservation area, and in which an Armada beacon is also situated, gives it significance as a public amenity.

Details

The monument includes the remains of a slight univallate hillfort constructed on a gravel-capped spur which projects east from a gravel plateau. The hillfort, the western limit of which has not been precisely defined, was constructed approximately 250m from the end of the spur and is likely to have been roughly rectangular or oval in shape. It slopes steeply on the north and south sides but is easily approached along the spur from the east and west. The width of the hillfort across the spur is approximately 130m; the length is unknown but is likely to have been about 190m. Gravel extraction has caused disturbance to the monument and the interior of the hillfort survives only as an irregular strip of high ground immediately within the ramparts and as several remnant mounds of the original ground surface, now raised up to 4m above the quarried ground level. Surrounding the interior, the defensive circuit survives in various states of preservation. A section of the defences survives in good condition on the south and south east sides as a 2m-3m high rampart, an infilled ditch and 1m high counterscarp bank. A possible outer infilled ditch or trackway survives at the south east corner, and traces of a probable quarry ditch survive within the rampart on the south side. Discontinuous sections of truncated rampart or steepened scarp survive on heavily disturbed ground along the north and north west sides of the hillfort, while traces of an infilled ditch and an area of high ground and mature vegetation indicate the likely location of ramparts on the south west side. A probable entrance to the hillfort from the east is now buried beneath the gravel track which crosses the site. A staggered entrance with outworks is indicated by an apparent eastward projection of the rampart north of the track. Later banks and ditches, enclosing medieval woodland and areas of common and heath, skirt the hillfort to the north and south east and extend onto the ramparts at the eastern and western ends. A relationship between these woodlands and a medieval manor house known as 'God's House' at Hickley Farm

has been suggested. A 5m-7m wide trackway approaches the hillfort from the east and skirts around the south east rampart. These bank and trackway features are included within the scheduling where they abut or run adjacent to the hillfort. A shallow dewpond is located within the interior of the hillfort. The surface of the gravel track that crosses the monument is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

31152

Legacy System:

RSM

Sources

Books and journals

Farwell, D, Hampshire County Cricket Club New Grounds. Arch Field Evaluation, (1997)

Kaye, E, 'So'ton Rec. Series' in The Cartulary of God's House, Southampton, , Vol. XIX, (1976), 158-165

Other

SHARG, M27 Chilworth-Windhover, Archaeological Implications, 1975,

SHARG, M27 Chilworth-Windhover, Archaeological Implications, 1975,

Title: South Stoneham Tithe Awards and Map Source Date: 1844 Author: Publisher:

Surveyor:

Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

End of official listing

Appendix B

Telegraph Woods Beacon (HE Desig. No. 1017893) Scheduled Monument National Heritage List Entry

Telegraph Woods beacon, 170m north of Fir Cottage

Overview

Heritage Category:

Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:

1017893

Date first listed:

10-Jun-1998

Map



© Crown Copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2020. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

Use of this data is subject to [Terms and Conditions](#).

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1017893.pdf \(opens in a new window\)](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 17-Jul-2020 at 11:00:51.

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Hampshire

District:

Eastleigh (District Authority)

Parish:

West End

National Grid Reference:

SU 47086 13717

Reasons for Designation

Beacons were fires deliberately lit to give a warning, by means of smoke by day and flame by night, of the approach of hostile forces. They were always sited in prominent positions, usually as part of a group, chain or line which together made up a comprehensive early warning system covering most of the country. Beacons were extensively used during the medieval period. Their use was formalised by 1325 and although some were used later, for example at the time of Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685 or during the Napoleonic wars, the system was in decay by the mid-17th century. Beacons were initially bonfires of wood or furze, but later barrels of pitch or iron fire baskets mounted on poles were used. The poles were occasionally set on earthen mounds. Access to the fire basket was by way of rungs set in the pole, or by a stone ladder set against the beacon. More unusual beacon types include stone enclosures and towers, mainly found in the north and south west of England. Some beacon sites utilised existing buildings such as church towers. Beacons were built throughout England, with the greatest density along the south coast and the border with Scotland. Although approximately 500 are recorded nationally, few survive in the form of visible remains. Many sites are only known from place-name evidence. Given

the rarity of recorded examples, all positively identified beacons with significant surviving archaeological remains are considered to be of national importance.

The beacon at Telegraph Woods survives well as a rarely preserved example of this type of monument and is likely to retain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was constructed.

Details

The monument includes an Armada beacon dating from at least 1595, situated on flat land at the highest point of a gravel plateau known as Moorhill or Telegraph Hill, overlooking lower lying land to the west, north and east. It comprises a low mound, approximately 0.1m high and 6m in diameter, lying at the centre of a flat area surrounded by a shallow circular ditch and low inner bank, approximately 31m in diameter. The bank rises about 0.6m above the base of the ditch and 0.3m above the interior of the beacon. The monument has been disturbed in places by tree roots and by erosion along the ditch edges. The beacon is mentioned in John Norden's map of 1595.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

31157

Legacy System:

RSM

Sources

Books and journals

White, H T, 'Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club' in The Beacon System in Hampshire, , Vol. Vol 10, (1930), 271

Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

End of official listing



rpsgroup.com