

CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land adjacent to the Ageas Bowl, Hampshire Cricket Club,
Southampton

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Land Adjacent to the Ageas
Bowl, Hampshire Cricket
Club, Southampton
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land adjacent to the Ageas Bowl, Hampshire Cricket Club has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential and to identify any relevant heritage constraints.
- This assessment considers that the proposed development of the study site would have a neutral effect upon three nearby designated Scheduled Monuments as a result of negligible impacts upon their setting. The masterplan includes relevant embedded screening measures, and opportunities for potential enhancements should be explored in order to provide heritage benefits which could be included as part of the overall planning balance.
- The study site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area. Extensive previous archaeological evaluation trenching and test pitting across the study site has identified limited evidence for archaeological remains, comprising evidence for historic 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.
- Modern development impacts across the study site have generally been severe, as a result of extensive landforming as part of the construction and later reconfigurations to the existing cricket stadium and golf course. In particular, modern impacts within those areas proposed for development are considered to have been severe and widespread. These works would have greatly reduced the archaeological potential of the study site.
- Overall, when the results of previous archaeological work at the site are combined with recent extensive construction and landforming across the site, this assessment considers that the archaeological potential of the indicative development areas will have 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 below ground archaeological impact. No further archaeological works are recommended in this particular instance.

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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. It was originally produced in 2020 and has since been periodically updated as development proposals have evolved, and consultee comments have been received. This latest iteration responds to Historic England consultee comments (12th October 2022 and 16th August 2023) and includes additional information in the form of verified views and photomontages.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is land adjacent to the Ageas Bowl, Hampshire Cricket Club, Southampton. The site is approximately 77.51ha in extent and is centred at SU 47612 14037 (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 October 2020), 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 updated 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 previously carried out in August 2020, and has since been supplemented by the provision of photography to assess potential impacts to nearby Scheduled Monuments. Relevant photomontages and wireframe photography based on wintertime views are provided in separate reporting (Johns Associates / Cadmando, 2023) and are not reproduced in this report.
- 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 July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition 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 194 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* (for heritage policy) 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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

2.15 The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 was adopted on 25 April 2022. It sets out the policies and plans to guide future development to 2036.

Strategic policy S8, Historic Environment

1. The Borough Council will continue to conserve and/or enhance the Boroughs heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. This includes all heritage assets including listed buildings and structures, Conservation Areas as designated on the policies map, landscapes and archaeology. This will be through the preparation of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and other strategies and in the determination of planning applications for new development (see policy DM12). This will involve:

- a. identifying the assets by means of an on-going programme of survey and review;**
- b. identifying their key features and measures to manage and enhance these, e.g. through Conservation Area Appraisals;**

c. restricting development likely to harm them or their settings through management of development proposals; and

d. encouraging development that enhances them, ensures their long-term management and maintenance and where possible, enables public enjoyment and the interpretation of the asset.

Policy DM12, Heritage Assets

1. Development of a heritage asset or within its setting will be permitted provided 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 wholly 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.

a. 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:

i. 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

ii. 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;

b. It achieves a high standard of design which respects and complements the character and qualities of the heritage asset(s);

c. Where necessary, it secures the long-term future maintenance and management of the asset;

d. Where possible, it enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset; and
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015#south-east-river-basin-district-rbmp:-2015> 80 Adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2022 asset;

e. 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.

2. 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.

3. The Council will monitor buildings or other heritage assets at risk through neglect, decay or other threats, proactively seeking solutions for assets at risk through discussions with owners and willingness to consider positively development schemes that would ensure the repair and maintenance of the asset, and, as a last resort, using its statutory powers.

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 500m of the study site boundary.
- 2.21 The Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888) is located immediately west of the study site and is enveloped by ground associated with the Ageas Bowl to the north and the golf course to the south. The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017893) is located c.200m west of the study site at its closest point. A further Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1012710) is located c.500m to the north of the site.
- 2.22 Designated Heritage Assets within 500m of the study site boundary 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 highly variable. The British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2023) records bedrock deposits of Earnley Sand Formation (Sand, Silt & Clay) across the central and northern areas of the site, which entirely surrounds an area of bedrock Marsh Farm Formation (Clay, Silt & Sand) recorded immediately to the west of the Ageas Bowl stadium. Further deposits of Marsh Formation are recorded along the northern boundary of the site adjacent to Botley Road.
- 3.2 The southern half of The County Golf Club is recorded as bedrock deposits of Wittering Formation (Sand, Silt & Clay). Deposits of Whitecliff Sand Member and London Clay Formation are recorded along the far southern boundary of the golf course.
- 3.3 Generally, no superficial drift deposits are recorded in the site. Where these are recorded, they comprise plateau gravel deposits along areas of higher ground at Telegraph Road and Moorhill Road along the site's north western and western boundaries.
- 3.4 No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available for the study site.

Topography

- 3.5 The natural topography of the study site (see Figure 22) is highly variable but generally comprises a series of east facing slopes which slope down from an area of higher ground at Telegraph Road/Moorhill Road immediately west of the study site. A height of circa 75-80m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) is generally recorded along the western boundary of the golf course along Moorhill Road and Telegraph Road. The Hickley Wood hillfort Scheduled Monument and associated woodland to the south west of the Ageas Bowl stadium comprise an area of higher ground outcropping into the study site at a height of circa 70-80m AOD.
- 3.6 The eastern boundary of the golf course adjacent to the M27 is generally recorded at a height of circa 33-35m AOD.
- 3.7 The natural topography has been substantially reworked as a result of the construction and subsequent substantial groundworks and alterations to The County Golf Club and the Hampshire Cricket Club facilities (see Figures 15-21).
- 3.8 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	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 500m buffer 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, a concentration of Bronze Age barrows, 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 and plantation during the Post Medieval and Modern periods, with a focus of occupation at Hickley Farm in the central northern part of the site. The site has been comprehensively redeveloped in the late 20th and early 21st century to create the existing golf course, cricket stadium and other sports facilities.
- 4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.6 Previous archaeological work undertaken within the study site has comprised an extensive programme of evaluation trial trenching and test pitting undertaken in advance of the development

of the site for the existing cricket stadium and golf course in 1997 (Wessex 1997 and see Appendix D). This work comprised of 52 test pits and 36 evaluation trenches spread out across the full area of the now cricket stadium and golf course.

- 4.7 Limited archaeological remains were encountered across the study site during this work, comprising evidence for modern land division as shown on historic mapping, as well as chance finds representing general landscape finds. One ditch and two pits were the only features which could not be identified on 19th century maps and these remained undated.
- 4.8 Archaeological finds included small quantities of worked flint, which represented waste material with no tools present, and therefore could only be dated broadly to the prehistoric periods. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, as well as a sherd of 12-13th century coarseware and 63 sherds of Post Medieval or Modern pottery. A piece of undated fired clay from a ceramic object, and an undated whetstone fragment were also recovered. These finds were generally unstratified and recovered from the topsoil.
- 4.9 The report concluded that there was only slight evidence for Later Prehistoric activity at the site, and that the lack of evidence for late Iron Age and Roman period activity suggested that the adjacent Iron Age hillfort may have been abandoned prior to the end of the Iron Age.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.10 No evidence for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material is recorded within 500m of the study site boundary, and no finds dating to these periods were recorded during previous archaeological work at the site (Wessex 1997 and Appendix D). The presence of Early Prehistoric material can be notoriously difficult to predict and is typically dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water.
- 4.11 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 general lack of any superficial drift deposits usually considered conducive to the survival of Early Prehistoric remains.

Later Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.12 A Neolithic period flint scraper has been found at Pewitt Hill c.200m east of the study site (HER Ref: 38922, SU 48350 14200).
- 4.13 The Hampshire HER records scattered Bronze Age flint, including pot boilers and burnt flint, across southern and central parts of the study site, as well as to the south and south east of the site (HER Refs: MSH3147, 25969, 25983-4, 25987, 38918-21, 38927). Previous archaeological works across the study site have similarly recorded isolated unstratified finds of likely prehistoric flint waste material, as well as burnt flint. These finds were generally made in the topsoil of test pits and trenches that were undertaken (Wessex 1997 and Appendix D).
- 4.14 A number of Bronze Age funerary barrow monuments are recorded within the surrounding area, including a cluster of barrows at Moorgreen Hospital c.450-500m to the north (HE Desig. No. 1012710 & HER Refs: 25942, 25944, 25946 & 51352), and a further possible barrow c.400m to the east of the site (HER Ref: 25940, SU 48560 14180).
- 4.15 The Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888 & HER Ref: 25965, SU 47450 13800) is located immediately west of the study site and is enveloped by ground associated with the Ageas Bowl to the north and the golf course to the south (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 within the south west area of the site which may be associated with the hillfort (HER Ref: 25988, SU 47370 13580).

- 4.16 Archaeological evidence within the study area for the Later Prehistoric periods is sparse, generally limited to isolated artefact scatters. Previous archaeological work within the study site has identified no evidence for prehistoric occupation, only chance finds of flint waste material generally within topsoil deposits. The construction of the hillfort on high ground to the west of the site 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 generally comprises steep eastward facing ground, which becomes less steep towards the eastern site boundary. It is unlikely that such steep ground would have been suitable for Late Prehistoric occupation or settlement activity. Therefore, prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, recent archaeological work at the site suggests that a generally low archaeological potential can be identified for archaeological remains dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

Roman

- 4.17 Evidence for Roman activity within the study area is limited, comprising a bronze figurine of Hercules found at West End c.300m from the north western part of the study site (HER Ref: 38917, SU 47 14). Two unstratified pottery sherds were found during archaeological work within the site in 1997 (Wessex Arch 1997, Appendix D, and HER Ref: 38927, SU 47710 13560).
- 4.18 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 1km and 1.7km to the south of the site (Margary 1955).
- 4.19 Overall, evidence for Roman activity within the study area 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. Those finds made within the study site have comprised unstratified pottery sherds from topsoil deposits, indicative only of wider activity in the landscape during this period. 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.

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.20 No finds of Saxon date have been recorded within the vicinity of the study site, including during previous archaeological trenching and test pitting at the site (Wessex 1997 and see Appendix D). Therefore, prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, a low archaeological potential can be identified at the study site for this period.
- 4.21 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 in the central north area 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 (Wessex 1997, Appendix D and HER Ref: 38927, SU 47710 13560), which are likely to be related to the possible manor house and its surrounding estate lands. The historic trackway used to access the manor is recorded at the north eastern boundary of the study site (HER Ref: 25990, SU 48200 13900).
- 4.22 A further Medieval estate is recorded at Moorgreen House c.450m north of the study site, which was first documented in AD1248 (HER Ref: 41433, SU 47700 14800).
- 4.23 The Medieval estate of Hickley was located in the central north area of the study site and a late 18th century map (Fig. 5) suggests that much of the northern eastern area of the site would have been located within the immediate lands associated with the estate, whilst the southern area may have remained common land. It is likely that Medieval occupation activity would have been localised to

the area of the later Post Medieval Hickley Farm and, if present, archaeological remains present throughout the remainder of the site would more likely comprise evidence for land division, agricultural practice, and chance finds. Previous archaeological work at the study site comprised evaluation trenching and test pitting, however a proposed trench within the yard of Hickley Farm was not undertaken as it was impracticable due to underlying concrete (Wessex 1997 and Appendix D). Overall, prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, a very localised high archaeological potential could be suggested for evidence of the Medieval estate within the immediate area of the Post Medieval Hickley Farm as shown in the central northern part of the site on Figure 8, with a generally low potential throughout the remainder of the site.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.24 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.
- 4.25 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.200m to the west of the study site and overlooking land to the west, north and east (HER Ref: 37730, SU 47088 13714).
- 4.26 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.
- 4.27 The earliest such cartographic source is the 1611 Speed Map of Hampshire (Fig. 4), which records the study site within an area of hills surrounded by a settled landscape.
- 4.28 The 1791 Milne Map of Hampshire (Fig. 5) shows Hickley Farm in the northern area of the site, with an area of surrounding land associated with the estate. The majority of the site comprises common land as part of Townhill Common.
- 4.29 Whilst it is not labelled, Hickley Farm is shown in the northern part of the site on the 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig. 6). Areas of higher ground corresponding to Telegraph Hill along the western and north western areas of the site can be seen on this survey. The majority of the site likely comprised open land.
- 4.30 Small areas of plantation woodland are shown within the site by the early 19th century (Fig. 7), and limited roadside development is shown at the far northern boundary. This is shown in detail on the 1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map (Fig. 8) and its associated Tithe Award, which generally records those land parcels within the study site as in use as plantation, pasture and arable land.
- 4.31 Minor internal field boundary changes are shown within the study site by 1871 (Fig. 9), and by 1896 (Fig. 10) further field boundaries and areas of former woodland plantation had been removed. A small number of buildings are shown at the far southern part of the site, which are labelled as Thorneydown Farm on later mapping. The buildings of Hickley Farm in the centre north of the study site appear to have undergone alteration by this time, with demolition of some existing buildings and some new buildings shown. Some of the roadside development in the far northern part of the site had been demolished,
- 4.32 The Hickley Farm buildings were expanded again by 1957 (Fig. 11), when an area of new plantation is also shown to the immediate east of these buildings. Minor internal field boundaries and additional access tracks are shown. Further change is shown to the roadside development at the far northern boundary of the site.

- 4.33 The M27 and the A334 were constructed in the later 20th century (Fig. 12) to form the site's eastern and southern boundaries. The buildings at Hickley Farm were further expanded by this time, and an additional roadside building is shown at the northern boundary.
- 4.34 The Hickley Farm buildings were demolished in the late 20th century and early 21st century (Figs. 13-14), when the cricket facilities and existing golf course were comprehensively constructed across the majority of the study site. Further alterations have since been made to the golf course and the cricket facilities, including extensive reconfigurations to the golf course and extensions to the cricket stadium and other facilities (see Figures 15-21). Aerial photographs in 2005 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Figs. 15, 17-20) most clearly shown the extensive site strip and landforming undertaken across large parts of the golf course, as well as the construction and alterations to the cricket stadium and surrounding facilities, including additional buildings and car parking.
- 4.35 Overall, the study site has generally comprised open land and plantation during the Post Medieval and Modern periods, with a focus of occupation at Hickley Farm in the central northern part of the site. The site has been comprehensively redeveloped in the late 20th and early 21st century to create the existing golf course, cricket stadium and other sports facilities. Therefore, prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, a very localised high archaeological potential would be identified within the area of the Hickley Farm as shown on historic mapping, with a generally low archaeological potential identified across the remainder of the site for these periods.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.36 Available HLC data records the study site generally within areas of former parliamentary-type enclosed fields. Areas along the north west boundary, eastern boundary and in the south west corner are recorded as post-1810 settlement. Wooded areas in the central area of the site are recorded as 19th century plantation (Fig. 2c).
- 4.37 The historic character of the study site has been substantially altered by the creation of the golf course and cricket sports facilities.

LiDAR Plot

- 4.38 Extensive evidence for landforming associated with construction and reconfiguration of the golf course and the cricket facilities is shown on available Environment Agency LiDAR data (Fig. 3). Features include drainage runs, bunkers, and extensive landforming.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.39 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.
- 4.40 No relevant nationally designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within the study site boundary.
- 4.41 The Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888) is located immediately west of the study site and is enveloped by ground associated with the Ageas Bowl to the north and the golf course to the south. The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017893) is located c.200m west of the study site at its closest point. A further Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1012710) is located c.500m to the north of the site. 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)

- 4.42 The site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area.
- 4.43 Prior to an assessment of modern development impacts, current evidence suggests a very localised high archaeological potential for evidence of the Medieval/Post Medieval Hickley Farm or Manor shown on historic mapping in the central northern part of the study site, whilst a generally low archaeological potential can be identified across the study site for all other past periods of human activity.
- 4.44 Whilst it is possible that archaeological remains could be present within the site, 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.
- 4.45 As identified by desk based work and previous archaeological trenching and test pitting, 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;
Saxon	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Medieval	High potential within the area of the Post Medieval Hickley Farm in the central northern part of the site (for evidence of the preceding Medieval manorial site), and a low potential across the remainder of the site (most likely to comprise evidence for land division and agricultural activity rather than occupation), most likely to be of a generally Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	High potential within the area of the historic Hickley Farm in the central northern part of the site (for evidence associated with the farmstead), and a low potential across the remainder of the site, most likely to be of a 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 study site currently comprises land associated with the Ageas Bowl, Hampshire Cricket Club, including associated sports facilities, as well as the wider County Golf Club course (Figs. 21-22 & Plates 1-10).
- 5.2 Modern landforming comprising extensive site strip as part of reconfigurations to the current golf course and sports facilities 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 across vast areas of the study site (see Figures 15-21).
- 5.3 Localised development associated with the construction of the cricket stadium and other facilities will have had a localised severe below ground impact. It is likely that the site of the cricket stadium, and other sports pitches such as the additional cricket pitch to the immediate south of the stadium, was subject to levelling to create a level playing surface.
- 5.4 Past agricultural/horticultural land use will have had a moderate but widespread archaeological impact as a result of past ploughing, the planting of plantation trees, and, particularly, the later clearance and grubbing up of those trees.

Proposed Development

- 5.5 A proposed site layout is outlined on Figure 23. Generally, these proposed development areas have been subject to extensive past development impacts as modelled on Figure 24.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Stage 1 – Identification of Heritage Assets: The nearest designated heritage asset to the site comprises the Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017888) which is located immediately west of the study site and is enveloped by ground associated with the Ageas Bowl to the north and the golf course to the south. The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1017893) is located c.200m west of the study site at its closest point, and a further Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monument (HE Desig. No. 1012710) is located c.500m to the north of the site. The proposed development will not physically impact on any designated heritage assets; therefore, any potential impacts would comprise impacts solely to the setting of the monuments.

Hickley Wood Hillfort

- 5.8 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The National Heritage List Scheduled Monument entry (Appendix A) notes that 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.

- 5.9 The immediate setting of the Scheduled Monument would have been associated with the siting of the defensive fort 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 immediate setting would have comprised the internal hillfort arrangement, as well as defensive earthworks and the immediate area adjacent to the hillfort. The wider setting of the hillfort would have comprised defensive views over large areas of land in the surrounding area, in particular to the south, east and north. The fort would have been deliberately sited to guarantee wide-ranging views and to ensure a commanding defensive position to control the surrounding landscape. The extant woodland would not have been present to such a great extent at the time that the hillfort was in use.
- 5.10 However, this original setting has been substantially altered by modern development, in particular residential development, cricket facilities, 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 monument from view. As a result of these changes to the landscape, it is no longer possible to appreciate the wider setting of the monument and the contribution made to the significance of the monument by its setting is considered to be negligible.
- 5.11 The intrinsic value of the Scheduled Monument is therefore considered to be associated with the archaeological remains within the scheduled area, and the potential for further archaeological work and information that could be garnered from those remains in future.
- 5.12 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 the hillfort, the site now represents a modern landscape comprising sports facilities, a golf course, and car parking. It is no longer possible to appreciate the monument's original historic setting, as a result of this extensive modern development and screening woodland, which has had a severing effect between the monument and the wider landscape. This has been demonstrated by the provision of photomontages (Johns Associates, Cadmando 2023) which show that any views from the monument facing outwards into the site are partial glimpses only which are heavily obscured by the surrounding woodland. Therefore, given that the development of the site represents development within an existing modern landscape, combined with the severing effect of Telegraph Wood, the study site does not contribute to an understanding or appreciation of the monument. Overall, the proposed development will have a neutral effect on the significance of this heritage asset as a result of negligible setting impacts.

Telegraph Woods Beacon

- 5.13 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The Scheduled Monument entry (Appendix B) notes that the beacon 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.
- 5.14 The setting of the Scheduled Monument would have been associated with the deliberate siting of this early warning beacon on an area of high ground with prominent views across the landscape, including to other associated warning beacons. This would have been to ensure that early warning of invasion of Elizabethan England could be sent and a defence of the coast organised. The wider setting of this monument would have been as part of this defensive system, including its relationship with other beacons along the coastline, and would have been key to understanding the significance of the monument.
- 5.15 However, this original setting has been substantially altered by modern development, in particular residential development, cricket facilities, 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 monument from view. No relationships with further Post Medieval warning beacons have been established, and it is considered that there is no need for any further research into this given the severing effect of the woodland and surrounding modern development of the

landscape. As a result of these changes to the landscape, it is no longer possible to appreciate the wider setting of the monument and the contribution made to the significance of the monument by its setting is considered to be negligible.

- 5.16 The intrinsic value of the Scheduled Monument is therefore considered to be associated with the surviving archaeological remains within the scheduled area, and the potential for further archaeological work and information that could be garnered from those remains in future.
- 5.17 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 the beacon, it is no longer possible to appreciate this setting and therefore the study site does not contribute to an understanding or appreciation of the monument. The planting of woodland at Telegraph Wood has had a key severing effect upon any relationships between the monument and other beacons that might have once formed part of the same chain of communication. A wireframe view has been produced which demonstrates that the proposed development would not be visible from this monument, as a result of topographical factors and the extant woodland (Johns Associates, Cadmando, 2023). Therefore, the proposed development will have a neutral effect on the significance of this designated heritage asset as a result of negligible impacts upon its setting.

Bowl Barrow 200m West of Moorgreen House

- 5.18 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The National Heritage List entry for this Scheduled Monument (Appendix C) notes that despite localised damage to the north and south of the monument, there is no evidence for formal excavation and the site has considerable archaeological potential. The barrow mound has a maximum diameter of 34m and stands to 0.75m high. A ditch c.5m wide which surrounded the barrow mound is no longer visible at ground level and now survives as a buried feature to the west and east.
- 5.19 The immediate setting of the Scheduled Monument would have comprised the barrow mound itself and the surrounding ditch, whilst the wider setting of the monument would have been associated with its deliberate siting on an area of north facing sloping high ground, that may have overlooked the Itchen Valley to the north west. It is unlikely that the study site shares any intervisibility with the barrow as the study site is located on east facing slopes whilst the barrow is located on north facing slopes.
- 5.20 In addition, this original setting has been substantially altered by modern development, in particular residential development and construction of the M27 have entirely altered the landscape, and development is now present on all sides of the barrow. As a result of these changes to the landscape, it is no longer possible to appreciate the wider setting of the monument and the contribution made to the significance of the monument by its wider setting is considered to be negligible.
- 5.21 The intrinsic value of the Scheduled Monument is therefore considered to be associated with the archaeological remains within the scheduled area, and the potential for further archaeological work and information that could be garnered from those remains in future.
- 5.22 Stage 3 – Assessing the Effect of the Proposed Development on the Significance of the Asset: The study site was not located within the wider setting of the monument and does not share any intervisibility with the monument. Therefore, the study site does not contribute to an understanding or appreciation of the bowl barrow and a neutral effect upon the significance of this asset is considered as a result of negligible impacts to the setting of the monument.

Summary

- 5.23 Stage 4 – Maximising Enhancement and Minimising Harm & Stage 5 – Documenting Decisions and Monitoring Outcomes: Overall, it is considered that the proposed development would have a neutral effect on the significance of these Scheduled Monuments. As a result, it is not considered that any

embedded design measures need be included within the development layout as this would not change these conclusions. Nonetheless, the photomontages demonstrate the extent of additional woodland screening that is being provided at the southern edge of the development nearest to the Scheduled hillfort monument (Johns Associates, Cadmando, 2023). In addition, a 20m buffer has been created between the proposed housing area and the Scheduled hillfort monument, in order to respond to previous Historic England comments. Where there are partial glimpses through the surrounding woodland into the site, the provision of this buffer and additional screening will soften the impact of development on those views. The resulting identified effect would remain neutral.

- 5.24 It may be possible to secure the ongoing conservation of the hillfort and beacon monuments as part of development proposals. In particular, each monument is currently difficult to understand with no appreciation of their presence within the area of Telegraph Wood. There is an established informal through-route within the wood already, and it may be possible to formalise this in order to ensure that any walkers avoid archaeological earthworks. In addition, it may be possible to provide interpretation boards and low-level non-intrusive fencing to both draw attention to each monument's location and significance, and to conserve any surviving earthworks. This may provide potential heritage benefits as part of the scheme which can be included as part of an overall planning balance judgement.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.25 The study site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area. Extensive previous archaeological evaluation trenching and test pitting across the study site has identified limited evidence for archaeological remains, comprising evidence for historic 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.
- 5.26 Modern development impacts across the study site have generally been severe, as a result of extensive landforming as part of the construction and later reconfigurations to the existing cricket stadium and golf course. In particular, modern impacts within those areas proposed for development (see Figure 24) are considered to have been severe and widespread. These works would have greatly reduced the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 5.27 Overall, when the results of previous archaeological work at the site are combined with recent extensive construction and landforming across the site, this assessment considers that the archaeological potential of the indicative development areas will have likely been reduced to nil.
- 5.28 Therefore, it is considered very unlikely that the proposed development of the site would have either a significant or widespread below ground archaeological impact.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land adjacent to the Ageas Bowl at Hampshire Cricket Club, 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 500m of the study site boundary.
- 6.3 The Hickley Wood Hillfort Scheduled Monument is located immediately west of the study site and is enveloped by ground associated with the Ageas Bowl to the north and the golf course to the south. The Telegraph Woods Beacon Scheduled Monument is located c.200m west of the study site at its closest point. A further Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monument is located c.500m to the north of the site. Overall, it is considered that the proposed development would have a neutral effect on the significance of these Scheduled Monuments. The masterplan includes relevant embedded screening measures, and opportunities for potential enhancements should be explored in order to provide heritage benefits which could be included as part of the overall planning balance.
- 6.4 The study site is not located within a locally defined Archaeological Alert Area. Extensive previous archaeological evaluation trenching and test pitting across the study site has identified limited evidence for archaeological remains, comprising evidence for historic 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.
- 6.5 Modern development impacts across the study site have generally been severe, as a result of extensive landforming as part of the construction and later reconfigurations to the existing cricket stadium and golf course. In particular, modern impacts within those areas proposed for development (see Figure 24) are considered to have been severe and widespread. These works would have greatly reduced the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 6.6 Overall, when the results of previous archaeological work at the site are combined with recent extensive construction and landforming across the site, this assessment considers that the archaeological potential of the indicative development areas will have likely been reduced to nil.
- 6.7 Therefore, it is considered very unlikely that the proposed development of the site would have either a significant or widespread below ground 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

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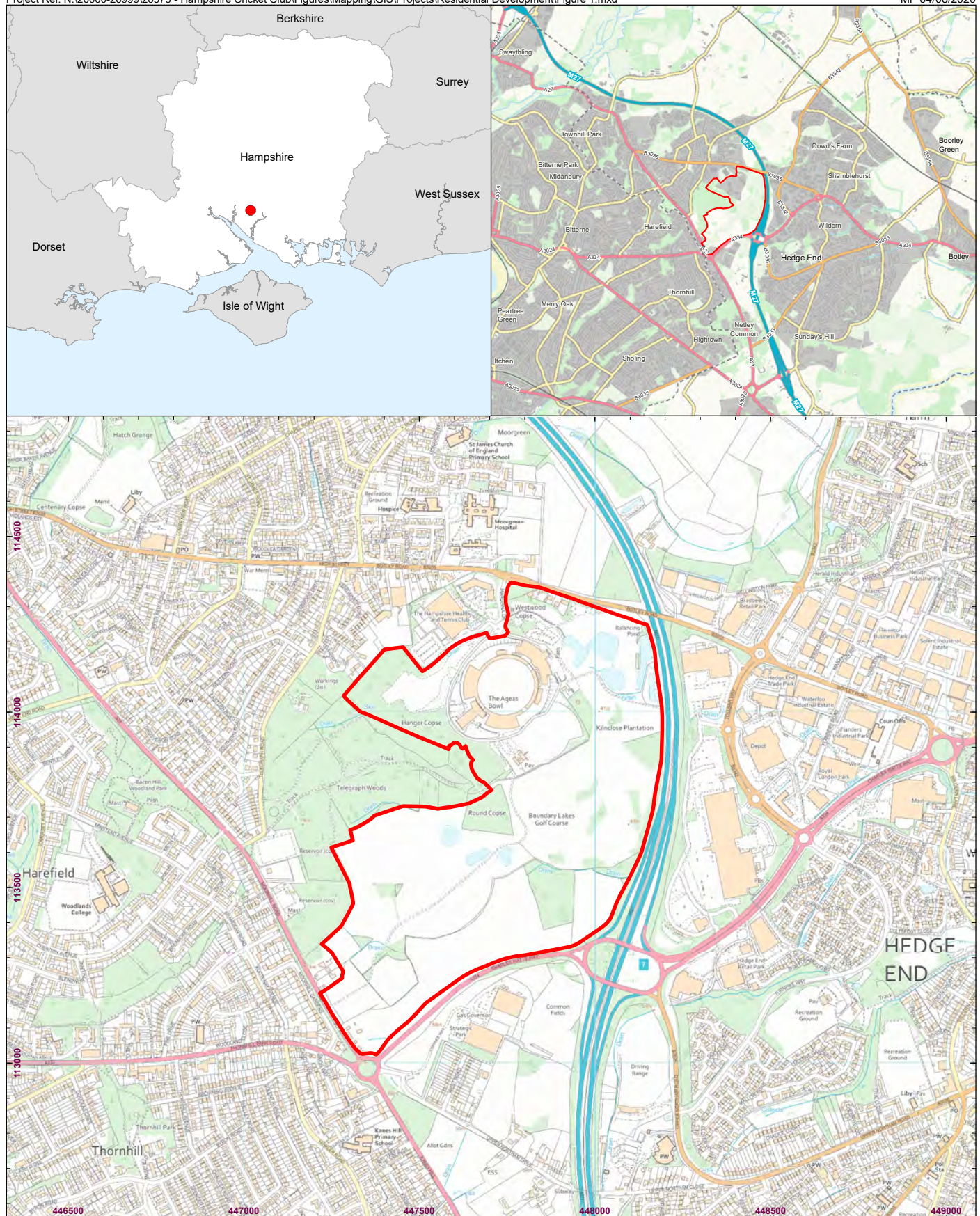
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Cartographic

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

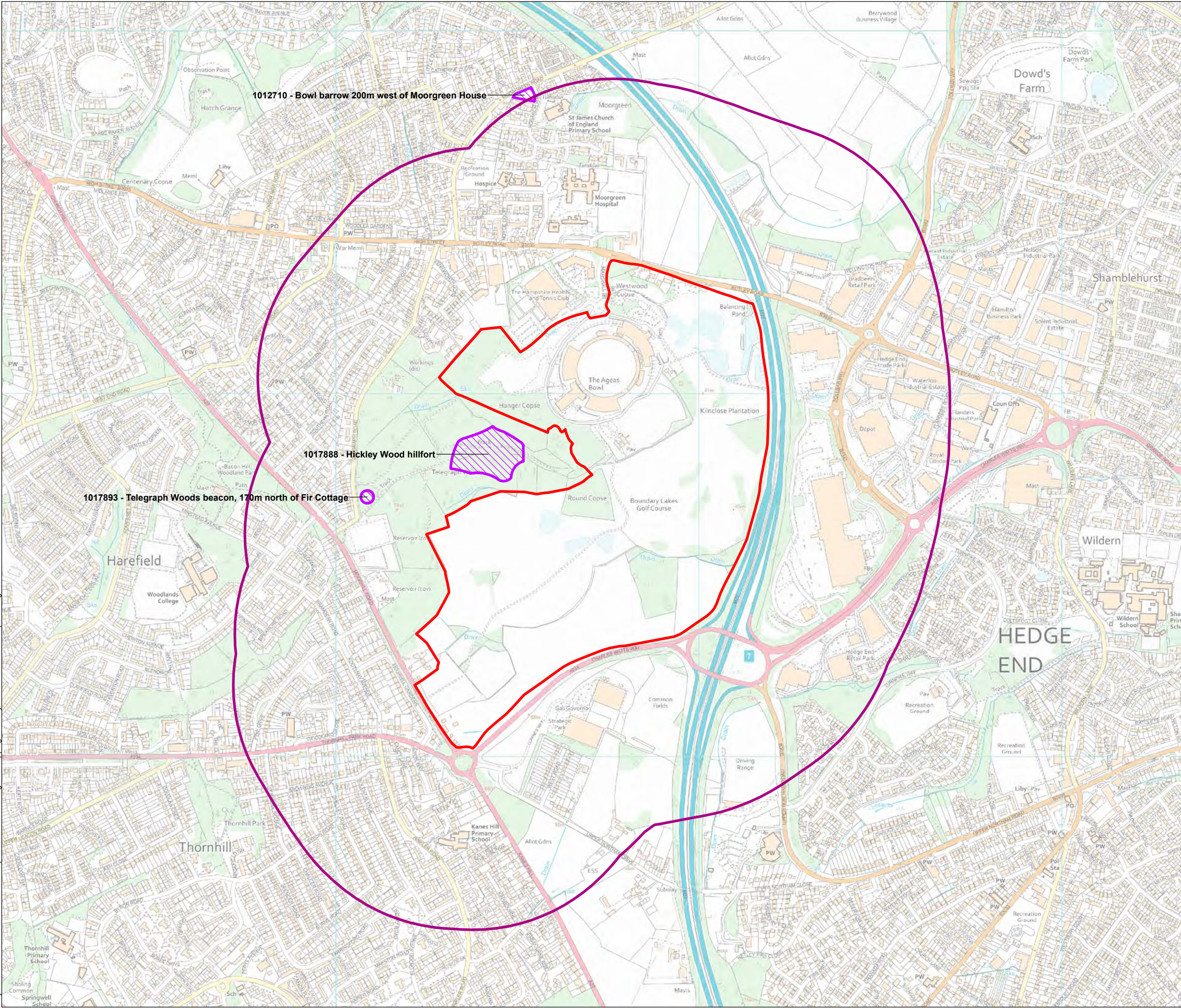


0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:15,000

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COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 1

Site Location



Legend

Site Boundary

500m Search Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets:

Scheduled Monument

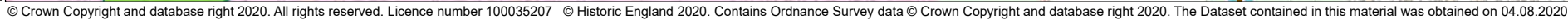


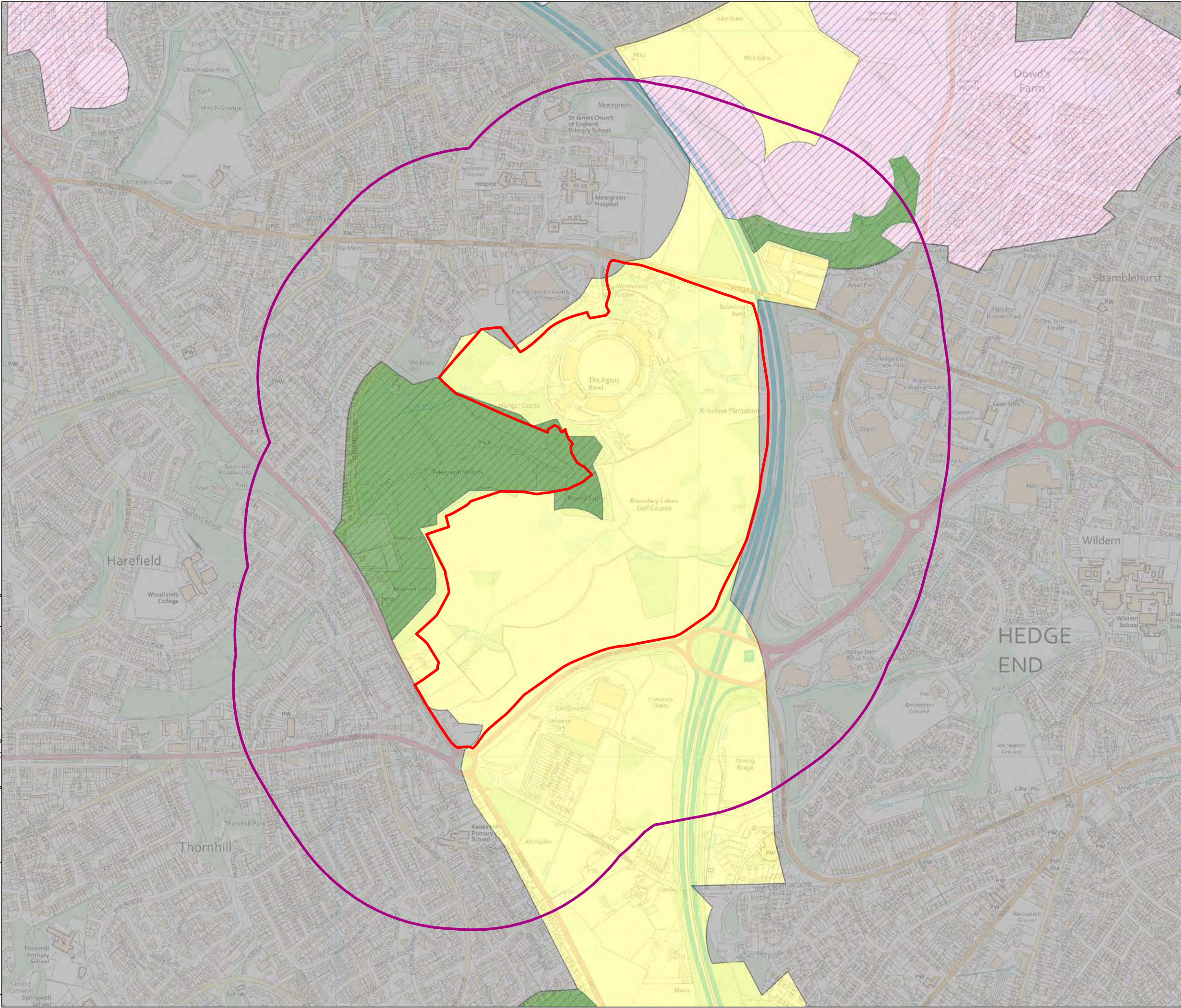
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Scale at A3: 1:10,000



Figure 2a

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





Legend

Site Boundary

500m Search Buffer

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

19th century plantations (general)

Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries

Post 1810 settlement (general)



0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:10,000



Figure 2c

HLC Plot (Data from Hampshire HER & Southampton HER)



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
Dec 2016

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



0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:6,000



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 location (approx.)



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 6

1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing



Site location (approx.)



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 7

1810s Ordnance Survey Old
Series



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 8

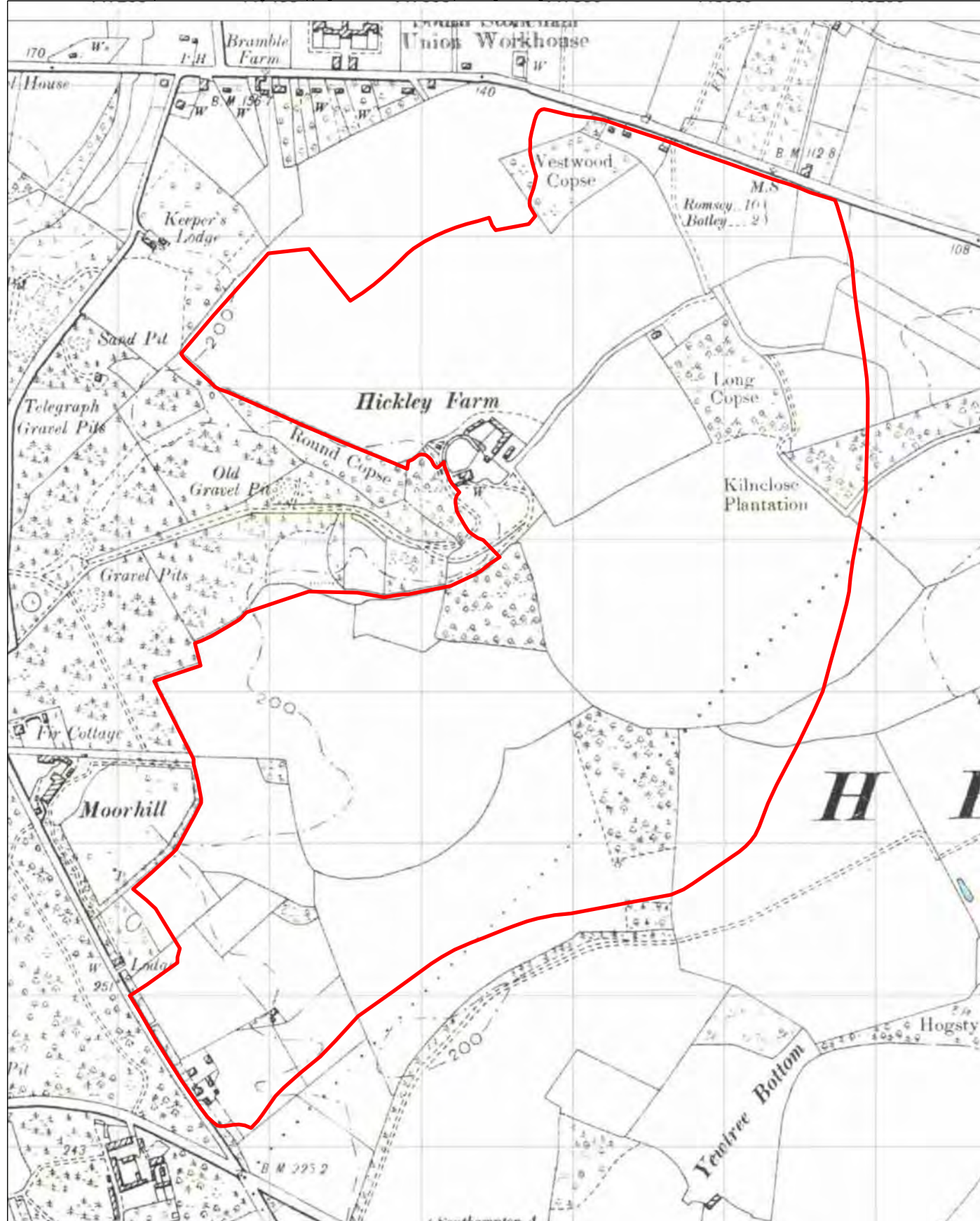
1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



1871 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

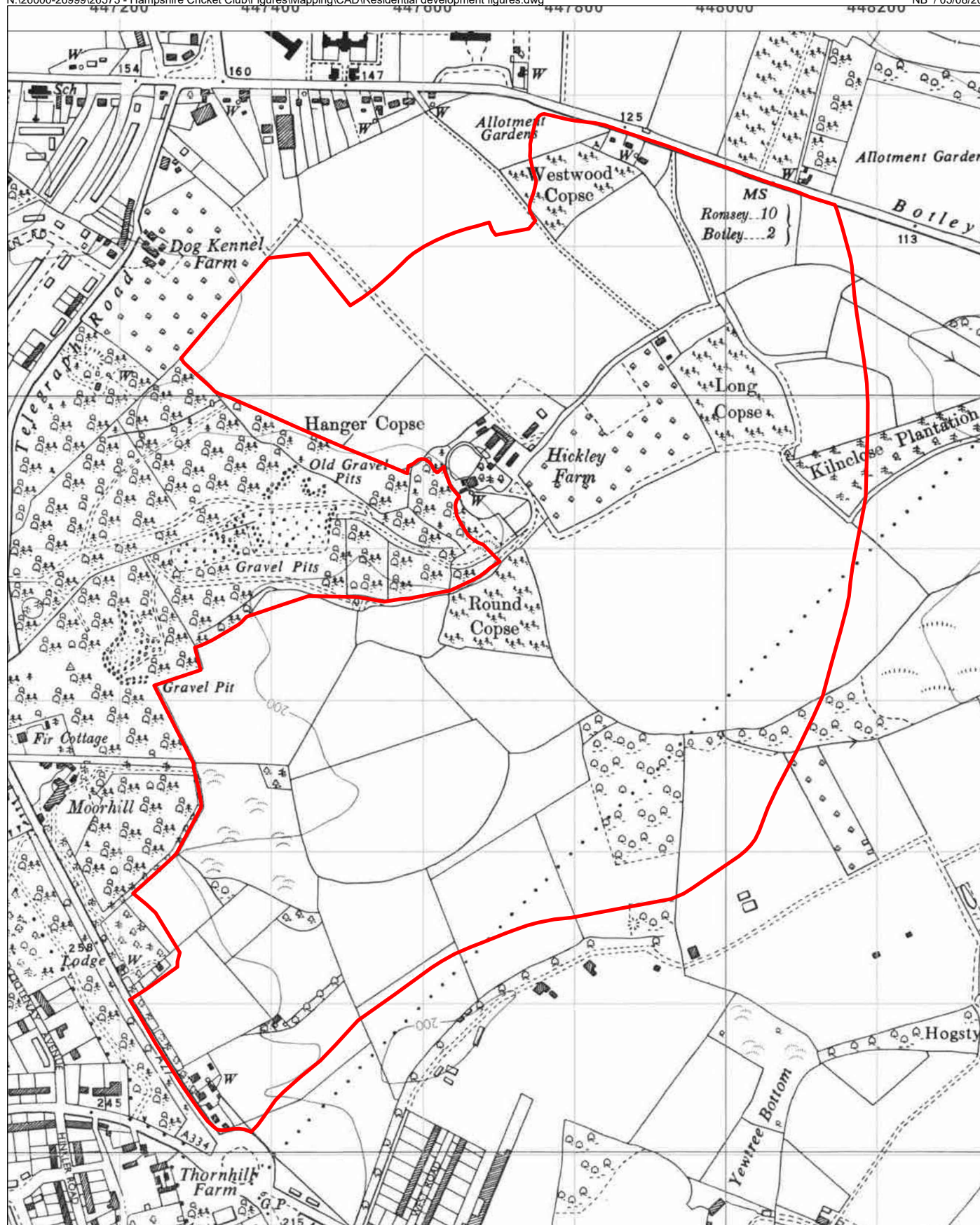


0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000

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Figure 10

1896 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

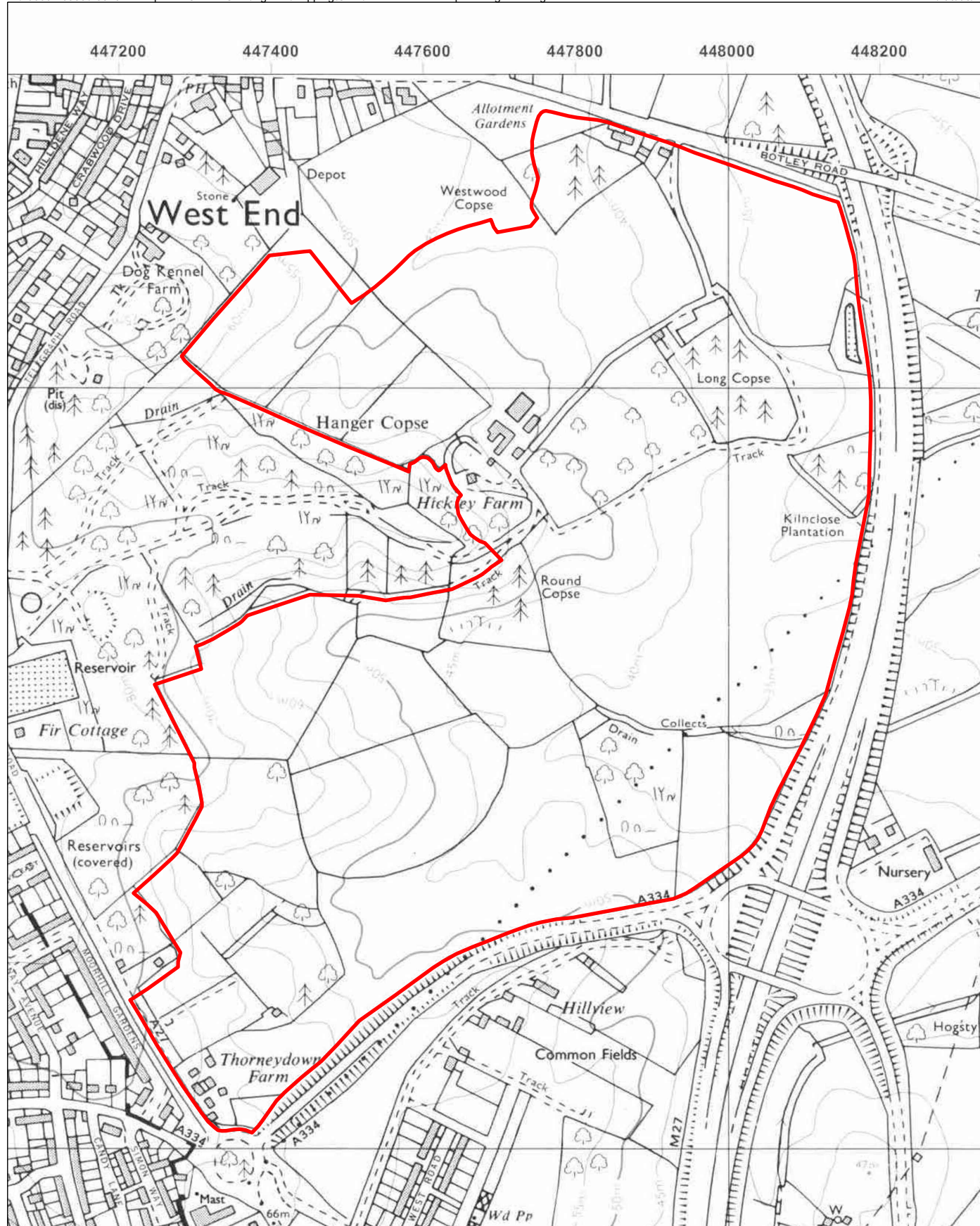


0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 11

1957 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 12

1987 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

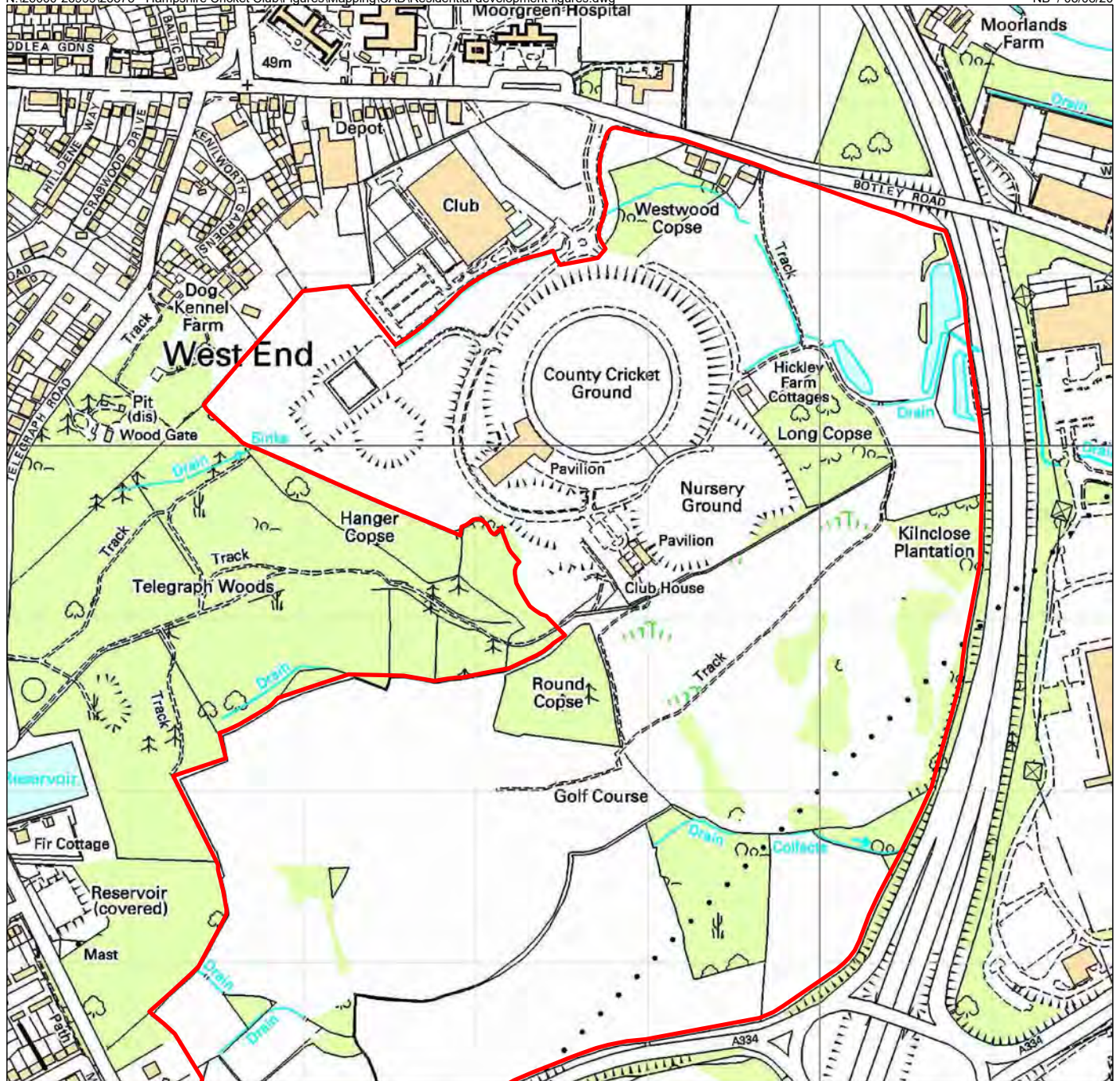


0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 13

1999 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 14

2002 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 15

2005 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 16

2007 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 17

2012 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 18

2014 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 19

2015 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 20

2016 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary

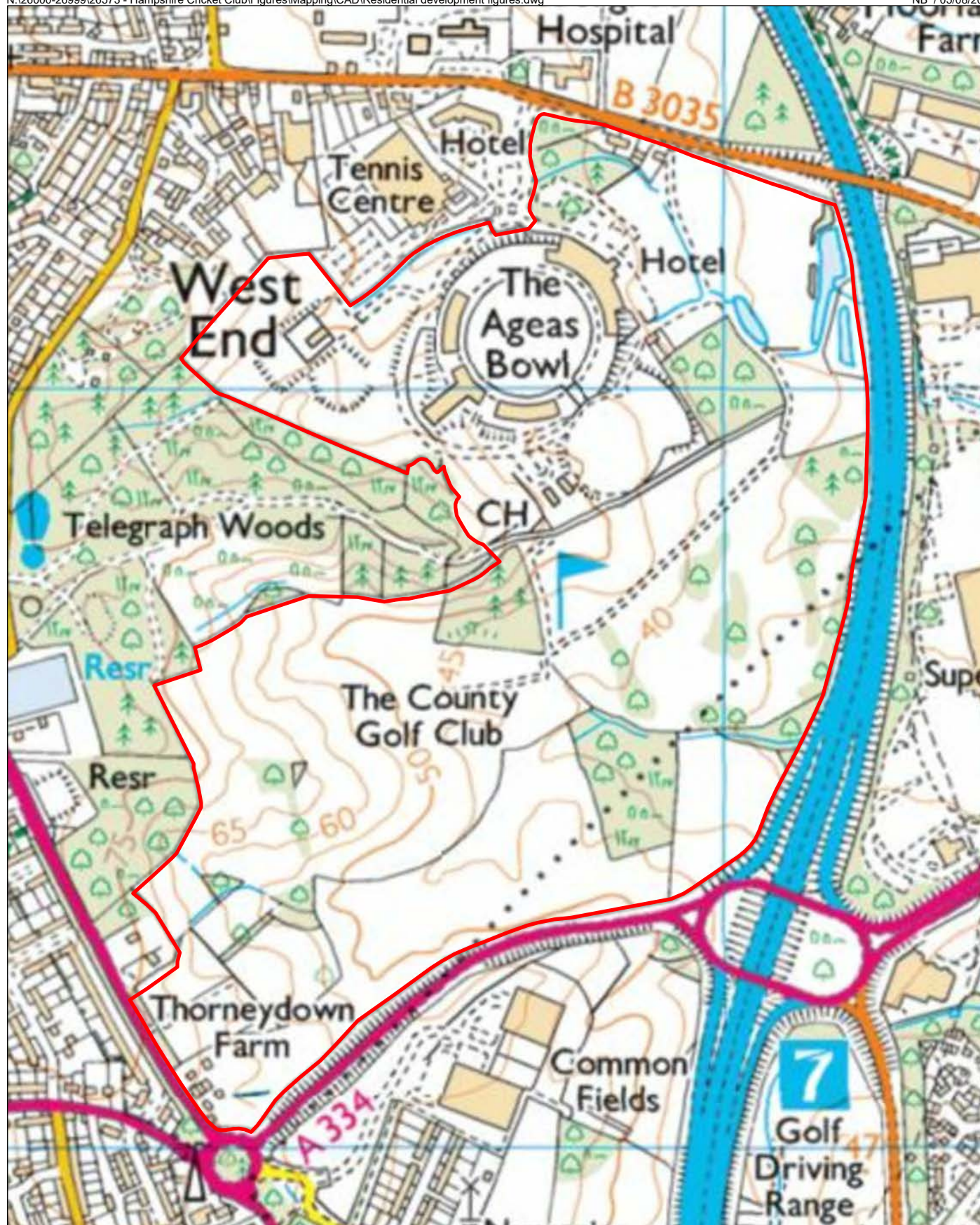


0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 21

Site Layout as Existing: 2019
Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary



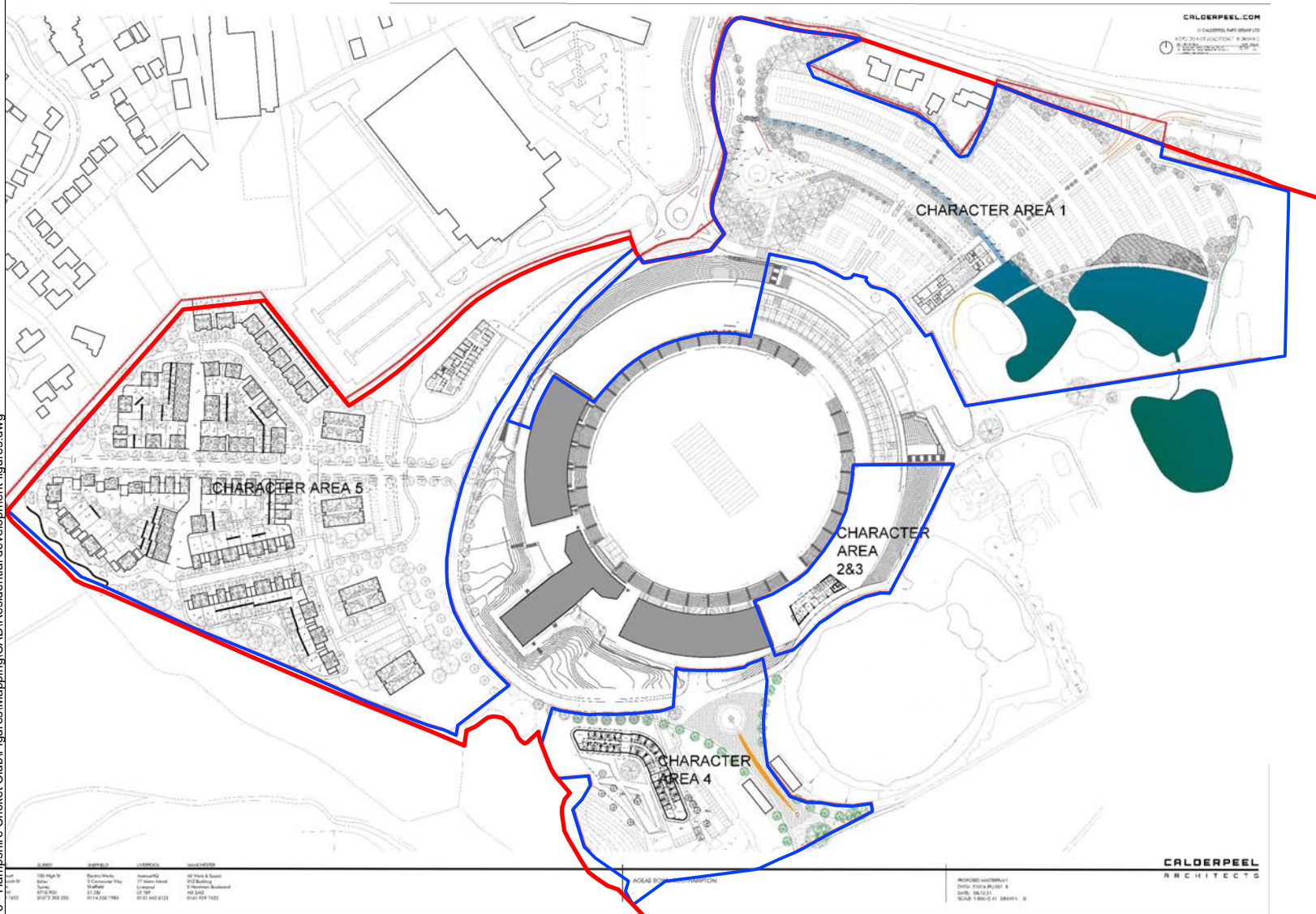
0 75 150m
Scale at A4: 1:7,000

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 22

Site As Existing (Topography)

N:\26000-26999\26573 - Hampshire Cricket Club\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Residential development figures.dwg



- Site Boundary
- Indicative Development Areas

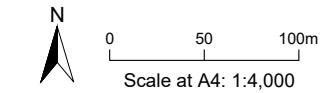
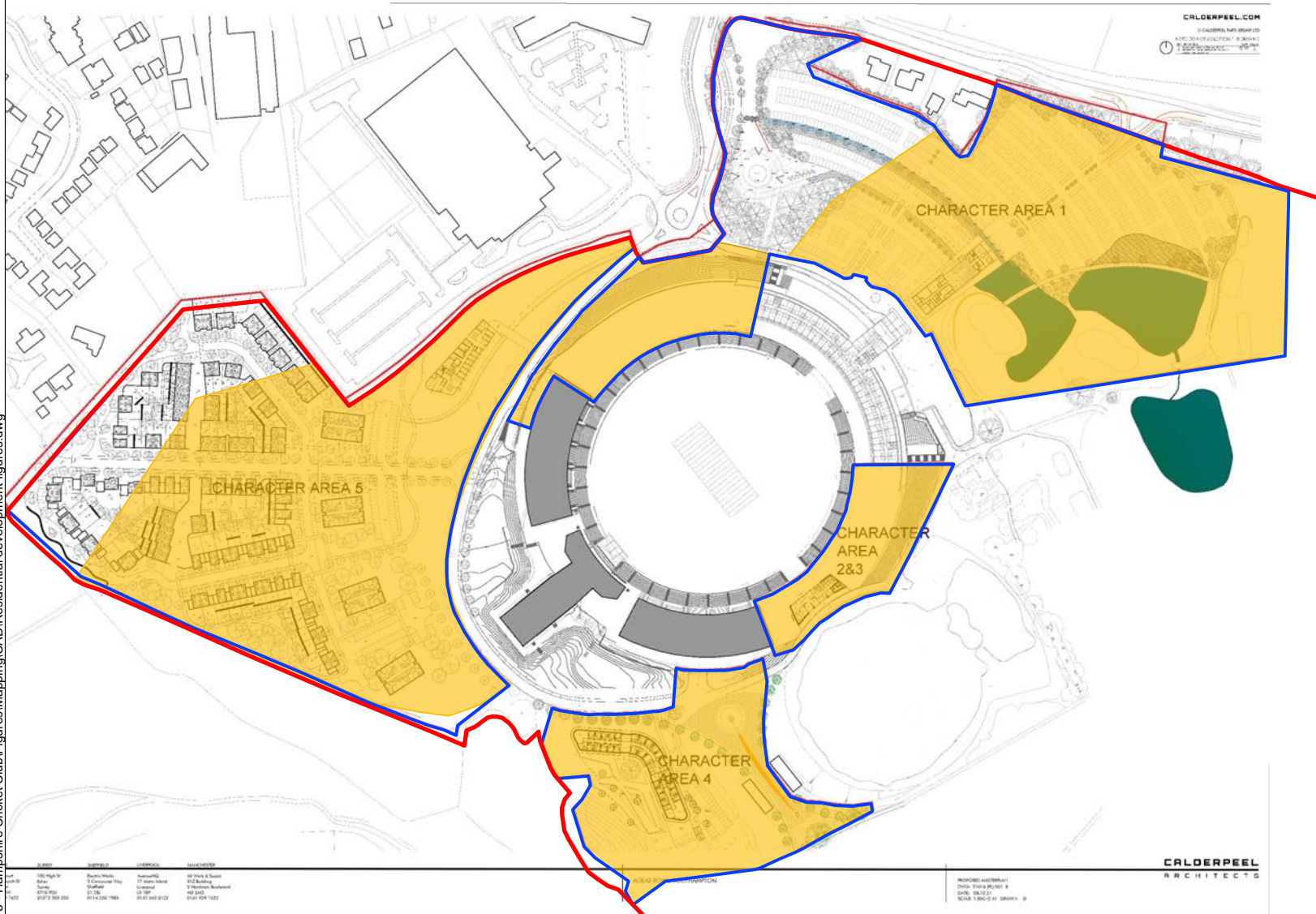


Figure 23
Indicative Development Plan

N:\26000-26999\26573 - Hampshire Cricket Club\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Residential development figures.dwg



- Site Boundary
- Indicative Development Areas
- Historic Impacts

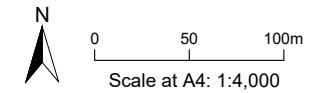


Figure 24

Historic Areas of Impact and Nil Archaeological Potential Within Indicative Development Area

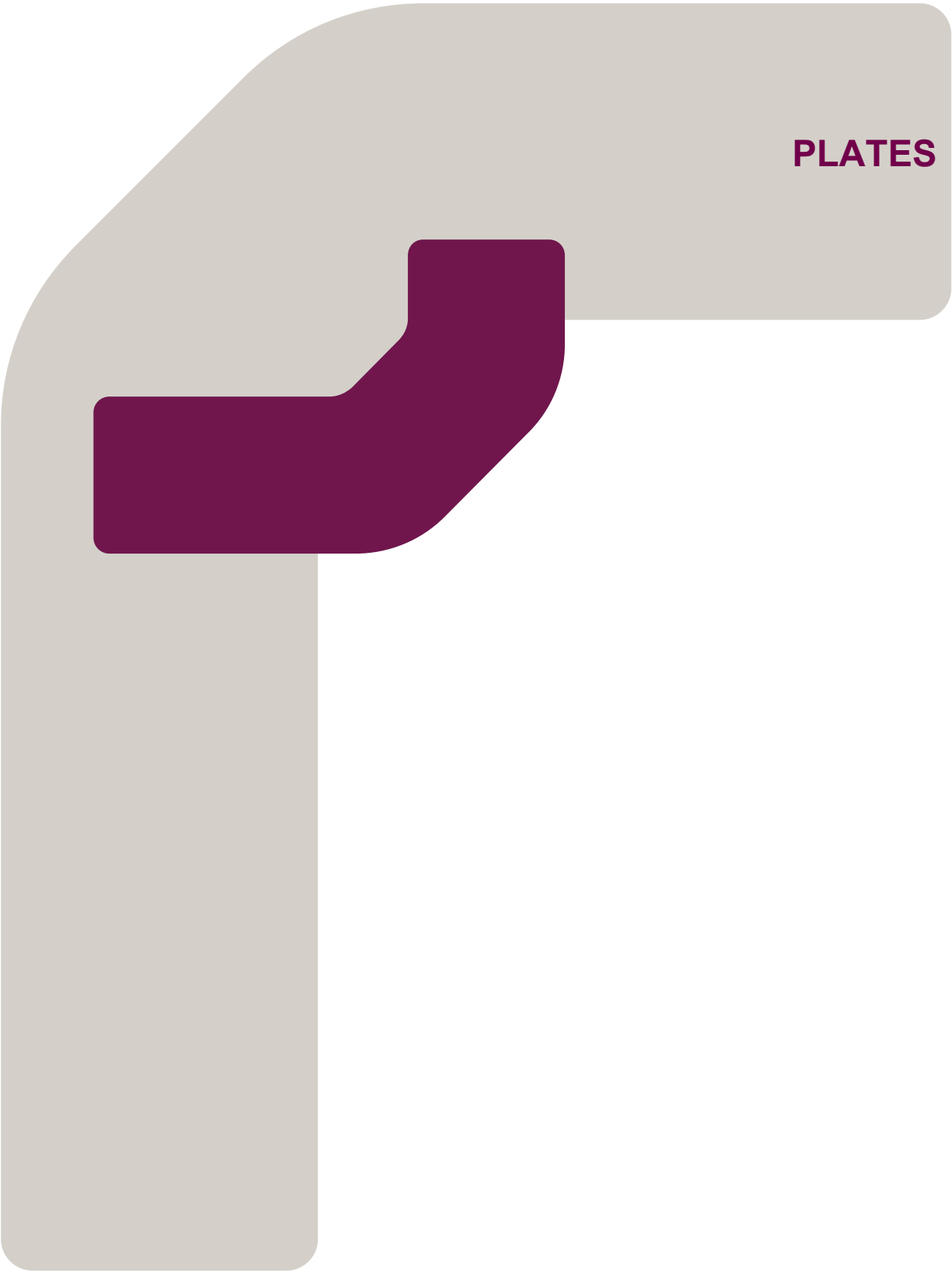




Plate 1: View of area of indicative development to the north east of the Ageas Bowl, facing north



Plate 2: View of area of indicative development to the north east of the Ageas Bowl, showing existing access roads and car parking



Plate 3: View facing north of additional cricket pitch to the south of the Ageas Bowl and within the area of indicative development to the south of the stadium



Plate 4: View facing north west of additional cricket pitch to the south of the Ageas Bowl and within the area of indicative development to the south of the stadium



Plate 5: View facing north of existing golf club buildings to the south of the Ageas Bowl and within the area of indicative development to the south of the stadium



Plate 6: View of far western part of area of indicative development to the south of the Ageas Bowl, showing the eastern edge of Hickley Wood which obscures nearby Scheduled Monuments from view



Plate 7: View facing north east from far eastern edge of Hickley Wood, showing area of indicative development to the south of the Ageas Bowl



Plate 8: View facing north across area of indicative development to the west of the Ageas Bowl



Plate 9: View from Ageas Bowl access road, facing south west and showing area of indicative development to the west of the Ageas Bowl and Hickley Wood obscuring nearby Scheduled Monuments from view



Plate 10: General view across southern part of golf course

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

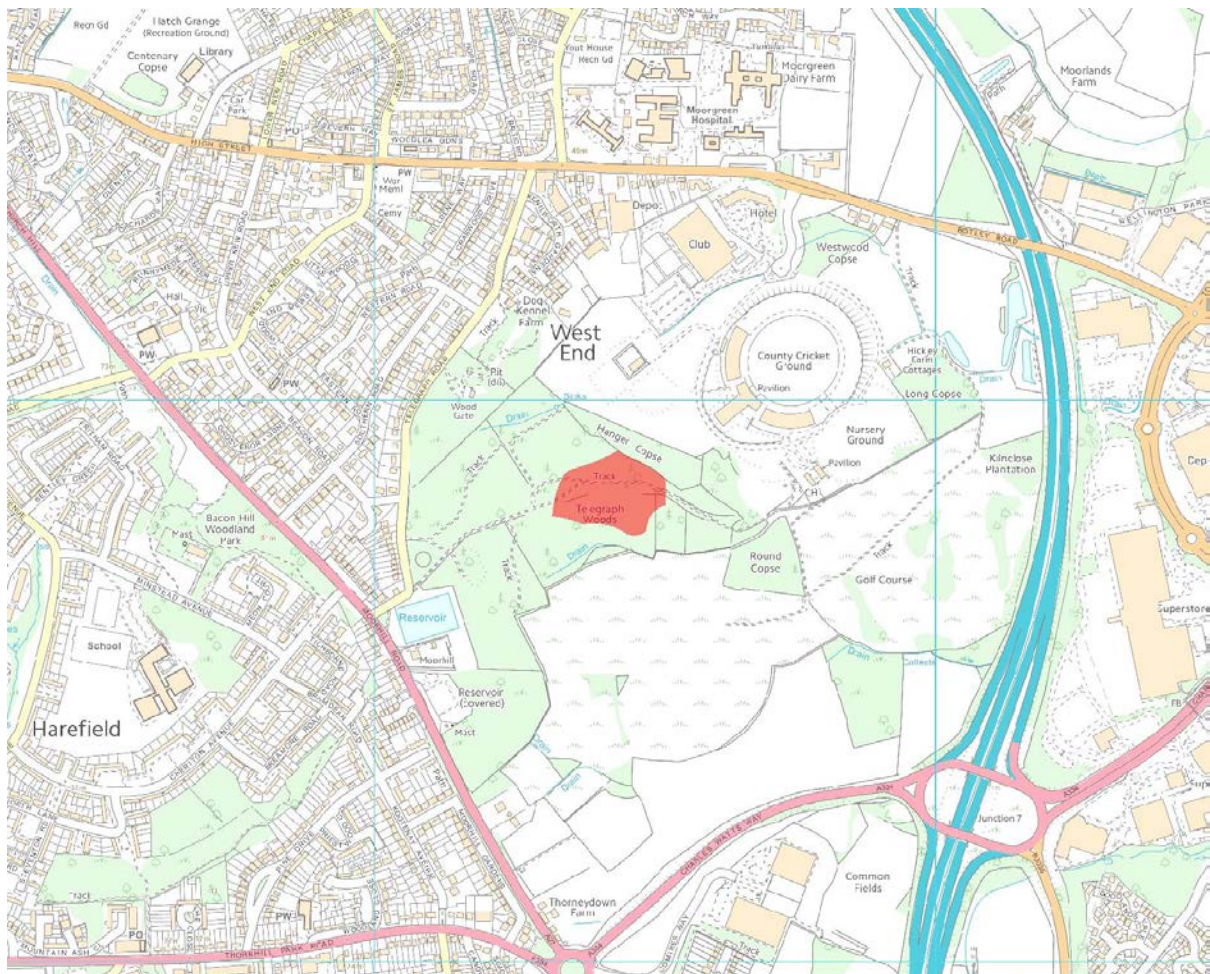
Date first listed:

12-Jul-1979

Date of most recent amendment:

10-Jun-1998

Map



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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

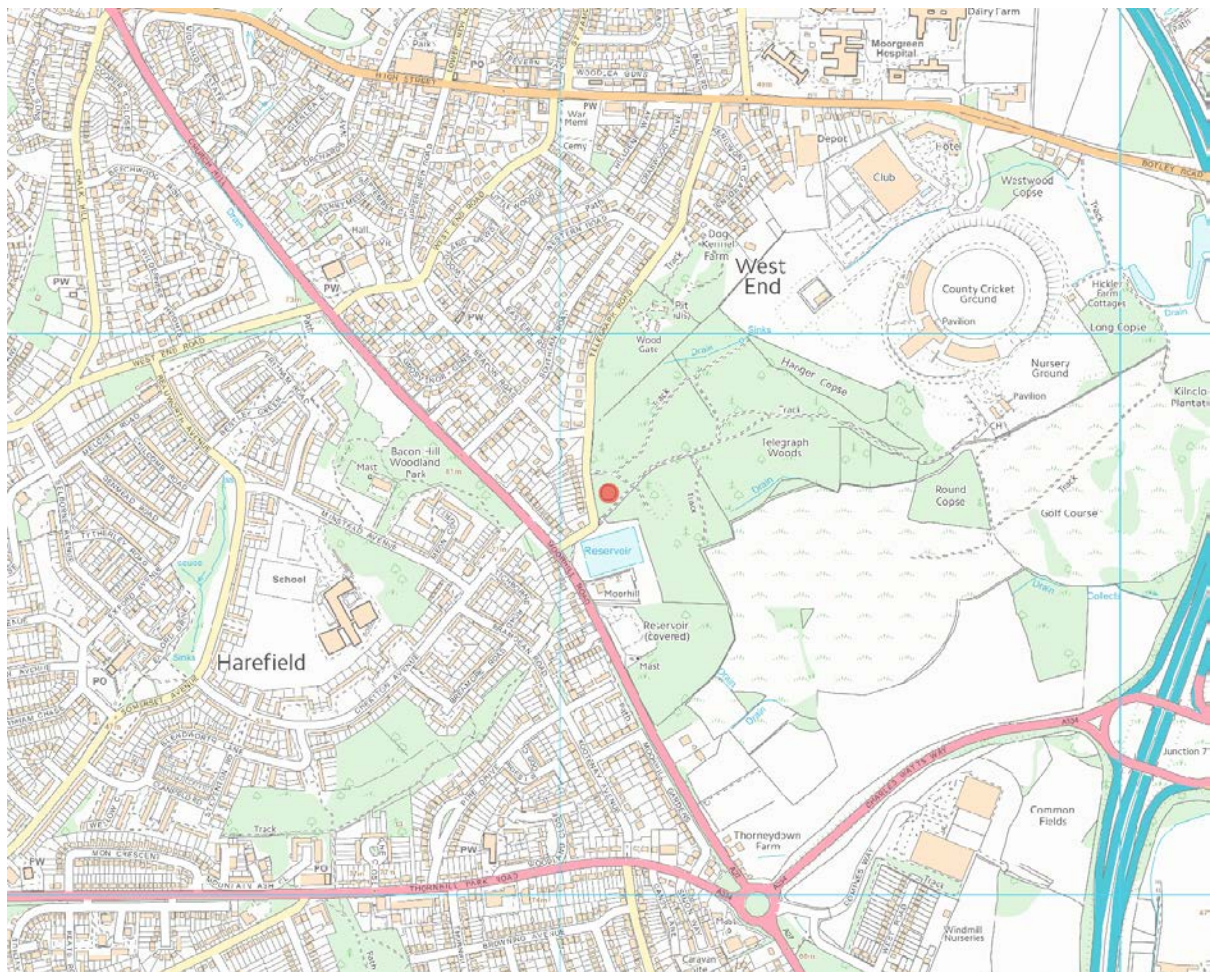
List Entry Number:

1017893

Date first listed:

10-Jun-1998

Map



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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

Appendix C

Bowl Barrow c.200m west of Moorgreen House (HE Desig. No. 1012710) Scheduled Monument National Heritage List Entry

Bowl barrow 200m west of Moorgreen House

Overview

Heritage Category:

Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:

1012710

Date first listed:

25-Oct-1977

Date of most recent amendment:

12-Apr-1991

Map



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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 47518 14824

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Despite localised damage to the north and south of the monument, there is no evidence for formal excavation and the site has considerable archaeological potential.

Details

The monument includes a bowl barrow set on a gentle north-facing slope immediately south of Moorgreen Road. The barrow mound has a maximum diameter of 34m and stands to 0.75m high. A ditch c.5m wide which surrounded the barrow mound is no longer visible at ground level and now survives as a buried feature to the west and east. The area to the north of the monument was damaged during construction of Moorgreen Road while the area to the south has been the subject of a housing development. Both areas are excluded from the monument.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Legacy

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

Legacy System number:

12148

Legacy System:

RSM

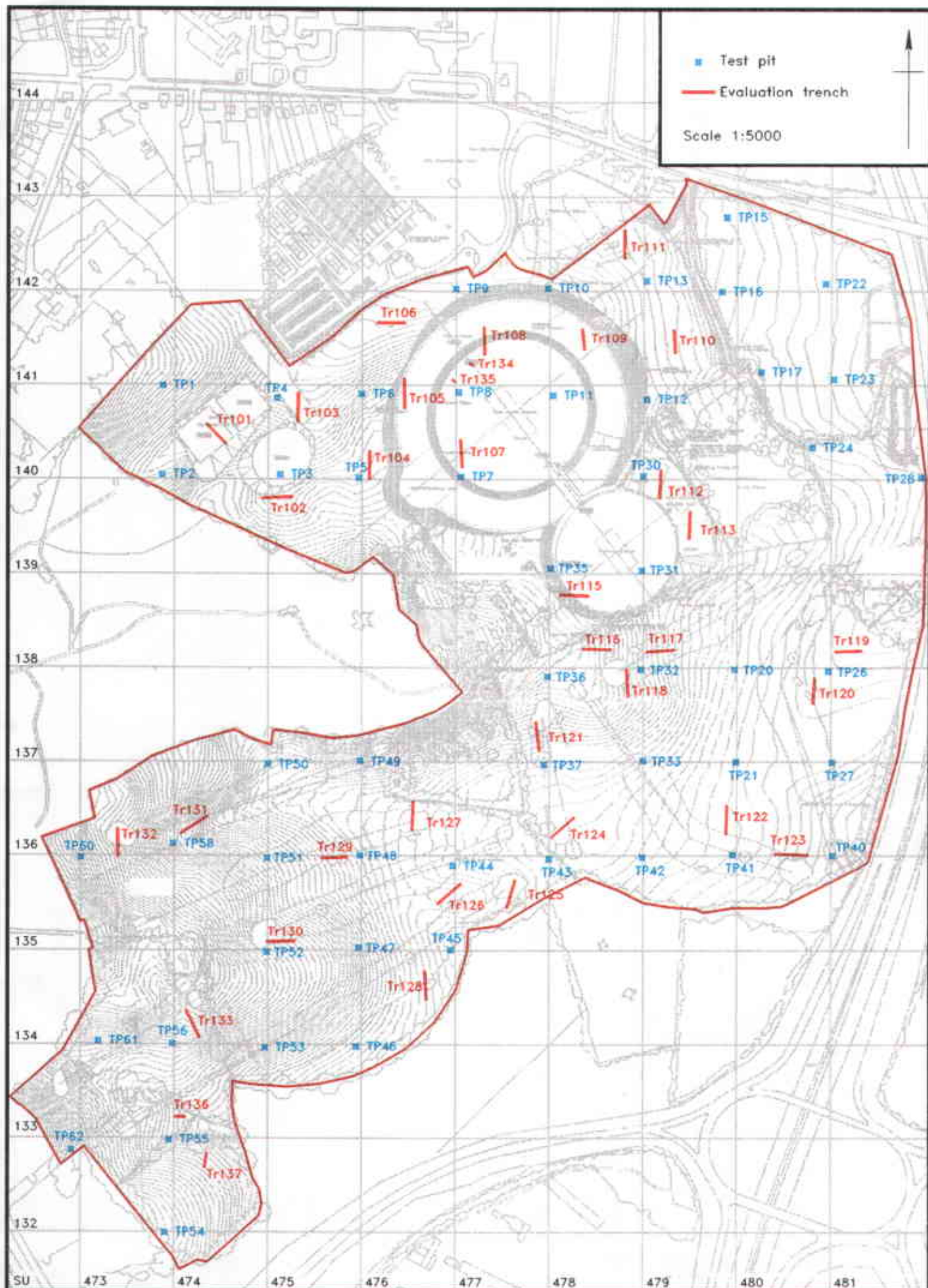
Legal

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.

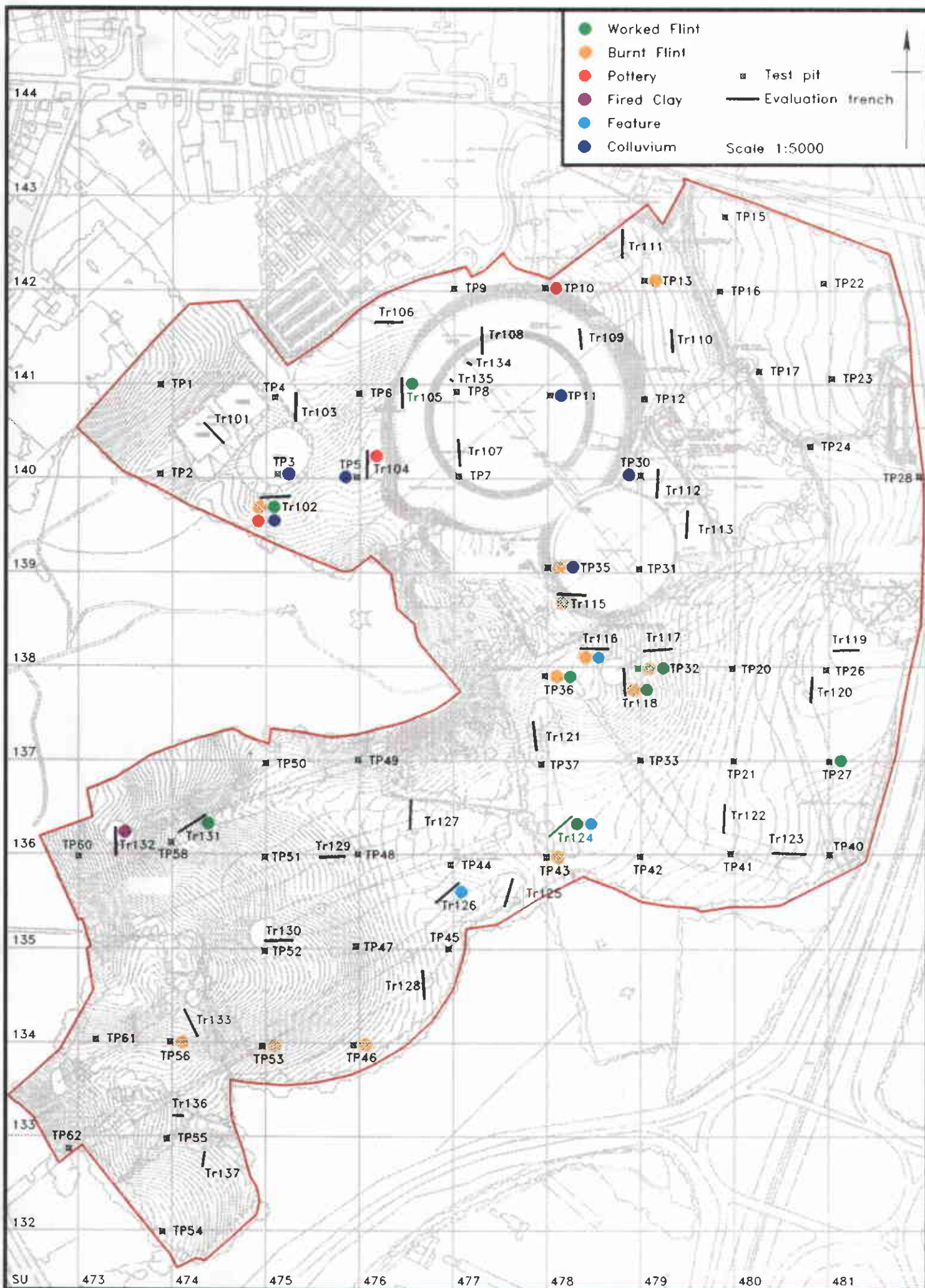
End of official listing

Appendix D

Hampshire County Cricket Club Previous Archaeological Work 1997



Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
 Location of archaeological evaluation test pits and trenching



Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB

Test pits and trenches with archaeological deposits and artefacts

Figure 2



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