

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Land at Oak Cottage, Winchester Road, Boorley Green,
Botley, Hampshire SO32 2DH

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Executive Summary

Land at Oak Cottage, Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Botley, Hampshire SO32 2DH has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. Built heritage assets are beyond the scope of this assessment.

This assessment has demonstrated that the study site does not lie within the setting of, nor contribute to the significance of, any designated archaeological assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields). Therefore, the proposed development will not have any impact upon any such assets

Based on current evidence, a low potential has been established for all periods within the study site and significant truncation has been demonstrated that would have heavily truncated, or likely completely removed, any significant archaeological remains which may have been present.

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Appendix A: Gazetteer of HER Heritage Assets

1 Introduction, Scope of Study & Limitations

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Neil Wright of RPS Tetra Tech for McCarthy Stone. Built heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are beyond the scope of this assessment.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is land at Oak Cottage, Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Botley, Hampshire, SO32 2DH. The study site measures approximately 0.916ha and is centred on OS NGR 450466 114821.
- 1.3 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, updated October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information, in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.4 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire County Council and Winchester City Council Historic Environment Records (HERs) and other sources, including the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.5 The assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the study site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.
- 1.6 In any desk-based assessment a degree of uncertainty is attached to the baseline data sources. This includes:
 - The Historic Environment Records (HER) can be limited because it often depends on "random" opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery;
 - Lack of dating evidence for sites;
 - Documentary sources are rare before the Medieval period and many historic documents are inherently biased; and
 - The extent of truncation caused by previous development impacts and landscaping works cannot be fully ascertained.
- 1.7 HER data has a time limit of 12 months from the original search and cannot be relied on after that.

2 Planning Background & 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 updated in December 2024 with further minor updates in 2025. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)
- 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 to 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 207 states that local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their development proposal, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 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* 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

2.14 The study site is situated within the jurisdiction of Eastleigh Borough Council. The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 was adopted on 25th April 2022. It sets out the policies and plans to guide future development to 2036. It will be used to determine planning applications in the Borough and replaces the 'saved' policies in the Adopted Local Plan 2001-2011. The Local Plan includes the following policy relevant to this assessment:

POLICY S8: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

1. **The Borough Council will continue to conserve and/or enhance the Borough's 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.

3 Geology & Topography

Geology

- 3.1 The study site is wholly situated on sand, silt and clay solid geology of the Wittering Formation. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. No superficial deposits are recorded within the study site (BGS 05/01/2026).

Topography

- 3.2 The study site is relatively flat, lying at a height of between 26-29m above Ordnance Datum.
- 3.3 No watercourses are present within the study site, or in close proximity.

4 Archaeological & 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 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Anglo-Saxon to 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 general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HHER) and Winchester City Council Historic Environment Record (WHER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the mid-18th century onwards. The online Historic England Archive (HEA) and data held by RPS Tetra Tech was also consulted.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the study site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous archaeological work

- 4.4 Several previous archaeological investigations are recorded by the Hampshire HER within the 1km study area. A list of these can be found in Appendix A.
- 4.5 The most relevant of these investigations were related to the outline planning consent of up to 680 dwellings (46ha) to the north-west of Winchester Road (APP/W1715/W/15/3130073), immediately north, south and west of the current study site. These investigations comprised an initial Heritage Statement (Terence O'Rourke 2014), which included the results of a geophysical survey (Bournemouth University 2014). This was followed by two separate phases of evaluation trenching, with associated watching briefs and Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) archaeological excavation.

Geophysical Survey (2014)

- 4.6 A large number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified. The main areas of archaeological interest, containing features of archaeological potential, were in the southern part of the development area. No possible or probable archaeological features were identified within 75m of the study site and no such features were seen extending into the study site (Plate 6, Bournemouth University 2014; Fig. 12).

Evaluation Trenching, Watching Brief and SMS (2022)

- 4.7 The watching brief and Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation successfully fulfilled the primary aim of further contextualising the results of the archaeological evaluation; however, the potential of the archaeological remains recorded by the investigation appeared to be limited, with most of the features remaining undated (PCA 2022). Of the 14 trenches within 125m of the study site (Plate 7; trenches 1-8, 20, 22-26), only one contained an archaeological feature; an undated ditch was recorded in trench 22, approximately 100m west of the study site.
- 4.8 A single Prehistoric pit was recorded within the watching brief area, over 550m north-west of the study site. From the SMS area, which was located c. 160m west of the study site, a single pit was securely dated to the early-Roman period, whilst three linear features remained undated (PCA 2022).
- 4.9 Overall, the investigation recovered no significant evidence of later Prehistoric settlement, funerary or ceremonial activity, such as would contribute to local or regional frameworks. It was considered that the results of the combined investigation offered no significant potential for further analysis and that the assessment report provided a sufficient record of the results.
- 4.10 The deposit sequence was relatively consistent, with the natural geology encountered at depths of between 0.2m and 0.39m below the present ground level. All archaeological features were cut into the natural geology.

Evaluation Trenching and Watching Brief (2023)

- 4.11 A total of 78 trenches were excavated over the northern and southern areas (Plate 8, Wessex Archaeology 2023). The northern area revealed 17 features; comprising ditches and a pit. In the southern area, eight archaeological features, comprising ditches and pits, were investigated. In the northern area a cluster of five pits was identified within trench 48, c. 170m north-west of the study site. This was targeted by the watching brief, which exposed an additional 24 pits and a shallow ditch. No archaeological features were recorded in any trenches within approximately 125m of the study site.
- 4.12 Post Medieval activity was the dominant period represented, with a focus recorded during the watching brief area centred on Trench 48. Three of the excavated pits produced an assemblage of Post Medieval pottery, CBM and a fragment of modern glass, a ditch in Trench 62 (c. 300m north-west of the study site) also contained a small assemblage of Post Medieval pottery. Environmental samples from the pits recorded during the watching brief contained high proportions of wood charcoal and plant remains reflecting 'turf burning' and may indicate craft activity, potentially associated with Braxells Farm.
- 4.13 Other undated and widely spaced features recorded during the investigations included ditches and pits. Similarities in the ditch profiles were noted but few could be convincingly associated, which limited any wider understanding.
- 4.14 These previous investigations are discussed below, where relevant.

Prehistoric

- 4.15 No evidence for Prehistoric activity is recorded by the HERs within the study site or in close proximity.
- 4.16 During the 2023 investigations (Wessex Archaeology) on land adjacent to the study site, the earliest finds comprised a Mesolithic/Neolithic residual worked flint core tool, probably an axe or adze, which was found in the topsoil of Trench 24, c. 215m south of the study site. Also of likely Neolithic date was a well-made flint blade found in a ditch in Trench 26, c. 170m south of the study site. Additionally, a sample of ash charcoal from a small pit excavated during the watching brief, c. 170m north-west of the study site, was radiocarbon dated to the early Neolithic. The small pit was situated near several larger pits, of likely Post Medieval date, and given its shallow nature the sample may have been residual within the context.
- 4.17 Later Prehistoric activity was indicated by radiocarbon dates on charcoal-rich deposits from pits in trenches 9 (c. 130m south of the study site) and 40 (c. 250m south-west of the study site), which returned dates of mid to late-Iron Age/Romano-British, respectively. Both pits included small quantities of burnt flint, and the pit in Trench 9 contained a fragment of roof tile of probable Medieval or Post Medieval date. This later material may be intrusive and if the pits do date to the later centuries BC or early centuries AD they may be related to craft activities potentially within the hinterland of the recently excavated late-Iron Age/late-Romano-British systems of enclosures and land divisions at Uplands Farm, Botley, at least 500m south of the study site (HHER 70225).
- 4.18 The 2022 investigations (PCA) on land adjacent to the study site, identified a single Prehistoric pit within its watching brief area. The pit was situated at least 550m north-west of the study site.
- 4.19 A Prehistoric surface scatter, possibly denoting limited activity/occupation, was identified during fieldwalking c. 550m south of the study site (HHER 38906).
- 4.20 Further afield, a Prehistoric burnt scatter and flints were found during a watching brief on the Botley – Hamble Pipeline, c. 765m south-east of the study site (HHER 58169, 58170). Furthermore, a mid-Bronze Age torc and metal ingots have been found by metal detectorists approximately 850m north of the study site (HHER 70311).
- 4.21 In view of the above, with known foci of Prehistoric activity being located at distance, the potential of the study site for this period can be identified as low. Small quantities of residual artefacts may conceivably be present but this is considered unlikely.

Roman

- 4.22 No evidence for Roman activity is recorded by the HERs within the study site and very little is recorded within the 1km study area.
- 4.23 As discussed above, late-Iron Age/Romano-British radiocarbon dates were given to samples of charcoal-rich deposits in two pits, at least 130m from the study site, during the 2023 investigations. If the pits do date to the later centuries BC or early centuries AD, they may relate to craft activities potentially within the hinterland of the recently excavated late-Iron Age/late-Romano-British systems of enclosures and land divisions at Uplands Farm, Botley, at least 500m south of the study site (HHER 70225).
- 4.24 From the 2022 (PCA) SMS area, which was located c. 160m west of the study site, a single pit was securely dated to the early-Roman period.
- 4.25 The findspot of a Roman coin hoard is recorded c. 490m south of the study site (HHER 70353).

- 4.26 A Roman tile kiln was excavated in 1956, c. 765m east of the study site (HHER 17969). Associated pottery sherds suggested a late-1st century AD date for the kiln.
- 4.27 Roman material often appears in HERs because of the volume of cultural material relative to most other periods and because much of that material is readily identifiable. The paucity of evidence in vicinity of the study site, and wider 1km study area, suggests that the absence of evidence may be genuine and that the archaeological potential of the study site for the Roman period can be categorised as low.

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval

- 4.28 No evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is recorded by the HER within the 1km study area.
- 4.29 The main settlement centres during the Anglo-Saxon period were at Winchester and Southampton and to a lesser degree at Romsey and Andover. The Domesday Survey records that Ralph de Mortimer held the manor of Botley in the late 11th century, which was assessed at two hides and included a church and two mills.

Medieval

- 4.30 Braxell's Farm, c. 230m north of the study site (HHER 38730), is first documented in AD 1320 as 'Brekesole' (pool by a copse or thicket).
- 4.31 Likely agricultural activity, in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries, was recorded during a 2015 geophysical survey at Boorley Green Golf Course, c. 380m north and east of the study site (HHER 68909, 68910, 68911).
- 4.32 A Medieval surface scatter, possibly as a result of manuring, was identified during fieldwalking c. 560m south of the study site (HHER 31053).
- 4.33 It is likely that during these periods the study site was located in agricultural land. Although there may be evidence of agricultural activity within the study site, the potential for significant activity associated with these periods is considered to be low.

Post Medieval to Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.34 No evidence for Post Medieval or Modern activity is recorded by the HERs within the study site and very little of any note is recorded within the 1km study area.
- 4.35 In these periods understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.36 Although at a large scale and lacking detail, the 1759 Isaac Taylor Map (Fig. 3) shows the study site in featureless land some distance from the settlement of Botley and Botley Grange. The study site is shown entirely within woodland adjacent to Winchester Road between 1791 and 1826 (Figs. 4-6).
- 4.37 The 1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map (Fig. 7) shows the study site within two parcels of land, immediately adjacent to Winchester Road. Both parcels were in the ownership of James Warner and under arable cultivation (25: *Cottage and Garden*, 27: *Piece on Long Common*).

- 4.38 The 1868 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 8) shows a building within the south-easternmost part of the study site, with an orchard dominating the southern part. The northernmost part is depicted as featureless. The study site remained relatively unchanged in 1896 (Fig. 9). The orchard had been extended northwards by 1909 (Fig. 10), leaving only the north-east part of the study site as featureless. By 1940 (Fig. 11) the building was still present, but by now the orchard had increased to cover the remainder of the study site.
- 4.39 The 1963-65 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 12) shows the orchard reduced to the north-eastern and south-western parts of the study site, with some alterations to the building. The orchards had all gone by 1989 (Fig. 13), but the building remained.
- 4.40 New land divisions were visible in 1996 (Fig. 14), with the study site remaining largely featureless. The study site has remained relatively unchanged up to the present day (Figs 15-18).
- 4.41 It is likely that during these periods the study site was located in agricultural land within the environs of the settlement at Botley. Although there may be evidence of agricultural activity within the study site, of negligible archaeological significance, the potential for significant activity associated with these periods is considered to be low.

Aerial Photographs

- 4.42 A number of aerial photographs were reviewed as part of this assessment. These included online sources, as detailed in the '*Sources Consulted*' section of this report. No significant archaeological features could be discerned within the study site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (Fig. 2b)

- 4.43 The Hampshire HER characterises the study site within small parliamentary enclosure (A8674).

LiDAR Data (Fig. 2c)

- 4.44 No significant archaeological features are evident on the LiDAR data viewed by RPS Tetra Tech. The parallel linear features shown within the study site relate to the former orchard, and it is clear that the study site has been disturbed through the years.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.45 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.46 No designated archaeological assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, or Registered Battlefields, are present within 2.8km of the study site.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.47 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below and mapped where possible on Fig. 2a:

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Period	Identified archaeological potential	Identified archaeological significance
Prehistoric	Low	Low (Local)
Roman	Low	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Low (<i>agricultural remains of low significance</i>)	Low (Local)
Post Medieval to Modern	Low (<i>agricultural remains of low significance</i>)	Low (Local)

- 4.48 Based on current evidence, a low potential has been established for all periods within the study site.
- 4.49 The adjacent 2022 evaluation trenching (PCA) demonstrated that the natural geology was present at the relatively shallow depth of between 0.2m and 0.39m below the present ground level, demonstrating that truncation has taken place. As the wider area is relatively flat, it is reasonable to expect that similar stratigraphy exists within the study site. As such, it is likely that if any archaeological remains were present within the study site then they would have been heavily truncated and likely completely removed by previous agricultural activity, woodland, orchards and other disturbance on the study site.
- 4.50 At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that if archaeological remains are present within the study site, then they would be of anything more than local significance.

5 Site Conditions, The Proposed Development & Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is situated within the small settlement of Boorley Green, approximately 1.7km north of the village of Botley, Hampshire. The study site is situated c. 8.4km east of Southampton and c. 15km south of Winchester.
- 5.2 The study site is bounded to the east by Winchester Road (B3354), to the north and west by modern residential development and to the south by residential properties.
- 5.3 The study site is defined by mature trees to the northern and eastern boundaries, visible development to the north and west and has cluttered outbuildings and saplings in the grounds (Plates 1-5). Oak Cottage and Appletree Cottage back onto the site in the south-east (HGP 2024).

Proposed Development

- 5.4 The proposal is for 52 retirement living apartments within a single building. Two detached houses are proposed to the south of the site. The proposal includes associated landscape spaces, courtyards and parking areas (HGP 2024).

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.5 This assessment has demonstrated that the study site does not lie within the setting of, nor contribute to the significance of, any designated archaeological assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields). As such, the proposed development will not have any impact upon any such assets.
- 5.6 Built Heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings, are beyond the scope of this report.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.7 Based on the available evidence this assessment has established that there is a low potential for significant archaeological remains for all periods to be present within the study site. Considering the disturbance discussed above, this assessment further concludes that any such remains would have been significantly truncated or likely removed altogether.

6 Summary & Conclusions

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. Built heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are beyond the scope of this assessment.
- 6.2 This assessment has demonstrated that the study site does not lie within the setting of, nor contribute to the significance of, any designated archaeological assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields). Therefore, the proposed development will not have any impact upon any such assets.
- 6.3 Based on current evidence, a low potential has been established for all periods within the study site and significant truncation has been demonstrated that would have heavily truncated, or likely completely removed, any significant archaeological remains which may have been present within the study site.

Sources Consulted

General

Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HHER)

Winchester City Council Historic Environment Record (WHER)

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 & 2002, updated in April 2014)

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online – <https://www.british-history.ac.uk>

Elevation Finder – <https://www.freemaptools.com/elevation-finder.htm>

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Historic England: Aerial Investigation Mapping Data – <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/aerial-archaeology-mapping-explorer/>

National Planning Policy Framework – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Open Domesday – <https://opendomesday.org>

Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

Topographic-map.com - <https://en-gb.topographic-map.com>

Wikipedia - <https://en.wikipedia.org>

Vision of Britain - <https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/>

Aerial Photographs

Britain from Above - <https://britainfromabove.org.uk/en>

Cambridge Air Photos, University of Cambridge - <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/>

Google Earth

Historic England Aerial Photograph Explorer -

<https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2626ed0c37484d96b8954dd33187084e>

National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) - <https://ncap.org.uk/>

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- Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA)** *Land Northwest of Boorley Green, Hampshire: A Post-Excavation Assessment Report*. 2022
- Terence O'Rourke** *Boorley Gardens, Boorley Green, Hedge End: Non Intrusive Archaeology Assessment*. 2014
- Wessex Archaeology** *Land North-West of Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Hampshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. 2023
- Williams A and Martin G** *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. 2003

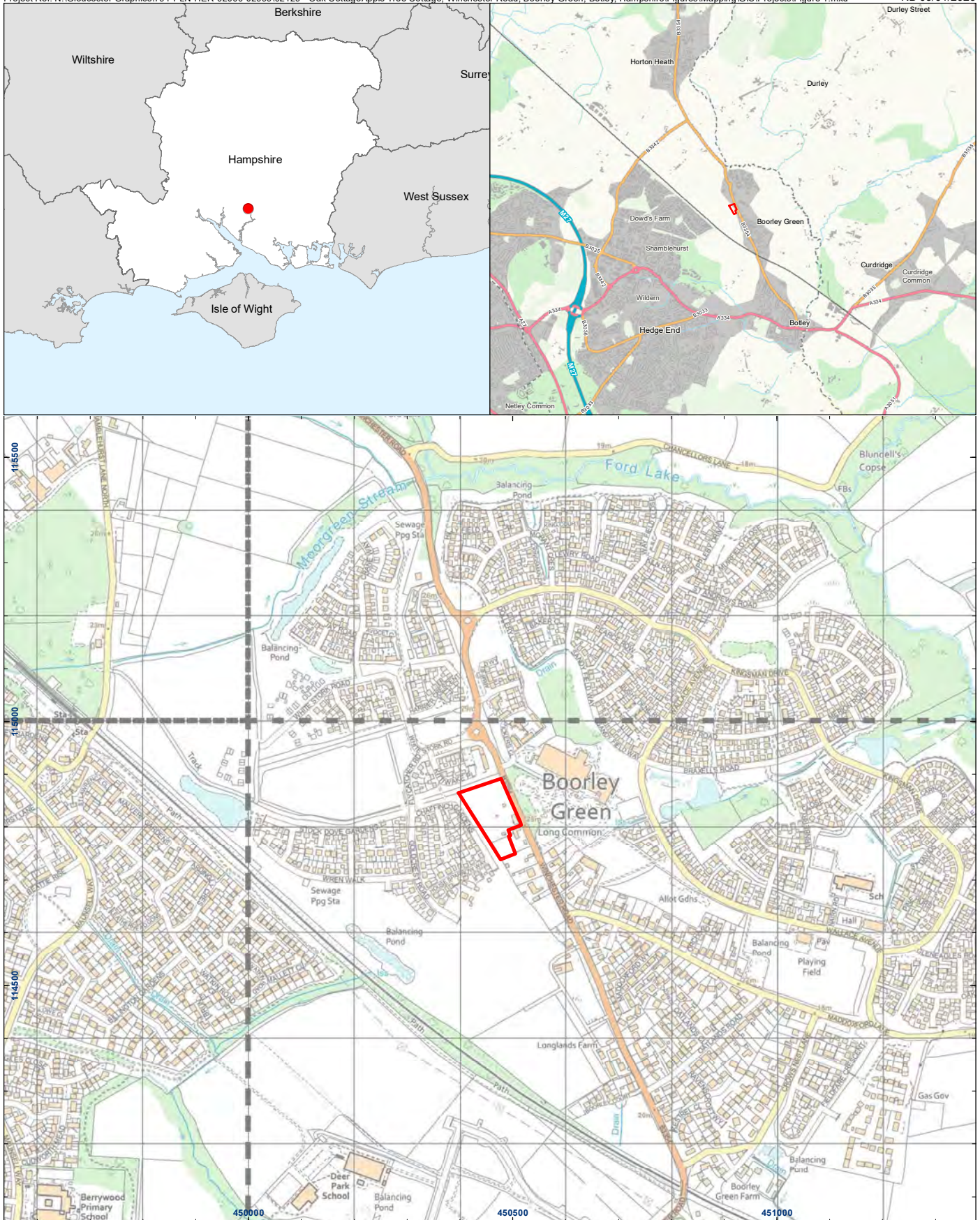
Historic Maps

- National Library of Scotland - <https://maps.nls.uk/>
- Old Maps Online - <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en#position=6/51.289/-0.796>
- The Genealogist - <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>
- Historic England: Aerial Mapping - <https://opendata-historicengland.hub.arcgis.com/maps/historicengland::historic-england-aerial-investigation-mapping-data/about>

Cartographic

1759 Isaac Taylor Map of Hampshire (not to scale)
1791 Thomas Milne Map of Hampshire (not to scale)
1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing (not to scale)
1826 Greenwood Map of Hampshire (not to scale)
1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map (not to scale)
1868 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1871 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560)
1896 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1897 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560)
1909 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1910 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560)
1940 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1947-9 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photograph (1:10,560)
1962-3 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,000)
1963-5 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1963-8 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,000)
1974 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1980 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1983-9 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,000)
1989 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1993 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
1996 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)
2000 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,000)
2006 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,000)
2025 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,000)

Figures



 Site Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1
Site Location

Project Ref: N:\Choucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-02000-02999\02129 - Oak Cottage\Apple Tree Cottage, Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Botley, Hampshire\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\HER plot.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Records

- Monument
- Findspot
- NamedPlace
- Landscape

Previous Archaeological Work:

- HER Events

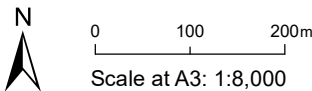
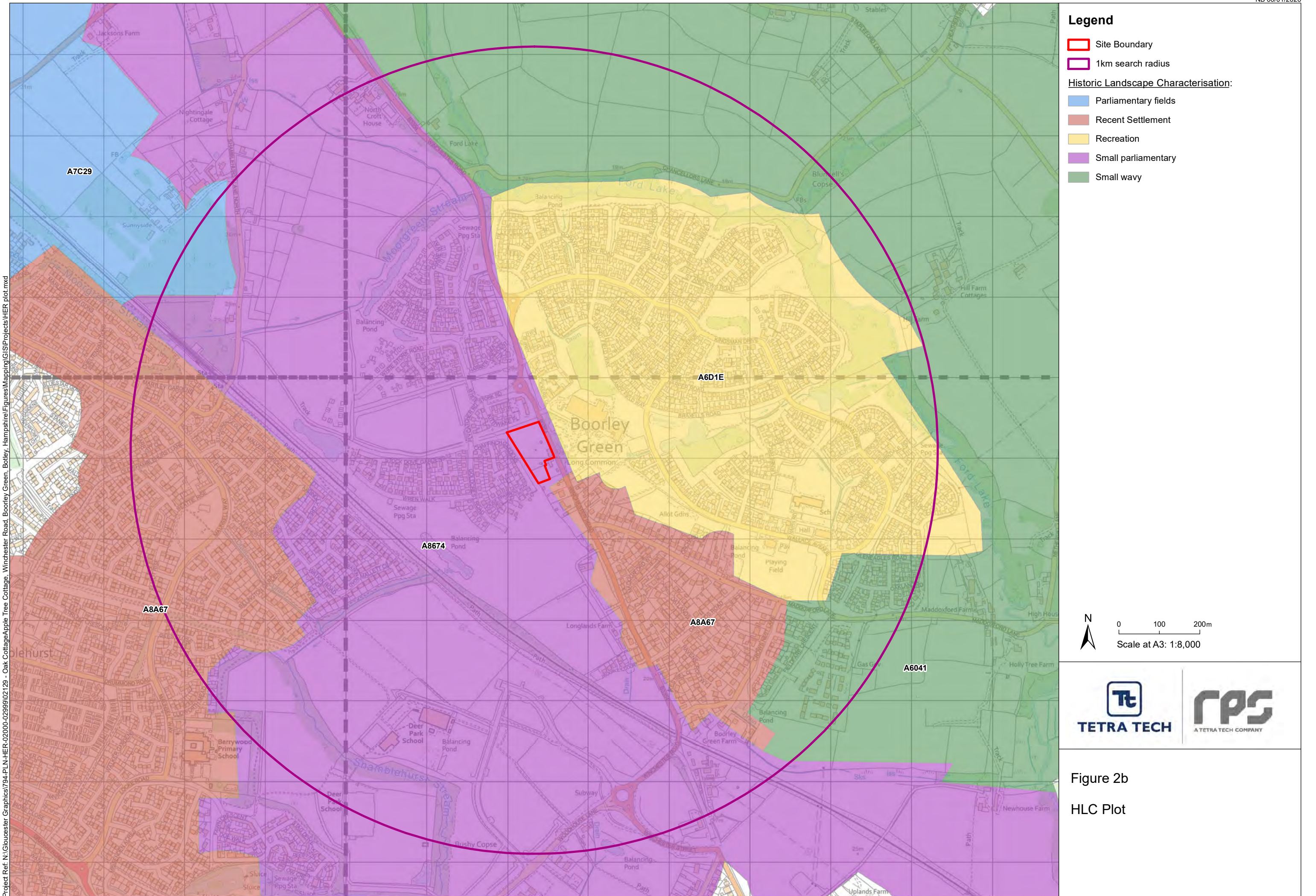


Figure 2a

HER Plot



Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-02000-02999\02129 - Oak Cottage\Apple Tree Cottage, Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Botley, Hampshire\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\LiDAR.mxd



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
20.01.2020

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



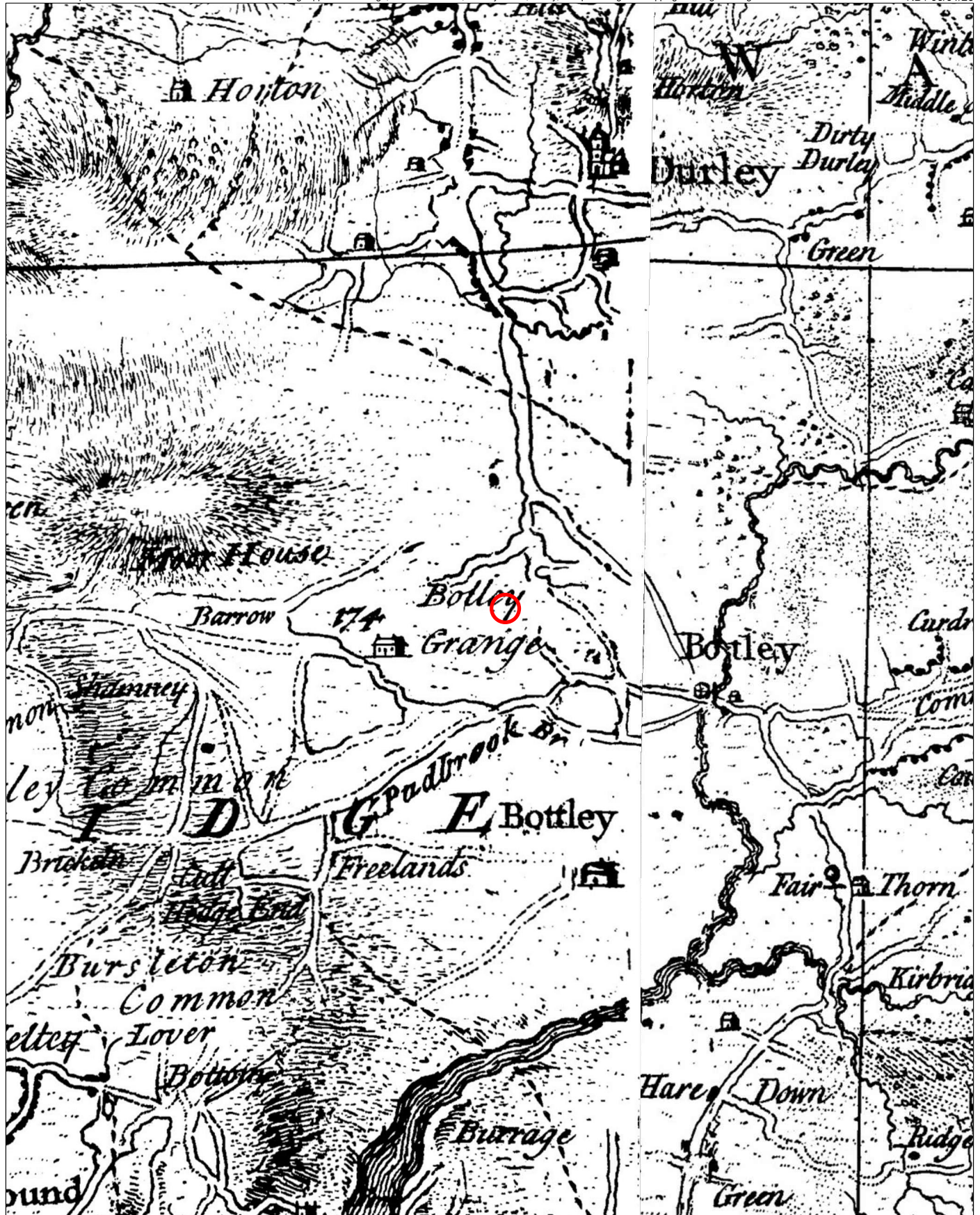
0 10 20m

Scale at A3: 1:1,000



Figure 2c

LiDAR Plot



Approximate site location

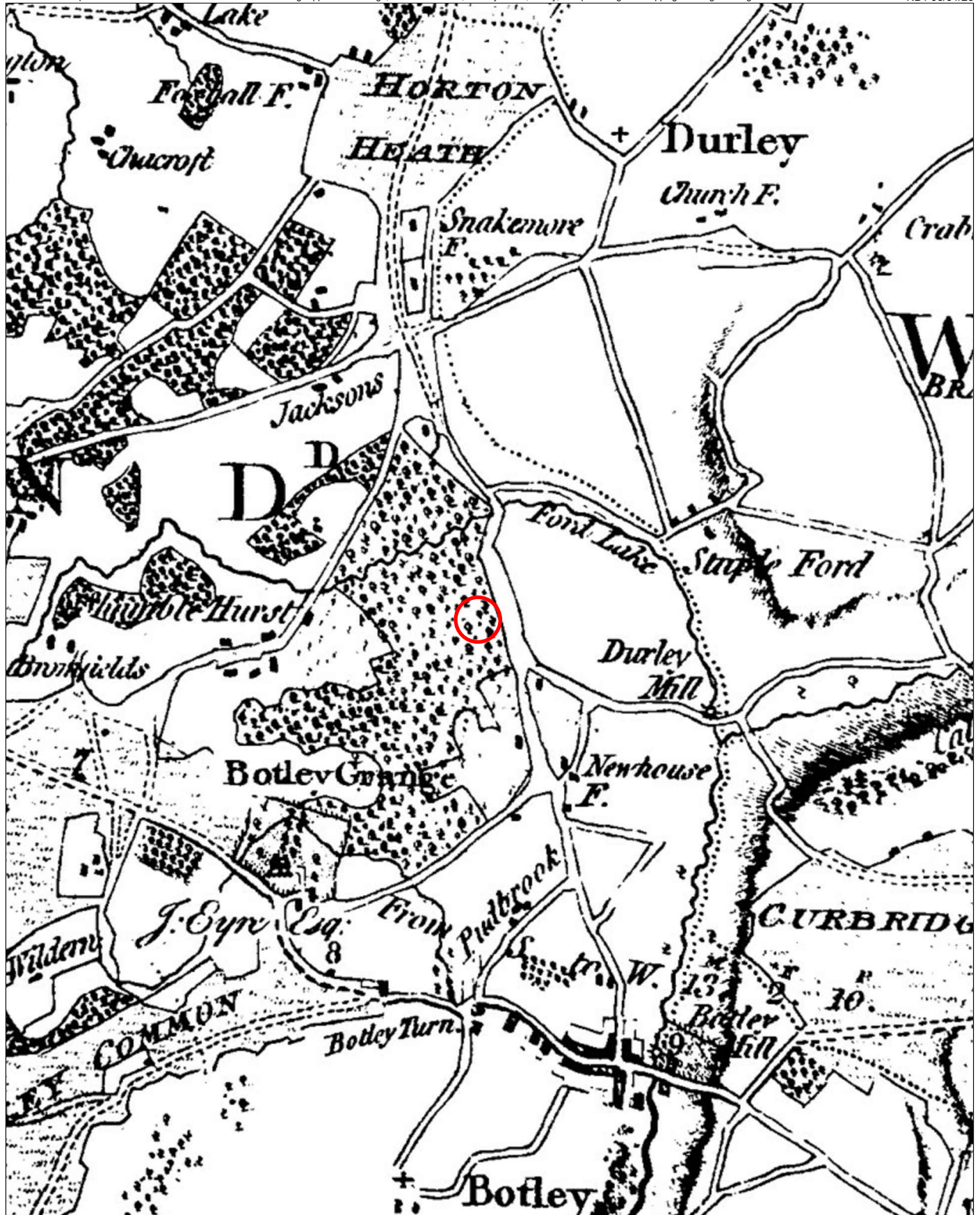


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1759 Isaac Taylor Map of
Hampshire



Approximate site location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1791 Thomas Milne Map of
Hampshire



Approximate site location

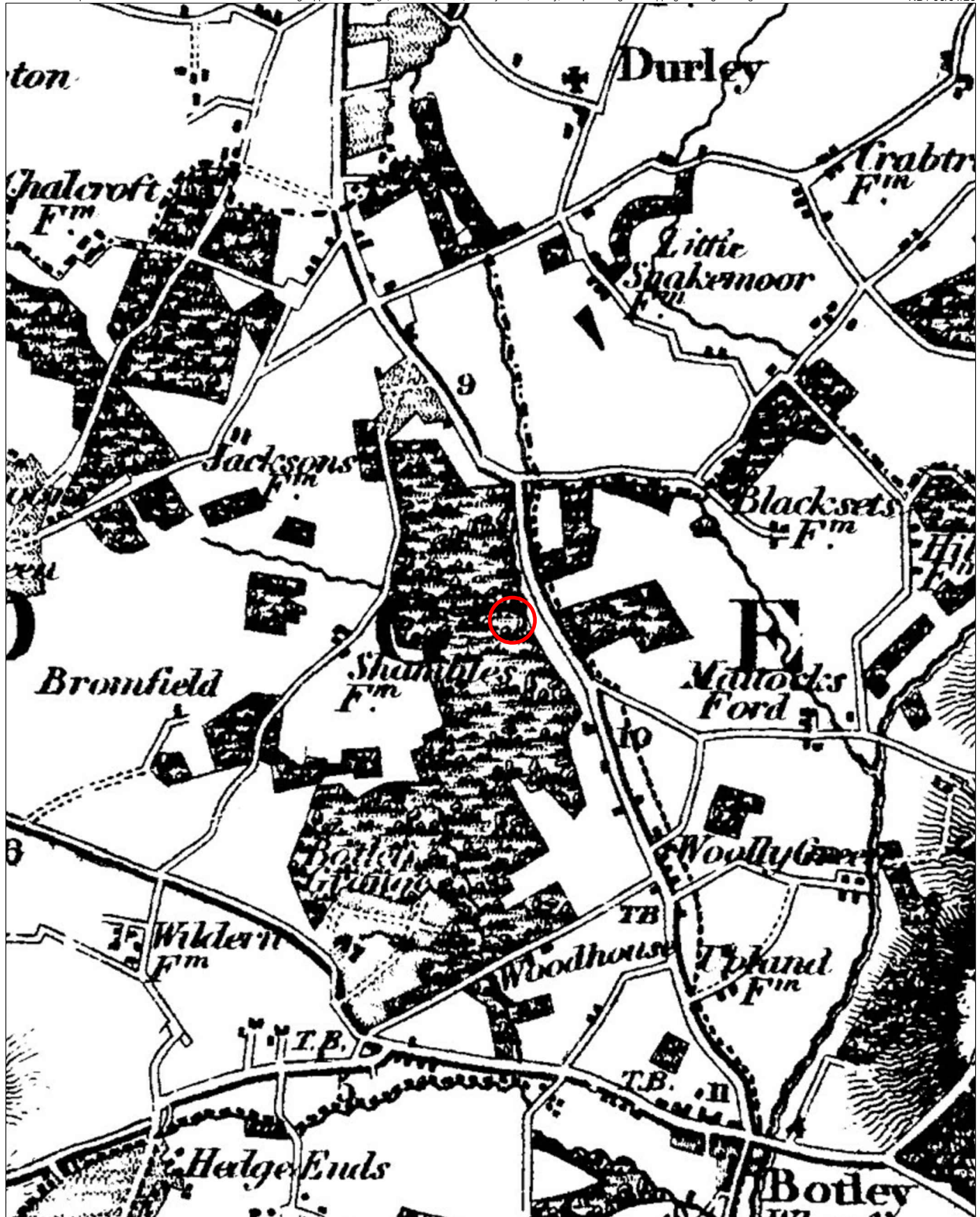


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing



Approximate site location

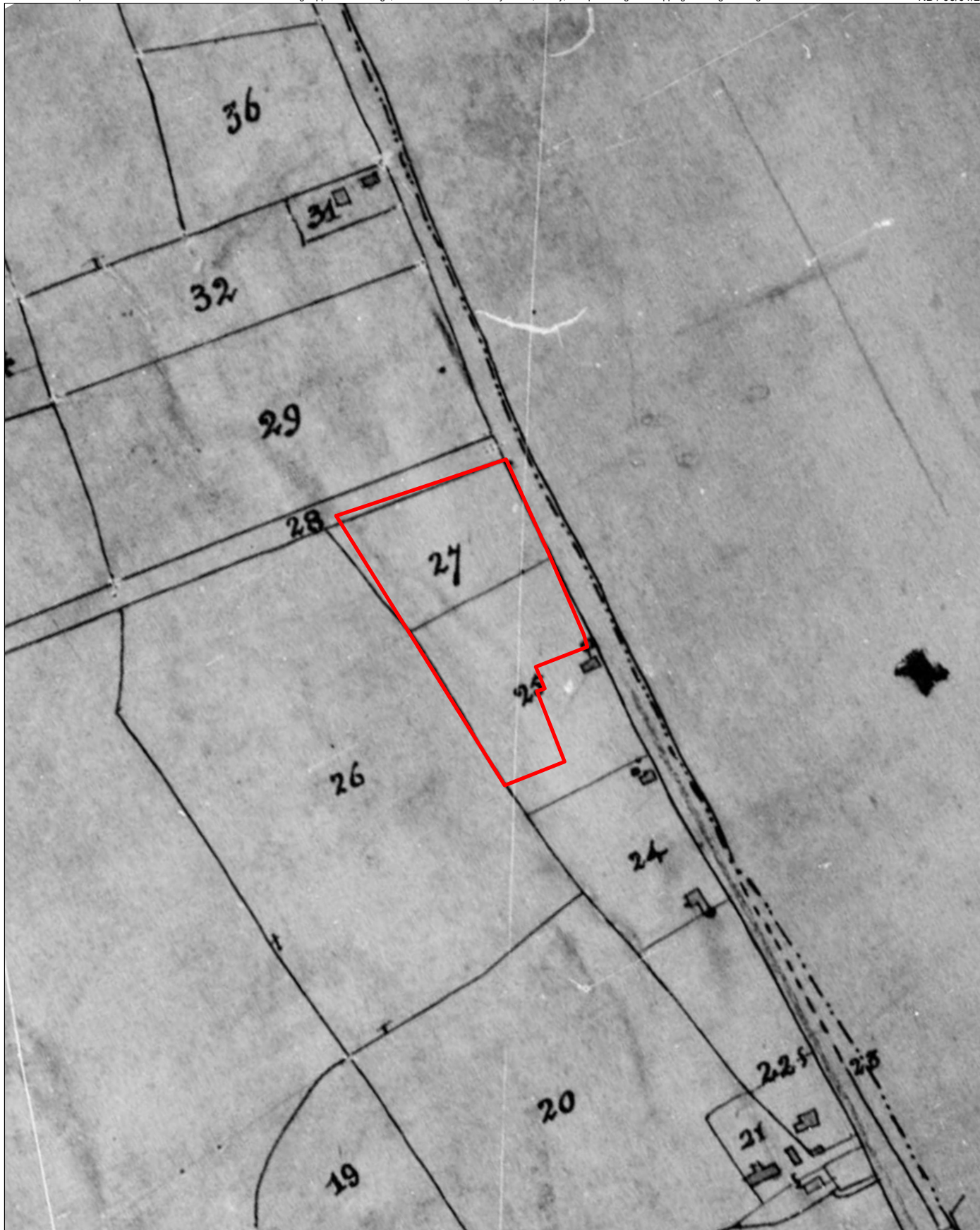


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 6

1826 Greenwood Map of
Hampshire



 Site Boundary

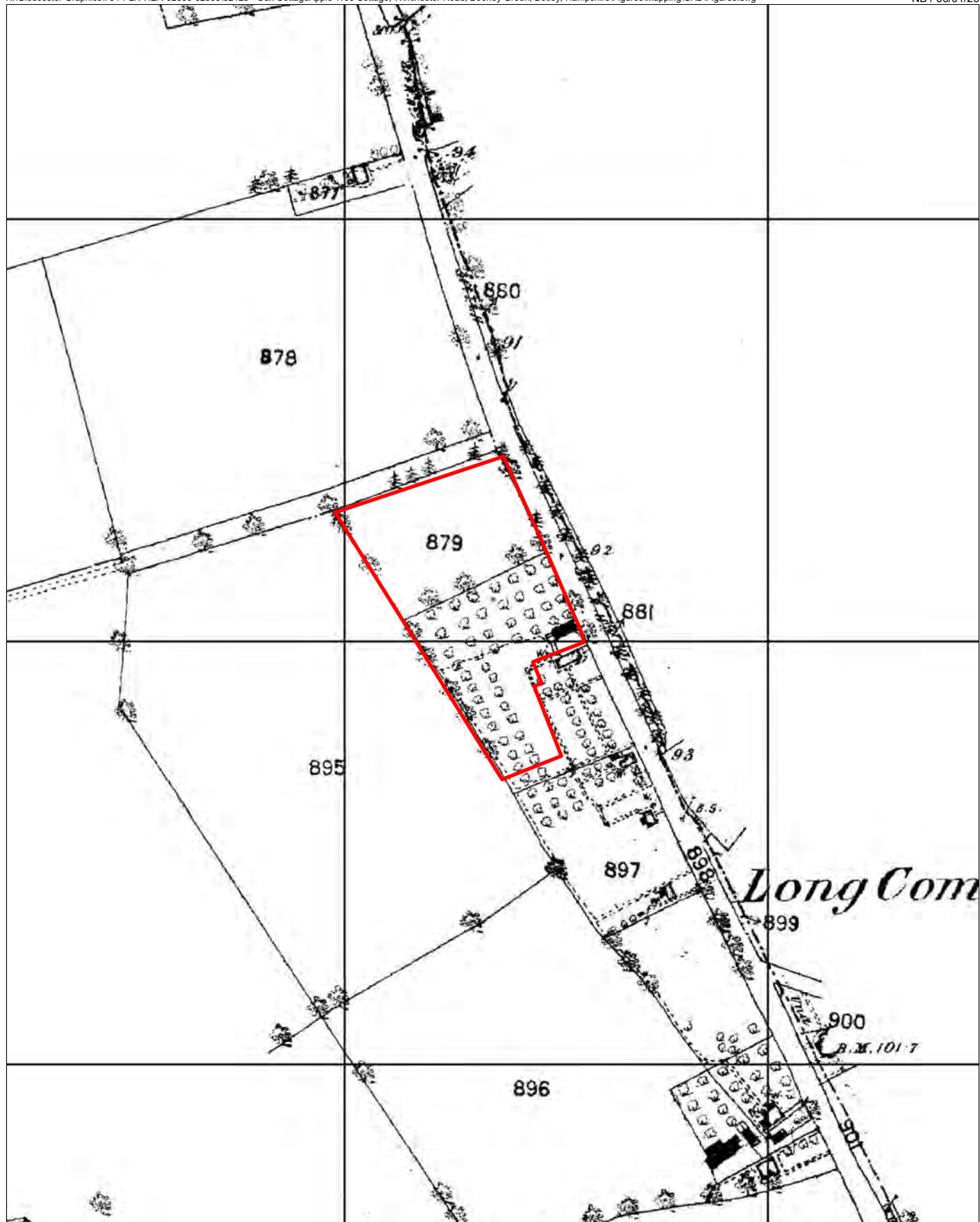


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 7

1844 South Stoneham Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

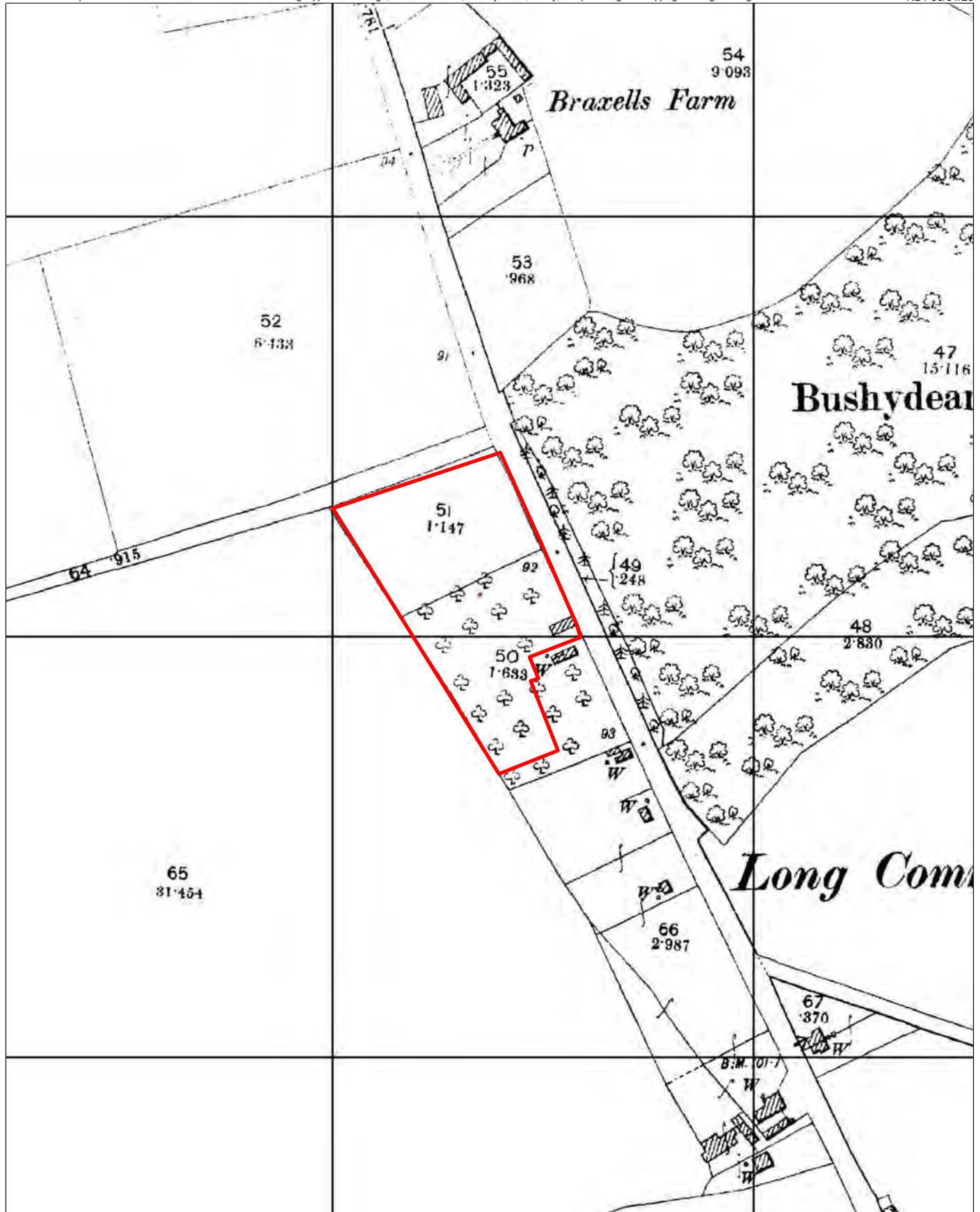


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 8

1868 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

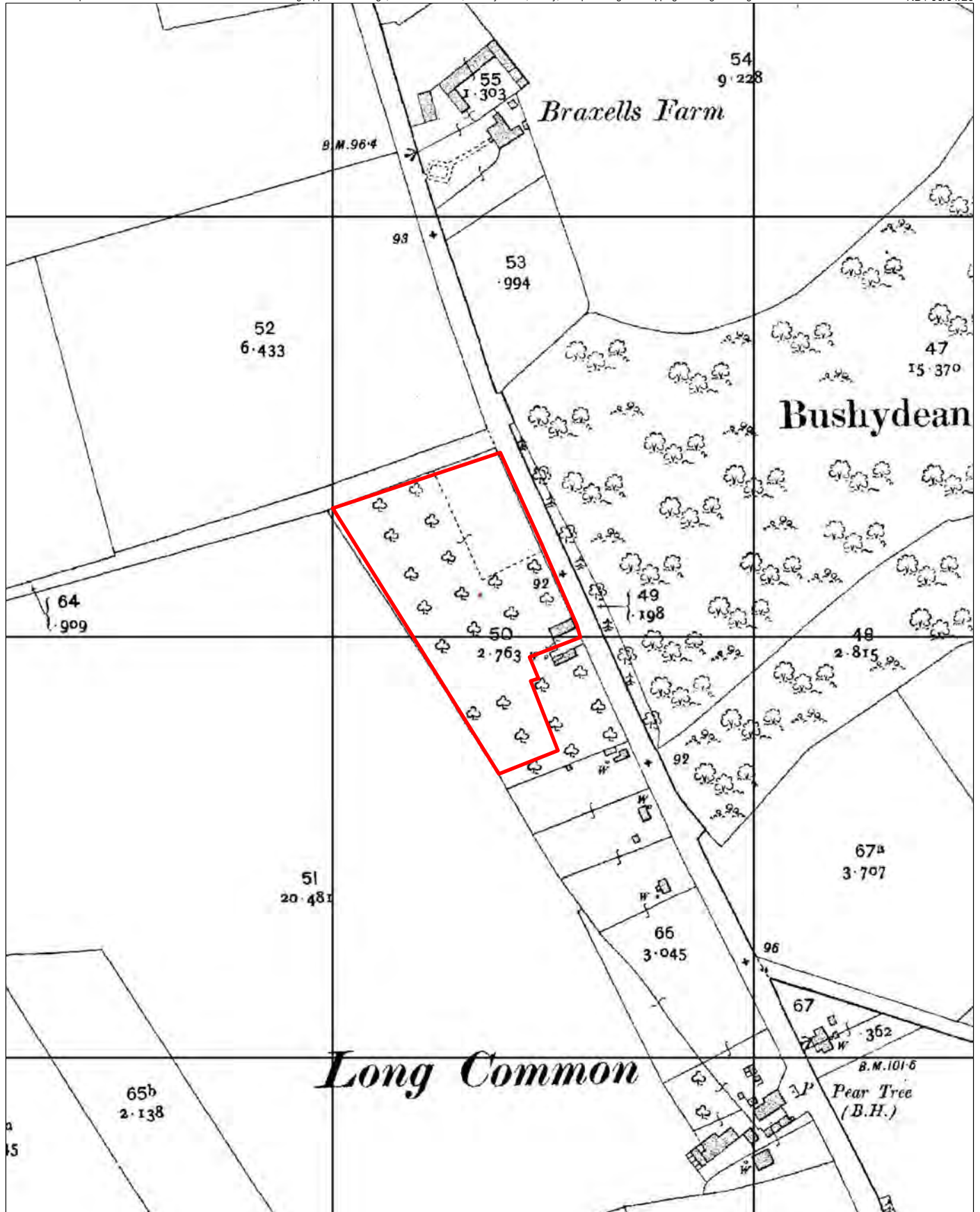


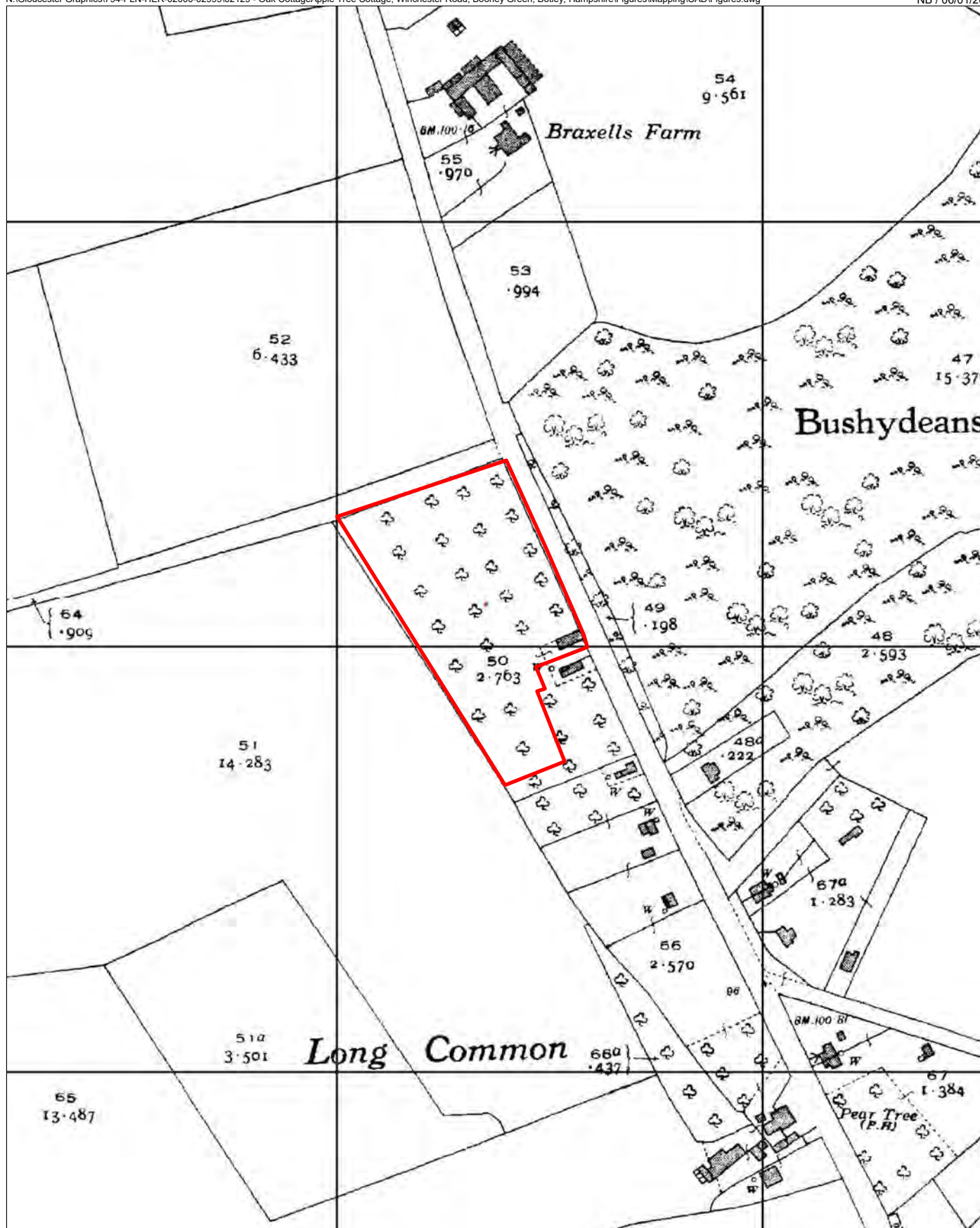
0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 9

1896 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary

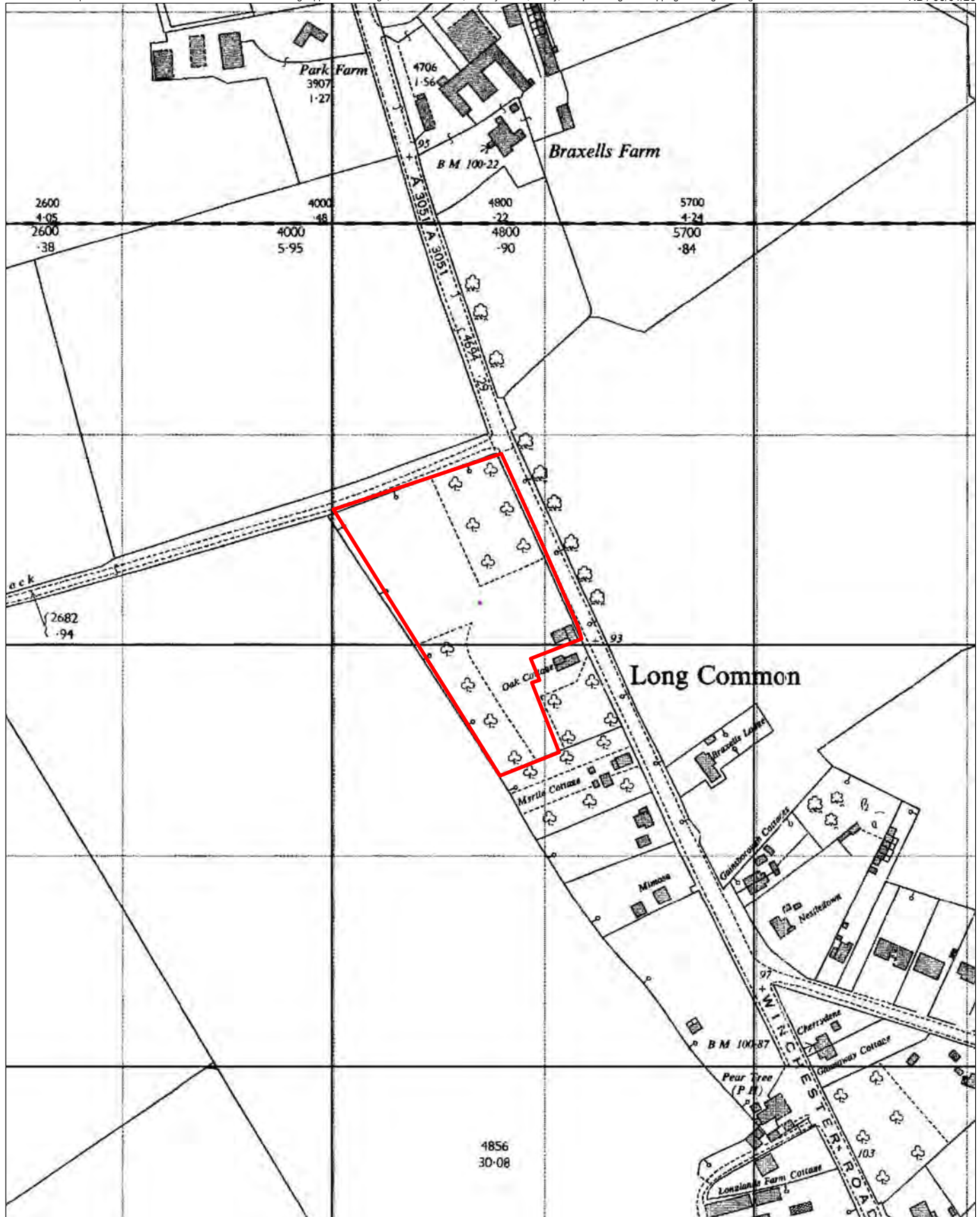


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 11

1940 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



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



Figure 12

1963-1965 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

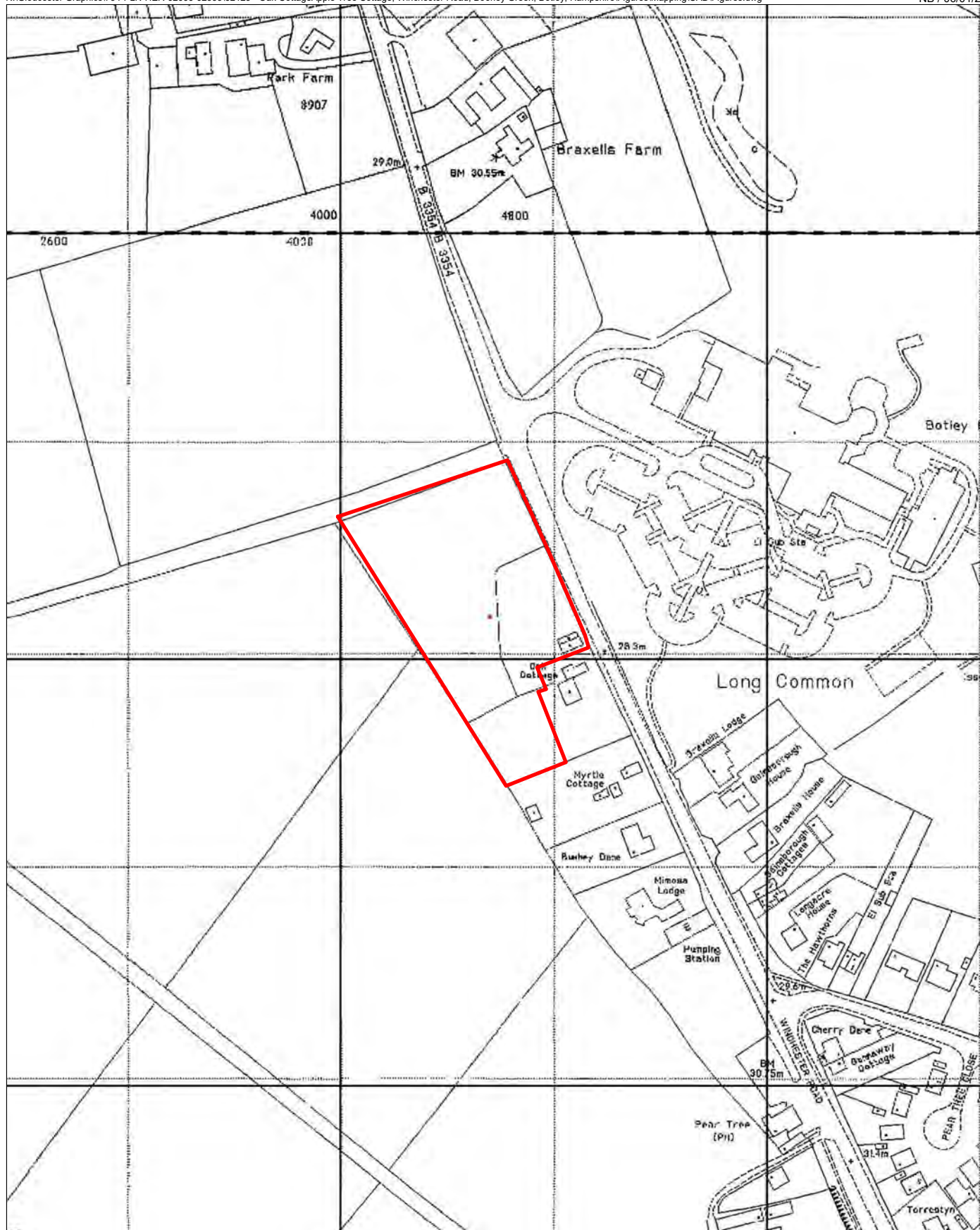


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 13

1989 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

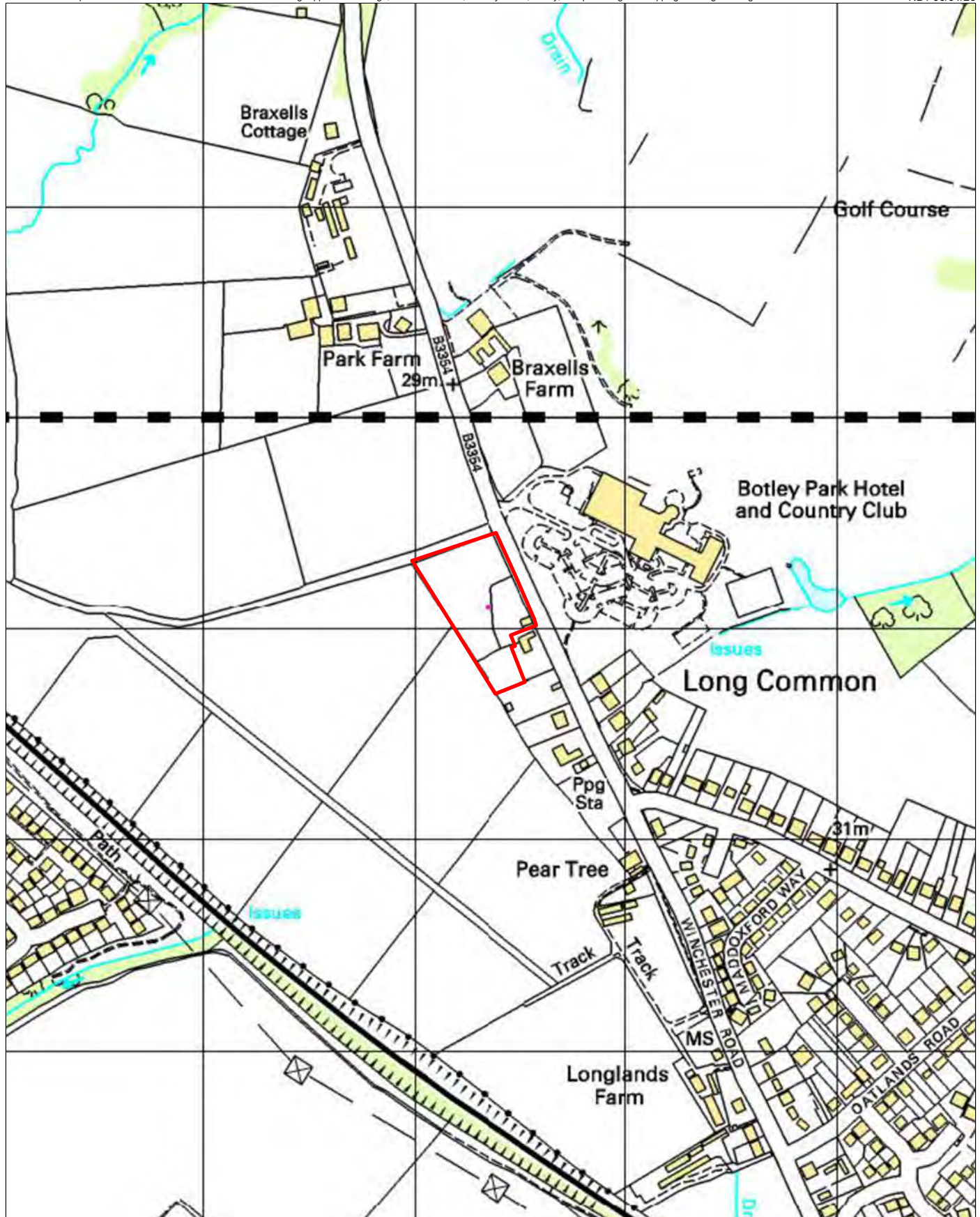


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 14

1996 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

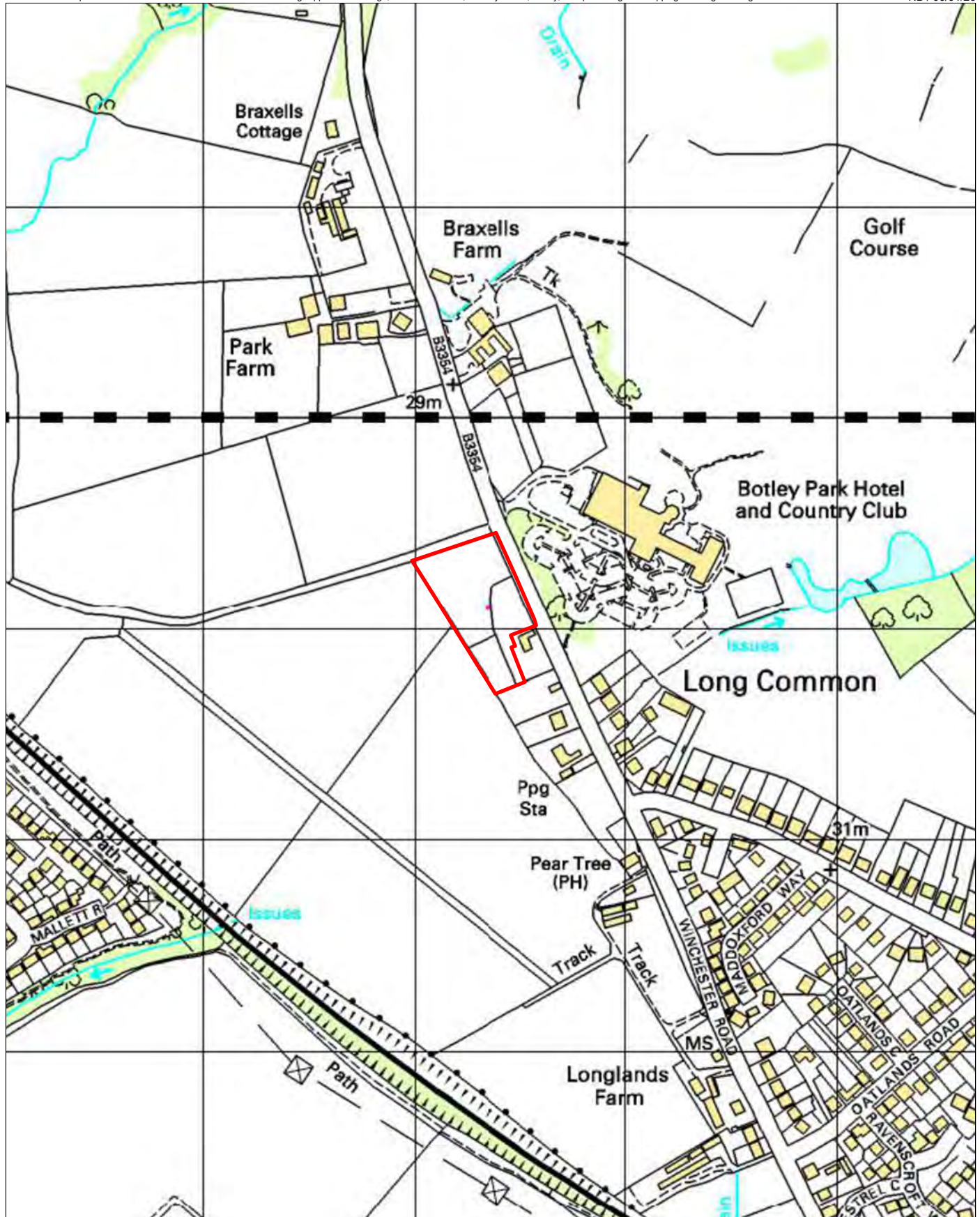


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 15

2000 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000


TETRA TECH


A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 16

2006 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

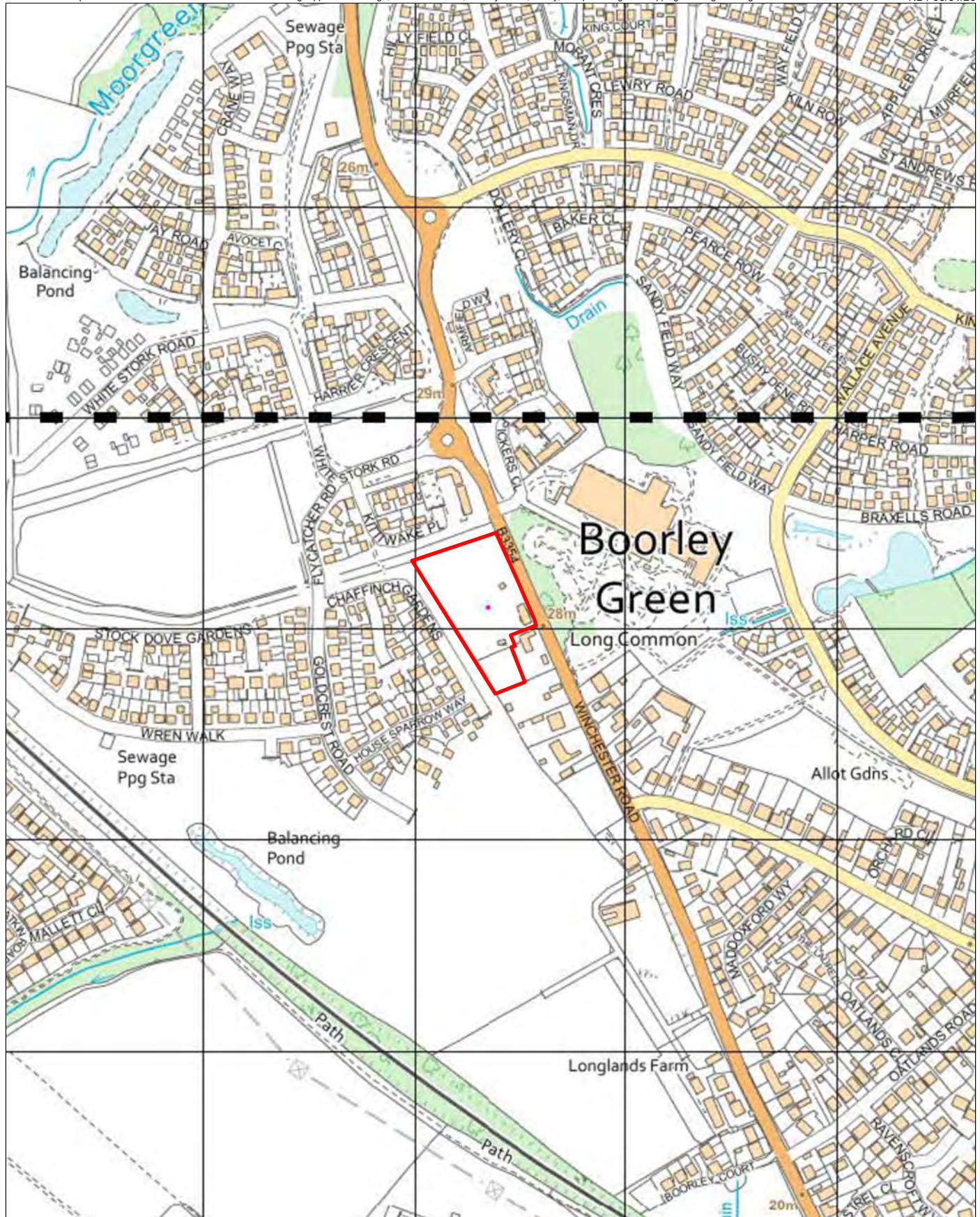


0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 17

2023 Google Earth Satellite
Imagery



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 18

2025 Ordnance Survey Map

Plates



Plate 1: Looking west into the study site from Winchester Road (©Google Earth 2024)



Plate 2: Northern part of the study site, looking north



Plate 3: Southernmost part of the study site, looking south



Plate 4: Northern part of the study site, looking north-west



Plate 5: Buildings occupying the study site



Plate 6: Geophysical survey (Bournemouth University 2014). Probable archaeological features in yellow and light green. Agricultural features in dark green. Study site in solid red

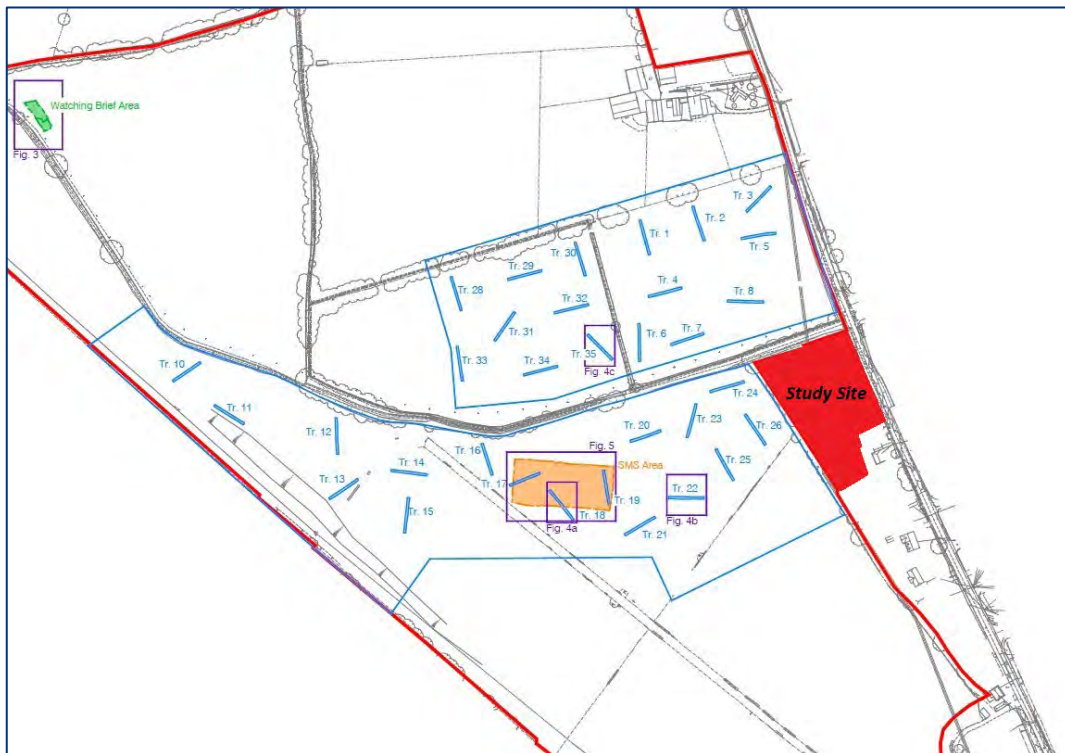


Plate 7: Evaluation, watching brief and SMS area (PCA 2022), with study site in solid red



Plate 8: 2022 PCA evaluation trenches (blue) and 2023 Wessex evaluation trenches (dark green) and watching brief area (light green). Study site in solid red

Appendices

HER Records

ID (HCC)	Type	Description	Location
17969	Tile Kiln	Roman tile kiln excavated in 1956. Associated pottery sherds suggested a late 1st century AD date for the kiln	765m E
25958	Manor House	The site of Shamblehurst manor house first mentioned in 1219	750m W
31053	Surface Scatter	Medieval surface scatter identified during fieldwalking	560m S
38730	Placename	Braxells Farm. First documented in AD 1320 as <i>BREKESOLE</i> (pool by a copse or thicket)	230m N
38906	Surface Scatter	Prehistoric surface scatter identified during fieldwalking, which may denote limited activity/occupation. 500,000 BC - 42 AD	550m S
39322	Placename	Shamblehurst. First documented in AD 1174 as <i>S(C) AMELHERST/HURST</i> (Scamol Bench or Table, possibly a wood)	950m W
57415	Well	A brick lined well uncovered during a watching brief. 1540-1900 AD	890m SE
57416	Hollow Way	Observed during watching brief. 1066-2003 AD	760m SE
58169	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric Burnt Flint Scatter. Found during WB during construction of the Botley to Hamble pipeline. Large scatter of burnt Prehistoric flints noted, along with sherds of Post Medieval pottery	780m SE
58170	Finds	Prehistoric flints and multi-period pottery sherds found on WB during construction of Botley to Hamble pipeline. They comprised two worked flints (one Bronze Age scraper) and six burnt flint pieces. Other finds included a single sherd of Roman pottery, a single sherd of Medieval pottery and numerous sherds of Post Medieval pottery	765m SE
68909	Ridge and Furrow	Found during 2015 geophysical survey across Boorley Green Golf Course and associated agricultural land	380m N
68910	Linear Feature/ Field Boundary	Found during 2015 geophysical survey across Boorley Green Golf Course and associated agricultural land	490m E
68911	Linear Feature/ Field Boundary	Found during 2015 geophysical survey across Boorley Green Golf Course and associated agricultural land	505m N
70311	Finds	Mid-Bronze Age torc and metal ingots found by metal detectorist	850m N
70353	Findspot	Roman coin hoard	490m S
ID (WCC)	Type	Description	Location
MWC7714	Pits	Post-medieval quarries or extractive pits, south of Hill Farm, Durley. Three	995m E

HER Events

ID (HCC)	Year	Description	Location
67656	2014	EVALUATION. Boorley Green Sport Pitches. Majority of features associated with agricultural activity. Paucity of evidence pre-dating the PM period	700m SE
68548	2014	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY. Land NW of Boorley Green. 30.5ha (Bournemouth University)	Imm. W
72970	2022	EVALUATION and WATCHING BRIEF. Site NW of Winchester Road (Wessex Archaeology)	Imm. W
69164	2017	EVALUATION. Land At Boorley Green, Hampshire. Results of 3 phases of archaeological evaluation	>200m N
70225	2017/2020	EVALUATION. Uplands Farm Estate	500m S

