

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Velmore Farm, Templars Way, Chandlers Ford

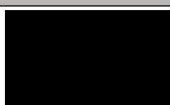
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Executive Summary

The Site at Velmore Farm, Templars Way, Chandlers Ford is proposed for development as a residential scheme. The development proposals comprise an Outline Planning Application for a residential led development for up to 1,000 dwellings inclusive of associated infrastructure. This includes land for a new 1.5 FE primary school, 1.5ha of employment land, SANG, play areas, allotments, network of new roads (and widening of existing roads), surface water drainage features, enhancement of existing Public Rights of Way, car and cycle parking and open space; and vehicular access to be from Templars Way. This report assesses the archaeological potential of the Site to support the proposed application, and includes the results of a geophysical survey undertaken in 2018.

In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study Site or its direct vicinity. The nearest Scheduled Monument comprises a 230m long stretch of the Stoney Cross to Otterbourne Roman road, located c 300m to the north east (List Entry: 1001853; HER ref: 60511). When the area was developed in the 1980's a section of the road was preserved southwest of the existing industrial estate on Eagle Close. The scheduled section of the road is retained as open green space with a public footpath and surrounded by residential housing.

The road is projected to cross the central part of the Site on a northeast to southwest alignment (HER ref: 25861). The intervening space between the scheduled stretch of the road and the western Site boundary contains residential development, with boundaries defined by mature tree lines. Therefore, the development proposals are not considered to have any impact on the setting of the scheduled part of the Roman road.

The road forms a branch of the Winchester to Bitterne Roman road, dividing near Otterbourne Hill running south-westwards towards Chandler's Ford. Prior to the modern development of the area parts of the agger (a linear raised earthwork over which the road surface was constructed) were partially visible in fields between Castle Lane and Otterbourne Hill to the east of the Site. Where the road crosses the Site the above ground traces of the road appear to have been ploughed out. The alignment of the road is clearly shown on the 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing, and the HER records linear cropmarks that correlate with the road alignment. Parts of the agger partially survive in Hut Wood located directly to the south of the Site.

With regards to non-designated archaeological assets, the HER records a number of other non-designated archaeological assets within the Site in addition to the Roman Road. These include undated cropmarks of linear features and enclosures (HER ref: 35294); a quantity of possible prehistoric burnt flint (HER ref: 37131), one sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER ref: 37132) and seventeen worked flints (HER ref: 37130), recovered during a fieldwalking exercise.

The geophysical survey (SUMO, 2018) identified anomalies associated with the Roman road. The features were weak and intermittent and were attributed to roadside ditches. For much of its length, a Roman road is, effectively, a "peripheral" feature (located away from core settlement) and this may be partly responsible for the weak nature of the responses (indicating poor magnetic enhancement of the ditch fills). For the most part, however, the recorded anomalies are likely to reflect high levels of damage/destruction of the feature.

Other linear features and enclosures recorded on the HER as cropmarks were not identified by the survey. In other locations, a few weak ditch-type anomalies of possible archaeological interest were recorded, along with anomalies relating to former field boundaries, ridge and furrow and other agricultural features of limited archaeological significance.

When considered with the overall HER data the Site is considered to hold a low potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains; a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains; a high potential for evidence of the Roman road, and a low to moderate potential for evidence of Roman occupation.

The significance of any archaeological remains that may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local research agendas. The significance of any archaeological remains would also be dependent on the form, extent and level of survival. Whilst evidence of Roman road side ditches was identified by the geophysical survey, the survey indicated that the remains were probably discrete and were likely to have been subjected to past plough disturbance. Therefore, the Site is considered unlikely to contain well preserved evidence of the road. 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 (low) to moderate (regional) significance for the Roman period, and local (low) significance for all other periods

The cartographic evidence indicates that the Site has retained an open agricultural character since at least the early 19th century, prior to which the Site probably existed as woodland. Agricultural activity such as the cutting of field boundaries, ploughing, disturbance from tree roots and tree clearance, is likely to have had a moderate but widespread impact on the sub-surface deposits.

Based on the above it is considered that the development proposals are likely to impact on non-designated archaeological assets. However, with regards to the Roman road, the development proposals have been mindful of the projected alignment thus offering opportunities to preserve the road in situ and promote its historical significance as part of the development design. As remains of high significance are not anticipated, it is recommended that any further archaeological investigations required by the Local Authority could be secured via condition following development consent.

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1 Introduction & Scope of Study

- 1.1 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Tetra Tech Consulting Limited on behalf of Wates Developments Limited ("the Applicant") to support a planning application for land at Velmore Farm, Templars Way, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire (the 'Site'). The Site comprises a 67ha area of land centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 41990 19255. The vast majority of the Site lies within the administrative area of Test Valley Borough Council, however the eastern part of the Site slightly extends into Eastleigh Borough Council near to Bournemouth Road. Figure 1 illustrates the EIA Site boundary which extends to the east to take in Templars Way, Lulworth Close and School Lane. The EIA site boundary is shown in blue on Figure 1.
- 1.2 The Site currently comprises open agricultural land divided into several land parcels demarcated by hedgerows and drainage ditches. Trees and scrubland occupy a small part of the western edge of the Site. A complex of buildings associated with Velmore Farm occupy the south eastern part of the Site.
- 1.3 Wates Developments Limited has commissioned Tetra Tech Consulting Limited 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, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.5 This assessment enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the Site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.
- 1.6 The desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence held on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), along with other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise. Figure 2 spatially summarises relevant cultural heritage designations and archaeological findspot references in relation to the Site, primarily using data provided by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 HER data has a time limit of 12 months from the original search date and cannot be relied on after that.
- 1.9 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the Site does not lie within the direct vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck. The nearest Scheduled Monument comprises a 230m long stretch of the Stoney Cross to Otterbourne Roman road, located c 300m to the north east of the Site (List Entry: 1001853; HER

ref: 60511). The road is projected to cross the central part of the Site on a northeast to southwest alignment (Figure 2a).

- 1.10 A geophysical survey undertaken in 2018 (SUMO, 2018) identified anomalies associated with the Roman road. The features were weak and intermittent and were attributed to roadside ditches. For much of its length, a Roman road is, effectively, a “peripheral” feature (located away from core settlement) and this may be partly responsible for the weak nature of the responses (indicating poor magnetic enhancement of the ditch fills). For the most part, however, the recorded anomalies are likely to reflect high levels of damage/destruction of the feature.
- 1.11 The HER also notes a number of cropmark features of possible archaeological origin present within the Site. However, none of these were identified by the survey. In other locations, a few weak ditch-type anomalies of possible archaeological interest were identified, along with anomalies relating to former field boundaries, ridge and furrow and other agricultural features of limited archaeological significance.

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 February 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

Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan DPD

- 2.14 The Test Valley Borough Council Local Plan was adopted in January 2016. It contains the following relevant policy:

Policy E9: Heritage

Development and/or works affecting a heritage asset will be permitted provided that:

a) it would make a positive contribution to sustaining or enhancing the significance of the heritage asset taking account of its character, appearance and setting; and

b) the significance of the heritage asset has informed the proposal through an assessment proportionate to its importance.

Development which will result in the substantial harm to or loss of the significance of a designated heritage asset will not be permitted unless:

c) it is outweighed by the substantial benefit to the public of bringing the site back into use; or

d) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable use; and

e) its conservation can not be achieved by either a viable alternative use, support from public ownership or funding from other sources; and

f) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Development which will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be considered against the public benefit of the proposal, including securing a viable use.

The merits of a development affecting an undesignated heritage asset will be balanced against the scale of the harm or loss, either directly or indirectly, to the significance of that heritage asset. The Council will only permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset where it can be demonstrated that the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

- 2.15 Test Valley Borough Council is currently developing a new draft local plan which sets out the Council's policies until 2040. The Regulation 18 Stage 2 Draft Plan contains the following heritage policies relevant to the Site.

Policy ENV1: Historic Environment

The Council will take positive steps to preserve and enhance the Borough's historic environment and heritage assets and to enrich understanding and appreciation of heritage in the Borough through:

a) development management in accordance with national policy and legislation; and

b) the care and management of the Borough's heritage assets, including those assets that are deemed to be 'at risk'; and

c) identifying, preserving and enhancing non-designated heritage assets; and

d) preparing, adopting and where needed updating Conservation Area Appraisals; and

e) relevant regeneration, countryside, tourism and other projects that connect with or in some way affect the Borough's heritage assets.

Policy ENV2: Development affecting Heritage Assets

1. Proposals that affect a designated or non designated heritage asset will be permitted where they:

a) conserve or enhance the significance or special interest of the asset, including the contribution made by its setting; and

b) are supported by clear evidence to demonstrate their potential heritage impacts. This evidence shall be proportionate to the development and significance or special interest of the asset and will:

(i) describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical, artistic or archaeological interest;

(ii) identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset, including its setting; and

(iii) provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset, including its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits. For all designated heritage assets:

For all designated heritage assets:

2. Applications for development that may affect any designated heritage asset must demonstrate:

a) how the proposal would preserve or enhance the significance of the asset, including with regard to matters such as setting, detailed design, siting, scale, height, form and layout, materials, finishes (including colour, composition and texture), character (including any historical or cultural associations), appearance and key views (into and within the heritage asset). Proposals should employ high quality design and should always seek to avoid harm to the significance of the heritage asset;

b) where the proposal would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, the public benefits of the proposal, including how such benefits would outweigh any harm and, where appropriate, how the proposal would secure the optimal viable use of the asset;

c) where the proposal would result in substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of, the asset, justification for why such harm or loss* is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, and all of the following apply:

(i) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

(ii) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

(iii) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

(iv) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. (*substantial harm or loss to Grade II listed buildings or Grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional and wholly exceptional to assets of the highest significance); and

For Listed Buildings:

3. Proposals to extend or alter the fabric or layout of a listed building will sympathetically preserve, enhance or better reveal any features or spaces of special architectural or historic interest. Proposals will be of well considered design and will be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate the preservation or enhancement of the significance of the asset.

For Conservation Areas:

4. Proposals for development within a conservation area, and/or within the setting of a conservation area, will preserve or enhance the historic significance, special interest,

character or appearance of the conservation area and its setting, including with regard to any spaces, boundaries, buildings, structures, features, street patterns, views, vistas, street scenes, skylines, uses and trees which contribute to the special interest, character or appearance of the conservation area. Regard should be had to the relevant conservation area character appraisal. Where relevant and practical, features which have a negative impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area should be removed.

For Registered Parks and Gardens:

5. Proposals for development within a Registered Park and Garden, and/or within its setting, will preserve or enhance the historic significance, special interest, character or appearance of the Registered Park and Garden, including with regard to landscape, trees, spaces, boundaries, buildings and structures, features, views, vistas, and skylines.

Non Designated Heritage Assets:

6. Proposals that may affect a non designated heritage asset or that will result in their demolition or loss will be assessed with regard to the scale of any harm (substantial or less than substantial) or loss, to enable a balanced judgment to be made on the acceptability of the proposal against the significance of the asset. There will be a presumption in favour of the retention of non designated heritage assets, but regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and/or reinstated, where possible. Non designated assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered as designated heritage assets.

Archaeological Resources:

7. Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or non designated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance. Proposals will be supported where they conserve and protect archaeological resources. Great weight will be given to the conservation of the archaeological and historic interest of Scheduled Monuments, including the contribution made by their settings to their significance. Proposals that are likely to affect a site of known or potential archaeological interest, will be required to provide an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary field evaluation. The applicant will be responsible for making appropriate provision for archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication as appropriate, where the loss of a heritage asset with archaeological interest is considered acceptable.

2.16 The Site forms one of the Borough's strategic housing allocations under Policy 6 (SA6) of the Draft Local Plan. The full Policy is stated below. Part f) relates specifically to archaeological matters.

2.17 The Policy states;

Southern Area Policy 6 (SA6): Land at Velmore Farm

A strategic housing allocation of approximately 1070 dwellings and 1.5 hectares of employment land is proposed at Land at Velmore Farm, Valley Park. Development will be permitted subject to:

a) Provision of a 1.5 form entry (FE) primary school on site,

b) Provision of a significant area of high quality and accessible Green Space in the south and west of the site,

- c) Provision of onsite Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) in relation to the New Forest Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar Site,
- d) Appropriate mitigation in relation to the Solent Special Protection Area (SPA),
- e) Appropriate mitigation in relation to the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC),
- f) Submission of an archaeological assessment to inform conservation of archaeological remains of the former Roman road,
- g) Access to the development via Templars Way,
- h) The enhancement of existing public rights of way, and
- i) A sequential approach will be taken within the site to direct development to areas at lowest risk of flooding taking into account flood risk from all sources including surface water flooding.

2.18 Para 4.198 also states;

The course of a former Roman road runs southwest across the site. The likelihood of surviving earthworks has been identified and should be retained as a feature of the layout and design of the development promoting its historic significance. An Archaeological Assessment will be required to assess the Roman Road and any potential impacts.

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.19 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a-b, no designated World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the direct vicinity of the study Site. The nearest Scheduled Monument comprises a 230m long stretch of the Stoney Cross to Otterbourne Roman road, located c 300m to the north east (List Entry: 1001853; HER ref: 60511). When the area was developed in the 1980's a section of the road was preserved southwest of the existing industrial estate. The road is projected to cross the central part of the Site on a northeast to southwest alignment (HER ref: 25861; Figure 2a).
- 2.20 The road forms a branch of the Winchester to Bitterne Roman road, dividing near Otterbourne Hill running south-westwards towards Chandler's Ford. Prior to the modern development of the area parts of the agger (a linear raised earthwork over which the road surface was constructed) was partially visible in fields between Castle Lane and Otterbourne Hill.
- 2.21 Where the road crosses the Site the above ground traces of the road appear to have been ploughed out. The alignment of the road is clearly shown on the 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 5), and the HER records linear cropmarks that correlate with the road alignment. A 2018 Geophysical Survey did identify weak linear anomalies along the alignment of the road, that may represent road side ditches. However, these were discreetly placed and not continuous along the projected alignment, suggesting ploughing disturbance had compromised the sub-surface remains of the road to some degree.
- 2.22 The intervening space between the scheduled stretch of the road and the western Site boundary contains residential development, with boundaries defined by mature tree lines. Therefore, the development proposals are not considered to have any impact on the setting of the Roman road.
- 2.23 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the Site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 Geology & Topography

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey maps the solid geology across the majority of the Site as the Palaeogene Wittering Formation, which is comprised of sands, silts and clays of shallow marine origin (BGS Online, 2025). The Earnley Sand Formation, which is also comprised of sands, silts and clays of shallow marine origin, outcrop across the south eastern and northern western parts of the Site. There are no superficial Quaternary deposits mapped within the Site. A thin slither of Holocene alluvium is mapped just to the west of the Site within Austins Copse. The alluvium is probably associated with a minor stream channel.
- 3.2 There are no SI logs available for the Site, although the deposits can be expected to comprise relatively thin topsoil and subsoil horizons directly overlying the Palaeogene solid geology.

Topography

- 3.3 The Site lies within an undulating landscape with ground levels varying between 65m OD to c 35m OD. Towards the south western corner of the Site the ground level varies between 65 to 55m OD and generally displays a downward sloping trend towards the north (c 40m OD), east (c 44m OD) and south east (c 36m OD). A ridge of high ground runs across the central part of the Site sloping from c 56m OD in the south to c 36m OD towards the northern periphery of the Site.

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
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 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 1.5km radius of the study Site (Figure 2a-b), 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 18th century onwards until the present day. The assessment on potential for archaeological remains is made prior to any assessment of later development impacts.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the Site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous archaeological work

- 4.4 The Site has been subject to a geophysical survey (Sumo, 2018), with the principal aim of identifying evidence of the Roman road and any other archaeological anomalies. The Site was subdivided into eleven survey areas (Areas 1-11). Specific anomalies were given numerical identifiers (i.e. [1]). The survey areas and interpretive plots of the survey are provided in Appendix 1. The survey was limited to the green field parts of the Site within the redline boundary, and did not extend into the EIA blue line boundary that takes in Templars Way, Lulworth Close and School Lane. However, given these are active highways geophysical survey would not be feasible. In addition to this, services and road construction impacts area likely to have had a severe negative impact on any archaeological remains that may be present.
- 4.5 The survey results are described below.

Probable/Possible Archaeological features

- 4.6 Anomalies attributed to the Roman road were identified at three locations across the Site. The most coherent of these are at [1] and comprise a short weakly magnetic ditch-type anomaly and weaker trends, which together suggest the remnants of the roadside ditches. These anomalies lie towards the southern end of the Site, closest to surviving earthwork remnants in Hut Wood. Further to the northeast, pairs of parallel trends [2] and [3] were attributed to the roadside ditches, though it was stressed that these anomalies were barely visible above background levels and without a priori knowledge, they may not have been considered significant. Consequently they were classified as *Possible Archaeology*.
- 4.7 Linear response [4] (comprising short sections of relatively well defined ditch-type anomaly and weaker trends) extended north-westwards from the road. Based on this alignment and position, it may be of archaeological interest, though its precise nature and function remains unresolved.
- 4.8 Further to the west the HER notes a rectilinear cropmark, a sub-rectangular enclosure and other linear features (HER ref: 35294). However, none of these features were identified by the survey. A weak but generally coherent curving ditch-type anomaly, noted at [5], was recorded to the north of where the HER plots the cropmarks (Figure 2a). This feature may be of archaeological interest, given the wider context, although its limited extent precludes a more precise interpretation.

Uncertain

- 4.9 Several indistinct parallel linear trends are noted at [6], occupying a position and orientation roughly corresponding to the location of a curvilinear cropmark extending from the Roman road (HER ref: 35295). Given this, an archaeological origin for any one of these cannot be excluded entirely. However, the poor definition and parallel nature of the trends would tend to support a non-archaeological interpretation (for example drainage or cultivation) and without a detailed cartographic comparison, little more can be ascertained about the true nature of the trends or the cropmark feature.
- 4.10 A zone of marginally increased response [7] has a mottled appearance which is often associated with localised natural soil variations. However, the area has a distinct oval shape with relatively discrete edge and this could indicate an anthropogenic feature, possibly associated with marl and clay extraction. It lies at the apparent terminus of linear anomaly [2] though nothing can be determined about the relationship, if any, between the two.
- 4.11 Elsewhere across the survey area a few uncertain trends were highlighted. All are weak, isolated and form no coherent patterns that would suggest archaeological significance; a combination of agricultural and natural origins for these seems likely.

Former Field Boundary

- 4.12 A well-defined linear anomaly [8] corresponds with a former boundary shown on late 19th / early 20th century OS mapping. This boundary is visible on the 1842 Tithe Map (Figure 6) and the 1868 OS map (Figure 7), where it is noted as a stone boundary separating the agricultural fields in the east from Hoe Copse to the west. A linear anomaly, somewhat indistinct in places, appears to extend eastwards from this, its position and orientation suggesting a second boundary feature. As it has no parallels in the historic mapping it is classified as *Conjectural*.
- 4.13 Anomaly [9] also corresponds with a former boundary depicted on historic mapping (Figure 9). This magnetic response is short, weak and incoherent and without the map evidence it is doubtful any clear interpretation would have been possible.

Agricultural – Ridge & Furrow / Ploughing / Drains

- 4.14 Parallel linear anomalies in Area 9 displayed a form and spacing suggesting ridge and furrow cultivation, while the narrowly spaced trends in Area 5 were more consistent with later ploughing

regimes. Magnetically weak, widely spaced linear trends in Areas 1 and 2 are likely to reflect drainage systems.

Natural

- 4.15 Responses attributed to natural variations have been recorded at several locations across the survey. Some are areas of “mottling” suggesting localised pockets of magnetic soils or gravels while other are sinuous trends which could reflect rivulets/water channels associated with the topography.

Undated archaeology

- 4.16 An earthwork survey at Zionshill Copse, c 950m to the north of the Site (HER ref: 41853) recorded a series of woodland and field boundaries. Some marked the woodland boundary, while others may relate to earlier land use. Several drainage ditches were also identified, along with several lynchets that probably mark the position of pre-woodland fields.
- 4.17 A watching brief at Valley Park Leisure centre, just to the east of Zionshill Copse, revealed three land drain features and a single undated post-hole. An undiagnostic piece of worked flint was also recovered from the topsoil (HER ref: 41861).
- 4.18 The HER records several crop marks directly to the west of the Site. These appear to form field boundaries, with two small enclosure features also visible in the far western part of the study area. As mentioned previously an area of linear features and a sub-rectangular enclosure are recorded within the western part of the Site (HER ref: 35294). However, none of these were identified during the 2018 geophysical survey.

Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic & Bronze Age

- 4.19 The HER notes an Upper Palaeolithic Axe found at Hut Wood in 1919, located c 400m to the south of the Site (HER ref: 67959). A Lower Palaeolithic hand axe is also recorded c 900m to the south (HER ref: 704945).
- 4.20 A Mesolithic tranche axe was found in 1977, c 650m to the southwest of the Site (HER ref: 25845).
- 4.21 During a fieldwalking exercise at Zionshill Farm, c 400m to the north of the Site, nine areas of Prehistoric worked flint and four areas of prehistoric pottery were identified (HER ref: 39008). The majority of the finds were of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (barbed and tanged arrowheads along with scrapers, blades and cores), although some Mesolithic material (partially backed microlith and three microburins) was also found. One sherd of Neolithic pottery was also recovered, along with seven sherds of Bronze Age pottery, and some Late Iron Age sherds (HER ref: 39008, 441743 119899). Later archaeological excavations at the Site revealed evidence of Bronze Age pits and loom weights found in association with a large quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery (HER ref: 39011, 441621 119872). Overall, the quantity of Bronze Age material indicated some form of occupation across the area rather than just peripheral activity.
- 4.22 Two areas of burnt flint were observed during field walking in the area of Zionshill Farm, c 450m to the north (HER ref: 39007). The remains were thought to represent Bronze Age burnt mounds. Burnt flint was also recorded during an auger survey near to Zionshill Farm, c 360m to the north (HER ref: 55832). However, the material was thought to represent a scatter rather than evidence of a burnt mound. Fieldwalking across the Zionshill area (HER ref: 55834, 55835) has also recovered worked flint collected as surface finds.
- 4.23 A watching brief at Spring Copse, located c 60m to the south west of the Site (HER ref: 57066), recovered a small quantity of undiagnostic worked flint from the interface between a topsoil and subsoil horizon. Although undated the flints probably relate to prehistoric activity in the area.

- 4.24 A Bronze Age round barrow is recorded c 750m to the north of the Site (HER ref: 39000). The feature was investigated in 1996 and was found to consist of a low earthwork bank flanked on its southern side by a shallow U shaped ditch. Eight small pits, containing Deverel Rimbury Barrel and Bucket Urns, were discovered around the edge of the barrow. Three of the urns contained cremated bone.
- 4.25 A tumulus, possibly representing a late Prehistoric round barrow, was recorded on an OS map of 1927, c 670m to the south (HER ref: 70787). Another is mentioned off Chilworth Road, c 600m to the south of the Site, recorded on an OS map of 1924 (HER ref: 25839).
- 4.26 One sherd of Iron Age pottery was found during a field walking exercise within the southwestern part of the Site (HER ref: 37312). The fieldwalking also recovered sparse burnt flint of possible prehistoric date (HER ref: 37131), along with seventeen worked flints, although the HER does not suggest a date for the material (HER ref: 37310).
- 4.27 An Iron Age enclosure is recorded on the HER c 850m to the north (HER ref: 41484). The feature comprises a circular enclosed settlement with well-preserved earthworks. Excavations across a small section of the enclosure ditch dated the enclosure to the Mid-Late Iron Age from pottery evidence. The fills of the ditch were also found to preserve organic deposits containing pollen and macroplant remains.
- 4.28 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. However, based on the available information the Site is considered to hold an overall low potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeological remains.
- 4.29 The HER notes relatively more evidence for later Prehistoric activity, particularly for the Bronze Age period to the north of the Site around the vicinity of Zionshill Farm. Evidence for prehistoric activity was also identified within the western part of the Site during fieldwalking, which recovered one sherd of Iron Age pottery, along with some burnt and worked flint of unspecified age. Its uncertain whether this material represents chance losses and ephemeral activity, but nevertheless the evidence attests to some prehistoric activity within the limits of the Site.
- 4.30 Based on the available information the Site is considered to hold low potential for Neolithic remains, and a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains. However, it should be noted that very few modern intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place within the study area, so these conclusions are based on limited data.

Roman

- 4.31 The Otterbourne to Stoney Cross Roman road is projected to cross the central part of the Site on a roughly north east to south west alignment (HER ref: 25861). The HER notes that in the 1950's the road was traceable by its agger or metalling (a white stoney streak) from fields west of Titlark Farm to Hazel Copse and Dymers Wood. Several portions of the road visible in the 1950's have now been destroyed by ploughing, or lost to modern development. A 230m long stretch of the road, c 300m to the north of the Site, near to Titlark Copse holds Scheduled Monument Status (List Entry: 1001853; HER ref: 60511). This stretch was preserved when the area was developed in the 1980's. Parts of the agger survive in Hut Wood located directly to the south of the Site.
- 4.32 The HER records linear crops within the Site that roughly correlate with the alignment of the road (Figure 2a). The 2018 Geophysical Survey did identify weak linear anomalies along the alignment of the road that may represent road side ditches. However, these were discreetly placed and not continuous along the projected road alignment, suggesting ploughing disturbance had compromised the sub-surface remains of the road to some degree.

- 4.33 Investigations at Zionshill Farm, c 350m to the north, recorded evidence of Roman occupation in the form of two Roman pits and a ditch (HER ref: 39011). One of the pits contained six triangular loom weights, along with a substantial amount of pottery.
- 4.34 Other Roman evidence within the study area comprises a Claudian coin found during excavation of part of the Roman road c 400m to the north east of the Site (HER ref: 30156); pottery sherds found during fieldwalking at Zionshill Farm, c 350m to the north (HER ref: 39008); and a Roman coin hoard found c 700m to the west of the Site (HER ref: 70369).
- 4.35 Other than some evidence for the survival of the Roman road identified by the geophysical survey, there is overall limited evidence for Roman activity across the wider study area. However, very few modern archaeological investigations have been undertaken across the study area, so the extent to which the HER evidence represents a true reflection of the Site's Roman potential is uncertain. Nevertheless, some evidence of the Roman roadside ditches, although discretely placed, was recorded by the geophysical survey. Based on the available evidence it would be reasonable to conclude the Site holds high potential for evidence of the road, and a low to moderate potential for evidence of Roman occupation.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.36 There are no estates recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086 within close proximity to the study Site (Domesday Online 2025). North Stoneham, located c 1.5km to the south east of the Site is recorded. In 1086 it was noted as containing twenty eight villagers, seven smallholders and thirteen slaves placing it within the largest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday. The land was owned by the Abbey of St Peter's at Winchester.
- 4.37 The village of Chilworth, c 600m to the west of the Site, is also noted in the Domesday Book. It is recorded as a settlement of four villagers and four slaves, placing it within the smallest 40% of settlement recorded. The land was owned by Bernard Pancevolt.
- 4.38 The site of the medieval church of St Deny's is also recorded at Chilworth (HER ref: 25864) . Nothing survives apart from a 12th century font and two very rare small 12th century bells. All three items are now located in the present day church built on the site of the original church. The original church was demolished in 1812.
- 4.39 Fieldwalking at Zionshill Farm, c 400m to the north of the Site, recovered one sherd of medieval pottery (HER ref: 39008).
- 4.40 Overall, there is limited evidence for medieval activity across the study area. During the Medieval period the Site probably lay within a wider agricultural and wooded landscape situated some distance from occupation centres. Therefore, the Site's potential for evidence of Medieval activity can be reasonably regarded as low.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.41 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.
- 4.42 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, the 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.
- 4.43 The 1759 Isaac Taylor Map of Hampshire (Figure 4) shows the site located within undeveloped land just to the north east of the high ground at Chilworth. The 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 5) appears to show the Site as situated within a rural landscape punctuated with areas of woodland.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

The Roman road is clearly annotated crossing the site. A pond can also be seen towards the southern border of the site. The details on the map are difficult to interpret, although it appears the vast majority of the Site was woodland at this time, with a smaller area of open land present on the western side of the Site.

- 4.44 The 1841 North Stoneham – Hampshire Tithe Map (Figure 6) provides details on the ownership and land use. The various land parcels within the Site are described as follow.

Land Parcel	Landowner	Occupant	Description	Land Use/Cultivation
5	John Fleming Esquire	Charles Fielder	The Four Acres	Meadow
6	John Fleming Esquire	Charles Fielder	The Two Acres	Meadow
7	John Fleming Esquire	Charles Fielder	Brick Yard House Kilns &c	Arable
12	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	Home Field	Arable
13	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	House Buildings Yards Gardens &c	Arable
14	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	Garden	Arable
15	John Fleming Esquire	John Fleming Esquire	The Clump	Wood
16	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	Barley Field	Arable
17	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	Hilly Piece	Arable
18	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	Diamond Piece	Arable
19	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	The Rough Ground	Arable
20	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	The Nine Acres	Arable
21	John Fleming Esquire	John Fleming Esquire	The Eleven Acres	Arable
22	John Fleming Esquire	Mrs Vane	Qualletts	Arable
23	John Fleming Esquire	John Fleming Esquire	North Stoneham Common	Pasture

- 4.45 The tithe map clearly indicates that the vast majority of the Site was used as arable land by the mid 19th century.
- 4.46 The 1868 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7) shows the majority of the Site as open agricultural land, with an area of woodland known as Hoe Copse occupying the western part of the site. A small area of 'rough ground' occupies the north western corner of the Site. Velmore Farm, shown on the map as Fulmer Farm, is depicted on the southern part of the Site, with Hut Wood bordering the Site to the south.
- 4.47 By 1896 Fulmer Farm had been renamed Velmore Farm, and Hoe Copse had been cleared of woodland (Figure 8). The 1909 Ordnance Survey Map shows little change to the Site, although a number of field boundaries appear to have been established to divide the land parcels into smaller plots (Figure 9). Further realignment of the field boundaries within the eastern half of the Site is apparent on the 1958-63 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10). The complex of buildings at Velmore Farm also appear to have been substantially expanded by this time. The 1987-92 Ordnance Survey

Map shows little change to the Site although the high voltage electrical pylons can be seen crossing the central part. The Site retained its open agricultural character into the early 21st century (Figure 12 to 13).

- 4.48 Overall, the cartographic evidence indicates that the vast majority of the Site was probably woodland until clearance began sometime during the early part of the 19th century. The Site has retained an open agricultural character throughout the 19th to 21st centuries, although some realignment of the field boundaries had occurred. Based on the available evidence the Site is considered to hold low potential for Post-Medieval remains, although former field boundaries and other agricultural features of low significance could conceivably survive.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.49 The HLC data for the Site (Figure 2b) records the vast majority of the Site as 'Assarts'. This refers to the practice of clearing forested land, including the removal of roots, for agricultural purposes. A small area of the western part of the Site is characterised as 'Plantations'. This characterisation concurs with the historic mapping, which suggests that the Site existed as woodland until the early 19th century.

LiDAR

- 4.50 The LiDAR imagery for the Site (Appendix 3) highlights the undulating topography, with areas of high ground visible across the western corner and eastern half of the Site. The complex of farm buildings associated with Velmore Farm can be seen towards the south eastern corner of the Site, along with a number of extant field boundaries. The alignment of the Roman road is also visible, traversing north east to south west across the Site, crossing into Hut Wood.

Assessment of Significance

- 4.51 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.
- 4.1 No relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within, or within the direct vicinity of the study Site. The nearest Scheduled Monument comprises a 230m long stretch of the Stoney Cross to Otterbourne Roman road, located c 300m to the north east (List Entry: 1001853; HER ref: 60511). The intervening space between the scheduled stretch of the road and the western Site boundary contains residential development, with boundaries defined by mature tree lines. Therefore, the development proposals are not considered to have any impact on the setting of the Roman road.
- 4.52 The HER records a number of non-designated archaeological assets within the Site. These include cropmarks of linear features and enclosures (HER ref: 35294); the Otterbourne to Stoney Cross Roman road (HER ref: 25861) with possible associated cropmarks (HER ref: 35295), a quantity of burnt flint (HER ref: 37131), one sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER ref: 37132) and seventeen worked flints (HER ref: 37130) recovered during a fieldwalking exercise. When considered with the overall HER data the Site is considered to hold a low potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains; a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains; a high potential for evidence of the Roman road, and a low to moderate potential for evidence of Roman occupation.
- 4.53 The significance of any archaeological remains that may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local research agendas. The significance of any archaeological remains would also be dependent on the form, extent and level of survival.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

4.54 While evidence of Roman road side ditches was identified by the geophysical survey, the survey indicated that the remains were probably discrete and were likely to have been subjected to past plough disturbance. Therefore, the Site is considered unlikely to contain well preserved evidence of the road. Based on the above, any remains, should they occur on the study Site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of local (low) to moderate (regional) significance for the Roman period, and local (low) significance for all other periods.

4.2 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the study Site is summarised in table form below:

Period	Identified archaeological potential	Identified archaeological significance
Palaeolithic & Mesolithic	Low	Low (Local)
Neolithic	Low	Low (Local)
Bronze Age and Iron Age	Low to moderate	
Roman	Low to moderate potential for evidence of occupation. High potential for evidence of the Roman road.	Low (Local) to moderate (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post-Medieval & Modern	Low	Low (Local)

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

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The Site currently comprises open agricultural land divided into several land parcels demarcated by hedgerows and drainage ditches. Trees and scrub land occupy a small part of the western edge of the Site. A complex of buildings associated with Velmore Farm occupy the south eastern part of the of the Site.
- 5.2 The cartographic evidence indicates that the Site has retained an open agricultural character since at least the early 19th century, prior to which the Site probably existed as woodland. Agricultural activity such as the cutting of field boundaries, ploughing, disturbance from tree roots and tree clearance, is likely to have had a moderate but widespread impact on the sub-surface deposits.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 The development proposals comprise an Outline Planning Application for a residential led development for up to 1,000 dwellings inclusive of associated infrastructure. This includes land for a new 1.5 FE primary school, 1.5ha of employment land, SANG, play areas, allotments, network of new roads (and widening of existing roads), surface water drainage features, enhancement of existing Public Rights of Way, car and cycle parking and open space; and vehicular access to be from Templars Way.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.4 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study Site or its direct vicinity. The nearest Scheduled Monument comprises a 230m long stretch of the Stoney Cross to Otterbourne Roman road, located c 300m to the north east of the Site (List Entry: 1001853; HER ref: 60511). The intervening space between the scheduled stretch of the road and the western Site boundary contains residential development, with boundaries defined by mature tree lines. Therefore, the development proposals are not considered to have any impact on the setting of the Roman road.
- 5.5 With regards to non-designated archaeological assets, the HER records a number of non-designated archaeological assets within the Site. These include cropmarks of linear features and enclosures (HER ref: 35294); the Otterbourne to Stoney Cross Roman road (HER ref: 25861) with possible associated cropmarks (HER ref: 35295), a quantity of burnt flint (HER ref: 37131), one sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER ref: 37132) and seventeen worked flints (HER ref: 37130) recovered during a fieldwalking exercise.
- 5.6 A geophysical survey undertaken in 2018 (SUMO, 2018) identified anomalies associated with the Roman road. The features were weak and intermittent and were attributed to roadside ditches. For much of its length, a Roman road is, effectively, a “peripheral” feature (located away from core settlement) and this may be partly responsible for the weak nature of the responses (indicating poor magnetic enhancement of the ditch fills). For the most part, however, the recorded anomalies are likely to reflect high levels of damage/destruction of the feature.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

- 5.7 Other linear features and enclosures recorded on the HER as cropmarks were not identified by the survey. In other locations, a few weak ditch-type anomalies of possible archaeological interest were recorded, along with anomalies relating to former field boundaries, ridge and furrow and other agricultural features of limited archaeological significance.
- 5.8 When considered with the overall HER data the Site is considered to hold a low potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains; a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains; a high potential for evidence of the Roman road, and a low to moderate potential for evidence of Roman occupation.
- 5.9 The cartographic evidence indicates that the Site has retained an open agricultural character since at least the early 19th century, prior to which the Site probably existed as woodland. Agricultural activity such as the cutting of field boundaries, ploughing, disturbance from tree roots and tree clearance, is likely to have had a moderate but widespread impact on the sub-surface deposits.
- 5.10 Based on the above it is considered that the development proposals are likely to impact on non-designated archaeological assets. However, with regards to the Roman road, the development proposals have been mindful of the projected alignment thus offering opportunities to preserve the feature in situ.

6 Summary & Conclusions

- 6.1 The Site at Velmore Farm, Templars Way, Chandlers Ford is proposed for development as a residential scheme. The development proposals comprise an Outline Planning Application for a residential led development for up to 1,000 dwellings inclusive of associated infrastructure. This includes land for a new 1.5 FE primary school, 1.5ha of employment land, SANG, play areas, allotments, network of new roads (and widening of existing roads), surface water drainage features, enhancement of existing Public Rights of Way, car and cycle parking and open space; and vehicular access to be from Templars Way.
- 6.2 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study Site or its direct vicinity. The nearest Scheduled Monument comprises a 230m long stretch of the Stoney Cross to Otterbourne Roman road, located c 300m to the north east (List Entry: 1001853; HER ref: 60511). When the area was developed in the 1980's a section of the road was preserved southwest of the existing industrial estate. The road is projected to cross the central part of the Site on a northeast to southwest alignment (HER ref: 25861). The intervening space between the scheduled stretch of the road and the western Site boundary contains residential development, with boundaries defined by mature tree lines. Therefore, the development proposals are not considered to have any impact on the setting of the Roman road.
- 6.3 The road forms a branch of the Winchester to Bitterne Roman road, dividing near Otterbourne Hill running south-westwards towards Chandler's Ford. Prior to the modern development of the area parts of the agger (a linear raised earthwork over which the road surface was constructed) were partially visible in fields between Castle Lane and Otterbourne Hill to the east of the Site. Where the road crosses the Site the above ground traces of the road appear to have been ploughed out. The alignment of the road is clearly shown on the 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing, and the HER records linear cropmarks that correlate with the road alignment.
- 6.4 With regards to non-designated archaeological assets, the HER records a number of other non-designated archaeological assets within the Site in addition to the Roman Road. These include cropmarks of linear features and enclosures (HER ref: 35294); a quantity of possible prehistoric burnt flint (HER ref: 37131), one sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER ref: 37132) and seventeen worked flints (HER ref: 37130) recovered during a fieldwalking exercise.
- 6.5 A geophysical survey undertaken in 2018 (SUMO, 2018) identified anomalies associated with the Roman road. The features were weak and intermittent and were attributed to roadside ditches. For much of its length, a Roman road is, effectively, a "peripheral" feature (located away from core settlement) and this may be partly responsible for the weak nature of the responses (indicating poor magnetic enhancement of the ditch fills). For the most part, however, the recorded anomalies are likely to reflect high levels of damage/destruction of the feature.
- 6.6 Other linear features and enclosures recorded on the HER as cropmarks were not identified by the survey. In other locations, a few weak ditch-type anomalies of possible archaeological interest were recorded, along with anomalies relating to former field boundaries, ridge and furrow and other agricultural features of limited archaeological significance.
- 6.7 When considered with the overall HER data the Site is considered to hold a low potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains; a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains; a high potential for evidence of the Roman road, and a low to moderate potential for evidence of Roman occupation.
- 6.8 The significance of any archaeological remains that may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local research agendas. The significance of any archaeological remains would also be dependent on the form, extent and level of survival. Whilst evidence of Roman road side ditches was identified by the geophysical survey, the survey indicated that the remains were probably discrete and were likely to have been subjected

to past plough disturbance. Therefore, the Site is considered unlikely to contain well preserved evidence of the road. Therefore, 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 (low) to moderate (regional) significance for the Roman period, and local (low) significance for all other periods

- 6.9 The cartographic evidence indicates that the Site has retained an open agricultural character since at least the early 19th century, prior to which the Site probably existed as woodland. Agricultural activity such as the cutting of field boundaries, ploughing, disturbance from tree roots and tree clearance, is likely to have had a moderate but widespread impact on the sub-surface deposits.
- 6.10 Based on the above it is considered that the development proposals are likely to impact on non-designated archaeological assets. However, with regards to the Roman road, the development proposals have been mindful of the projected alignment thus offering opportunities to preserve the road in situ and promote its historical significance as part of the development design. As remains of high significance are not anticipated, it is recommended that any further archaeological investigations required by the Local Authority could be secured via condition following development consent.

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The National Archive
NMR

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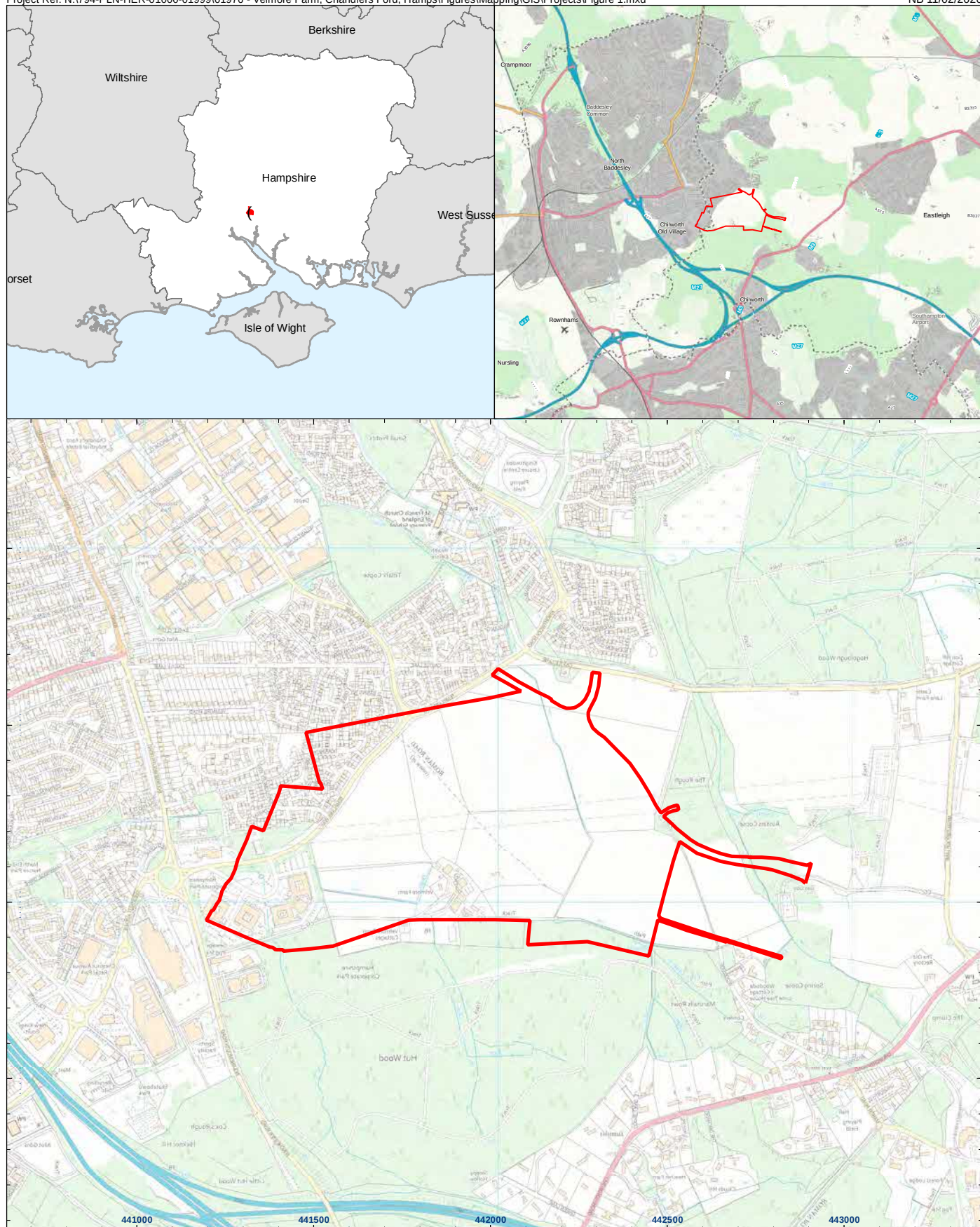
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Cartographic

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1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing
1841 North Stoneham - Hampshire Tithe Map
1868 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)
1896 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)
1909 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)
1958-1963 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)
1987-1992 Ordnance Survey (1:10,000)
2000 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)
2023 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)





 EIA Boundary

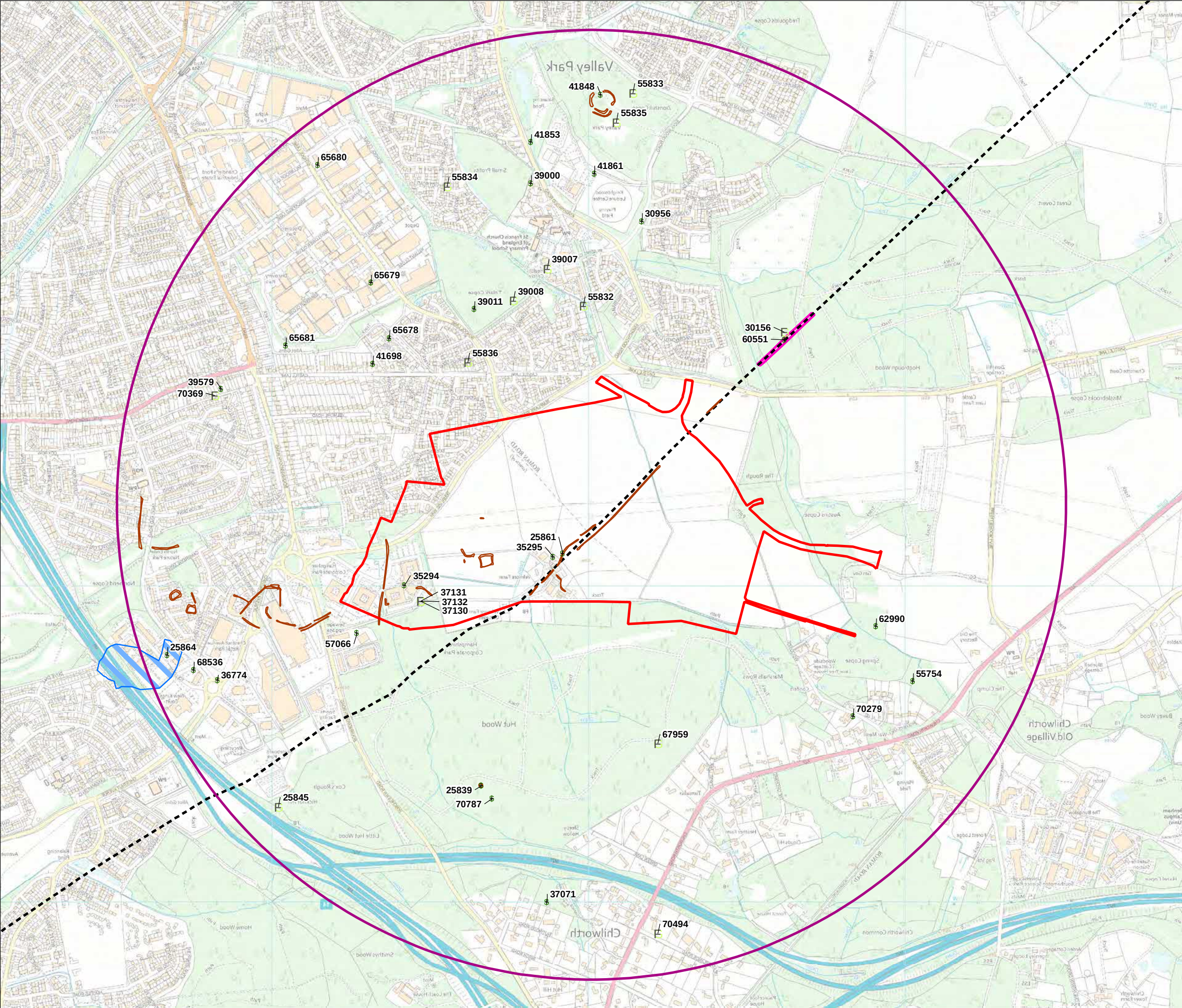


0 250 500m
Scale at A4: 1:15,000



Figure 1

Site Location



Legend

- EIA Boundary
- 1.5km search radius

Designated Heritage Assets:

Scheduled Monuments

- 1001853 - Section of Roman road 250yds (230m) long SW of Titlark Farm

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Records

- Monument
- Findspot
- HCC Cropmarks

Roman Roads

- 14 - Stoney Cross to Otterbourne

Historic Rural Settlement

- Chilworth

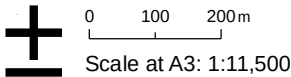
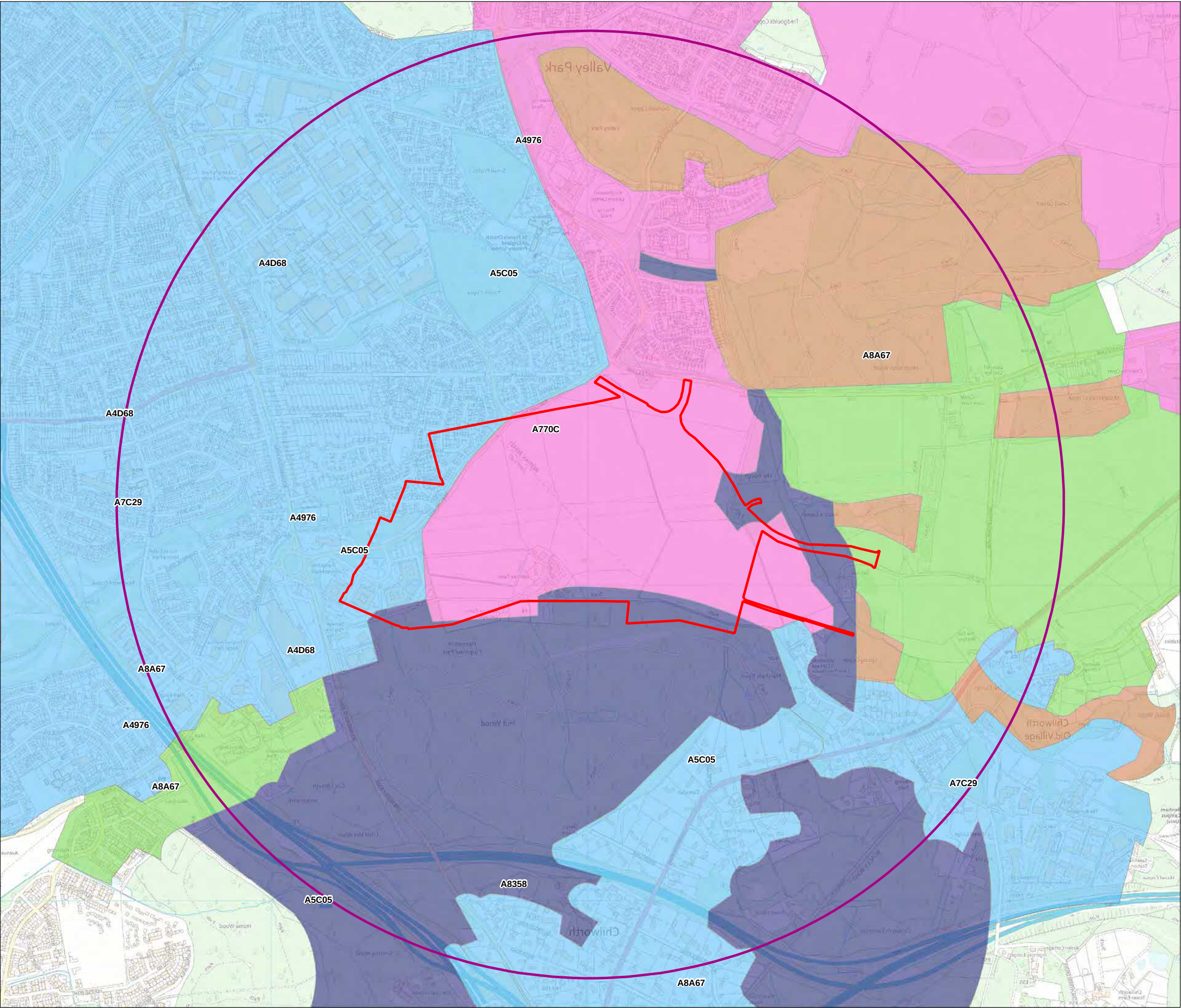


Figure 2

HER Plot



Legend

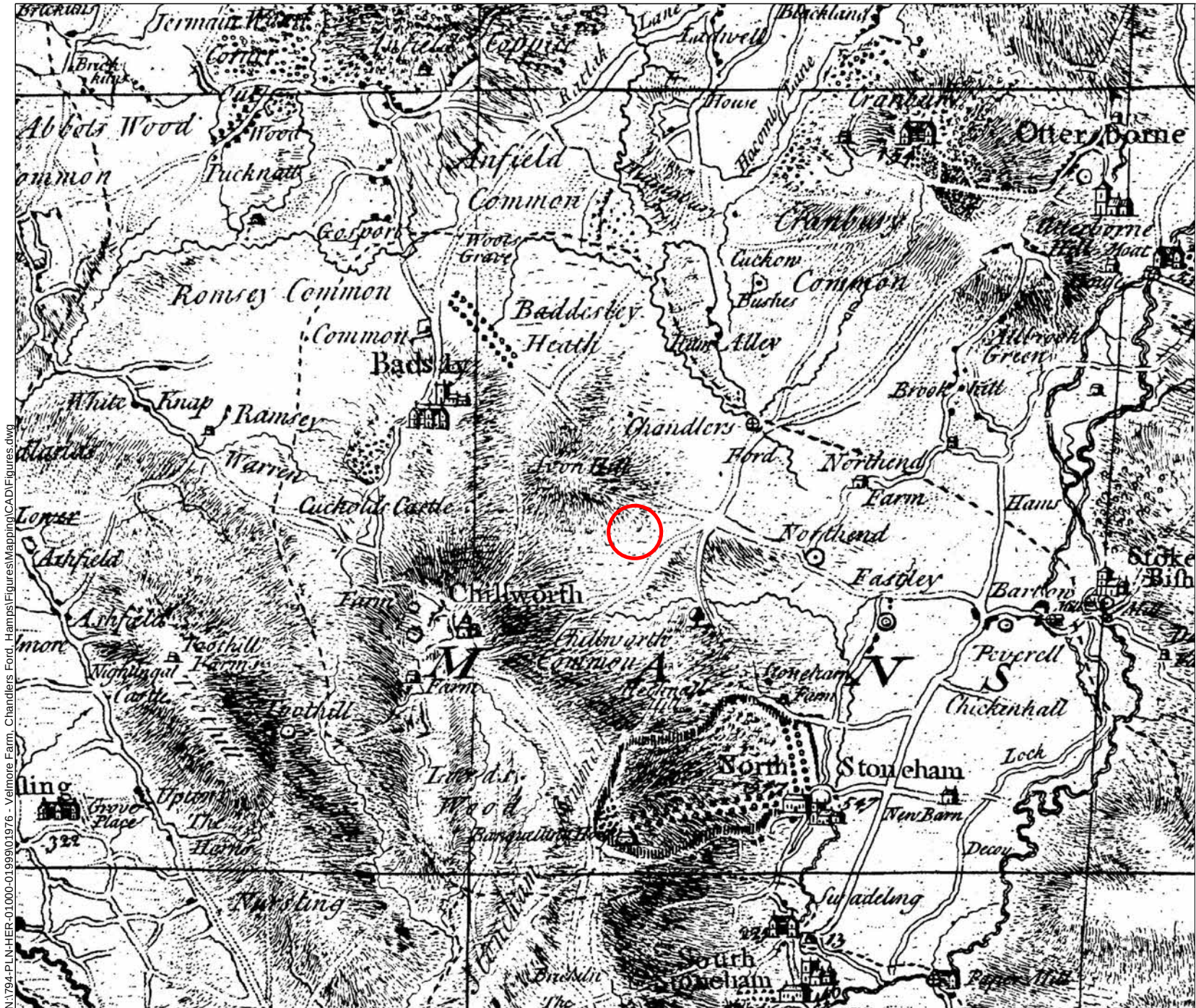
- EIA Boundary
- 1.5km search radius
- Historic Landscape Characterisation:**
 - Assorted Woodland
 - Assarts
 - Parliamentary fields
 - Plantations
 - Recent Settlement

0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:11,500



Figure 3

HLC Plot



 Approximate site location

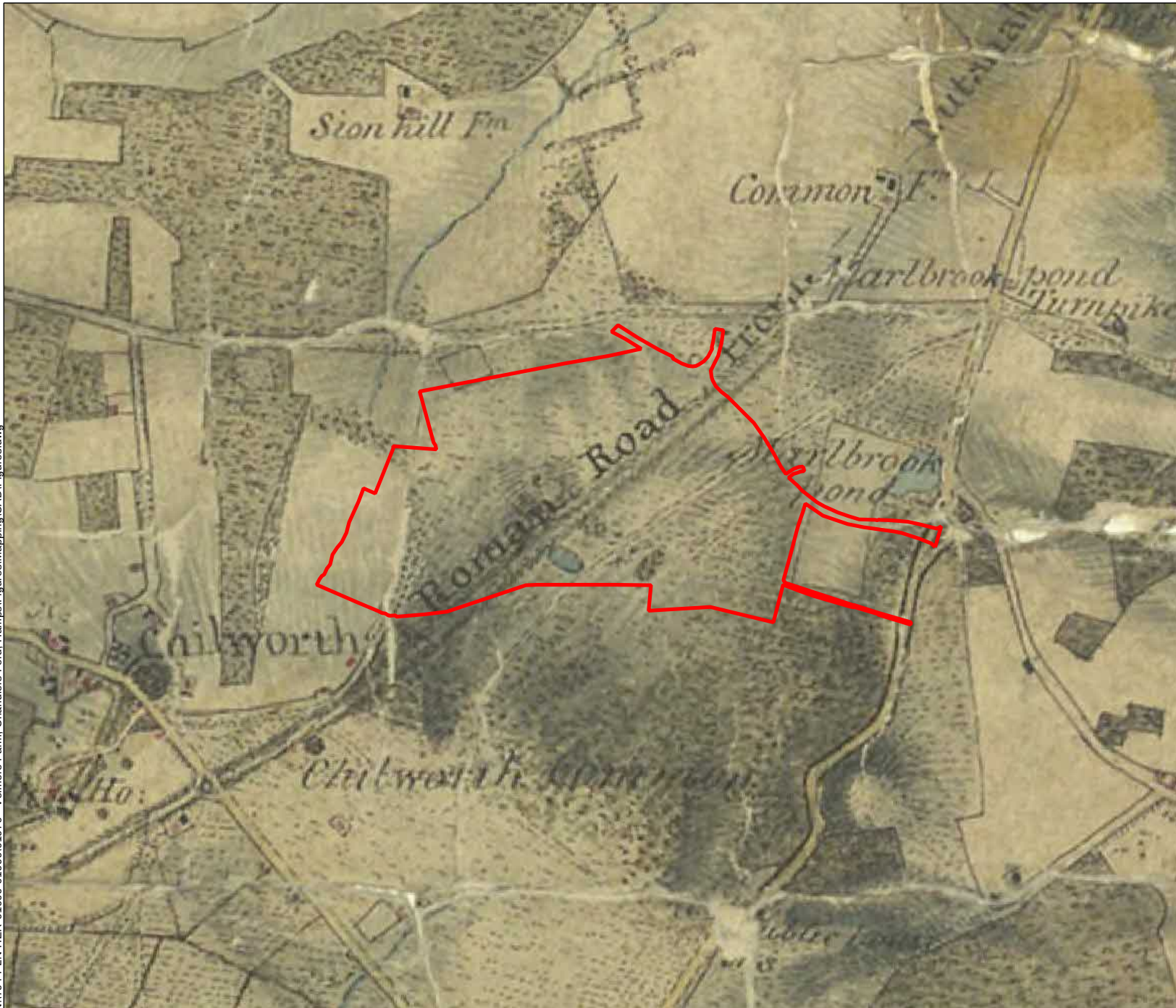


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1759 Isaac Taylor Map of
Hampshire



 EIA Boundary

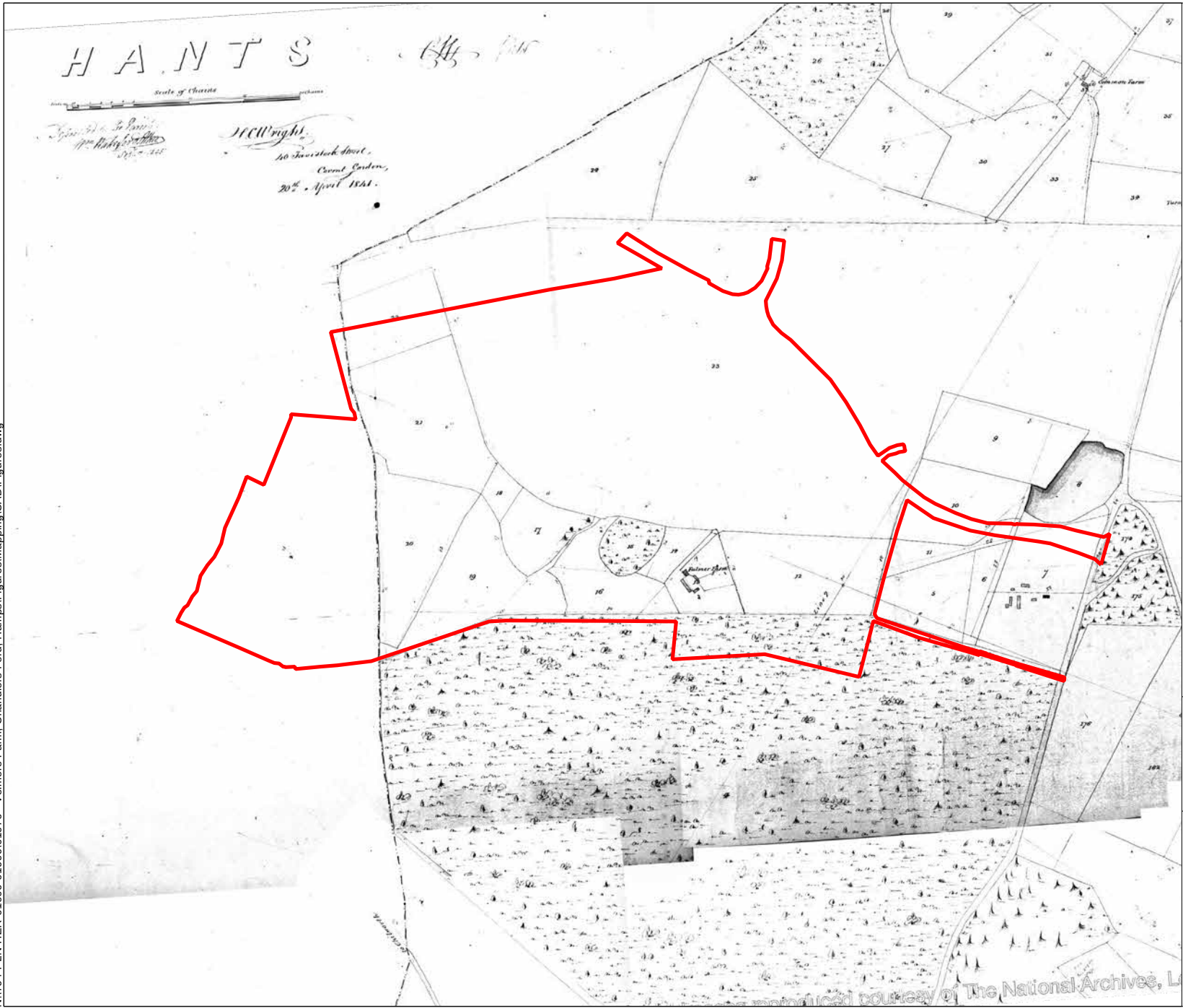


0 150 300m
Scale at A4: 1:15,000



Figure 5
1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing

N:\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01976 - Velmore Farm, Chandlers Ford, Hamps\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Figures.dwg



 EIA Boundary

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



Figure 6
1841 North Stoneham -
Hampshire Tithe Map



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



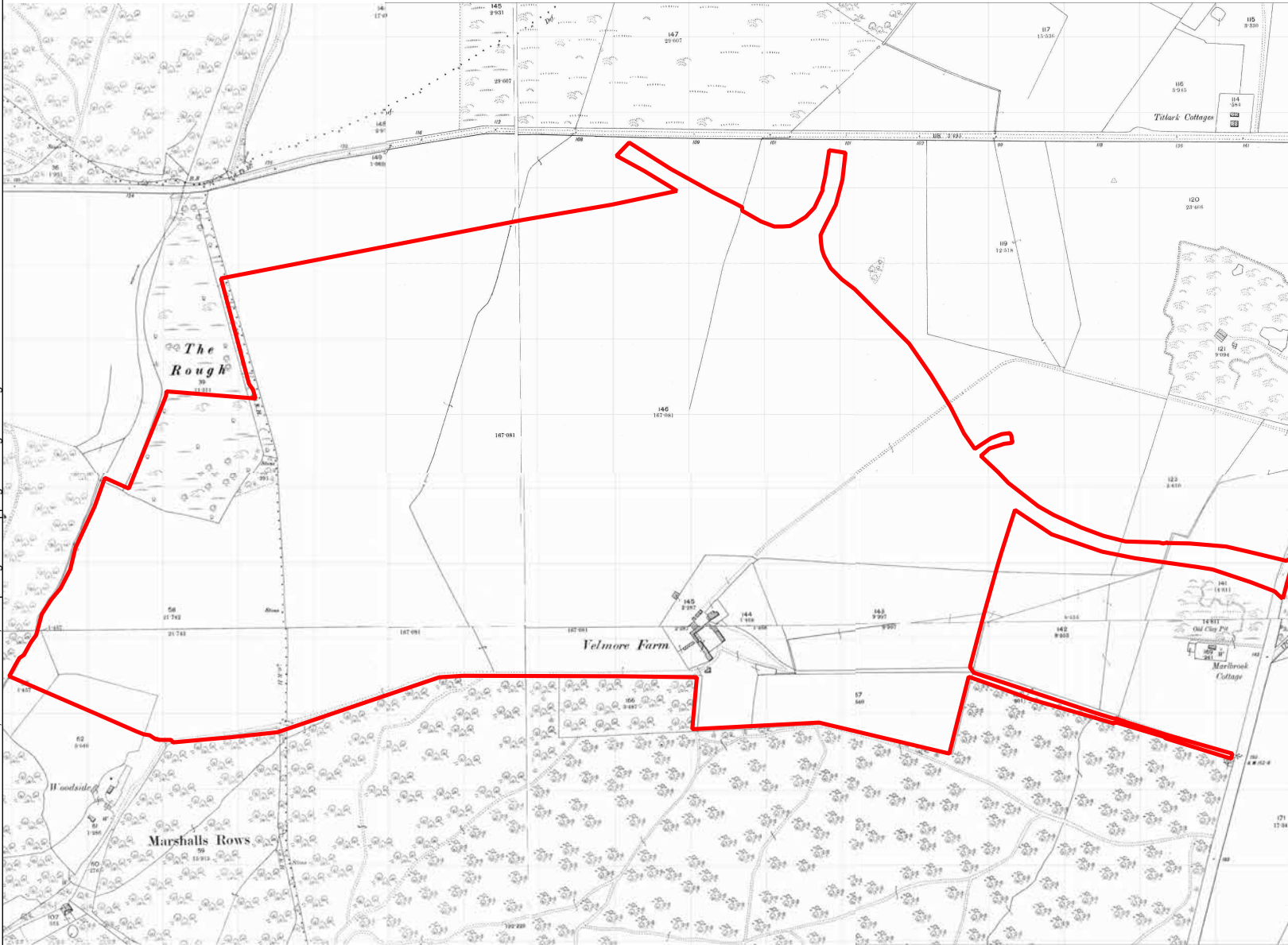
TETRA TECH



Figure 7

1868 Ordnance Survey Map

N:\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01976 - Velmore Farm, Chandlers Ford, Hamps\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Figures.dwg



 EIA Boundary

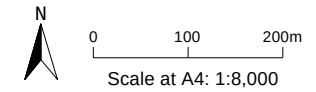


Figure 8
1896 Ordnance Survey Map

 EIA Boundary

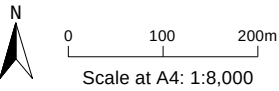
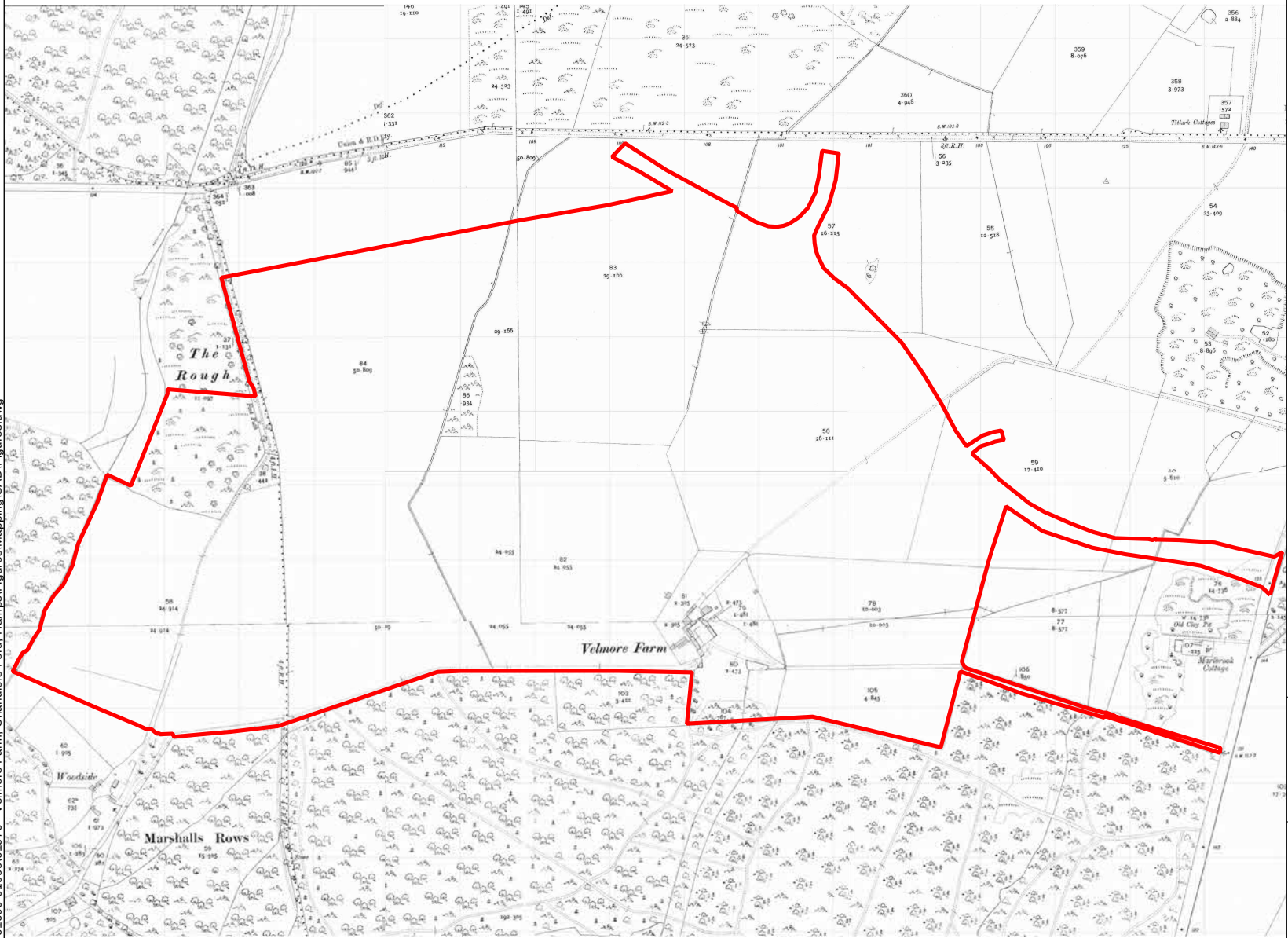
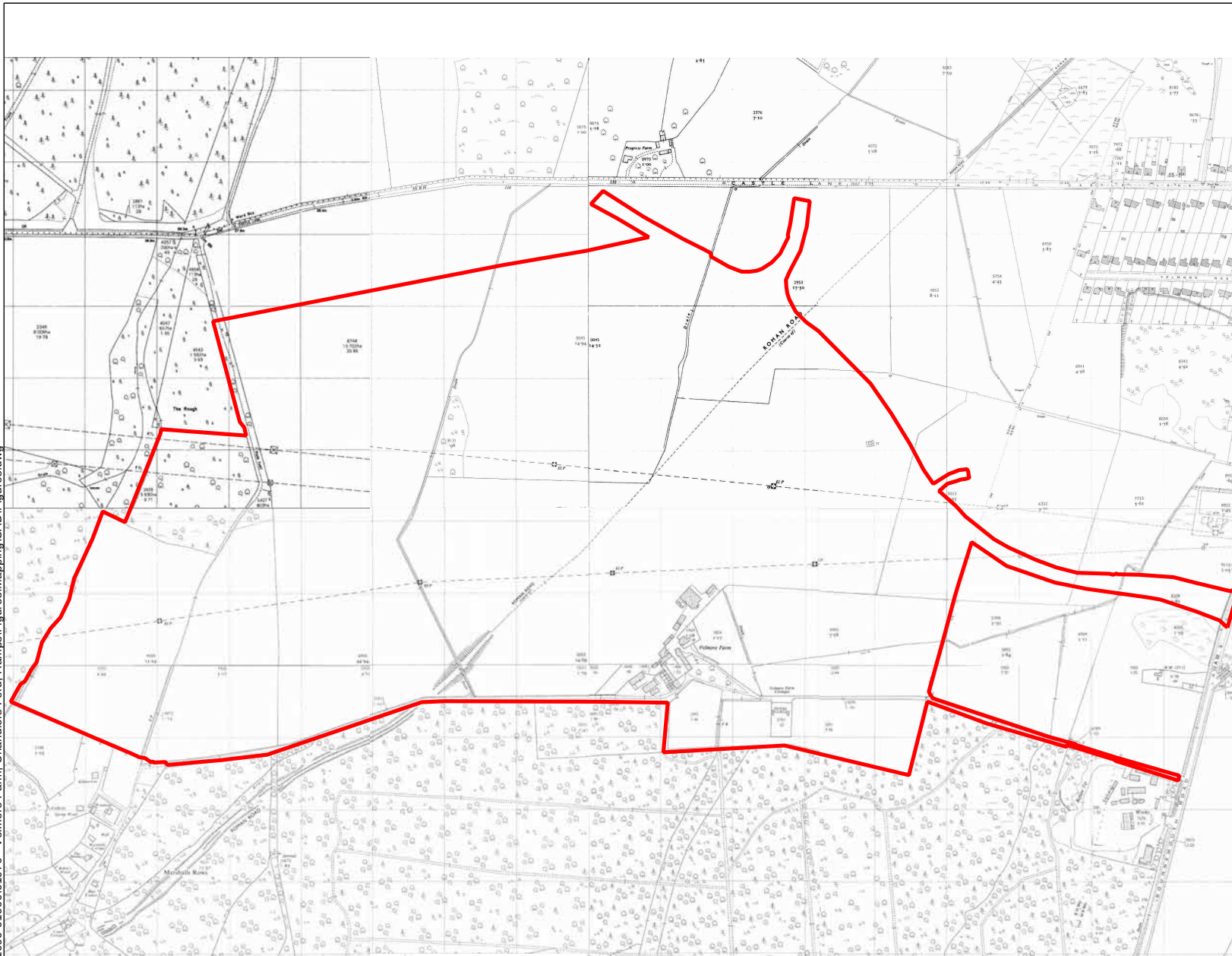


Figure 9
1909 Ordnance Survey Map

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N:\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01976 - Velmore Farm, Chandlers Ford, Hamps\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Figures.dwg



 EIA Boundary

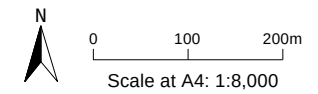
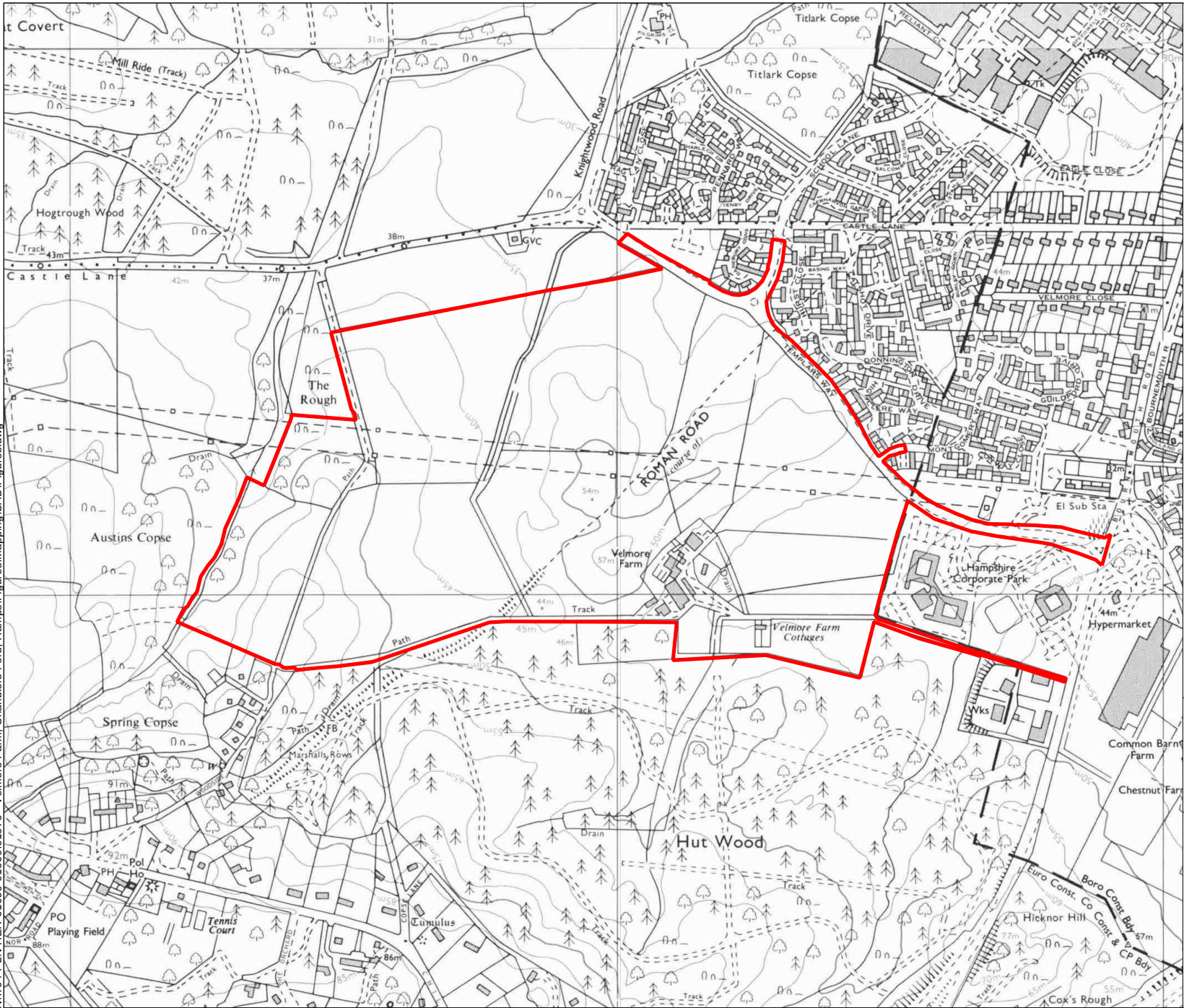


Figure 10
1958-1963 Ordnance Survey Map

N:\704-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01976 - Velmore Farm, Chandlers Ford, Hamps\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Figures.dwg



 EIA Boundary



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



Figure 11
1987-1992 Ordnance Survey Map

N:\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01976 - Valmore Farm, Chandlers Ford, Hamps\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Figures.dwg



 EIA Boundary

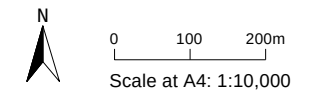


Figure 12

2000 Aerial Photograph
(Google Earth)

N:\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01976 - Valmore Farm, Chandlers Ford, Hamps\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Figures.dwg



 EIA Boundary

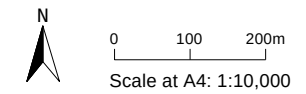
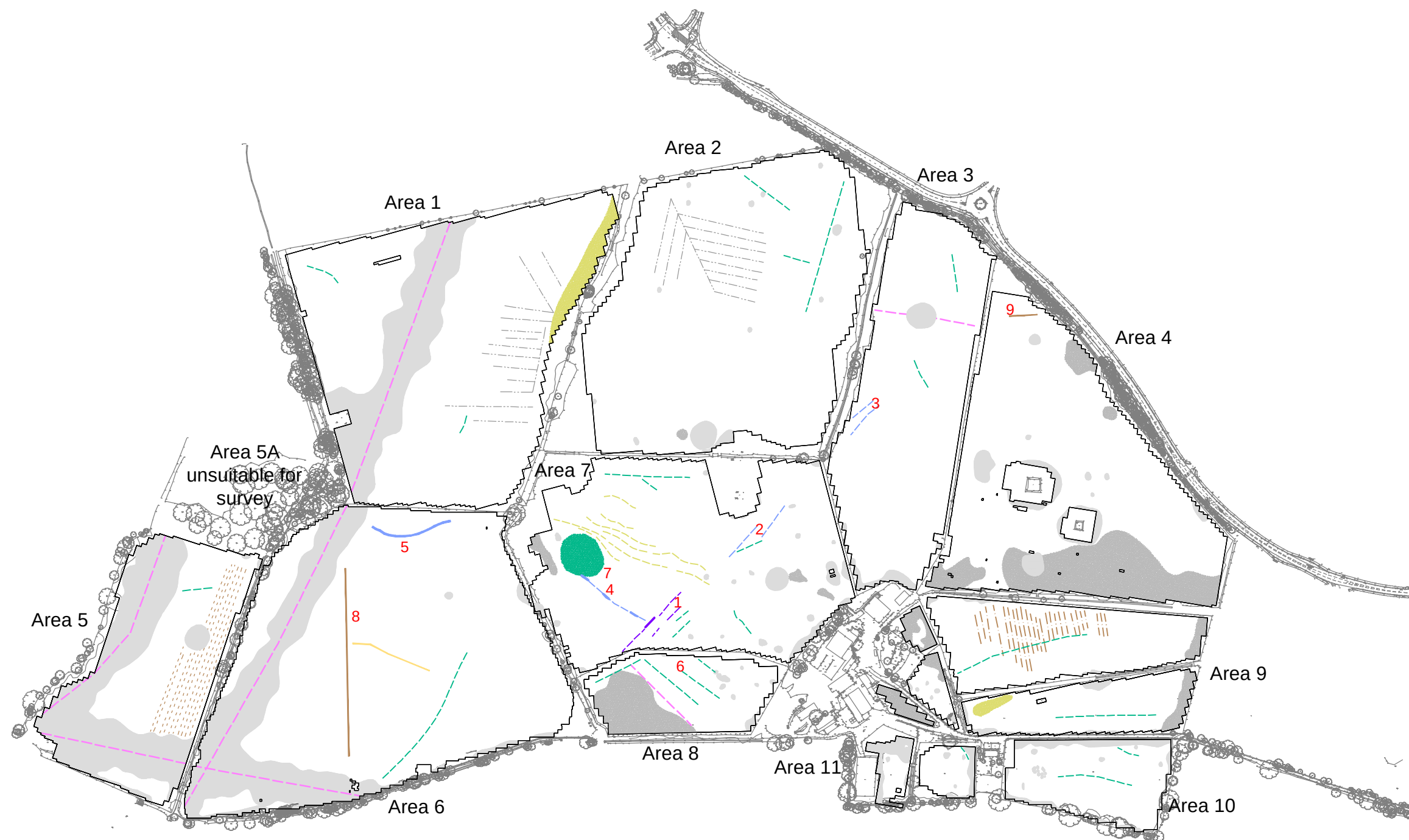


Figure 13

2023 Aerial Photograph
(Google Earth)

Appendices

Appendix 1: Geophysical survey interpretative plots (Sumo, 2018)



KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete / trend)
	Possible Archaeology (discrete / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (trend / zone)
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated / conjectural)
	Ridge & Furrow / Plough
	Natural (trend / zone)
	Pipe or Service / Drain
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



Title:	Magnetometer Survey [All Areas] Interpretation
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Client:	Wates Developments Ltd
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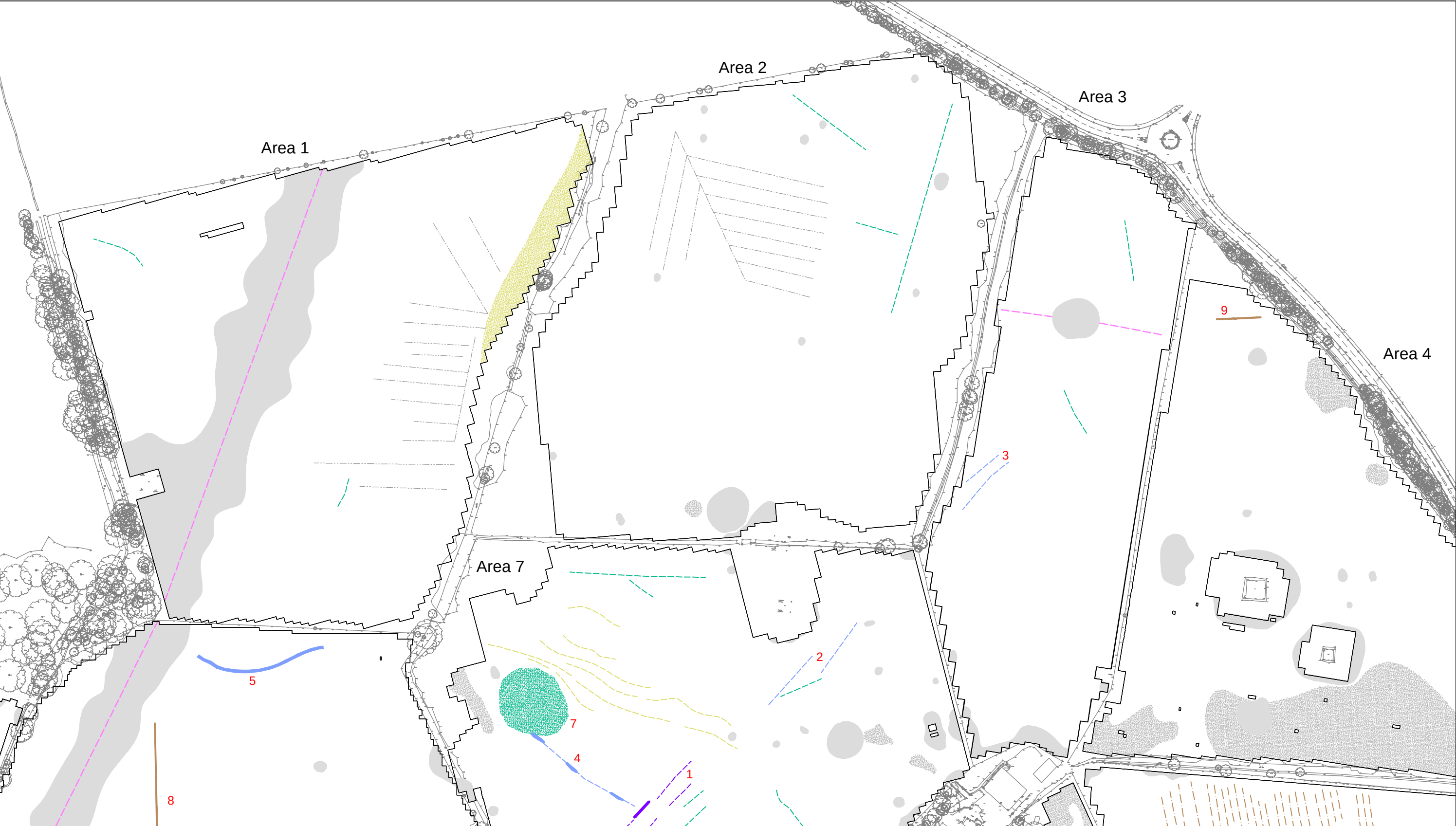
Project:	13075 Velmore Farm, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire
----------	---

Scale: 0 metres 250



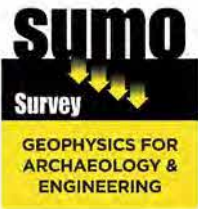
1:5000 @ A3

Fig No:	04
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KEY

	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Pipe or Service / Drain
	Uncertain Origin (trend)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		
	Natural (zone)		

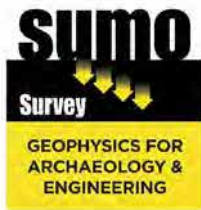


Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 1 - 3] Interpretation	
Client: Wates Developments Ltd	
Project: 13075 Velmore Farm, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 06



KEY

	Uncertain Origin (trend)
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)
	Ridge & Furrow
	Natural (zone)
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

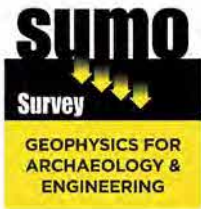


Title:	Magnetometer Survey [Areas 4, 9 - 11] Interpretation	
Client:	Wates Developments Ltd	
Project:	13075 Velmore Farm, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire	
Scale:	 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 08



KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete / trend)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (discrete / trend)		Natural (trend)
	Uncertain Origin (trend / zone)		Pipe or Service
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated / conjectural)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 5 - 8] Interpretation	
Client: Wates Developments Ltd	
Project: 13075 Velmore Farm, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 10

Appendix 2: LiDAR Plot



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

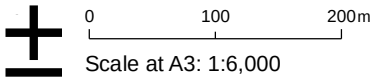
Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
19.01.2020

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



Appendix 2

LiDAR Plot