

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land adjacent to Windhover Roundabout, Bursledon

794-PLN-HER-1362
Land at Windhover
Bursledon
Hampshire
Version 2
March 2026

Quality Management					
Version	Status	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
Version 1	Draft for Comment	Craig Halsey	Gillian King	Gillian King	3rd March 2025
Version 2	Updated proposals	Craig Halsey	Gillian King	Gillian King	24 th March 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The site at land adjacent to Windhover Roundabout, Bursledon, is proposed for development as a commercial scheme.
- The development comprises an Outline planning application (all matters reserved except for access) for employment development (Use Class B2/B8) of up to 18,580 square metres together with ancillary offices (Use Class E(g)(iii)) and other ancillary buildings, structures, parking, servicing and manoeuvring areas, landscaping and sustainable urban drainage features, following demolition of existing buildings
- In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity. Therefore, the development proposals will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- In terms of non-designated archaeological assets the site is considered to hold low to moderate potential for evidence of Bronze Age remains and a low potential for all other periods. The site is located c 300m to the south east of Netley Common, where cartographic evidence, field survey and some limited archaeological investigations have identified several burial mounds of possible Bronze Age date. It is possible that such Bronze Age activity may extend further to the south east to within the vicinity of the site.
- 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. 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) would most likely be of local (low) to moderate (regional) significance for any Bronze Age remains, and a low (local) significance for any other remains. The significance of any remains encountered would be dependent on the form and feature type, the level of preservation, and the density of the archaeological finds and features.
- Given the site's overall low archaeological potential, and the likely low to moderate significance of any surviving remains it is considered that the archaeological interest of the site could be suitably mitigated by undertaking archaeological investigations secured via condition following development consent.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by James Wisher, and prepared by Craig Halsey, of RPS Heritage, on behalf of the client, Wates Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is the site at Land north of Windhover roundabout (Cranbury site) and between Bursledon Road and West End Road, Bursledon, Hants, SO31 8BN.
- 1.3 The site is approximately 10.051 ha in extent and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 47838 11138 (Figure 1) within the administrative area of Eastleigh Borough Council.
- 1.4 Wates Developments Ltd has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified. A separate Built Heritage report has also been produced by RPS for the site.
- 1.5 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 2022), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence held on the Hampshire and Southampton City Historic Environment Record (HER), along with other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.7 This assessment thus 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.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

National Legislation

- 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.

National Planning Policy & Guidance

- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in December 2024. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been regularly updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage makes towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset 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 identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

- 2.9 *Significance* (for heritage policy) is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.10 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest.
- 2.13 Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.14 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036)

- 2.15 The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan was adopted in April 2022 and sets out the planning policies for the district until 2036. The Local Plan contains the following policies relevant to below ground archaeology.

Strategic Policy S8, Historic environment

1. *The Borough Council will continue to conserve and/or enhance the Boroughs heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. This includes all heritage assets including listed buildings and structures, Conservation Areas as designated on the policies map, landscapes and archaeology. This will be through the preparation of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and other strategies and in the determination of planning applications for new development (see policy DM12). This will involve:*
 - a. *identifying the assets by means of an on-going programme of survey and review;*
 - b. *identifying their key features and measures to manage and enhance these, e.g. through Conservation Area Appraisals;*
 - c. *restricting development likely to harm them or their settings through management of development proposals; and*
 - d. *encouraging development that enhances them, ensures their long-term management and maintenance and where possible, enables public enjoyment and the interpretation of the asset.*

Policy DM12, Heritage assets

1. *Development of a heritage asset or within its setting will be permitted provided it does not harm or detract from the significance or special interest of the asset, and sustains and enhances its special character and qualities. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be accorded to this criterion. Permission for development which results in substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets of the highest significance will be wholly exceptional. Development which involves the demolition or destruction of any part of other heritage assets will not be permitted unless its removal or replacement would enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset. In these circumstances, the developer will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.*
 - a. *Development that affects an archaeological site either above or below ground that is already identified or discovered through development proposals will only be permitted provided:*
 - i. *if the remains cannot be preserved in situ, the clear and convincing overriding public benefits of the development that cannot be achieved by any other means is sufficient to outweigh the value of the remains; and*
 - ii. *prior to the commencement of the development, provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording and for this evidence to be made publicly accessible;*
 - b. *It achieves a high standard of design which respects and complements the character and qualities of the heritage asset(s);*
 - c. *Where necessary, it secures the long-term future maintenance and management of the asset;*
 - d. *Where possible, it enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset; and*
 - e. *A heritage statement is submitted with the application explaining the significance of the assets affected including the contribution made by their setting, at a level of detail proportionate to the asset's significance; the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset; and how proposals have been developed to avoid harm or, if this is not possible, minimise the harm; with mitigation measures proposed.*

2. *In permitting development involving a heritage asset the Borough Council may seek a legal agreement to secure the long-term management and enhancement of the asset.*
3. *The Council will monitor buildings or other heritage assets at risk through neglect, decay or other threats, proactively seeking solutions for assets at risk through discussions with owners and willingness to consider positively development schemes that would ensure the repair and maintenance of the asset, and, as a last resort, using its statutory powers.*

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.16 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the direct vicinity of the study site.
- 2.17 The site does not fall within an area of high archaeological potential as designated by the archaeological advisors to the Local Authority.
- 2.18 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 AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the area is shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2025) as the Palaeogene age Wittering Formation, a sedimentary bedrock comprised of sands, silts and clays. Towards the south western periphery of the site the Wittering Formation is overlain by Quaternary River Terrace Gravels of Pleistocene Age.
- 3.2 A Ground Investigation report for the site provides an indication on the depth and characteristics of the subsurface deposits. The investigations comprised 10 no. window sample boreholes. Overall, the window samples recorded c 0.20 to 0.35m of topsoil overlying variable river terrace deposits comprised of sandy clays, gravelly clays and sandy gravels that extend to a maximum depth of c 4m below ground level (bgl). One borehole (WS01) also recorded made ground at a depth between 0.20 to 0.50 below ground level. The borehole logs and location plan are presented in Appendix 1. The site investigations demonstrated that the river terrace gravels extend much further to the north east of the site than mapped by BGS.

Topography

- 3.3 The site lies on a ridge that extends southwards from Netley Hill, located further to the north. The ground level lies at c 67m OD along the site's boundary with West End Road, sloping to c 56m OD towards the south western part of the site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Time Periods

4.1 The following archaeological time periods will be referred to in this report:

Prehistoric

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

Historic

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

Introduction

- 4.2 This section reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area. In accordance with the NPPF, it considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.3 The review considers known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Figure 2a), also referred to as the study area, held on the Southampton City and 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.
- 4.4 Section 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact any archaeological assets.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.5 An archaeological investigations comprising evaluation followed by excavation, were undertaken c 700m to the south east of the site by Wessex Archaeology at a site known as 'Land at Misery' (HER ref: 72584). The investigations revealed Medieval ditches, four undated pits, and three Iron Age pits, two of which contained evidence of in situ burning.
- 4.6 An archaeological evaluation at St John's Road, Hedge End, located c 900m to the northeast of the site (HER ref: 68632), revealed post-medieval field systems, a brick rubble deposit and a former pond feature.

- 4.7 TVAS undertook an evaluation at Providence Hill, c 900m to the south east of the site (HER ref: 69243). A pit was identified containing a single sherd of Roman pottery, along with a ditch tentatively dated to the medieval period from a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery. Several post-medieval gully features were also recorded.
- 4.8 An evaluation c 400m to the south east of the site at Orchard Lodge, Windmill Lane revealed no archaeological finds or features (HER ref: 69715).
- 4.9 At land north of Cranbury Gardens, c 650m to the south of the site, an evaluation revealed (HER ref: 70251) several post-holes and gullies of post-medieval date.
- 4.10 A watching brief undertaken on a new footpath at Weston Greenway, c 900m to the west of the site, revealed an undated charcoal spread within a disturbed plough soil horizon (HER ref: ESH1529).
- 4.11 A watching brief on land adjacent to Kanes Hill, Netley Common, c 300m to the north west of the site, revealed several features interpreted as stream channels, and five undated features. No evidence was found of the Bronze Age barrow thought to have existed on the site, as evidenced from historic mapping (HER ref: ESH483).
- 4.12 At Kane's Hill Caravan Park, Botley Road, c 300m to the north of the site, a watching brief recorded made ground over natural deposits. No archaeological evidence was found other than fragments of burnt flint (HER ref: ESH1450).
- 4.13 In 1971 a section was recorded across the Roman Road crossing Netley Common, c 600m to the northwest of the site (HER ref: ESH1403).
- 4.14 A series of archaeological investigations comprising evaluation, watching brief and excavation were undertaken at the Eastpoint Centre, Burgoyne Road, c 700m to the northwest of the site (HER ref: ESH1950). The area was known for the Roman Road, with Bronze Age burial mounds also in the vicinity. The evaluation trenches and excavation revealed nine probable prehistoric features, marked variously by charcoal, burnt flints, and flint flakes and some other finds. Charcoal from one feature was radiocarbon dated to 160BC to 60AD at 95% probability (Late Iron Age / Early Roman period). An undated linear feature cut one of the prehistoric features.

Undated evidence

- 4.15 The HER notes a number of ridges in the grass on the slope immediately below and to the east of the farm buildings of Home Farm, c 700m to the north of the site. The HER provides no further details other than Home Farm was demolished during the construction of the M27 (HER ref: 25980).

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.16 The Palaeolithic period represents the period of human activity leading up to the end of the last Ice Age c 11,000 years ago, and the emergence of anatomically modern humans. Little is known about the lifestyles and activities of these people, as the bulk of survivable evidence comes from stone tools that have been recovered, often relocated from their primary location of deposition by erosion and water movement, and from rare skeletal fragments and faunal remains.
- 4.17 Mesolithic hunter-gatherers exploited game and natural resources within the thickly wooded post-glacial forests of southern England, with watercourses probably used as route-ways across the landscape. These activities were based on seasonal mobility cycles, with the activity of small bands sometimes demonstrated by small concentrations of artefacts and animal bone at kill sites or campsites. Base camps, where larger groups congregated, tended to be focused on the rivers where resources were more abundant.

- 4.18 A palaeolithic handaxe was reportedly found in a former gravel pit, c 80m to the west of the site (HER ref: 70724). Another palaeolithic handaxe was found in the 'White Rail Pit' on Netley Common, c 800m to the west (HER ref: MSH426).
- 4.19 A small assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork, comprising flint cores, a scraper and waster flakes were found in 1972, c 800m to the southeast of the site, during topsoil stripping for the M27 (HER ref: 25978)
- 4.20 The presence of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 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. Given the low number of finds dating to the Palaeolithic period, the site can be regarded as holding a theoretically low potential for evidence of Palaeolithic activity. There is also limited evidence for Mesolithic activity. Therefore the site's potential for evidence of Mesolithic activity can also be reasonably regarded as low. However, chance finds dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods cannot be entirely ruled out. Any chance spot finds of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date encountered on the site are likely to hold low (local) significance.

Later Prehistoric – Neolithic Bronze Age

- 4.21 With the emergence of copper in the archaeological record from around 2,500 BC (Chalcolithic) and within a couple of hundred years, of bronze (early Bronze Age), society was transformed (probably associated with the arrival of newcomers from the Continent). The period is associated with the Beaker culture which is characterised by beaker pots, barded and tanged arrowheads and other archery equipment such as stone wrist-guards, and copper daggers. By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.22 Several barrows are recorded across the Netley Common area, many of which are noted on historic maps as 'tumuli' (HER ref: MSH326). The rough extent of this area is shown on Figure 2 as the green dashed area c 300m to the north of the site. The area around Netley Common also defines an 'Area of Archaeological Potential' (Ref: DSH633), as shown by the light blue polygon illustrated on Figure 2.
- 4.23 A possible Bronze Age burial mound is marked on OS maps of 1800-8, c 550m to the north west of the site (HER ref: 25948; MSH429). A bowl barrow is noted c 500m to the north of the site. The barrow once formed one of a group of four which have now been lost to 19th century disturbance. Debris from the barrow was examined in 1932 but only contained a flint hammer-stone (HER ref: 25961). Two other barrows were recorded in 1932 c 400m to the north of the site (HER ref: 25964).
- 4.24 The remains of a large barrow, badly affected by ploughing and military activity, is recorded c 300m of the north west of the site on Netley Common (HER ref: 25967; MSH427). This barrow was recorded during a field survey in 1975. A 1992/93 watching brief within the vicinity of the barrow identified several undated features, some of which were interpreted as natural stream channels. No evidence was found of the barrow (HER ref: ESH483).
- 4.25 The remains of another possible Bronze Age Barrow were recorded during a watching brief on Netley Common in 1971 (HER ref: MSH428), c 500m to the north west of the site. A v shaped ditch was found beneath a layer of gravel associated with the Roman road. The ditch was cut into the natural clay and was filled with a mixture of clay, gravel, flints and sand. No dating evidence was found in the ditch or the overlying layers. It is suggested that the ditch could be the ring ditch of a barrow, although other barrows recorded nearby on Netley Common did not apparently have ditches. However, this has not been tested by excavation.

- 4.26 Another possible burial mound, visible as a circular crop mark, is noted in the HER c 400m to the west of the site (HER ref: 25950).
- 4.27 The HER makes several references to assemblages of burnt flint of possible prehistoric date across the study area. These include;
- A possible Bronze Age burnt mound recorded c 750m to the south east of the site. The mound consisted of two areas of densely packed burnt flints (HER ref: 25971). Further burnt flints were found in 1972, just to the north of the mound (HER ref: 72231).
 - Scatter of burnt flint is recorded c 500m to the east of the site (HER ref: 72232);
 - Two further scatters of burnt flint, probably of prehistoric date, recorded c 750m to the north of the site (HER ref: 25981 & 25982).
 - Unstratified burnt flints at Kane's Hill Caravan Park (HER ref: MSH1060)
- 4.28 A possible Bronze Age flint spearhead was found c 500m to the north of the site (HER ref: 65650).
- 4.29 In conclusion, the site is situated c 300m to the south east of Netley Common, where several burial mounds of possible Bronze Age date are known from cartographic evidence, field surveys and some limited archaeological investigations. The known and inferred burial mounds at Netley Common occupy the crest of Netley Hill, a prominent point in the landscape. Such locations were often favoured for prehistoric burial mounds. The study site lies on a lower ridge extending southwards from the hill, and so was perhaps not such a favoured and visible location. Nevertheless, it is possible that prehistoric activity could extend further to the south east to within the vicinity of the site. Such evidence could comprise funerary, settlement or agricultural activity.
- 4.30 Based on the available evidence it would be reasonable to assume the site holds a low potential for evidence of Neolithic remains, and a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age remains. Any such remains surviving are likely to provide additional information on prehistoric land use and settlement patterns, which are currently poorly understood for the area due to the limited number of archaeological investigations within the vicinity the site. Therefore, any surviving remains are likely to hold a low (local) to moderate (regional) significance depending on the form, extent, and character of any surviving remains.

Iron Age & Roman

- 4.31 A section of the Roman road running from Bitterne Manor (Clausentum) to Chichester (Regnum) is located c 500m to the north of the site (HER ref: 25993; MSH550). A section of the road was excavated on Netley Common in 1971 (HER ref: 57483; MSH425). The road metalling was found to be 12 feet in width. A well preserved causeway, representing a stretch of the road, was also recorded in 1939/40 during a field survey (HER ref: 57485; MSH421; MSH440). The HER also notes a section excavated through the bank of the north side of St John's Road (HER ref: 72220), which revealed evidence for the road. A layer of gravel 0.25m thick and 5m wide, edged at the western end by several large flints is believed to represent the metalling of the road.
- 4.32 Dodewell Lane, another possible trackway of possible Roman date is noted on the HER c 700m to the north east of the site (HER ref: 42712). The trackway is also mentioned in a rental of 1550, and was believed to meet with the Bitterne and Chichester Roman road further to the north.
- 4.33 At evaluation at Providence Hill, c 500m to the south east of the site, revealed several undated gullies and a pit containing a single sherd of Roman pottery (HER ref: 69242).
- 4.34 Investigations undertaken c 700m to the south east of the site by Wessex Archaeology at a site known as 'Land at Misery' (HER ref: 72584), revealed evidence for three Iron Age pits, two of which contained evidence of in situ burning.

- 4.35 Archaeological Investigations at the Eastpoint Centre on Bursledon Road, c 500m to the north west of the site (HER ref: MSH5500), revealed evidence for nine probable prehistoric features (pits and ditches) variously containing charcoal, burnt flints, and flint flakes. Charcoal from one feature was radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period, although some of the evidence may be earlier. The activity was perhaps associated with hunting, with people returning to the area over a number of years to cook and consume their catch. An unstratified piece of Roman ceramic building material was also found.
- 4.36 Overall there is limited evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity within the study area, despite the presence of the Roman road to the north. However, the extent to which the paucity of activity is influenced by the limited number of archaeological investigations across the study area is uncertain. Based on the available information it would be reasonable to suggest the site holds low potential for Roman finds and features. Any archaeological remains dating to the Roman period encountered within the site are likely to hold a low (local) significance depending on the form, extent, and character of any surviving remains.

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.37 The village was known as *Brixendona* or Brixenden in the 12th century, Burstlesden in the 14th century, and *Bristelden* in the 16th century. The name probably means "Hill associated with a man called Beorhtsige", from the old English name meaning 'bright victory' and *dun* meaning "hill, modern down" (British History Online, 2025).
- 4.38 A medieval Holloway is recorded in the HER c 600m to the north east of the site (HER ref: 25968). The Holloway runs south east along the side of a shallow valley in the scrub to the south of St Johns road. The HER notes local tradition calls this the line of the Roman Road from Bitterne to Chichester.
- 4.39 A bank and ditch, possibly indicating a medieval manorial boundary associated with Hound Manor, is recorded c 650m to the south east of the site (HER ref: 69822). The grounds of Hound Manor itself are located c 800m to the south west of the site.
- 4.40 A circa 9th century strap-end, was reportedly found on the junction of Botley Road and Shop Road, c 500m to the west of the site (HER ref:MSH3601).
- 4.41 Other evidence for Medieval activity within the study area comprises Medieval ditches recorded at 'Land at Misery, c 700m to the south east of the site (HER ref: 72584); and another ditch recorded at Providence Hill, c 900m to the south east, tentatively dated to the Medieval period from a single small sherd of abraded pottery (HER ref: 69243).
- 4.42 Overall, there is limited evidence for Medieval settlement activity within the study area. During this period the site most likely formed part of heathland and grasslands associated with Bursledon and Netley Common. Therefore, the site's potential for remains dating to the Saxon/Early Medieval and Medieval period can be reasonably regarded as low. Any archaeological remains dating to these periods encountered within the site are likely to hold a low (local) significance depending on the form, extent, and character of any surviving remains.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.43 The HER records four post-medieval buildings c 800m to the south west of the site (HER ref: 50224, 50266, 50277, 50228), with the vicinity of Hound Manor. The buildings are shown on the 1838 Tithe map, and probably represent farm buildings.
- 4.44 The site of a military camp is recorded c 500m to the north of the site on Netley Common. It was one of three shown on the Top Secret General Map 1944 Codename 'Overlord' which was the build

up to D-Day and the invasion of Normandy. Large concrete foundation bases were used to erect semi-permanent structures (HER ref: 54337).

- 4.45 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.
- 4.46 The 1759 Taylor's map of Hampshire (Figure 3) depicts the site occupying open ground named as Bursledon Common. Netley Common can be seen to the west, with the village of Bursledon to the south. The 1791 Thomas Milne Map of Hampshire (Figure 4) still depicts the site occupying open land on Bursledon Common. A windmill is annotated just to the south east of the site, which is probably the Grade II listed Windmill that exists near the site today (List entry ref:1281479). The 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 5) shows no change to the site or the immediate surroundings. The 1826 C & J Greenwood's Map of Hampshire (Figure 6), shows the route of Bursledon Road to the south of the site, and a trackway, a precursor to West End Road, to the west. The site still sits within land associated with Bursledon Common.
- 4.47 The 1838 Hound – Hampshire Tithe Map (Figure 7) shows the site forming part of two large land parcels labelled as 81a and 81c. The land is described as Netley Common, although no further details are provided on the land use, owners, or occupants. Bursledon Road can be seen to the south of the site, and the precursor track to West End Road to the west. Another trackway crosses the central part of the site.
- 4.48 The 1867 Ordnance Survey Map shows open woodland covering the entirety of the site (Figure 8). A gravel pit is shown just to the west of the site on the south side of Bursledon Road. The 1897 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 9) still depicts the site occupying an area of open woodland. A probable farm building is depicted at 'Windhover' just to the south east of the site. By 1909 much of the tree cover appears to have been cleared (Figure 10), with trees just shown along the south eastern and south western boundaries of the site.
- 4.49 The 1965 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 11) appears to show the site occupying a single open land parcel, with a few small buildings present along the eastern periphery of the site. Another building appears in the eastern part of the site on the 1972-77 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 12). The 1999 aerial image shows the site occupying open grassland, with a complex of buildings present along the site's eastern periphery (Figure 13). Woodland borders the site to the north west and north east. The layout of the site has since remained largely unchanged as evidenced by the 2018 and 2024 aerial images (Figure 14 & Figure 15).
- 4.50 Overall, the cartographic evidence suggests that the site has existed as heathland or grassland with periods of light tree cover from the mid 18th century to the mid 20th century. After the 1960's the site appears to have been reconfigured for pastoral purposes, as indicated by the large areas of open grassland shown on the early 21st century aerial images. Based on the available information the site's potential for evidence of post-medieval and modern remains can be regarded as low. Any such remains present within the site are likely to hold low (local) significance.

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.
- 4.52 No relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within, or within the vicinity of, the study site. In terms of archaeological evidence the site is considered to hold a low to moderate potential for evidence of Bronze Age finds and features, and a low potential for all other periods. However, there have been very few archaeological investigations

within the study area, with the majority of the archaeological evidence provided by the HER related to cartographic evidence and walkover field surveys, with some chance finds.

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. On the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) would most likely be of local (low) to moderate (regional) significance for Bronze Age remains, and low (local) for all other periods. The significance of any remains would be dependent on the form and feature type, the level of preservation, and the density of the archaeological finds and features.

4.54 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 and Likely Significance (if present):
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance. If present, likely to be limited to spot finds.
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic & Bronze Age)	Low potential for Neolithic evidence of Low (Local) significance. Low to Moderate potential for evidence of Bronze Age remains of Low (Local) to Moderate (Regional) significance.
Iron Age & Roman	Low potential for Iron Age and Roman remains of Low (regional significance).
Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance.
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance.

4.55 This table is completed prior to any assessment of later development impacts or modern disturbance, which may have reduced the archaeological potential of the site and potentially the significance of any remains which may survive.

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

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site is located in Hampshire, on the northern edge of Bursledon adjacent to the Windhover Roundabout junction of the A27 and A3024.
- 5.2 The land consists of predominantly agricultural pasture, but with a collection of agricultural-type buildings sited on an area of hardstanding within the south-eastern part of the site. Main site vegetation, in terms of trees and hedgerows, is located around the perimeters of the land.
- 5.3 The site forms an irregular plot of land approximately 10.051ha in extent. Due to woodland, primary useable land is approximately 4.573ha, developable site area is estimated at 3.553 ha.
- 5.4 The cartographic evidence suggests the site existed as heathland and grassland, with some tree cover, that once formed part of the landscape of Bursledon and Netley common. The site was reconfigured for pastoral purposes during the 1960's. The site is therefore unlikely to have been subjected to past major below ground disturbance, other than some wide spread, but minor adverse impacts from past tree rooting. Archaeological remains, if present, are therefore likely to survive relatively undisturbed beneath topsoil and subsoil horizons.

Proposed Development

- 5.5 The development proposals comprise an Outline planning application (all matters reserved except for access) for employment development (Use Class B2/B8) of up to 18,580 square metres together with ancillary offices (Use Class E(g)(iii)) and other ancillary buildings, structures, parking, servicing and manoeuvring areas, landscaping and sustainable urban drainage features, following demolition of existing buildings. The development proposals are illustrated on Figure 16.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.6 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity. Therefore, the development proposals will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.7 In terms of non-designated archaeological assets the site is considered to hold a low to moderate potential for evidence of Bronze Age remains and a low potential for all other periods. The site is located c 300m to the south east of Netley Common, where cartographic evidence, field survey and some limited archaeological investigations have identified several burial mounds of possible Bronze Age date. It is possible that such Bronze Age activity may extend further to the south east to within the vicinity of the site.
- 5.8 There have been a limited number of archaeological investigations within the study area overall, with the majority of the archaeological evidence provided by chance spot finds, cartographic

evidence or walkover field surveys. The conclusions stated in this report are therefore based on limited information.

- 5.9 Any archaeological remains present are likely to survive at a relatively shallow depth below topsoil and subsoil horizons. Shallow excavations and ground works for new foundations, service runs and new access roads may therefore impact on as yet to be discovered archaeological remains.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site at land at West End Road, Bursledon, is proposed for development as a commercial scheme. The development comprises an Outline planning application (all matters reserved except for access) for employment development (Use Class B2/B8) of up to 18,580 square metres together with ancillary offices (Use Class E(g)(iii)) and other ancillary buildings, structures, parking, servicing and manoeuvring areas, landscaping and sustainable urban drainage features, following demolition of existing buildings
- 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 vicinity. Therefore, the development proposals will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- 6.3 In terms of non-designated archaeological assets the site is considered to hold a low to moderate potential for evidence of Bronze Age remains and a low potential for all other periods. The site is located c 300m to the south east of Netley Common, where cartographic evidence, field survey and some limited archaeological investigations have identified several burial mounds of possible Bronze Age date. It is possible that such Bronze Age activity may extend further to the south east to within the vicinity of the site.
- 6.4 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. 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 any Bronze Age remains, and a low (local) significance for any other remains. The significance of any remains encountered would be dependent on the form and feature type, the level of preservation, and the density of the archaeological finds and features.
- 6.5 Given the site's overall low archaeological potential, and the likely low to moderate significance of any surviving remains it is considered that the archaeological interest of the site could be suitably mitigated by undertaking archaeological investigations secured via condition following development consent.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library

Hampshire & Southampton City Historic Environment Record

The National Archive

NMR

Internet

Bombsight – <http://bombsight.org/#17/51.49200/-0.03924>

British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

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

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

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Cartographic

1759 Taylor's Map of Hampshire

1791 Thomas Milne's Map of Hampshire

1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1826 C. & J. Greenwood's Map of Hampshire

1838 Hound - Hampshire Tithe Map

1867 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

1897 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

1909 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

1965 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

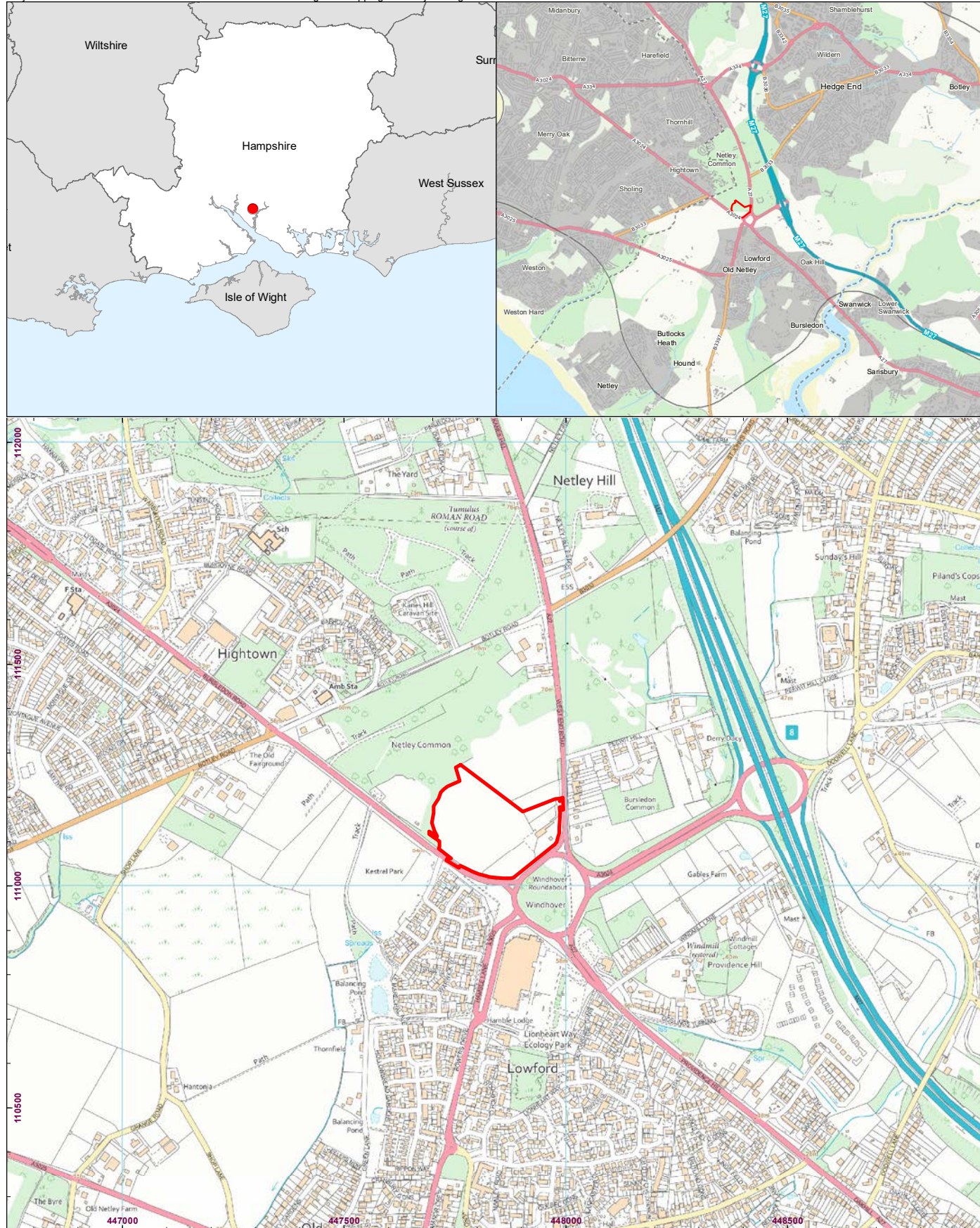
1972-1977 Ordnance Survey (1:2,500)

1999 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)

2018 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)

2024 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth)

FIGURES



 Site Boundary

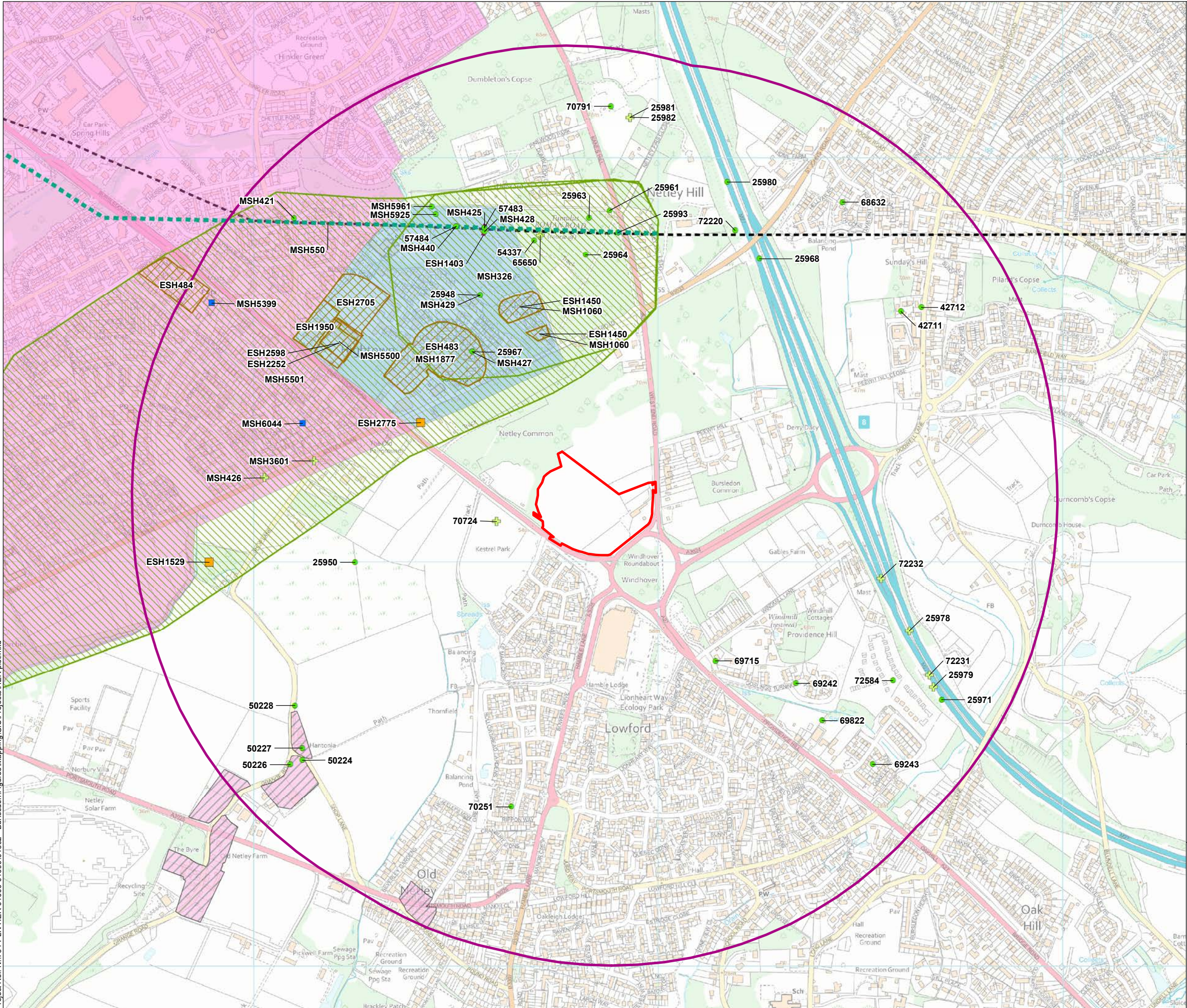


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RPS
A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 1

Site Location



Legend

Site Boundary

1km Search Buffer

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Monument Lines

Roman Road - Chichester to Bitterne

HER Monuments Points

Monument

Building

Findspot

HER Monuments Polygons

Monument

Area of Archaeological Potential

DSH633, Netley Common

DSH634, The Rest of Southampton - Area of Potential Archaeological Importance

Historic Rural Settlement

Hound

Previous Archaeological Work:

HER Events Lines

HER Events Points

HER Events Polygons

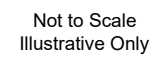


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Figure 2

HER Plot (data from Hampshire CC and Southampton CC)



A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 3

1759 Taylor's Map of Hampshire



○ Site Location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4
1791 Thomas Milne's Map of
Hampshire

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 Site Boundary



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 5
1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing



○ Site Location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 6

1826 C. & J. Greenwood's Map of Hampshire



N

0 50 100m

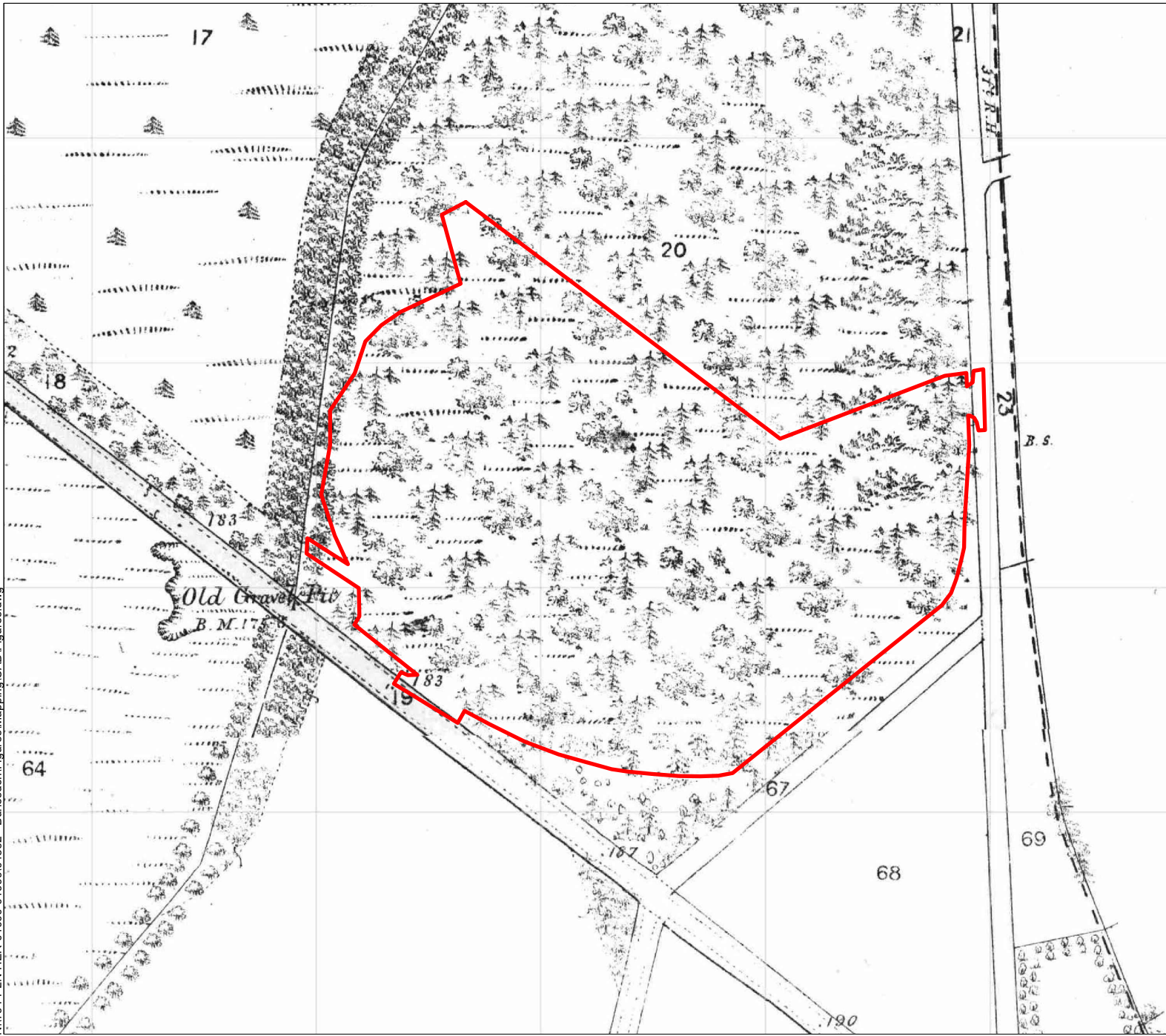
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Figure 7

1838 Hound - Hampshire Tithe Map

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 Site Boundary

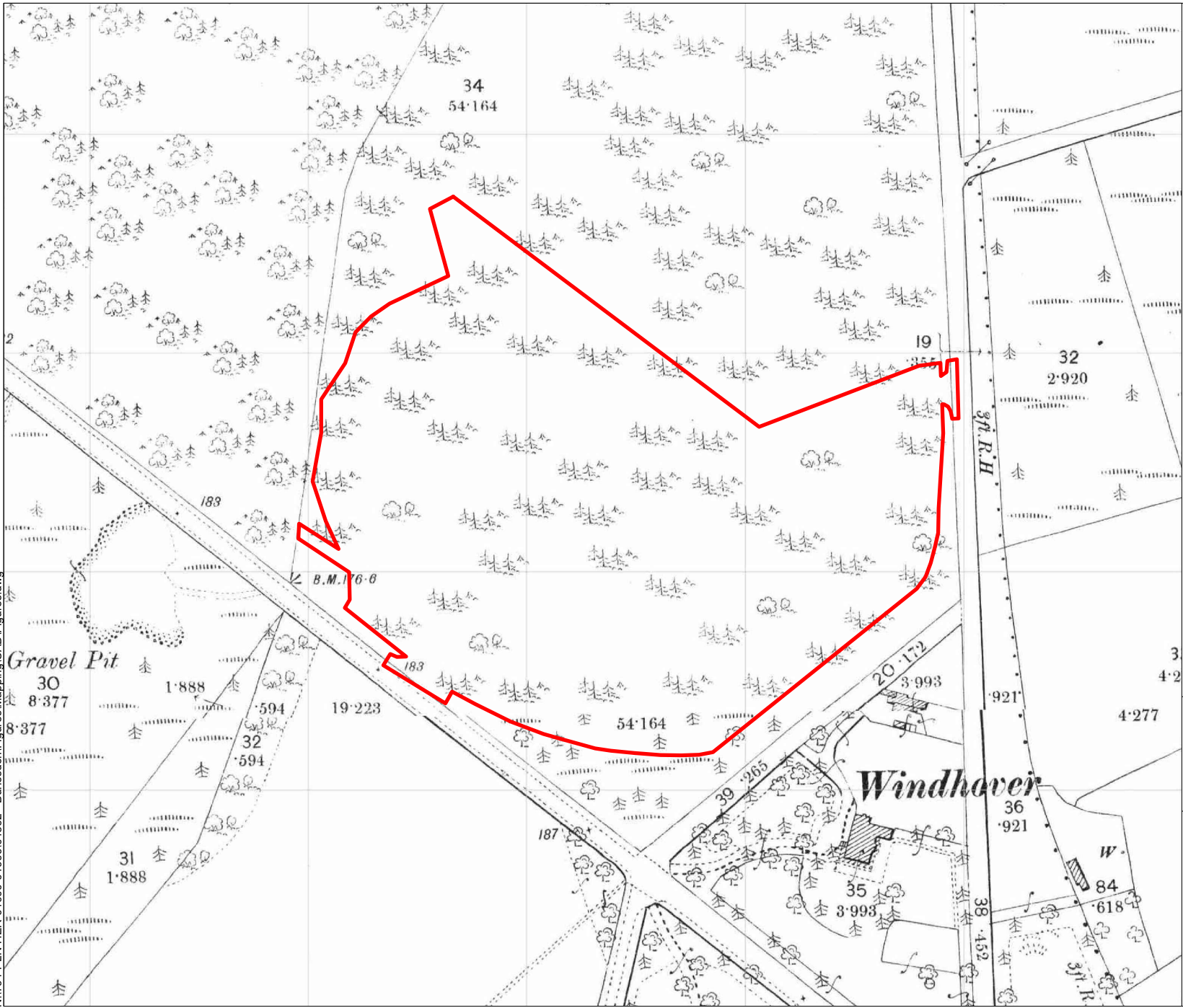


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Figure 8
1867 Ordnance Survey

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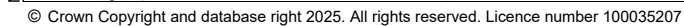
 Site Boundary



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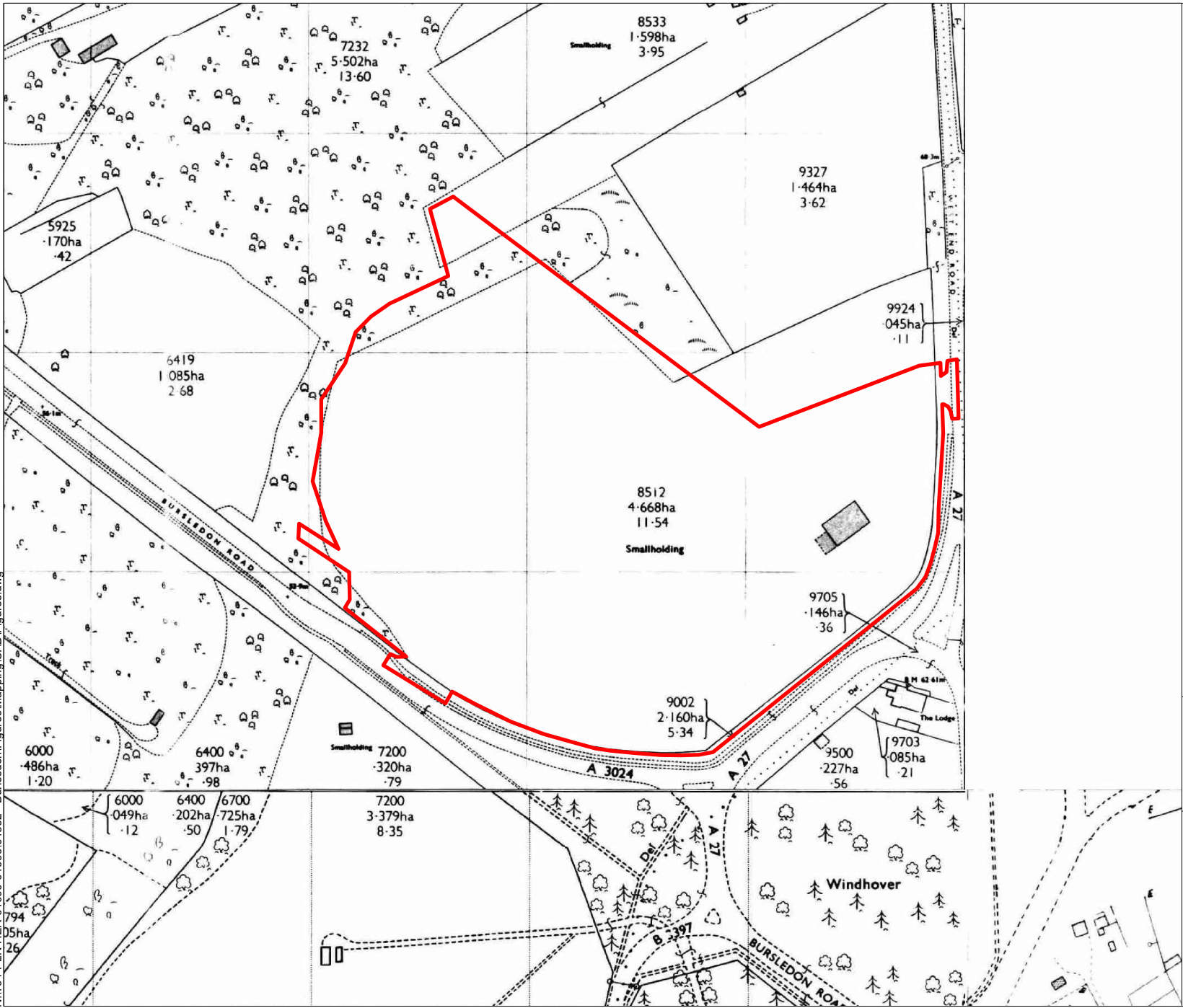
Figure 9
1897 Ordnance Survey





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 Site Boundary

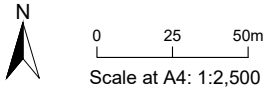


Figure 12
1972-77 Ordnance Survey

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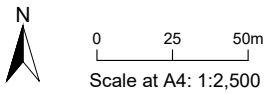


Figure 13
1999 Aerial Photograph
(Google Earth)

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 Site Boundary

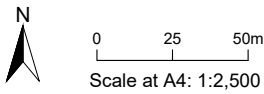


Figure 14

2018 Aerial Photograph
(Google Earth)



 Site Boundary

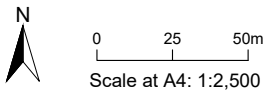


Figure 15
2024 Aerial Photograph
(Google Earth)

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Figure 16
Development Proposals



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

SI logs and location plan

Project Title: West End Road
Location : Bursledon, Hampshire
Project No. : GE22135
Client : Wates Developments Ltd

Title : Figure 2 - Exploratory Hole Location Plan
Scale: 1:2000
Engineer: JT



Legend Key
+ Locations By Type - WLS





www.gesl.net

Borehole No.

WS01

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: West End Road

Project No.	GE22135
-------------	---------

Co-ords: 447973E - 111112N

Hole Type	WLS
1	0.0000
2	0.0000
3	0.0000
4	0.0000
5	0.0000
6	0.0000
7	0.0000
8	0.0000
9	0.0000
10	0.0000
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96	0.0000
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100	0.0000

Location: Bursledon, Hampshire

Level: 64.04

Scale
1:25

Client: Wates Developments Ltd

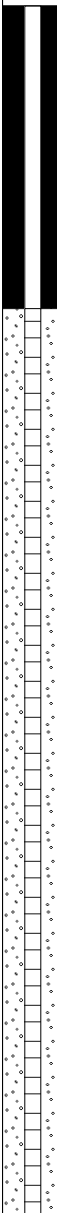
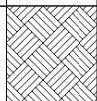
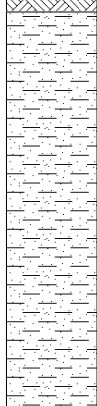
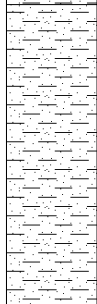
Dates: 22/11/2023

Logged By
WP



Status

 Unit 7, Danworth Farm Hurstpierpoint BN6 9GL www.gesl.net		Borehole Log				Borehole No. WS02 Sheet 1 of 1	
Project Name: West End Road		Project No. GE22135		Co-ords: 447903E - 111041N		Hole Type WLS	
Location: Bursledon, Hampshire				Level: 60.00		Scale 1:25	
Client: Wates Developments Ltd				Dates: 21/11/2023		Logged By WP	

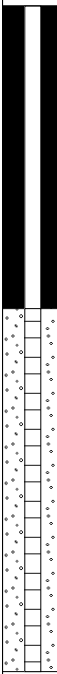
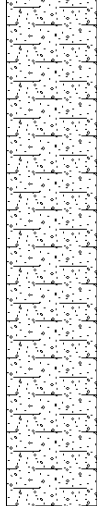
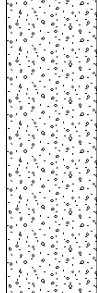
Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.20	ES	N=10 (2,2/3,3,2,2)	0.35	59.65	 Grass overlying dark brown slightly clayey, slightly gravelly slightly sandy SILT. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine subrounded flint. Frequent 1-2mm rootlets. TOPSOIL	1	
		0.50	ES				 Firm orangish brown sandy CLAY. Sand is fine. Frequent 1-2mm subrounded flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS		
		0.70	D						
		1.00	D						
		1.00	S						
			1.50	D	N=12 (2,2/3,3,3,3)		57.00	Band of orangish brown gravelly very sandy CLAY. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to medium subrounded flint.	2
		2.00	D						
		2.00	S						
		2.50	D						
		3.00	S						
		3.50	D	N=11 (1,2/3,3,2,3)	3.00	57.00	Band of sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint.	3	
	4.00	S							
		4.00	S	N=9 (2,2/2,2,3,2)	4.00	56.00	 Firm orangish brown sandy CLAY. Sand is fine. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	4	
							End of Borehole at 4.00m		5

Dynamic Sampling Run Details			Water Strike Details (mbgl)		Remarks
Depth Top	Depth Base	Diameter	Depth Strike	Rose To	
			3.00	2.78	


 Status

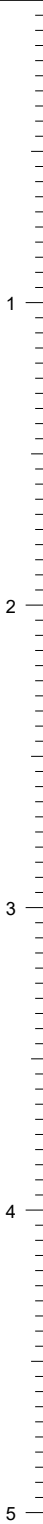
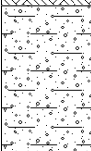
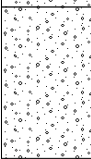
 Unit 7, Danworth Farm Hurstpierpoint BN6 9GL www.gesl.net				Borehole Log				Borehole No. WS05 Sheet 1 of 1	
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Location: Bursledon, Hampshire						Level: 57.21		Scale 1:25	
Client: Wates Developments Ltd						Dates: 22/11/2023		Logged By WP	
Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.10	ES					Grass overlying dark brown slightly sandy clayey gravelly SILT. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint. Frequent 1-2mm rootlets. TOPSOIL	1 2 3 4 5
					0.30	56.91		Soft brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint. Occasional 1-2mm rootlets. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		0.50	ES		0.60	56.61		Orangish brown sandy clayey GRAVEL. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		0.70	D		0.80	56.41		Firm sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		1.00	D	N=15 (2,3/3,4,4,4)	1.10	56.11		Very dense orangish brown sandy clayey GRAVEL. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		1.00	S						
		1.20	D						
		1.50	S	N=67 (13,13/19,17,16,15)	1.60	55.61	End of Borehole at 1.60m		
Dynamic Sampling Run Details		Water Strike Details (mbgl)		Remarks					
Depth Top	Depth Base	Diameter	Depth Strike						Rose To
			0.45						0.45
					 Status				

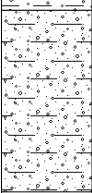
 Unit 7, Danworth Farm Hurstpierpoint BN6 9GL www.gesl.net			Borehole Log			Borehole No. WS06 Sheet 1 of 1	
Project Name: West End Road			Project No. GE22135		Co-ords: 447828E - 111066N		Hole Type WLS
Location: Bursledon, Hampshire					Level: 57.83		Scale 1:25
Client: Wates Developments Ltd					Dates: 21/11/2023		Logged By WP

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.10	ES	N=11 (2,2/3,2,3,3)	0.30	57.53	 Grass overlying dark brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly SILT. Frequent 1-2mm rootlets. TOPSOIL	1	
		0.50	D						
		0.80	ES						
		1.00	D						
		1.00	S						
			1.50	D	N=14 (2,2/3,4,3,4)	2.00	55.83	 Firm orangish brown and grey mottled slightly gravelly very sandy CLAY becoming slightly gravelly clayey SAND. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	2
			2.00	D					
			2.00	S					
			2.50	D	N=14 (2,2/3,4,3,4)	3.00	54.83	 Medium dense orangish brown to brown slightly clayey SAND and GRAVEL. Sand is fine to medium. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	3
			3.00	D					
	3.00	S	End of Borehole at 3.00m					4	
								5	

Dynamic Sampling Run Details			Water Strike Details (mbgl)		Remarks
Depth Top	Depth Base	Diameter	Depth Strike	Rose To	
			0.50	0.50	
					Repeated backfilled of hole to 1.8m bgl once drilled go 3.0m bgl.


 Status

 Unit 7, Danworth Farm Hurstpierpoint BN6 9GL www.gesl.net			Borehole Log				Borehole No. WS08 Sheet 1 of 1		
Project Name: West End Road			Project No. GE22135		Co-ords: 447732E - 111164N		Hole Type WLS		
Location: Bursledon, Hampshire					Level: 56.21		Scale 1:25		
Client: Wates Developments Ltd					Dates: 22/11/2023		Logged By WP		
Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.10	ES		0.30	55.91	 Grass overlying dark brown slightly clayey gravelly SILT. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to subrounded flint. Frequent 1-2mm rootlets. TOPSOIL		
		0.50	ES		0.80	55.41	 Brown slightly clayey very sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS		
		1.00 1.00	D S		N=25 (9,7/6,7,6,6)		 Medium dense becoming very dense orangish brown very sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS		
		1.30	S	N=63 (15,13/14,14,17,18)	1.30	54.91	End of Borehole at 1.30m		
Dynamic Sampling Run Details		Water Strike Details (mbgl)		Remarks					
Depth Top	Depth Base	Diameter	Depth Strike	Rose To	Position relocated to less boggy ground.				
			1.00	0.80					
 Status									

 Unit 7, Danworth Farm Hurstpierpoint BN6 9GL www.gesl.net				Borehole Log				Borehole No. WS09 Sheet 1 of 1	
Project Name: West End Road				Project No. GE22135		Co-ords: 447767E - 111067N		Hole Type WLS	
Location: Bursledon, Hampshire						Level: 56.02		Scale 1:25	
Client: Wates Developments Ltd						Dates: 22/11/2023		Logged By WP	
Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.10	ES	N=28 (7,7/8,7,7,6)	0.30	55.72		Grass overlying dark brown slightly clayey slightly gravelly SILT. Gravel is fine to medium subrounded flint. Frequent 1-2mm rootlets. TOPSOIL	1
		0.40	D		0.60	55.42		Soft brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		0.80	ES		0.90	55.12		Stiff orangish brown gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		1.00 1.00	D S					Medium dense becoming very dense orangish brown clayey sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to medium. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		1.50 1.50	D S	N=65 (13,12/15,11,18,21)	1.50	54.52		End of Borehole at 1.50m	2
									3
									4
									5
Dynamic Sampling Run Details		Water Strike Details (mbgl)		Remarks					
Depth Top	Depth Base	Diameter	Depth Strike	Rose To	Refusal on dense soils af 1.5m bgl				


Status



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Borehole No.

WS10

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: West End Road

Project No.
GE22135

Co-ords: 447901E - 111139N

Hole Type
WLS

Location: Bursledon, Hampshire

Level:	61.80
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Scale
1:25

Client: Wates Developments Ltd

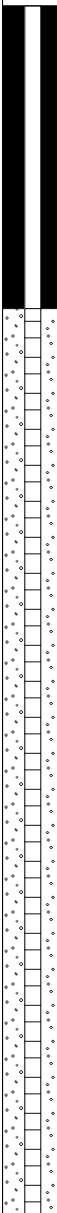
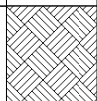
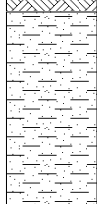
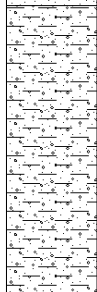
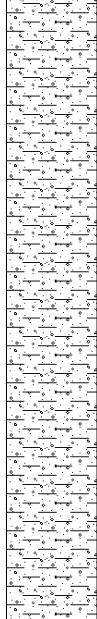
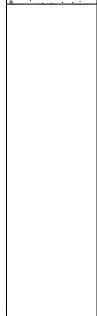
Dates: 21/11/2023

Logged By
WP



Status

 Unit 7, Danworth Farm Hurstpierpoint BN6 9GL www.gesl.net		Borehole Log			Borehole No. WS11 Sheet 1 of 1	
Project Name: West End Road		Project No. GE22135		Co-ords: 447966E - 111182N		Hole Type WLS
Location: Bursledon, Hampshire				Level: 65.53		Scale 1:25
Client: Wates Developments Ltd				Dates: 21/11/2023		Logged By WP

Well	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type	Results					
		0.20	ES		0.35	65.18		Grass overlying dark brown slightly sandy clayey SILT. Sand is fine. Frequent 1-2mm rootlets. TOPSOIL	
		0.50	D					Firm orangish brown and greyish brown slightly sandy CLAY. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		0.80	ES						
		1.00	S	N=16 (2,2/3,4,4,5)	1.00	64.53		Firm to very stiff orangish brown and greyish brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine. Gravel is fine to medium subrounded flint. RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS	
		1.20	D						
		1.50	D						
		2.00	D	N=19 (3,3/4,4,5,6)					
		2.00	S						
		2.50	D						
		3.00	D	N=20 (4,4/5,4,5,6)					
3.00	S								
4.00	D	N=25 (5,6/5,5,7,8)	4.00	61.53		End of Borehole at 4.00m			
4.00	S								

Dynamic Sampling Run Details			Water Strike Details (mbgl)		Remarks
Depth Top	Depth Base	Diameter	Depth Strike	Rose To	
			3.47	2.60	


 Status

Appendix 1

SI logs and location plan