

Stoke Park Farm SANG
Stoke Common Road, Bishopstoke
Hampshire

Heritage Assessment



Report prepared for:
Eastleigh Borough Council

CA Project: AN0723

CA Report: AN0723_1

April 2024



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date	April 2024
issue	1

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Stoke Park Farm SANG

Location: Stoke Common Road, Bishopstoke, Hampshire

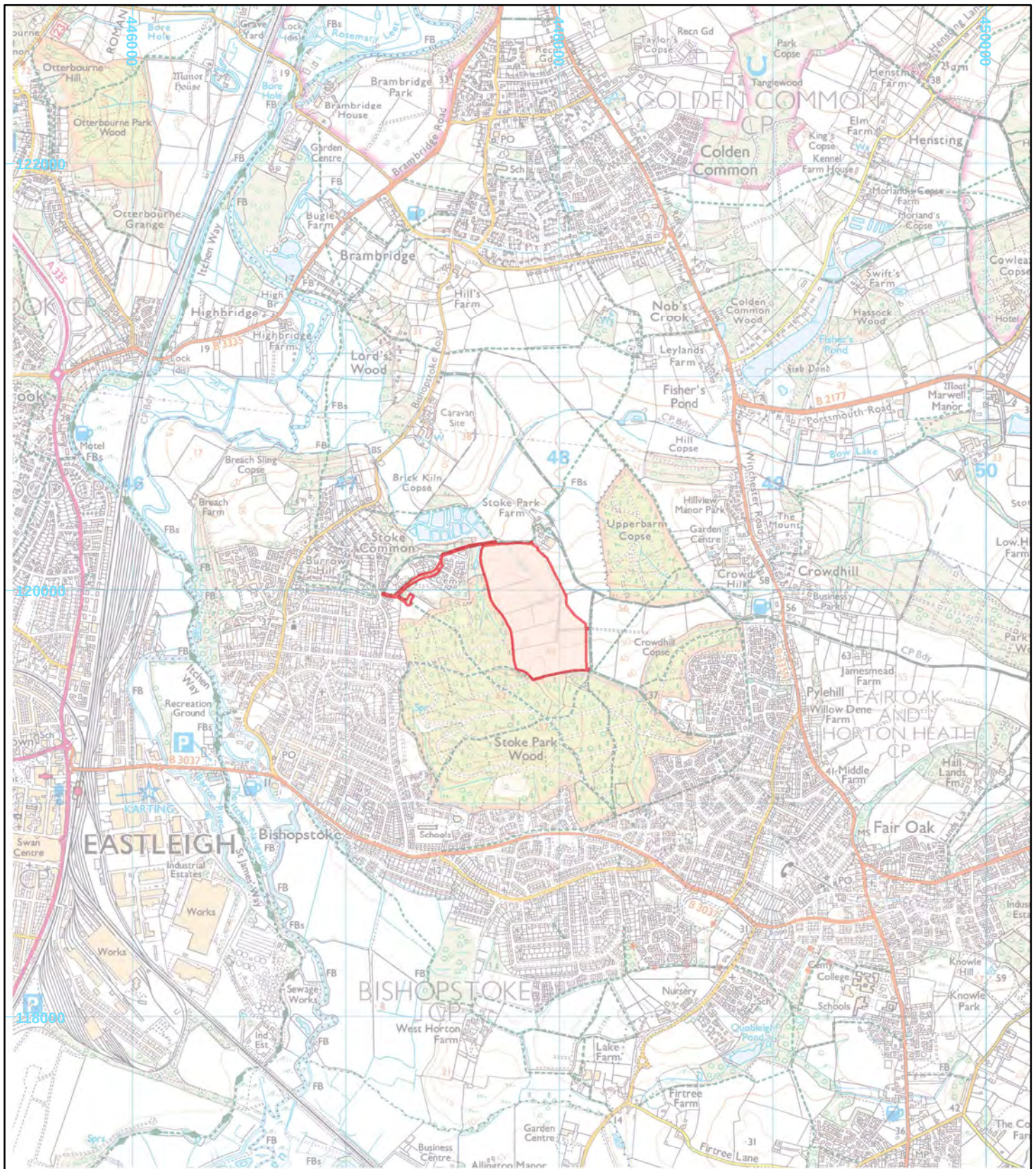
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In May 2023, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Eastleigh Borough Council to undertake a Heritage Assessment in respect of land at Stoke Park Farm, Stoke Common Road, Bishopstoke, Hampshire.

This assessment has identified some archaeological remains within the Site. A review of aerial photographs recorded the presence of a possible Bronze Age barrow identified from cropmarks within the north-eastern area of Site. The presence of prehistoric remains in the study area, including an area with potential for Palaeolithic remains, and an additional Bronze Age barrow, also provides some potential for further prehistoric remains to be located within the Site. Additionally, an Iron Age/Roman rectilinear enclosure has also be identified through aerial photographs within the west of the Site and, together with and other enclosures within the study area, indicates potential for further remains of this date to be present. Potential medieval and later activity within the Site comprises a field boundary indicating the presence of former systems within the northern end of the Site, and a possible extractive pit in the west. Therefore, there is the potential for further medieval and later agricultural features within the Site. These features would be considered of limited archaeological significance.

Any buried archaeological remains which may be present within the Site are likely to be of limited archaeological significance, with the exception of a potential round barrow. The barrow would not be of the highest significance (Schedulable remains) due to the mound being ploughed out. On this basis they are unlikely to present an absolute constraint on development, although potential remains may require consideration as part of the planning process.

This assessment has considered the potential effects of the development on surrounding designated heritage assets through alteration of their settings. It was established that due to intervening topography and vegetation and the lack of appreciable mutual historical association the proposed development would not affect the significance of any designated heritage assets. The proposal is therefore in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the NPPF and local planning policy.



Site Boundary



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PROJECT TITLE
Stoke Park Farm SANG, Stoke Common
Road, Bishopstoke, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site Location Plan

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FIGURE NO.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In May 2023, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Eastleigh Borough Council to undertake a Heritage Assessment in respect of land at Stoke Park Farm, Stoke Common Road, Bishopstoke, Hampshire (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’). Presently the land consists of nine fields, with several farm tracks within the eastern parts of the Site. The Site is located c.500m east and c.670m north of Bishopstoke, a borough of Eastleigh, separated by Stoke Park Wood. The River Itchen is located c.900m to the west of the Site and a tributary of the main river runs c.170m to the north of the Site (NGR: 447938 120292; Fig. 1).



Photo 1 Overview of the Site, looking south

- 1.2. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). This development is designed to reduce the impacts of visits to the New Forest by providing a recreational space closer to the residents of Eastleigh. The proposed development includes improving biodiversity within the area, creating both surfaced and unsurfaced walking routes, creating vehicle access and car parks, introducing wetlands and other water attenuation, diversion and improvements.

Objectives and professional standards

- 1.3. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any heritage assets located within the Site, and any heritage assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these heritage assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.

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- 1.4. Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ published by CIfA in 2014 and most recently updated in 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

‘...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact’ (CIfA 2020, 4).

- 1.5. The ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (Historic England 2015), further clarifies that a desk-based assessment should:

‘...determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation’ (Historic England 2015, 3).

Statute, policy and guidance context

- 1.6. The Site is located in the local authority of Eastleigh District. Planning and development within the district is currently guided by the ‘Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036)’, which was adopted in April 2022. Relevant policies include Strategic policy S8: Historic Environment, this has been reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 1.7. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.

Statute	Description
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)	One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.
Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023	Sets out duties of regard to certain heritage assets (comprising Scheduled Monuments, Registered parks and Gardens, Protected Wrecks, and World Heritage Sites) where development may affect a relevant heritage asset or its setting.
Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008)	Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 57).
National Planning Practice Guidance (updated July 2019)	Guidance supporting the National Planning Policy Framework.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)	Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Second Edition (Historic England, 2017)	Provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036)	Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2023). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2023).

Table 1.1 Key statute, policy and guidance

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis and presentation

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (2023) and the guidance issued by CIfA (2020). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.
Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
Winchester Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
Historic England Archives (HEA)	Additional sites and events records, supplied in digital and hardcopy formats; aerial photography
Hampshire Record Office	Historic mapping, historic documentation, and relevant published and grey literature.
Historic England's Aerial Photograph Research Unit	Vertical and oblique aerial photography ranging in date from the 1940s to present.
Defra Data Services Platform (environment.data.gov.uk)	LiDAR imagery and point cloud data, available from the Defra Data Services Platform
Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken in order to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. This analysis utilised industry-standard GIS software, and primarily entailed a review of recorded heritage assets in the immediate and wider landscape, using available datasets.

2.3. On this basis a 1km study area, measured from the boundaries of the Site, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All of the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined in order to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

2.4. A site visit was also undertaken as part of this assessment on 8th June 2023. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential heritage assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown heritage assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

Aerial photographs held at Historic England Archives

2.5. Aerial photographs held at Historic England were examined as part of this assessment, ranging in date from 1946 to 2000. The aerial photographs show that the Site has remained undeveloped agricultural land throughout the 20th century. Features noted, which are discussed in further detail below, appear to relate to such activity and correlate with historic mapping available for the Site.

LiDAR imagery

2.6. Existing Environment Agency data was analysed with the specific aim of clarifying the extent any potential archaeological remains.

2.7. Lidar DTM and DSM rasters were obtained from the DEFRA portal. The data was available at 1m resolution, for the extent of the site boundary. The rasters were downloaded as .tif files.

2.8. The Lidar .tif files contain British National Grid as the “native” coordinate reference system.

-
- 2.9. The tiles were combined into a mosaic raster dataset using Esri ArcGIS 10.8.1 to cover the area of interest.
- 2.10. The resulting .tif was then processed using Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) (Kokalj *et al.* 2019 and Zakšek *et al.* 2011) to create a number of visualisations including a hillshade, multi-hillshade, Slope, sky view factor, positive & negative openness and local relief model following Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2010) and guidance in *Airborne Laser Scanning Raster Visualisation: A guide to good practice* (Kokalj & Hesse 2017). The parameters were set to those appropriate for the topography of the area.
- 2.11. The output images from the RVT software were then imported into the ArcMap 10.8.2 where further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualization for archaeological feature detection.
- 2.12. DTM tile formed the basis within the desk-based assessment and is illustrated on Fig. 10.

Assessment of heritage significance

- 2.13. The significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Site, and any beyond the Site which may be affected by the proposed development, has been assessed and described, in accordance with paragraph 200 of the NPPF (2023), the guidance issued by ClfA (2020), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England 2015) and Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019). Determination of significance has been undertaken according to the industry-standard guidance on assessing heritage value provided within Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008). This approach considers heritage significance to derive from a combination of discrete heritage values, principal amongst which are: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historic (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, iv) communal value, amongst others. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those aforementioned values, as set out, and advocated, by Historic England, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)

- 2.14. The present report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible heritage assets might be affected by the proposals, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects. Both physical effects, i.e. resulting from the direct truncation of

archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets, have been assessed. With regard to non-physical effects or ‘settings assessment’, the five-step assessment methodology advocated by Historic England, and set out in the Second Edition of GPA3 (Historic England, 2017), has been adhered to (presented in greater detail in Appendix 1).

- 2.15. Identified effects upon heritage assets have been defined within broad ‘level of effect’ categories (Table 2.2 below). These are consistent with key national heritage policy and guidance terminology, particularly that of the NPPF (2023). This has been done in order to improve the intelligibility of the assessment results for purposes of quick reference and ready comprehension. These broad determinations of level of effect should be viewed within the context of the qualifying discussions of significance and impact presented in this report.
- 2.16. It should be noted that the overall effect of development proposals upon designated heritage assets are judged, bearing in mind both any specific harms or benefits (an approach consistent with the Court of Appeal judgement *Palmer v. Herefordshire Council & ANR* Neutral Citation Number [2016] EWCA Civ 1061).
- 2.17. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the key applicable policy is paragraph 209 of the NPPF (2023), which states that:

*‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the **scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset** [our emphasis].’*

- 2.18. Thus with regard to non-designated heritage assets, this report seeks to identify the significance of the heritage asset(s) which may be affected, and the scale of any harm or loss to that significance.

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
Heritage benefit	The proposals would better enhance or reveal the heritage significance of the heritage asset.	Enhancing or better revealing the significance of a heritage asset is a desirable development outcome in respect of heritage. It is consistent with key policy

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
		and guidance, including the NPPF paragraphs 196 and 212.
No harm	The proposals would preserve the significance of the heritage asset.	Preserving a Listed building and its setting is consistent with s66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is consistent with s72 of the Act. Sustaining the significance of a heritage asset is consistent with paragraph 196 of the NPPF, and should be at the core of any material local planning policies in respect of heritage.
Less than substantial harm (lower end)	The proposals would be anticipated to result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset, such that the asset's contributing heritage values would be largely preserved.	In determining an application, this level of harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals, as per paragraph 208 of the NPPF. Proposals involving change to a Listed building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, or change to the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, must also be considered within the context of Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the 1990 Act. <i>The provisions of the Act do not apply to the setting of Conservation Areas.</i>
Less than substantial harm (upper end)	The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset. A reduced, but appreciable, degree of its heritage significance would remain.	Proposals with the potential to physically affect a Scheduled Monument (including the ground beneath that monument) will be subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). The provisions of the Levelling Up Act (2023) may also apply. With regard to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 209 of the NPPF.
Substantial harm	The proposals would very much reduce the heritage asset's significance or vitiate that significance altogether.	Paragraphs 205 - 208 of the NPPF would apply. Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the Planning Act (1990), and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), may also apply. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 209 of the NPPF.

Table 2.2 Summary of level of effect categories (benefit and harm) referred to in this report in relation to heritage assets, and the applicable statute and policy.

- 2.19. The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) defines non-designated heritage assets as those identified as such in publicly accessible lists or documents provided by the plan-making body. Where these sources do not specifically define assets as *non-designated heritage assets*, they will be referred to as *heritage assets* for the purpose of this report. The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF.

Limitations of the assessment

- 2.20. This assessment is principally a desk-based study, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER and HEA are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not complete, and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.21. A selection of archival material pertaining to the Site and study area was consulted in person at the Hampshire Record Office. There may be other relevant material held by the National Archives, other local repositories, and in private collections, although sufficient information to respond to the scope of this assessment was available in from the resources consulted.
- 2.22. A walkover survey was conducted within the Site, which was undertaken in dry and clear weather conditions. Access was afforded within the Site, although such observations are limited since archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. It is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present within the Site, and the presence of modern infrastructure may possibly have inhibited identification of any possible upstanding remains. There is an element of uncertainty over the nature, condition, frequency and extent of the potential buried archaeological resource; which may be clarified through

intrusive investigation. There was also sufficient access to heritage assets to assess likely impacts upon the significance of the assets due to changes to their setting.

- 2.23. The best resolution of digital terrain model lidar imagery of the Site, available from the Environment Agency, is 1m. While this is sufficient to show substantial archaeological features, other, more discrete remains may also be situated throughout the Site which are not visible on this imagery.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

- 3.1. The Site is located to the north-east of the settlement of Bishopstoke in the borough of Eastleigh, within fields associated with Stoke Park Farm, which is no longer a working farm. The Site is irregular in shape and occupies an area covering c.24ha. Also within the Site are several trackways running in various directions across the Site.
- 3.2. To the south and south-west the Site is bounded by Stoke Park Wood, and c.80m to the east of the Site is Upperbarn Copse; both are identified by Natural England as areas of ancient woodland. To the north of the Site are agricultural fields and the post-medieval Stoke Park Farmhouse, with associated agricultural outbuildings and barns. The main route of the River Itchen runs north to south c.900m west of the Site, and a smaller tributary of the main river runs c.170m to the north, curving roughly south-west to north-east.
- 3.3. The Site is located within the South Hampshire Lowlands National Character Area (NCA). This low-lying plain is dominated by the city and port of Southampton and the north-eastern edge of the city is c.5.5km south-west of the Site. The area is 29% urban in nature and rural areas are of a mixture of farmland and woodland, with 18% of the NCA being covered in woodland, of which half is designated ancient woodland. Prehistoric occupation within the area is focused within the river valleys and around Portsdown Hill, where there are recorded remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows. Roman remains, including villas and kilns, have been found across the NCA and the first urban centres within the area are at Havant and Wickham. Early medieval trade and port activity have been recorded along the banks of the River Itchen near Southampton before this activity moved to the River Test. Post-medieval water meadows are a distinctive feature along the Rivers Test and Itchen and further industrial activity such as mills are common along these waterways (Natural England 2014).

Topography

- 3.4. The Site is situated within an undulating landscape with the northern part of the Site located at lower elevation than the south (Fig. 3). The lowest point is along the northern boundary of the Site which is located at c.25m above Ordnance Datum

(aOD). The south-eastern part of the Site is at the highest elevation, at a maximum of c.55m aOD.

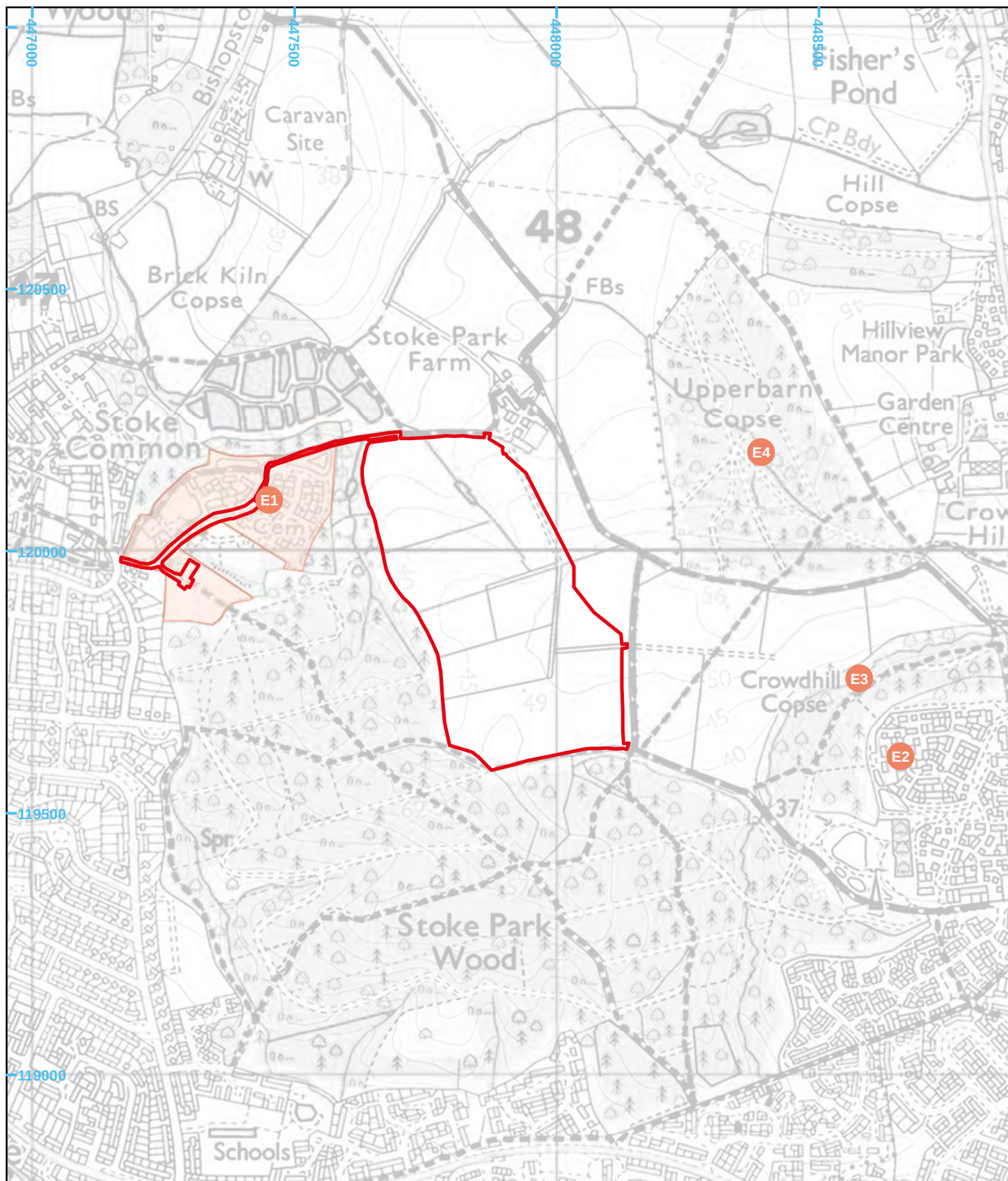
Underlying geology

- 3.5. The underlying bedrock geology across most of the Site is London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock of clay silt and sand formed during the Palaeogene period between 56 and 47.8 million years ago. There are also some areas, within the central and south-eastern parts of the Site, that instead have an underlying bedrock geology of Whitecliff Sand Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 66 and 23million years ago, also in the Palaeogene period (British Geological Survey 2023).
- 3.6. The land within the Site does not contain any superficial deposits. The closest superficial deposit is found along the banks of the tributary of the River Itchen immediately to the north of the Site and is an alluvium deposit, formed during the Quaternary period between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present (British Geological Survey 2023).
- 3.7. A geotechnical investigation was undertaken within the Site on 28th and 29th June 2023 and encountered shallow ground conditions. There were four trial pits excavated around the perimeter of the Site, with a further six trial pits within the location of the proposed car park in the northern area of the Site, and five boreholes also around the Site's perimeter. All trial pits and boreholes recorded a thin layer of topsoil of around 0.15m across the Site, directly overlying the bedrock. This was mostly London Clay formation, but in some areas was Whitecliffe Sand Member. No superficial deposits were encountered (Geo-environmental Services Limited 2023).
- 3.8. Another borehole survey is recorded c.50m north of the Site (SU42SE59). This was conducted at Stoke Park Farm in 1932. The borehole was measured to a depth of c.92mbelow the surface and recorded c.234m of London Clay geology overlying c.69m of Reading Beds geology, which was overlying a soft chalk and flint geology. The survey stopped at the surface of the chalk geology and its depth is not known (British Geological Survey 2023).It should be noted that this is a historic borehole and therefore may not reflect the current soil sequence within the Site.
- 3.9. A trial trench evaluation was conducted immediately to the west of the Site, in the area now occupied by a modern residential development (Fig. 2, **E1**). The stratigraphy of the trenches located immediately west of the Site comprised a layer of topsoil and a layer of subsoil overlying the natural clay (Howard 2015). Results of

this investigation are discussed further in the Previous Archaeological Investigations section below. The level of the natural geology varied across the Site, although within the majority of trenches the depth of the geology was recorded between c.0.3m-0.8m below the ground surface. The majority of the trenches recorded a layer of topsoil and subsoil covering the natural. In addition a number of trenches, mostly within the western and southern area of the investigation in an area of lower elevation, also had a layer of colluvium covering the natural c.0.5-0.7m below the surface (Howard 2015). The similarly sloping topography of the Site suggests some potential for colluvium deposits within the north of the Site (the topography of the Site is illustrated on Figure 3). However no colluvium was recorded within the trenches immediately west of the Site or in the boreholes and trial pits opened within the Site.

Designated heritage assets

- 3.10. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. In addition, there are also no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Battlefields within the study area.
- 3.11. The closest Scheduled Monument, a Park Pale at Marwell, south of Fisher's Pond (Fig. 11, **A**) (NHLE: 1012309), is located just outside the study area, c.1km east of the Site.
- 3.12. There is one Conservation Area within the study area, the Bishopstoke Conservation Area, c.970m south-west of the Site (Fig. 11, **B**). There are seven Listed Buildings within the study area, all of which are designated at Grade II; one of these is located within the Bishopstoke Conservation Area, the others are located west and east of the Site. The closest Listed Building is Crowdhill Farmhouse, located c.590m east of the Site (Fig. 11, **C**)
- 3.13. Designated heritage assets are illustrated in Figure 11 and are discussed where relevant below and in the settings assessment presented in Section 5.



- Site Boundary
- Previous Archaeological Investigation



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PROJECT TITLE

Stoke Park Farm SANG, Stoke
 Common Road, Bishopstoke, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Selected Previous Archaeological
 Investigations**

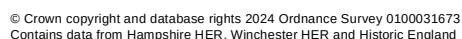
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Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 3.14. There have been no previous archaeological investigations recorded within the Site. However, several archaeological investigations are recorded within the study area. These have largely been trial trench evaluations, watching briefs and geophysical surveys. There have been some investigations within the immediate vicinity of the Site, including one evaluation, one gradiometer survey followed by a target trial trench evaluation and two woodland audit surveys. These are illustrated on Figure 2.
- 3.15. As mentioned above, a trial trench evaluation consisting of 45 trenches was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology through which the proposed access road runs, which now contains a modern housing development (Fig. 2, **E1**). The evaluation did not record any archaeological features, but did identify two possible Neolithic flint flakes and one sherd of later prehistoric pottery in a trench located c.270m west of the Site. It was noted that field 2 and 3, which border the Site, had extensive modern disturbance and levelling activity, which may have destroyed any archaeological remains (Howard 2015).
- 3.16. A gradiometer survey followed by a trial trench evaluation consisting of 90 trenches was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology within three fields c.260m south-east of the Site (Fig. 2, **E2**). The gradiometer survey detected anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest, including a pit and responses which corresponded with the potential Iron Age/Roman settlement identified through cropmarks. The survey was unable to assess areas within the western and south-eastern fields due to overgrown vegetation (Andrews 2014).
- 3.17. The 90 trench evaluation which followed this survey identified areas of activity within the eastern and central fields. Archaeological features were mostly found cutting the natural geology which was located c.0.5m below the surface. Within the eastern field, linear features of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date were recorded in the south-eastern corner, as well as a series of linear features, pits and postholes in the north-eastern corner of possible Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date (Flaherty 2015). The post-excavation report shows that also within this area a single backed flint blade was found as an unstratified artefact within the subsoil. The blade was consistent with the Late Glacial 'Long Blade' tradition suggesting a possibly Palaeolithic date. The investigation also uncovered further unstratified pieces of worked flint, comprising a Mesolithic tranche axe and Mesolithic flints from within the subsoil (Powell and Newton 2017). Features within the central field were more dispersed and several

linear features, pits and postholes were identified. The dates of these features were uncertain, but due to the presence of worked flint a prehistoric date has been suggested.

- 3.18. Investigations within the western field were abandoned due to poor conditions and a high water table. No archaeology was found within this area; however, the incomplete nature of the investigation means this negative result may not be representative of archaeological activity within this area (Flaherty 2015).
- 3.19. Woodland Audit Surveys were conducted in Crowdhill Copse and Upper Barn Copse. There is little information about either survey, beyond that provided by the Historic Environment Record, and the exact extent of the surveys is unclear. The Crowdhill Copse survey, to the south-east of the Site recorded some ditches and banks on the edge of copse. These features were recorded as of post-medieval origin and intended to define the boundary of the woodland (Fig. 2, **E3**). Similar post-medieval woodland boundary features were also identified in the Upper Barn Copse survey (Fig. 2, **E4**). This survey also identified an earlier earthwork, which was likely the boundary of the medieval deer park. However, an earlier Iron Age date has also been suggested and it may reflect an early territorial boundary; this feature is discussed further in the periodic breakdown below. Also identified within the eastern side of the woodland was a rectilinear arrangement of banks and scarps of uncertain date and function, although it has been suggested these may also be post-medieval features relating to the management of the woodland.



Prehistoric (pre 700 BC)

- 3.20. There is no early prehistoric activity recorded within the Site. Early prehistoric activity from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is generally characterised by hunter-gatherer groups who rarely established long term settlements. As such the majority of evidence from these periods is in the form of residual artefactual finds.

Palaeolithic (500,000 BC to 10,000BC)

- 3.21. There are several areas which are noted for their potential to produce Palaeolithic artefacts recorded within the wider landscape surrounding the Site, the closest area is recorded c.890m to the north (Fig. 3, **1**). These areas of potential are located close to the River Itchen in places containing river terrace gravels. The River Itchen belonged to the now extinct Solent River system and Palaeolithic artefacts within Hampshire are largely found within the terrace gravels associated within this river system. Evidence of activity is most common in these areas due to the extensive Pleistocene deposits (Wilkinson 2007). Only the southern extent of the area of Palaeolithic potential is included within the study area. Most of the area extends further north outside the study area, suggesting a limited potential for such artefacts within the Site. However, a possible Palaeolithic flint blade was recorded during an evaluation c.520m south-east of the Site (Fig. 2, **E2**; Fig. 3, **30**). There had been no further evidence of Palaeolithic activity recorded within the study area.

Mesolithic (10,000 BC –4,000 BC)

- 3.22. Mesolithic sites are most frequently identified through the distinctive stone tools of the period and small camps or occupation site associated with these tools. Within Hampshire these are around the chalk landscapes and watercourses of the region (Hampshire County Council). There is one Mesolithic findspot within the study area, c.270m north of the Site, comprising two tranchet axes and around 12 blades and flakes (Fig. 3, **2**). The exact location of these finds is uncertain; however, they are recorded as being found within Stoke Park Common.

Neolithic (4,000 BC –2,400 BC)

- 3.23. The Neolithic period saw an increase in more permanent settled communities as agricultural practices developed. This period also saw the emergence of ceremonial and funerary monuments, such as long barrows. There is no Neolithic activity recorded by the HER within the Site or the study area. However, an evaluation in 2015 identified two possible neolithic flint flakes and one sherd of later prehistoric

pottery in a trench located c.270m west of the Site; these finds were unstratified and no associated feature was identified (Howard 2015) (Fig. 2, **E1**; Fig. 3, **31**).

Bronze Age (2,400 –700 BC)

3.24. The Bronze Age is characterised by the advancement in metal technology seen in the archaeological record. Within the region of Hampshire, evidence of Bronze Age activity is found mostly in the form of round barrows. These funerary monuments are recorded across Hampshire and are mostly located in areas of higher elevation, such as hilltops, ridges and slopes, or near watercourses (Hampshire County Council 2012).

3.25. Potential Bronze Age activity has been recorded within the Site, in the form of a possible round barrow recorded from cropmarks of ring ditches observed in aerial photographs taken in 1971 (OS/71019 88-89) (Fig. 3, **3**). The HER describes the feature as a sub-circular mound c.25m in diameter, however no above ground earthworks were visible during the Site visit and these have likely been destroyed by modern ploughing activity (Photo 2). Additionally, no evidence of the feature is visible within the LiDAR imagery of the Site. However, this does not necessarily preclude the possibility of other, undetected buried archaeological remains being encountered. The barrows are also not visible on any later aerial photographs or satellite imagery of the Site. The archaeological remains may have been further ploughed out by the time of later photographs and therefore the features are no longer visible on the surface. It should also be acknowledged that geology, season, and weather conditions influence the visibility of cropmarks from year to year.



Photo 2 Location of possible barrow (3) located within the Site, looking north-east

3.26. A second possible barrow, identified on the same aerial photograph as the example within the Site, is recorded c.80m east of the Site (Fig. 3, **4**). During the Site visit and study area walkover, some variation in vegetation was observed in the area of the

recorded barrow; however, no earthworks were visible as above ground remains (Photo 3). It is likely the mounds which are characteristic of Bronze Age round barrows, have been destroyed by modern agricultural activity such as ploughing, however there is still potential for buried archaeological remains relating to the barrow (in particular the surrounding ditch) to survive.



Photo 3 Possible barrow located east of the Site (4), looking south-west

- 3.27. A single curvilinear ditched feature has been recorded c.680m east of the Site (Fig. 3, 5). The date of this feature is uncertain, and the HER records it as a possible Iron Age/Roman roundhouse or the plough-levelled remains of a possible Bronze Age barrow. This feature has been identified from aerial photographs, and there have been no further archaeological investigations undertaken regarding this feature, therefore no further information regarding its date or purpose can be known. Additionally, due to the lack of intrusive investigation the other two possible barrows (3, 4) could also be of a later Iron Age/Roman date, as they are of a similar morphology. However, the possible barrow located within the Site (3) is slightly larger than the other identified features and is therefore more likely to be a Bronze Age barrow.
- 3.28. Whilst these three features have not been investigated to ascertain whether they are indeed barrows, their presence indicates that the landscape that the Site is situated within was potentially a focus for funerary activity during this period. There are several scheduled monuments comprising further round barrows recorded within the wider landscape surrounding the Site. These are mostly located c.5-7km to the north of the Site in areas of higher elevation or on slopes (NHLEs: 1008223, 1012796, 1012978, 1014388). Therefore, there is an increased potential for further Bronze Age activity,

such as features or artefacts, to be found within the Site, although no further evidence is recorded within or visible within the LiDAR imagery.

Iron Age (700 BC –43 AD) and Roman (AD 43 –AD 410)

- 3.29. Large, nucleated settlements became more common during the Iron Age along with an increased number of smaller farmsteads, reflecting the clearance of woodland for arable cultivation. The Roman invasion of Britain occurred in AD 43 and was followed by the rapid implementation of centralised administration in towns and cities, as well as a continuation of agricultural activity within rural landscape around settlement. Although the time period between the 1st century BC and 2nd century AD is considered to be a period of major change within the rural landscape of Hampshire, across the region there is no clear boundary between Iron Age and Roman occupation, therefore attributing features to one period is difficult (Fulford 2014).
- 3.30. There has been some potential Iron Age/Roman activity recorded within Site and study area. However, all recorded Iron Age/Roman activity within the Site and study area has been recorded from observations from aerial photographs, and as such no further archaeological investigation has been undertaken and a more exact date cannot be given.
- 3.31. As described above, a single curvilinear ditched feature has been recorded c.680m east of the Site (Fig. 3, 5). The date of this feature is uncertain, and the HER records it as a possible Iron Age/Roman roundhouse or the plough-levelled remains of a possible Bronze Age barrow. Due to the similar morphology of the cropmarks identified as possible barrows recorded within and near the Site (3, 4; discussed above), it is possible these could also be Iron Age/Roman roundhouses, although their size is somewhat larger than is typical of such features. These features have all been identified from aerial photographs, and there have been no further archaeological investigations undertaken, therefore no further information regarding their date or purpose can be known.
- 3.32. Within the Site, a possible double-ditched rectilinear enclosure has been recorded through the observation of cropmarks on aerial photographs (Fig. 3, 7) (SU 4820/4). No above ground earthworks or variations in vegetation which could be indicative of a possible enclosure were observed during the site visit (Photo 4). However, a very shallow earthwork is visible on LiDAR imagery of the Site (Fig. 10). No archaeological investigation has been undertaken in regard to the possible enclosure, so no further

information regarding dating or purpose is known. Another possible enclosure consisting of a single ditch rectilinear feature has also been identified through aerial photography c.500m south-east of the Site (Fig. 3, 6). These two rectilinear enclosures illustrate that the landscape contains potential Iron Age/Roman settlement or agricultural activity. Therefore, there is potential for further Iron Age/Roman agricultural features to be present within the Site, such as boundary ditches, pits or postholes, although no further activity has been recorded within the Site or within the Lidar imagery.



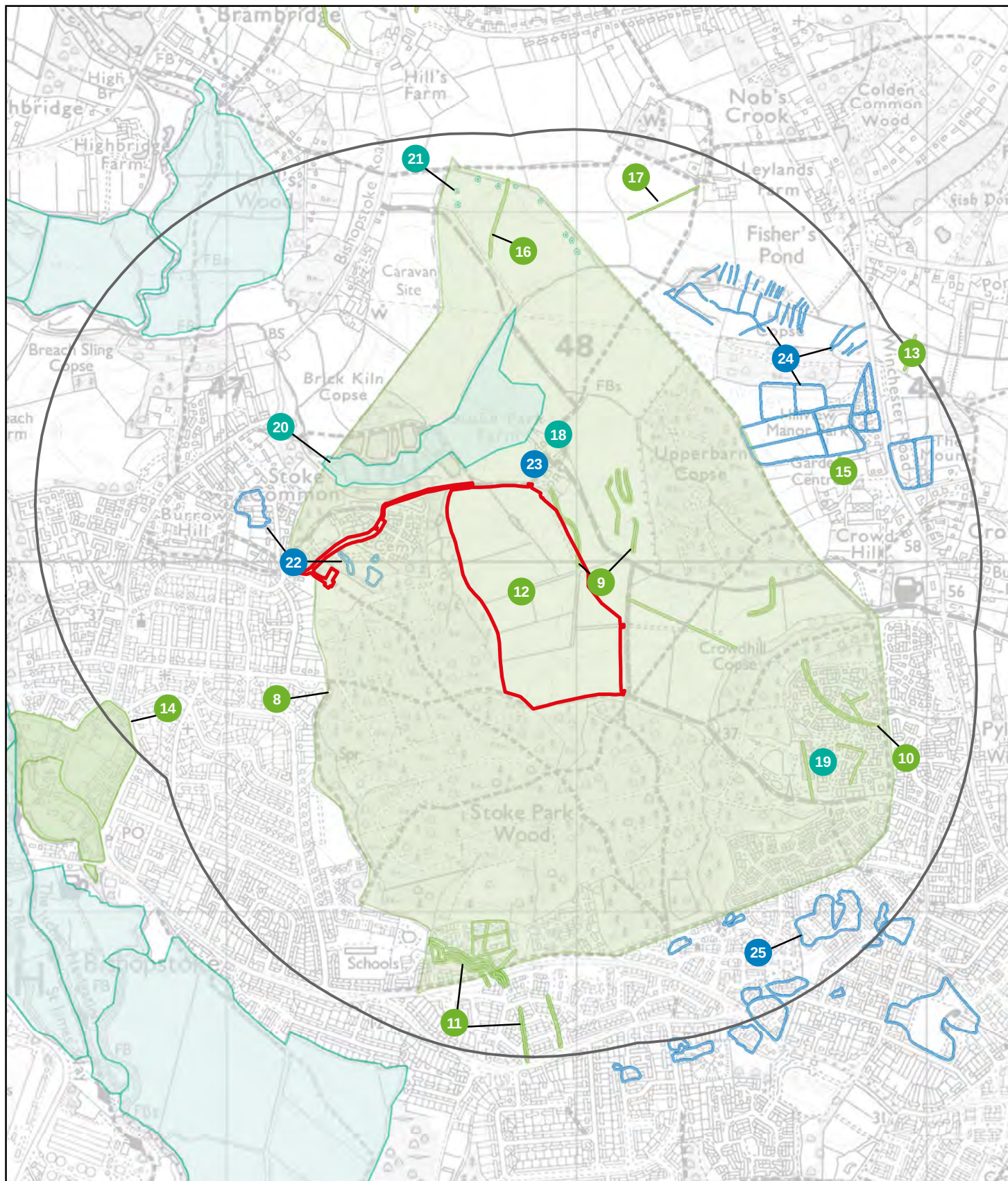
Photo 4 Location of possible Iron Age/Roman enclosure, looking north-east

Early medieval (AD 410 –AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

- 3.33. Following the end of Roman rule, Britain was split into various small kingdoms and prior to the arrival of the Normans in the 11th century little recorded evidence survives from this period in England. The earliest reference to Bishopstoke appears to be from AD 948 when King Edred granted 11 *manseae* at Stoke to the thegn Aelfric, 16 years later King Edgar gave the lands at Bishopstoke to Winchester Cathedral (Page 1908). The settlement of Bishopstoke is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 17 households. The Lord of the settlement was the Bishop of Winchester, both in 1066 and in 1086 (Powell 2023), and the name “*Bishopstoke*” reflects this ownership. The area of land which comprised the limits of the settlement at this time are considered to be areas of archaeological priority (Fig. 4, 14).
- 3.34. The land continued to belong to the church until 1650 when it was sold to Dr Thomas Cox and Malachy Dewdney; however, it was then given again to the church who continued to hold the land until 1869 when it was given to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Page 1908).
- 3.35. The Site is located within land recorded as part of a medieval deer park (Fig. 4, 8). This park belonged to the Bishop of Winchester, and Hampshire HER suggests an

origin of c.1242, with further evidence of its existence in 1305 and 1334 when people were indicted for hunting in the Bishop's Park (Page 1908). The park consisted of c.600 acres of land and the remains of an associated park pale are recorded on the tithe map. It is likely that the park was a part of the Royal Forest of Bere, which was established in the late 12th/early 13th century and was a hunting ground for the bishop of Winchester (Pile 1989). Medieval forests were legal entities, subject to Forest Law, and typically comprised varied landscapes, incorporating areas of managed woodland, heathland, agricultural land and settlement. By the late medieval period, an increasing demand for timber, along with a decline in the forest's value for hunting, led to the gradual assarting of the forest and the creation of a patchwork of irregular fields and areas of surviving woodland, for example at Stoke Park Wood.

- 3.36. There is also a possible boundary relating to this park was recorded during a woodland audit survey (Fig. 2, **E4**). Although there has been some suggestion that the feature could be of Iron Age/Roman origin, the size of the feature corresponds with the expected scale of a deer park boundary. Furthermore, given the known existence of a deer park in the immediate vicinity of the feature, this appears to be the preferred interpretation. However no intrusive archaeological investigation has been undertaken in relation to this feature so its origin cannot be definitively determined.
- 3.37. Within the Site are several cropmarks indicating the presence of former field boundaries relating to a previous field system of medieval or later date (Fig. 4, **9**). There are further examples of former field boundaries within the study area. One area contains several cropmarks of former field boundaries c.500m east and south-east of the Site (Fig. 4, **10**), and linear ditches to the north and north-east of the Site (Fig. 4, **15, 16, 17**) are all thought to be former fields boundaries. To the north-east of the Site is another former field boundary cropmark located in close proximity to a medieval fishpond (Fig. 4, **13**). To the south, c.610m from the Site, is another area containing cropmarks indicative of former field boundaries, as well as earthwork evidence indicative of a previous ridge and furrow system and a possible medieval trackway (Fig. 4, **11**).



- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- Post-medieval watermeadow

0 500m

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120

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PROJECT TITLE

Stoke Park Farm SANG, Stoke
Common Road, Bishopstoke, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern
Recorded Archaeological Remains**

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- 3.38. The frequency of cropmarks relating to former field systems suggests the land comprising the Site has remained undeveloped throughout the medieval period, likely due to its function as a deer park. Some of the field boundaries, for example those immediately north-east of the Site (9), correspond with boundaries seen on the 1939 Bishopstoke Tithe Map. Some others, while they do not reflect any field boundaries within the available historic mapping, align well with the fields illustrated within the tithe map and likely relate to an earlier arrangement of a similar field system, for example those to the south-east of the Site (9, 10).
- 3.39. There are several undated features within the study area that are likely medieval in origin. Three field boundaries of uncertain origin are recorded c.750m north of the Site (Fig. 3, 26). Due to the number of medieval or later field boundaries observed nearby it is possible these may of similar date. A large circular soil mark c.780m south of the Site was recorded from aerial photographs in 1959 (Fig. 3, 29); however, a field survey in 1960 found no evidence of the feature, likely due to damage caused by modern ploughing. The feature remains undated, however it is c.30m from an area containing several medieval features including field boundaries, ridge and furrow and a possible trackway (Fig. 3, 11), therefore the soil mark may be of a similar medieval date.
- 3.40. In addition, within the Site is a large pit that was identified on aerial photographs (SU 4820/4) (Fig. 4, 12). Although the purpose of the feature is unclear, the HER describes it as a possible extractive pit of medieval or post-medieval date. This likely relates to the underlying bedrock of London Clay formation found within and surrounding the Site. Due to the presence of 19th and 20th century quarrying in the surrounding area however, it is perhaps more likely that the extraction pit within the Site is of modern origin rather than medieval or post-medieval.

Post-medieval (AD 1539 –AD 1800) and Modern (AD 1800 –Present)

- 3.41. There is some evidence of recorded post-medieval and modern activity within the Site, largely in the form of changes to field boundaries. There is also further evidence of post-medieval and modern activity within the study area.
- 3.42. To the north of the Site, c.70m, there is an area containing water meadows related to the tributary of the River Itchen (Fig. 4, 20). There are several other water meadows within the surrounding area, with a large system following the main line of the River Itchen, located just outside the study area, c.1.2km west of the Site (illustrated on

Fig. 4). These features are usually located within the immediate vicinity of a waterway and function as a way to assist with the irrigation of crops, therefore they are unlikely to extend into the Site as the closest waterway is c.170m north of the Site. However, the presence of water meadows further suggests the surrounding landscape remained agricultural in nature during the post-medieval period due to the need for irrigation. This is supported by the presence of the late 17th/early 18th century farmhouse, Stoke Park Farmhouse, located c.120m north of the Site (Fig. 4, **18**).

- 3.43. There is also evidence of industrial activity increasing within the surrounding area during the post-medieval period. There are nine circular cropmarks located c.810m north of the Site (Fig. 4, **21**). These are thought to be related to post-medieval burning activity, either relating to charcoal or related to the clearing and burning of trees. There are also six small pits located c.590m south-east of the Site identified through aerial photography (Fig. 4, **19**). These are of uncertain purpose, but the HER suggests they may also have been associated with woodland clearance.
- 3.44. A possible enclosure is recorded c.850m south-west of the Site (Fig. 3, **27**), and due to its close proximity to the country house it is likely related to the structure and therefore of post-medieval or later date. Another enclosure was recorded c.300m east of the Site by Hampshire County Council within woodland of Upperbarn Copse during a woodland audit survey (Fig. 3, **28**). The date and function of the earthworks recorded here are uncertain, although they are most likely to be post-medieval or later and related to the definition and management of the woodland area.
- 3.45. There has been some modern activity recorded within the Site and the study area. The evidence for modern activity within the study area shows a continued agricultural use of the surrounding area. A review of the available documentary evidence depicting the Site shows little change to the land throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The land remains largely undeveloped with only minor changes to the field boundaries within the Site.
- 3.46. There has been modern quarrying activity recorded within the surrounding area. A group of four late 19th/early 20th century quarries have been identified from earthworks in aerial photographs c.200m west of the Site (Fig. 4, **22**). A more extensive area of quarrying is recorded c.700m south-east of the Site containing large pits thought to be of a similar date (Fig. 4, **26**). The extractive pit within the Site,

recorded by the HER as being of medieval or post-medieval date (Fig. 4, 12), may instead be associated with this modern quarrying activity.

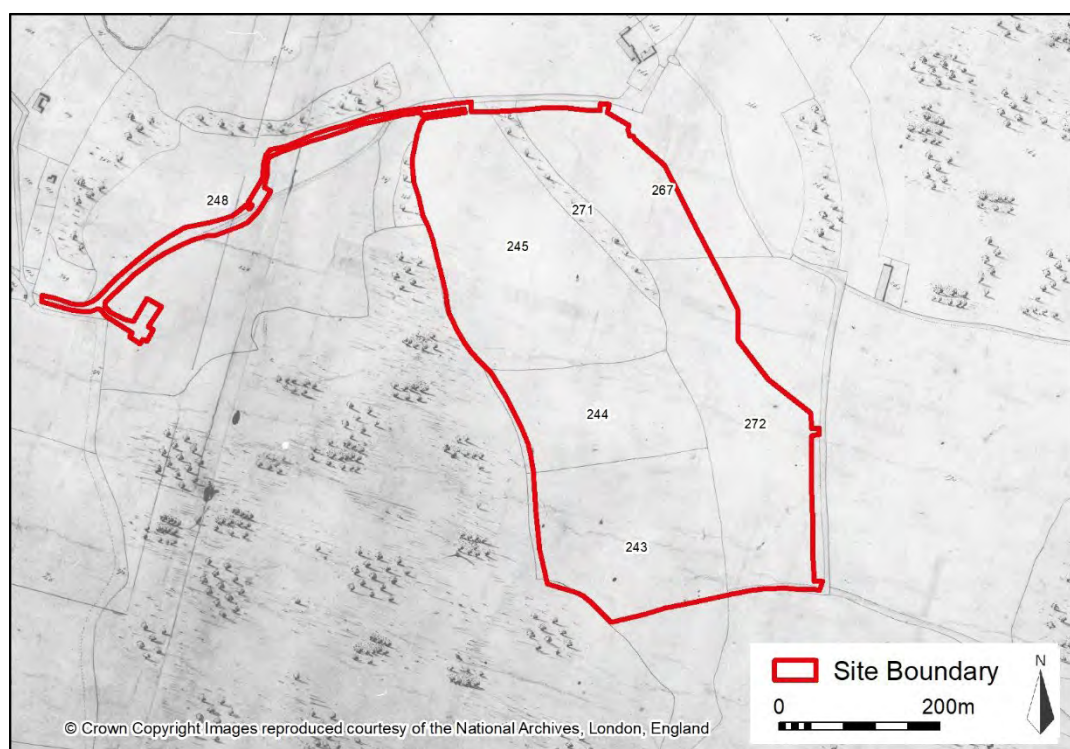


Fig. 5 Extract from 1839 Bishopstoke Parish Tithe Map

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Use
243	Winchester College	Thomas Twynam	Apple Tree Field	Arable
244			Apple Tree Field	
245			Yew Tree Close	
248			Cunninger Hill	
267			Barn Green	
271			Little Ham	
272			Goss Flesh Field	

Table 3.1 Land Apportionment details from Bishopstoke Parish Tithe

3.47. The earliest available map depicting the Site is the 1839 Bishopstoke Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 5, Table 3.1). This map shows the Site as comprising six main plots of land, with the narrow strip extending west from the north-western corner of the Site crossing through two further parcels of land. These plots were all owned by Winchester College, which owned much of the land in the surrounding area. The college was founded by the Bishop of Winchester in the medieval period and it is likely the ownership of the land passed to the college following the Dissolution of the

Monasteries in 1539. All plots were occupied by Thomas Twynam and arable in purpose. The three most western plots of the main part of the Site are named after trees, two are called Apple Tree Field (243, 244) and one is called Yew Tree Close (245). The fields border part of Stoke Park Wood and the tree names suggest a potential historic connection between this land and the woodland.

- 3.48. The field within the north-eastern corner, nearest the Stoke Park Farm farmhouse, is named Barn Green (267), suggesting a potential previous structure within the field; however there is no further evidence of such a structure existing and the name could be a reference to the field's proximity to the agricultural outbuildings which are recorded in the neighbouring field. There is also a 19th century barn recorded c.50m north of the Site, associated with the land's previous agricultural use (Fig. 4, 23). This further indicates that the land within the Site likely remained agricultural in function throughout the modern period. Other evidence of agricultural activity within the surrounding area includes a large area of land containing earthworks representing a modern drainage system c.490m north-east of the Site (Fig. 4, 25).

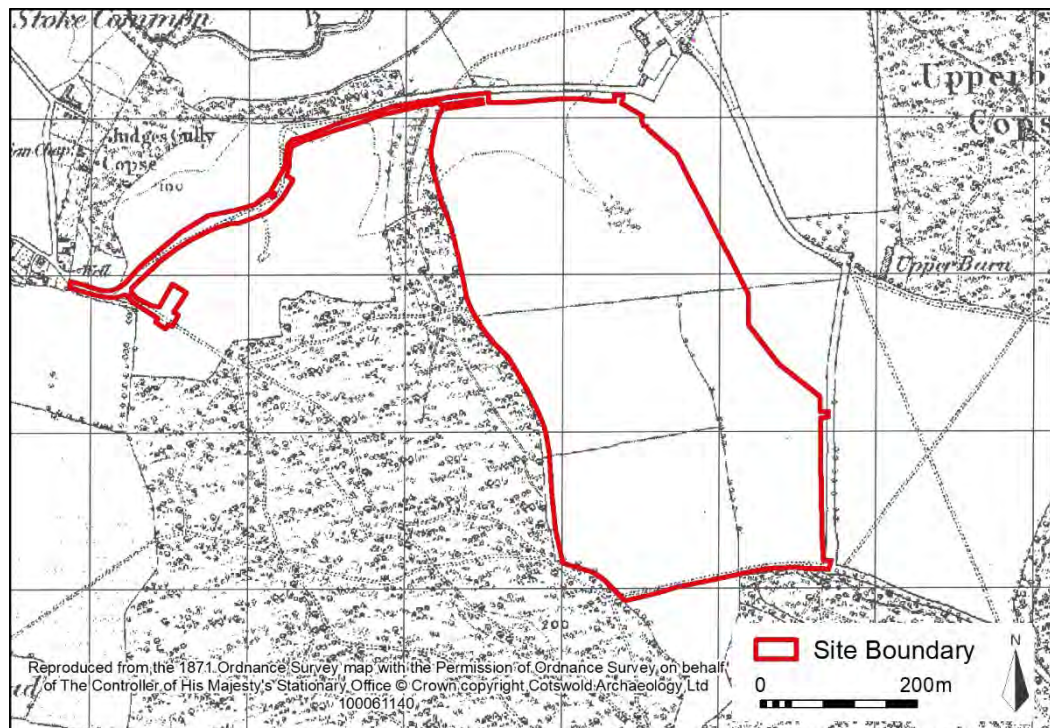


Fig. 6 Extract from 1871 Ordnance Survey Map

- 3.49. Further evidence of modern activity within the Site is seen largely through changes to field boundaries depicted on historic maps. The 1871 Ordnance Survey map shows the field boundaries within the Site have been altered from those in the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 6). The Site now comprises of four fields, with the northern field appearing

to be the largest. The 1871 map does not depict the wooded area, named Little Ham in the 1839 Tithe Map; however it is visible within the following 1897 map (Appendix 3), so it is likely the trees were still present but not illustrated.

- 3.50. The layout of the Site changes little after the 1871 map. An additional field boundary is seen in the 1938 map (Fig. 7), but it is no longer illustrated in the 1968 map (Appendix 3). Also in the 1938 map, a footpath appears running north-west to south-east across the eastern part of the Site. Additionally, in the 1968 map there is land-drain labelled, located within the wooded area named Little Ham on the Tithe Map, although it is likely the drain was present before this date (Appendix 3).

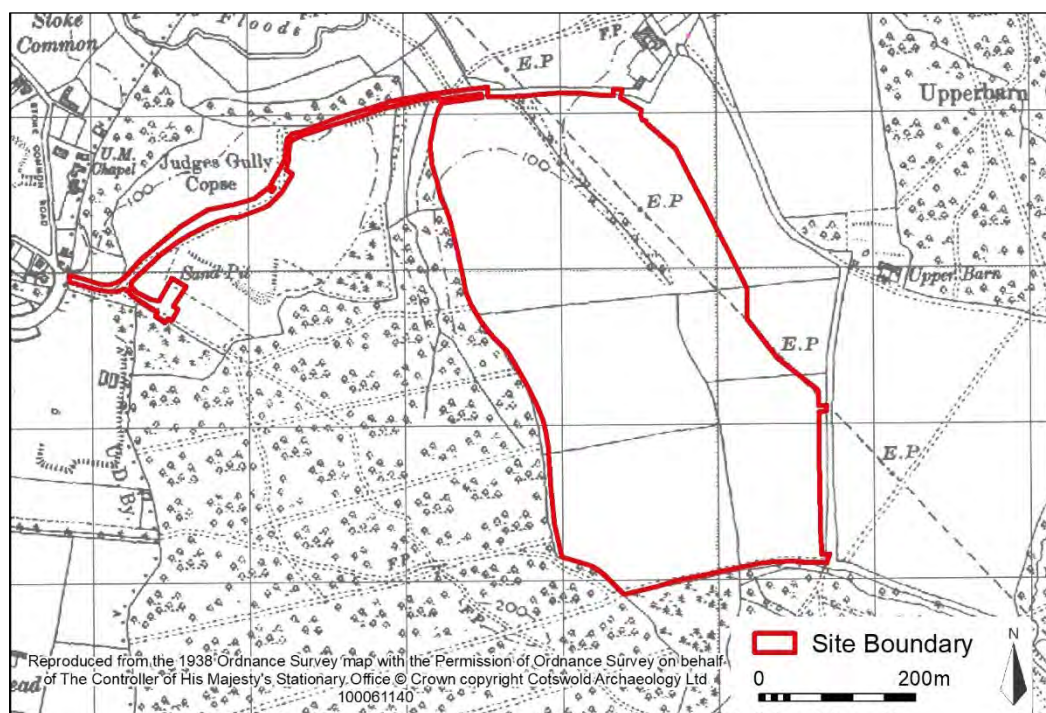


Fig. 7 Extract from 1938 Ordnance Survey Map

- 3.51. The 1982 Ordnance Survey map shows the land within the Site to consist of one large field (Fig. 8). However, current mapping depicts the land as split into nine separate plots, some of which were observed as marked with fence lines during the Site visit (Photo 5; Fig. 9). Modern mapping also depicts the trackways across the Site which were observed during the Site visit. A review of satellite imagery of the Site suggests the boundaries depicted in modern mapping were first visible around 2005. The only previously available satellite imagery is from 2000, and while this depicts a very similar layout to the present one, there are some slight differences in the field boundaries (Fig. 9).

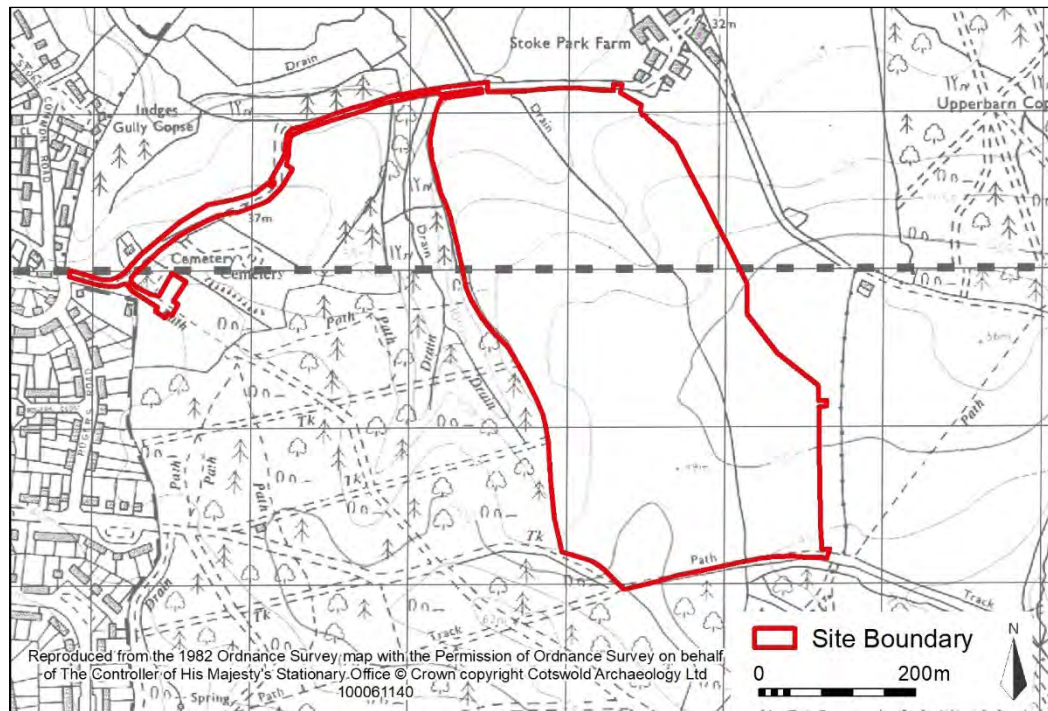


Fig. 8 Extract from 1982 Ordnance Survey Map



Photo 5 Fence line marking field boundary within the Site, looking east

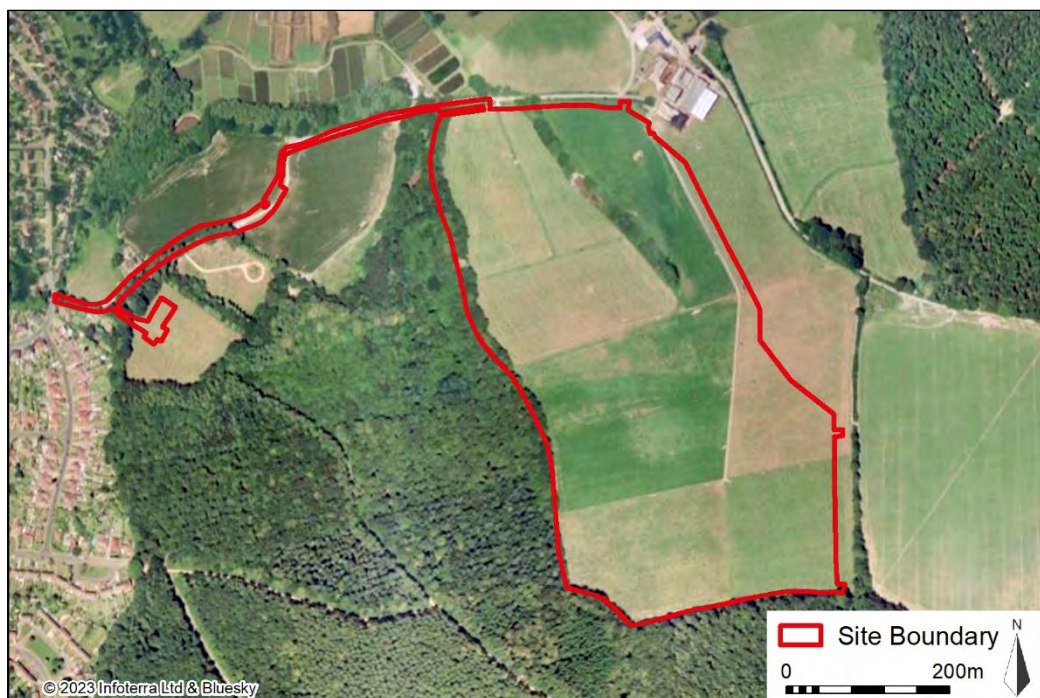


Fig. 9 Satellite Imagery of the Site, 2000, Google Earth

LiDAR Imagery

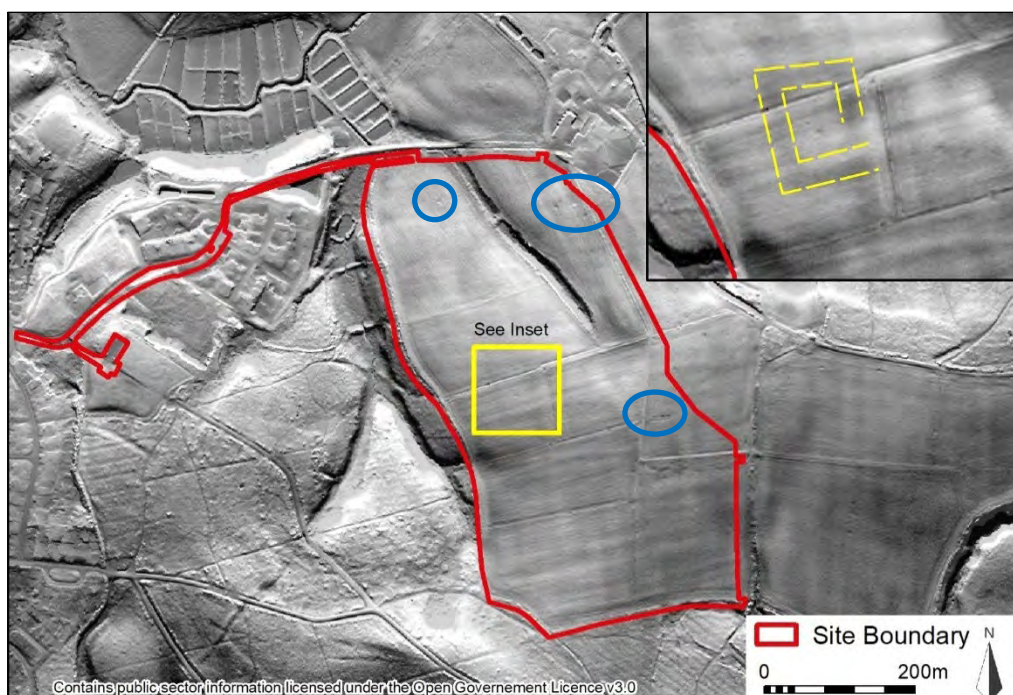


Fig. 10 Lidar Imagery of the Site (DTM, 2018, 1m, SLRM and Multi-hillshade overlay)

- 3.52. The LiDAR imagery of the Site shows some disturbances within the Site (Fig. 10). This includes the potential Iron Age/Roman rectilinear enclosure recorded within the Site which is visible within the LiDAR imagery as a very shallow earthwork (Fig. 3, 7) and a small circular depression representing the extractive pit (Fig. 4, 12) within the

centre of the enclosure. This enclosure is outlined on Figure 10 with yellow dashed lines. There are several small circular depressions located across the Site visible within the LiDAR imagery, these are illustrated on Figure 10 and circled in blue. These align with modern disturbances, likely associated with modern agricultural activity, visible within satellite imagery of the Site (some examples are visible on Fig. 9) and therefore are of no archaeological significance.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Previous impacts

- 4.1. A review of available cartographic, documentary and satellite evidence indicate that the land within the Site has been used for agricultural purposes for much of its documented history and has therefore been subject to little previous development. Therefore, impacts on potential archaeological remains are likely to be due to historic and modern agricultural practices, for example activity associated with ploughing or land drainage. These impacts would likely be confined to the upper soil horizons. Ploughing especially may have had considerable impact on any archaeological features located near the surface.
- 4.2. There are some trackways crossing through the Site and within parts of the most northern extent of the Site is a road. The trackways are likely to have impacted only the upper soil horizons i.e. by the movement of vehicles along the routes. There were likely more substantial levelling activities associated with the installation of the road and this may have truncated or destroyed any potential archaeological remains within its footprint (Photo 6 and 7).



Photo 6 Trackway within the Site, looking north



Photo 7 Road within the Site, looking west

- 4.3. Localised, higher areas of impact are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of former and current field boundaries, some of which are currently marked by wooden posts forming a fence line. Similarly, there are some larger wooden posts for the overhead powerlines that run across the Site which may also represent areas of higher impact. These activities would likely have had a very limited impact on any potential buried archaeological remains due to their small size relative to the Site overall; however their installation would have disturbed or truncated any potential archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 4.4. A medieval or later extractive pit is recorded within the Site (Fig. 4, **12**). This feature is 12m wide pit was not visible during the Site visit, and due to its identification from aerial photography the depth of the feature is unknown. It is expected that the pit would have truncated natural geology and therefore either truncated or destroyed any buried archaeological remains within its footprint.

The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site

- 4.5. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site; no *designated* archaeological remains will therefore be adversely physically affected by development within the Site. Past agricultural impacts will have reduced the completeness of any potential remains and therefore may have reduced their significance. The significance of potential archaeological remains identified within the Site is discussed further below.

Prehistoric remains

- 4.6. Due to the evidence of prehistoric activity identified through observations of cropmarks in aerial photography recorded within the Site and its immediate environs, there is a potential for further prehistoric activity to be found within the Site.
- 4.7. There is some limited potential for early prehistoric activity to be found within the Site due activity within the study area and wider landscape. Early prehistoric activity is generally found in the form of artefactual evidence, such as the Mesolithic tranchet axe recorded within the study area. The Site is located close to an area containing river terrace gravel deposits which are recognised for their potential produce Palaeolithic artefacts. However, this area is located further north and is related to the terrace gravel deposits along the River Itchen. These deposits do not extend into the Site and therefore there is a reduced potential for any evidence of early prehistoric activity to be found within the Site.
- 4.8. A possible Bronze Age round barrow has been identified within the Site from aerial photographs, and an additional possible round barrow has been recorded to the east of the Site. No above ground earthworks related to either feature were visible during the site visit. Additionally, a trackway runs north-west to south-east near the western edge of the barrow located within the Site. This may have truncated any archaeological remains close to the surface, although the feature may already have been truncated through ploughing activity prior to the trackway being established. However, there is good potential for archaeological remains associated with this feature to exist as below ground features.
- 4.9. The significance of any prehistoric remains would be related to their evidential value and their ability to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric activity within the wider landscape. In particular the possible barrow within the Site could contribute to the understanding the use of the wider environs as a funerary landscape within the Bronze Age. The significance of any archaeological remains would be dependent on their extent and condition. It is likely that any such remains would have been truncated or destroyed by modern ploughing activity; however, any remains located within deeper contexts may be better preserved.
- 4.10. Historic England sets of the criteria for designation of barrows in the *Commemorative and Funerary Scheduling Selection Guide*. The guidance states that the designation of round barrows is considered where the barrow is of less common type or where its

form is readily legible. The feature within the Site is likely a bowl barrow which is the most common form of round barrow. The guidance notes a higher threshold should be applied regarding the designation of bowl barrows, with those including good surviving upstanding earthworks and those found in groups being more likely to be considered. The potential barrow within the Site has been truncated and no upstanding earthworks survive. Therefore, although the feature would retain some evidential value, it would not be considered of the highest significance (Historic England 2018) and it is unlikely that any prehistoric remains within the Site would present an absolute constraint on development.

Iron Age/Roman remains

- 4.11. Due to the evidence of Iron Age/Roman activity identified through observations of cropmarks in aerial photography recorded within the Site and its immediate environs, there is a potential for remains associated with these cropmark features, as well as further evidence of activity, to be present within the Site.
- 4.12. A possible rectilinear enclosure has been identified from aerial photographs within the Site, and further possible enclosures have been identified to the east of the Site. While no above ground earthworks were visible during the Site visit, the enclosure is visible within the Lidar imagery and therefore there is a good potential for archaeological remains relating to this enclosure to survive below ground. These remains may have been truncated by ploughing; however, any remains located at a greater depth may be better preserved. Additionally, the proximity of a possible extractive pit may also have damaged or destroyed remains associated with this enclosure.
- 4.13. Any remains of Roman date would be evidential in value and where any such remains may be present. The rectilinear enclosure recorded within the Site is consistent with a small-scale rural settlement or agricultural enclosure. Consequently, any further remains would also likely be of agricultural origin and therefore of limited archaeological significance. Such remains do, however, have the potential to contribute to the understanding of Roman activity within the local landscape, although it is unlikely that they would be of such significance to present an absolute constraint on development.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern remains

- 4.14. Some medieval activity has been recorded within the Site and within the surrounding area, therefore there is a good potential for further remains to be found within the Site. These remains would likely be of an agricultural nature or relating to the Site's previous use as a deer park or its later agricultural use. Such features may include former field boundaries or field systems, remnants of ridge and furrow systems, drainage ditches or park pales. Similarly, there is potential for agricultural features of post-medieval and modern date to be found within the Site. Any medieval, post-medieval or modern agricultural features would be of low evidential value and unlikely to enhance our understanding of agricultural practices within the area, therefore they would be considered of limited archaeological significance.
- 4.15. A possible extractive pit within the Site and modern quarrying in the surrounding area have been observed from aerial photographs, likely due to the underlying bedrock of London Clay formation. Whilst there is a potential for further quarry pits within the Site, no evidence for such is provided by historic mapping, aerial photographs or Lidar. Any such activity would be considered of limited evidential value or archaeological significance.

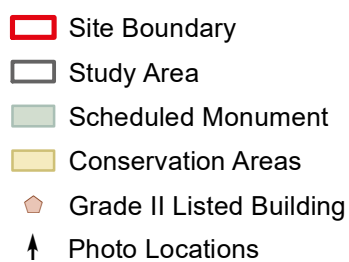
Potential development effects

- 4.16. No significant known archaeological remains have been identified within the Site, and there is considered to be a low potential for any highly significant unknown archaeological remains to survive buried within the Site (i.e. of a comparable level to that of Scheduled Monuments). It is anticipated that no highly significant archaeological remains will therefore be truncated by the proposed development.
- 4.17. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon those less significant archaeological remains identified within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction. Such groundworks might include:
- ground reduction activities;
 - maintenance and surfacing of access routes;
 - building of new footpaths;
 - installation of signage posts; and
 - landscaping and planting.
- 4.18. Any adverse impacts on potential buried archaeological remains would be permanent and irreversible in nature. Although the potential buried archaeological remains are

not considered likely to be of such significance as to present an absolute constraint on the development. The Bronze Age barrow and Iron Age/Roman enclosure located within the Site are situated in areas that currently have no proposed construction or landscaping activities associated with the development and therefore will not be impacted. Management activities intended to enhance the natural environment which may have an impact on any potential buried archaeological remains include the restoration and creation of woodlands; planting and improved management of trees, shrubs and hedgerows; improved recreation and green infrastructure; water attenuation diversion and improvements.

- 4.19. Activity associated with the construction of a new footpaths, such as levelling or stripping activities, may not extend to the depth of any potential archaeology. Previous archaeological investigations within the area suggest any archaeological remains would likely be found cutting the natural geology, which would be located somewhere between c.0.3-0.8m below ground level. However, there have been no previous investigations within the Site itself, consequently the depth of any potential archaeological features is uncertain. Therefore, there is potential for these activities to truncate or destroy any potential archaeological remains within the footprint of these activities.
- 4.20. The current Masterplan for the Site provided by the client on 20/06/23 indicates most of the proposed works, including the creation of footpaths and landscaping, will not be located within areas containing recorded archaeological remains. There is one footpath that crosses through a possible medieval field boundary, within the north-east of the Site (Fig. 4, 9). There is some potential that this could truncate or damage this field boundary. However, it is possible that any ground disturbance relating to the construction of this footpath would not extend to a great enough depth to impact upon the archaeology.
- 4.21. The proposed access route leading from the north-west corner of the Site utilises existing trackways and roads and will have limited impacts upon any buried archaeological remains. The installation of signage and compounds along the route or any future maintenance or surfacing activities could involve some minor ground disturbance which could potentially impact any archaeological remains close to the surface. However it is likely that such activities would not extend to a depth as to impact any buried archaeological remains.

-
- 4.22. Additionally, no landscaping activities have been proposed within the locations of any recorded archaeological remains. There are, however, some proposed trees immediately west of the Iron Age/Roman enclosure within the Site (Fig. 3, 7). These proposed trees may have some impact on the enclosure and the feature could be disturbed through future root damage or bioturbation. Additionally, due to the proximity of the proposed trees to the enclosure there is some potential for further unknown associated archaeological remains to be within their footprint.
- 4.23. It is recommended that any further additions to the development avoid any activities which may involve ground disturbance within the areas containing the recorded archaeological remains within the Site. Any adverse effects on the buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature. Further archaeological works may be required at an appropriate stage of the development process to mitigate against any potential development effects through investigation and recording. Further fieldwork should be agreed via consultation with the Hampshire County Archaeologist.



w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Designated Heritage Assets and Photo Locations

FIGURE NO.



5. THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 5.1. This section considers potential non-physical effects upon the significance of susceptible heritage assets within the Site environs. Non-physical effects are those that derive from changes to the setting of heritage assets as a result of new development. All heritage assets included within the settings assessment are summarised in the gazetteer in Appendix 2, and shown on Figure 11. Those assets identified as potentially susceptible to non-physical impact, and thus subject to more detailed assessment, are discussed in greater detail within the remainder of this section.

Step 1: Identification of heritage assets potentially affected

- 5.2. Step 1 of the Second Edition of Historic England's 2017 'Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3' (GPA3) is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected' (see Appendix 1). GPA3 notes that Step 1 should identify the heritage assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (GPA3, page 9).
- 5.3. A number of heritage assets were identified as part of Step 1, as potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to their setting. These assets have been identified using a combination of GIS analysis and field examination, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' heritage significance.
- 5.4. Within the 1km study area there are eight designated heritage assets, these assets comprise Bishopstoke Conservation Area and seven Grade II Listed Buildings, which include six cottages/houses and one church.
- 5.5. The Site visit, and study area walkover identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of any designated heritage assets as a result of the proposed development. There was no intervisibility between the Site and any of the designated heritage assets. All the designated heritage assets within the study area were well screened by intervening woodland and modern development. In addition, there is no discernible historical or landscape associations between any of the assets and the Site. The Site contributes to these assets only as forming part of the wider rural, agricultural landscape within which they are located. Additionally, the land comprising the Site is no longer part of a working a farm and therefore the agricultural

nature of the land has already been lost although the rural nature will be retained. As such, the proposed development will not result in any non-physical harm to the significance of these assets, and they have not been assessed in any further detail.

- 5.6. All heritage assets assessed as part of Step 1 are included in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 of this report.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, in order to identify known and potential heritage assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of the identified known and potential heritage assets has been determined, as far as possible, on the basis of available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified heritage assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of heritage assets, have been assessed. Any physical or non-physical effects of the proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application for the proposal.

Physical effects

- 6.2. This assessment has identified some archaeological remains within the Site. There is also evidence of early prehistoric activity within the study area including an area to the north of the Site with good potential for producing Palaeolithic artefacts. Overall, however there is a low potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic unstratified artefacts due to the low number of artefacts found within the study area. There is also evidence, obtained through a review of aerial photographs, which indicates the presence of a possible Bronze Age barrow within the Site. This circular feature is located within proximity to a second similar circular feature that can be interpreted as another barrow to the east of the Site. This feature would be considered significance but due to the truncated nature of the earthworks it would not be considered of the highest significance. Additionally, no proposed construction or landscaping activities are proposed within close proximity of the barrow and therefore it will not be impacted by the development. Due to the presence of this barrow and other possible barrows within the study area, there is a good potential for further Bronze Age remains to be found within the Site. Additionally, an Iron Age/Roman rectilinear enclosure has also been identified through aerial photographs within the Site. Due to the presence of this enclosure and of other enclosures of similar dates recorded within the study area, there is potential for further remains of Iron Age/Roman origin to be found within the Site. These would likely be related to small-scale settlement or agricultural activity and therefore of limited archaeological significance. There has also been some medieval activity recorded within the Site, consisting of a field boundary relating to a

former field system within the north of the Site and possible extractive pit in the west. There is potential for further medieval features within the Site, as well as post-medieval and modern; however, these would likely be agricultural in nature and would be considered of limited archaeological significance.

- 6.3. The proposed development involves a limited amount of works across the Site which could have sub-surface impacts. The majority of the proposed locations of the carpark, footpaths and landscaping avoid the recorded archaeological remains within the Site, and it is possible that any works associated with these activities would not extend to a depth that would have any impact on potential buried archaeological remains.
- 6.4. Any buried archaeological remains which may be present within the Site are likely to be of limited archaeological significance. On this basis they are unlikely to present an absolute constraint on development, although potential remains would likely require consideration as part of the planning process and may invoke Paragraph 209 of the NPPF for non-designated heritage assets.
- 6.5. It is recommended that any further additions to the development avoid any activities which may involve ground disturbance within the areas containing the recorded archaeological remains within the Site. Any adverse effects on the buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature. Further archaeological works to allow recording of any archaeological remains affected by the groundworks may be required at an appropriate stage of the development process, and the scope of these should be agreed via consultation with the Hampshire County Archaeologist.

Non-physical effects

- 6.6. The assessment has considered the potential impact of the proposed development on the setting of designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. It confirmed that the proposed development would not change any key element of the setting of any heritage assets within the study area that may impact on their heritage significance. On that basis the proposed development will not result in harm to the significance of any designated or non-designated heritage assets.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the 'setting' of Scheduled Monuments.

Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act 'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.' Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act 'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

Note on the extent of a Listed Building

Under Section 1(5) of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- (a) fixed to the building, or
- (b) within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the 'curtilage' of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of 'heritage significance' both as defined within the NPPF (2023) and within Conservation Principles (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution it makes to the significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the 'Listed Building' (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

Guidance is provided by Historic England on '[Listed Buildings and Curtilage: Historic England Advice Note 10](#)' (Historic England 2018).

Heritage Statue: Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are designated by the local planning authority under Section 69(1)(a) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), which requires that *'Every local planning authority shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'*. Section 72 of the Act requires that *'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'*.

The requirements of the Act only apply to land within a Conservation Area; not to land outside it. This has been clarified in various Appeal Decisions (for example APP/F1610/A/14/2213318 Land south of Cirencester Road, Fairford, Paragraph 65: *'The Section 72 duty only applies to buildings or land in a Conservation Area, and so does not apply in this case as the site lies outside the Conservation Area.'*).

The NPPF (2023) also clarifies in [Paragraph 213](#) that *'Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance'*. Thus land or buildings may be a part of a Conservation Area, but may not necessarily be of architectural or historical significance. Similarly, not all elements of the setting of a Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance, or to an equal degree.

National heritage policy: the National Planning Policy Framework

Heritage assets and heritage significance

Heritage assets comprise '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' (the NPPF (2023), Annex 2). Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (designated under the relevant legislation; NPPF (2023), Annex 2). The NPPF (2023), Annex 2, states that the significance of a heritage asset may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' looks at significance as a series of 'values' which include 'evidential', 'historical', 'aesthetic' and 'communal'.

The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) expanded on the definition of non-designated heritage assets. It states *that 'Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as*

having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.’ It goes on to refer to local/neighbourhood plans, conservation area appraisals/reviews, and importantly, the local Historic Environment Record (HER) as examples of where these assets may be identified, but specifically notes that such identification should be made ‘based on sound evidence’, with this information ‘accessible to the public to provide greater clarity and certainly for developers and decision makers’.

This defines *non-designated heritage assets* as those which have been specially defined as such through the local HER or other source made accessible to the public by the plan-making body. Where HERs or equivalent lists do not specifically refer to an asset as a *non-designated heritage asset*, it is assumed that it has not met criteria for the plan-making body to define it as such, and will be referred to as a *heritage asset* for the purpose of this report.

The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF, should there be any effect to significance.

The setting of heritage assets

The ‘setting’ of a heritage asset comprises ‘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’ (NPPF (2023), Annex 2). Thus it is important to note that ‘setting’ is not a heritage asset: it may contribute to the value of a heritage asset.

Guidance on assessing the effects of change upon the setting and significance of heritage assets is provided in ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’, which has been utilised for the present assessment (see below).

Levels of information to support planning applications

Paragraph 200 of the NPPF (2023) identifies that ‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance’.

Designated heritage assets

Paragraph 195 of the NPPF (2023) explains that heritage assets 'are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance'. Paragraph 205 notes that 'when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'. Paragraph 206 goes on to note that 'substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building...should be exceptional and substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites)...should be wholly exceptional'.

Paragraph 208 clarifies that 'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.

Levelling up and Regeneration Act

Section 58B: Duty of regard to certain heritage assets in granting permissions

- 1) In considering whether to grant planning permission or permission in principle for the development of land in England which affects a relevant asset or its setting, the local planning authority or (as the case may be) the Secretary of State must have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset or its setting.
- 2) For the purposes of subsection (1), preserving or enhancing a relevant asset or its setting includes preserving or enhancing any feature, quality or characteristic of the asset or setting that contributes to the significance of the asset.

Development Plan

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036)

Strategic Policy S8: Historic Environment

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.

Good Practice Advice 1-3

Historic England has issued three Good Practice Advice notes ('GPA1-3') which support the NPPF. The GPAs note that they do not constitute a statement of Government policy, nor do they seek to prescribe a single methodology: their purpose is to assist local authorities, planners, heritage consultants, and other stakeholders in the implementation of policy set out in the NPPF. This report has been produced in the context of this advice, particularly 'GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and 'GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

GPA2 sets out the requirement for assessing 'heritage significance' as part of the application process. Paragraph 8 notes 'understanding the nature of the significance is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation.' This includes assessing the extent and level of significance, including the contribution made by its 'setting' (see GPA3 below). GPA2 notes that 'a desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so' (Page 3).

GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines the setting of a heritage asset as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced...'. Step 1 of the settings assessment requires heritage assets which may be affected by development to be identified. Historic England notes that for the purposes of Step 1 this process will comprise heritage assets 'where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way)...'.

Step 2 of the settings process ‘assess[es] the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated’, with regard to its physical surrounds; relationship with its surroundings and patterns of use; experiential effects such as noises or smells; and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated. Step 3 requires ‘assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)’ – specifically to ‘assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it’, with regard to the location and siting of the development, its form and appearance, its permanence, and wider effects.

Step 4 of GPA3 provides commentary on ‘ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm’. It notes (Paragraph 37) that ‘Maximum advantage can be secured if any effects on the significance of a heritage asset arising from development liable to affect its setting are considered from the project’s inception.’ It goes on to note (Paragraph 39) that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’.

Heritage significance

Discussion of heritage significance within this assessment report makes reference to several key documents. With regard to Listed buildings and Conservation Areas it primarily discusses ‘architectural and historic interest’, which comprises the special interest for which they are designated.

The NPPF provides a definition of ‘significance’ for heritage policy (Annex 2). This states that heritage significance comprises ‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic’. This also clarifies that for World Heritage Sites ‘the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance’.

Regarding ‘levels’ of significance the NPPF (2023) provides a distinction between: designated heritage assets of the highest significance; designated heritage assets not of the highest significance; and non-designated heritage assets.

Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ expresses ‘heritage significance’ as comprising a combination of one or more of: evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value:

- Evidential value – the elements of a historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including physical remains, historic fabric,

documentary/pictorial records. This evidence can provide information on the origin of the asset, what it was used for, and how it changed over time.

- Historical value (illustrative) – how a historic asset may illustrate its past life, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Historical value (associative) – how a historic asset may be associated with a notable family, person, event, or moment, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Aesthetic value – the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a historic asset. This may include its form, external appearance, and its setting, and may change over time.
- Communal value – the meaning of a historic asset to the people who relate to it. This may be a collective experience, or a memory, and can be commemorative or symbolic to individuals or groups, such as memorable events, attitudes, and periods of history. This includes social values, which relates to the role of the historic asset as a place of social interactive, distinctiveness, coherence, economic, or spiritual / religious value.

Effects upon heritage assets

Heritage benefit

The NPPF clarifies that change in the setting of heritage assets may lead to heritage benefit. Paragraph 212 of the NPPF (2023) notes that ‘Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably’.

GPA3 notes that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’ (Paragraph 28). Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ states that ‘Change to a significant place is inevitable, if only as a result of the passage of time, but can be neutral or beneficial in its effects on heritage values. It is only harmful if (and to the extent that) significance is reduced’ (Paragraph 84).

Specific heritage benefits may be presented through activities such as repair or restoration, as set out in Conservation Principles.

Heritage harm to designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2023) does not define what constitutes 'substantial harm'. The High Court of Justice does provide a definition of this level of harm, as set out by Mr Justice Jay in *Bedford Borough Council v SoS for CLG and Nuon UK Ltd*. Paragraph 25 clarifies that, with regard to 'substantial harm': 'Plainly in the context of physical harm, this would apply in the case of demolition or destruction, being a case of total loss. It would also apply to a case of serious damage to the structure of the building. In the context of non-physical or indirect harm, the yardstick was effectively the same. One was looking for an impact which would have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced'.

Effects upon non-designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2023) paragraph 209 guides that 'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Designated Heritage Assets

Ref	Description	Grade	NGR	HE ref. HER ref. HEA ref.
A	Pale Park at Marwell, South of Fisher's Pond	Scheduled Monument	449076 120578	1012309
B	Bishopstoke Conservation Area	Conservation Area	446563 119319	-
C	Crowdhill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	448723 120203	1322703
-	Stoke Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	446840 120446	1203930
-	Weymouth House	Grade II Listed Building	446953 120291	1111937
-	Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed Building	446755 119833	1111976
-	117 and 119 Spring Lane	Grade II Listed Building	446666 119593	1111943
-	Poplar Cottage and Pyle Hill Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	449099 119663	1111951
-	Willow Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	449096 119672	1204086

Recorded Archaeological Remains

Ref	Description	Period	NGR	HER ref. HEA ref. NMP Ref
1	Palaeolithic Predicative Model, River Terrace Gravels	Palaeolithic	447106 121661	-
2	Two Mesolithic Tranchet Axes, 12 blades and flint flakes	Mesolithic	447000 120000	231321
3	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow	Bronze Age	447976 120062	58257
4	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow	Bronze Age	448218 119744	58310
5	Iron Age/Romano-British Roundhouse or Bronze Age Round Barrow	Bronze Age or Iron Age/Roman	448824 119640	58309
6	Remains Of Iron Age/Roman Enclosed Settlement	Iron Age/Roman	448673 119421 448623 119403 448595 119399	58311 58312 58313
7	Possible Iron Age/Roman Enclosure, Bishopstoke	Iron Age/Roman	447832 119868	230035 25912
8	Stoke Deer Park and Park Pale	Medieval	448000 119500	30187 30188
9	Medieval/Post-medieval Field System	Medieval	448152 120175	58255
10	Medieval/Post-medieval Field System	Medieval	448812 119461	58308

Ref	Description	Period	NGR	HER ref. HEA ref. NMP Ref
11	Medieval/Post-medieval Ridge And Furrow, Trackway and Field System	Medieval	447753 118935 447706 118848 447766 118831	58295 58293 58296
12	Possible Medieval/Post-medieval Extractive Pit	Medieval	447841 119917	59935
13	Medieval Fishpond and Field Boundary	Medieval	448900 120600	60499 MWC7522
14	Bishopstoke Areas of Archaeological Importance, Medieval settlement	Medieval	446517 119427	255 477
15	Medieval Field Boundary	Medieval	448750 120286	170169
16	Medieval Field Boundary	Medieval	447769 120974	171645
17	Linear ditch west of Leylands Farm, Colden Common	Medieval	448240 121020	MWC7710
18	Stoke Park Farmhouse	Post-medieval	447911 120343	42408
19	Possible Post-medieval Pits	Post-medieval	448703119429	59936
20	Watermeadows	Post-medieval	447600 120345	MWC7709
21	Post-medieval Charcoal Burning Cropmarks	Post-medieval	447699 121076	171641
22	Modern Quarries	Modern	448554 118702	58253
23	Stoke Park Farm	Modern	447906 120292	42414
24	Modern Draining System Cropmarks	Modern	448621 120429	MWC7711
25	Modern Quarries	Modern	447073 120161	58307
26	Three field boundaries of uncertain origin are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Undated	447402 121053	171931
27	Possible Enclosure And Country House, Bishopstoke	Undated (post-med)	446947 119419	54476
28	Cropmarks of Enclosure in Upperbarn Copse	Undated	448459 120210	-
29	Large circular soil mark	Undated	447650 118800	12223
30	Possible Palaeolithic flint blade, recorded during evaluation	Palaeolithic	448967 119784	-
31	Possible Neolithic Flint Flake and prehistoric pottery, found during evaluation	Neolithic	447276 119891	-

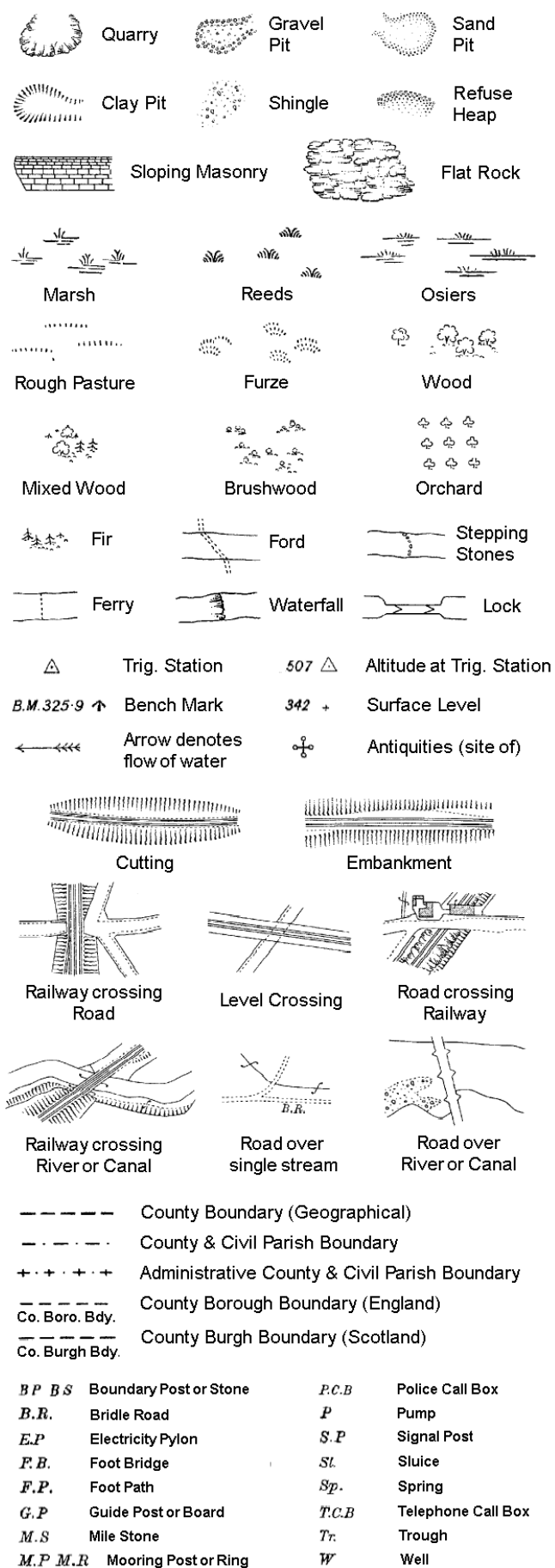
Selected Previous Investigations

Ref	Description	Type	NGR	HER ref.
E1	Stoke Farm, Bishopstoke Archaeological Evaluation	Evaluation	447276 119891	68996
E2	Crowdhill Green, Fair Oak Gradiometer survey and Archaeological Evaluation	Survey and Evaluation	448674 119596 449047 119589 448967 119784	68977 69693 69694
E3	Woodland Audit Survey of Crowdhill Copse, Fishers Pond	Survey	448600 119750	57963
E4	Woodland Audit Survey of Upper Barn Copse, Fishers Pond	Survey	448400 120200	57962

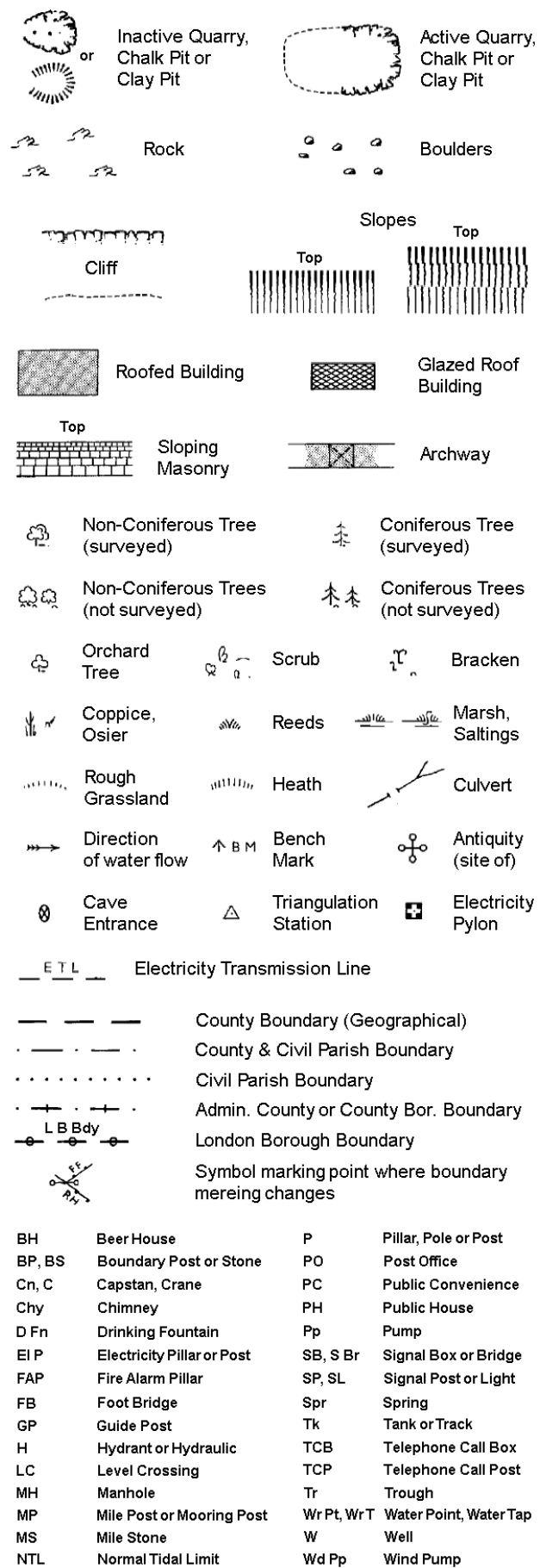
APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

Historical Mapping Legends

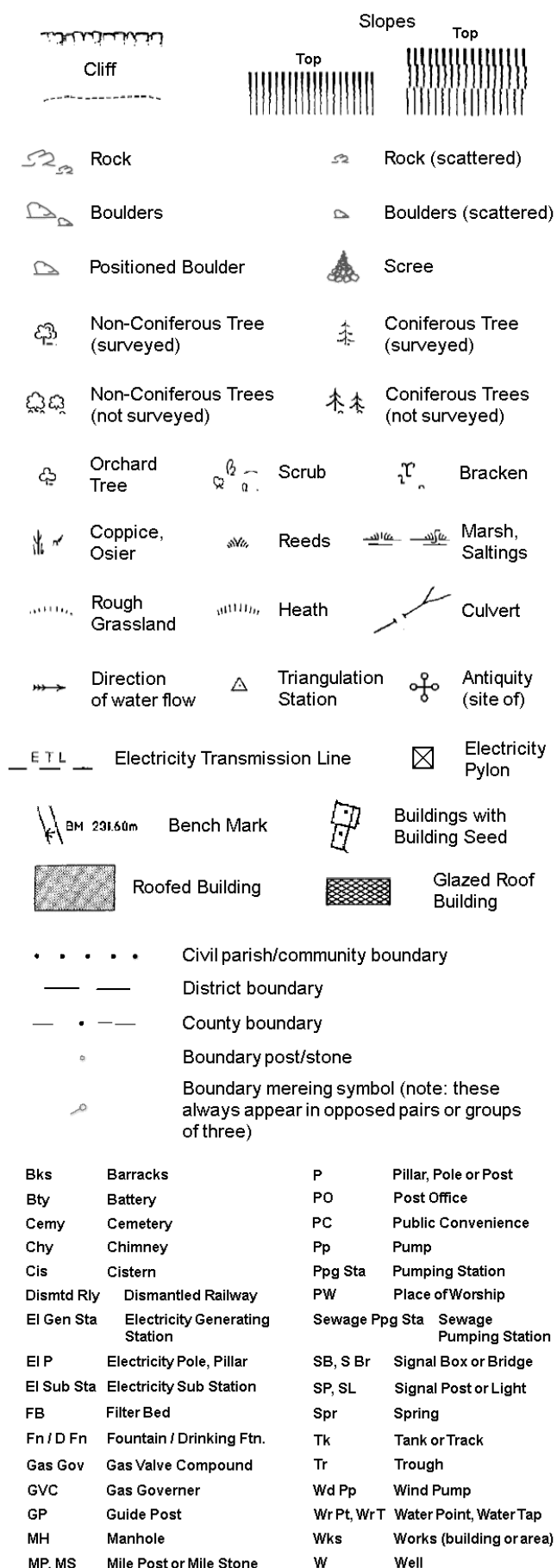
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information



Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



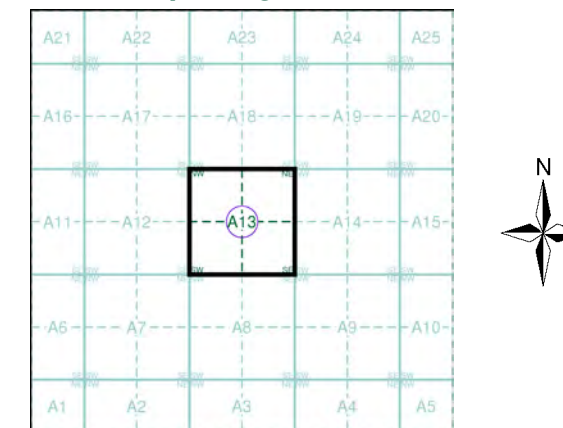
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:2,500	1891	2
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:2,500	1896	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:2,500	1909	4
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:2,500	1940	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1959 - 1963	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1960 - 1986	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1969	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970	9
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1989 - 1990	10
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	11
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1992 - 1993	12
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1992	13
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1992	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	15
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1996	16

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

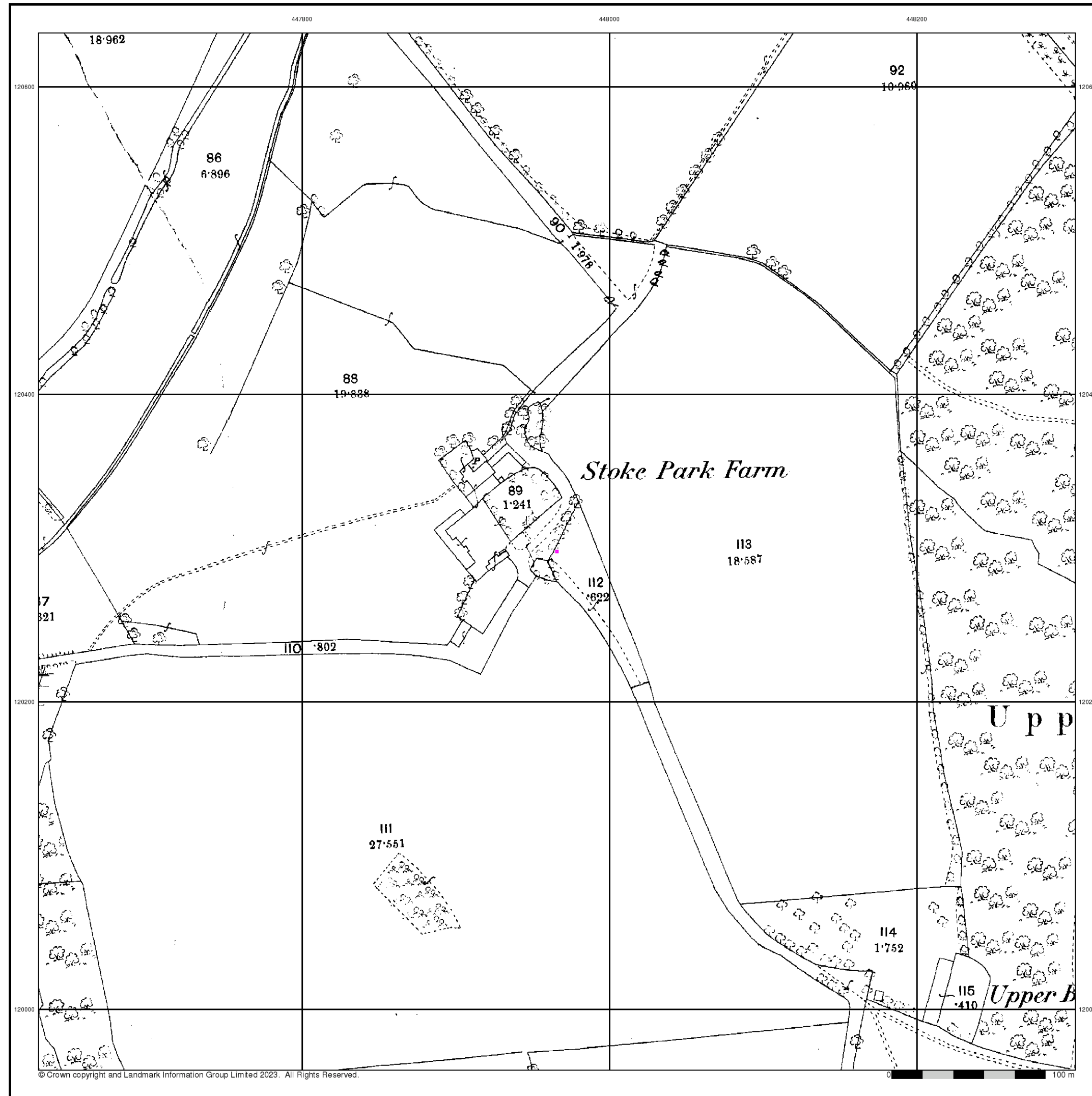
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Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290

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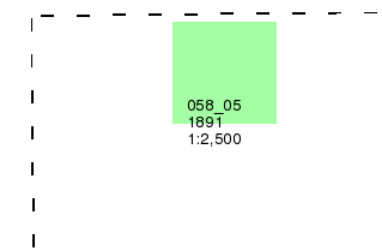
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1891

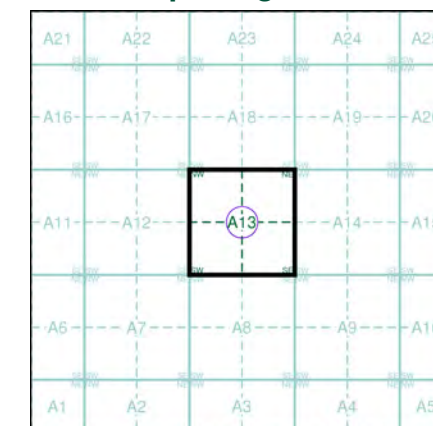
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

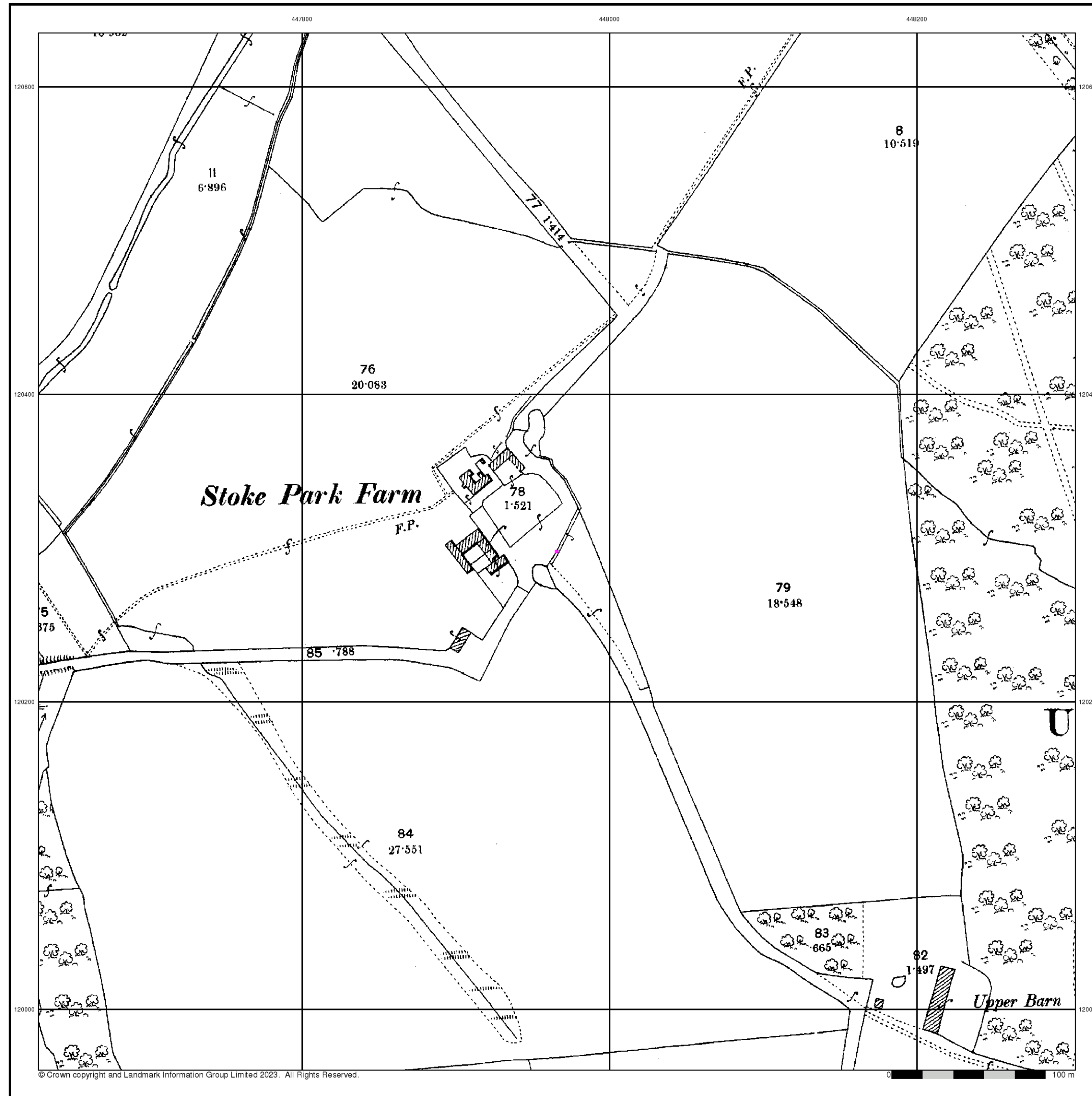
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National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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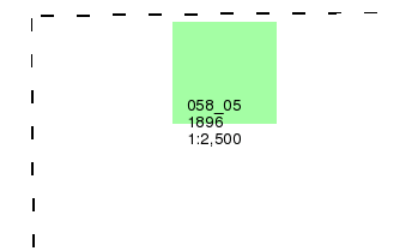
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1896

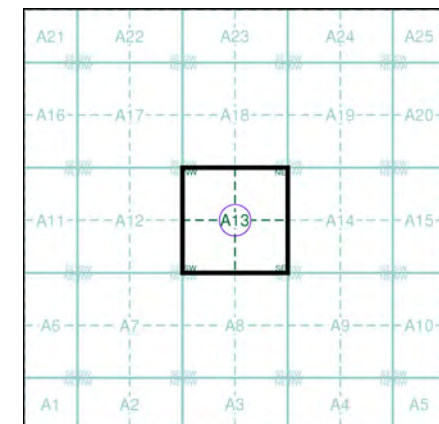
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

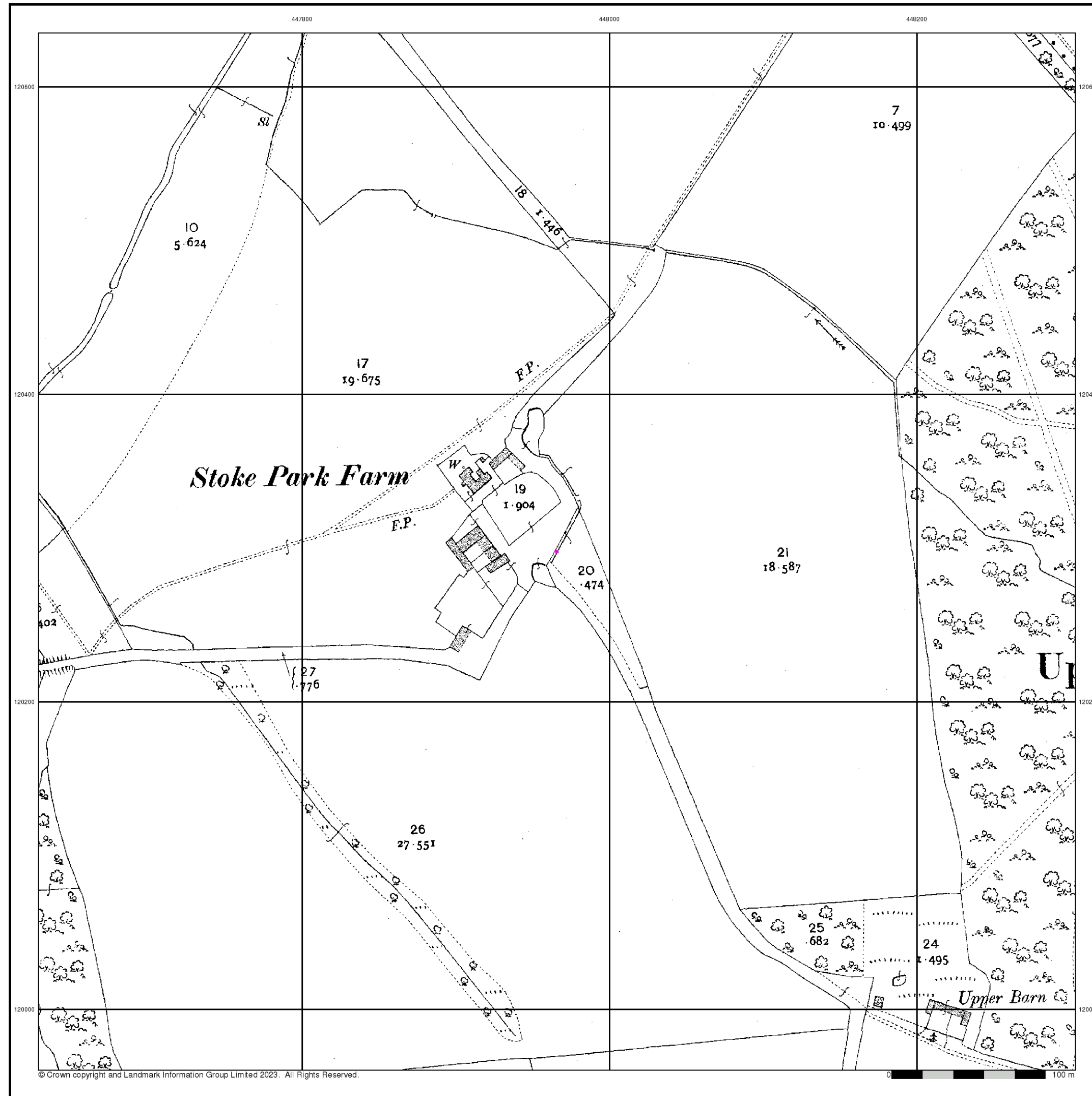


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Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



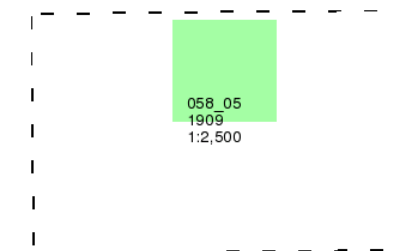
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1909

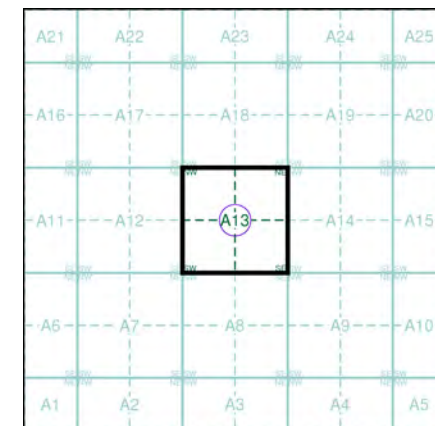
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

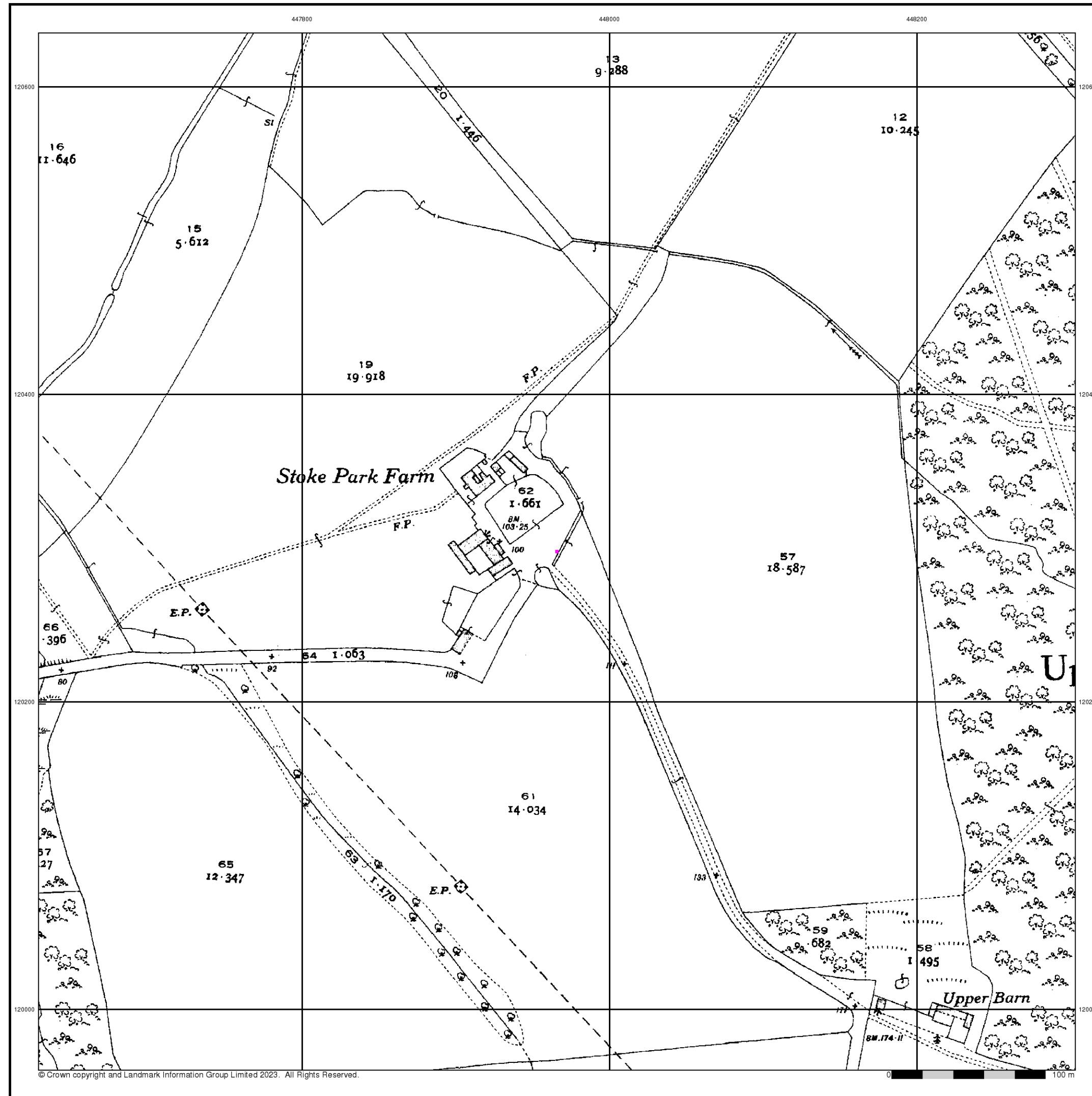


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National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1940

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

058_05

1940

1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

A21A22A23A24A25

A16A17A18A19A20

A11A12A13A14A15

A6A7A8A9A10

A1A2A3A4A5

N

Order Details

Order Number:	312375405_1_1
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National Grid Reference:	447970, 120300
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Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

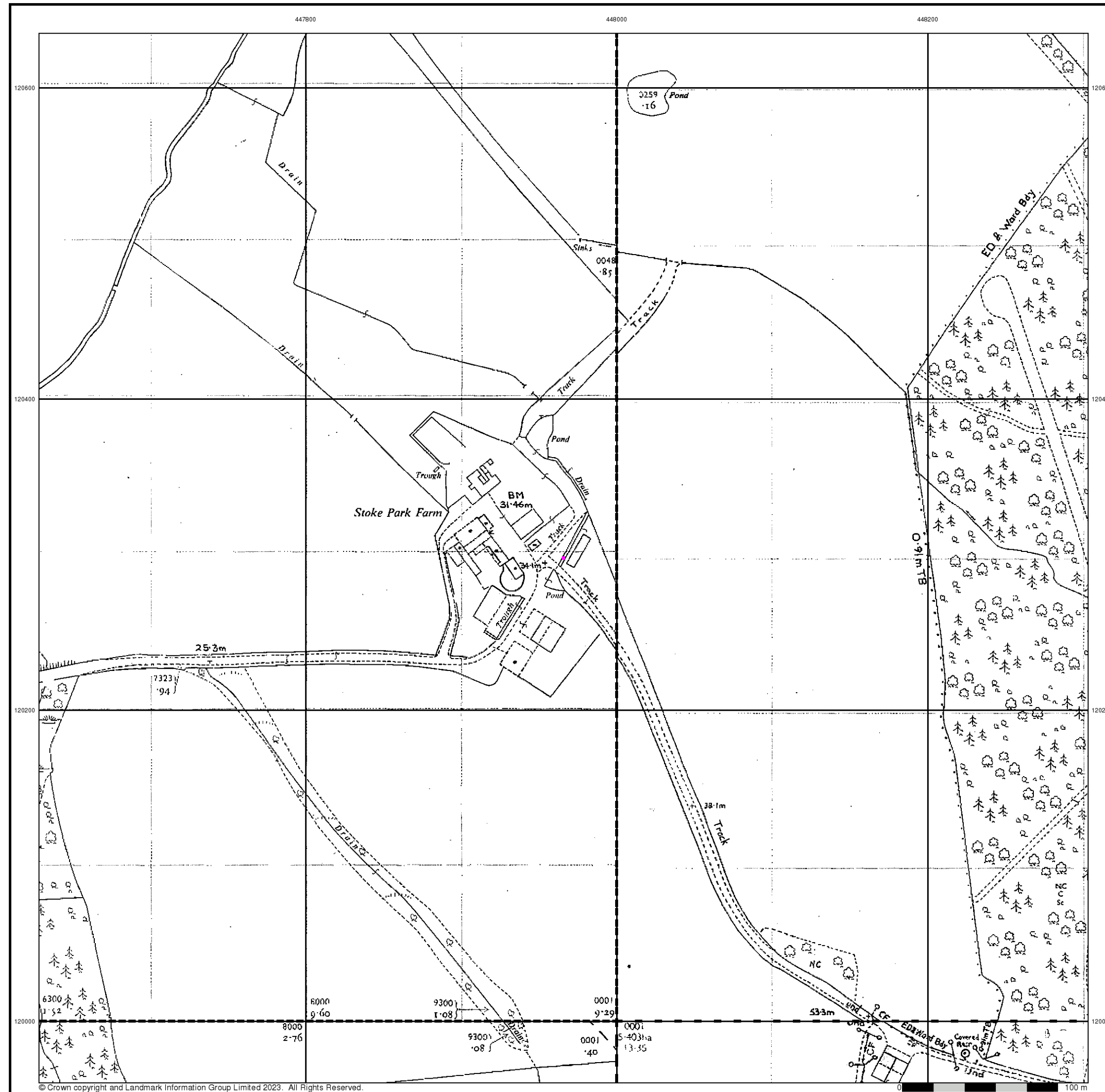
Site at 447940, 120290

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Additional SIMs

Published 1960 - 1986

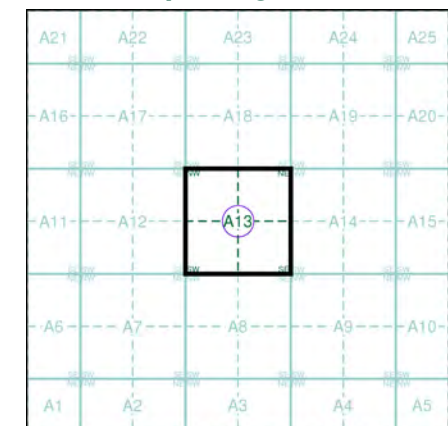
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU4720 1984 12,500	SU4820 1983 12,500
SU4719 1960 12,500	SU4819 1986 12,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

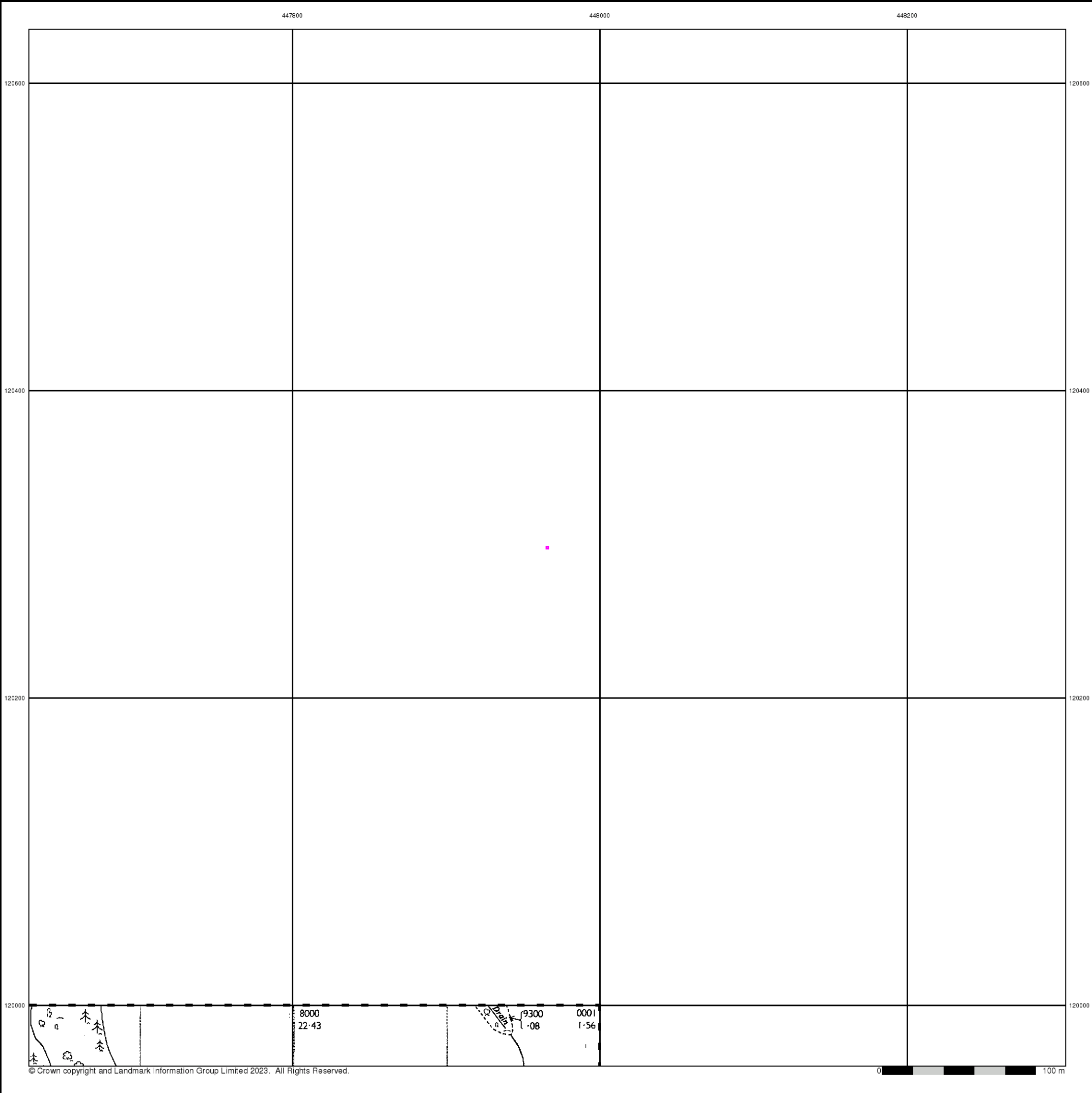
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Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290

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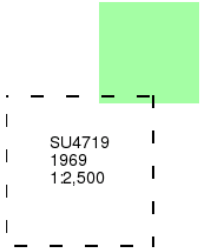
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
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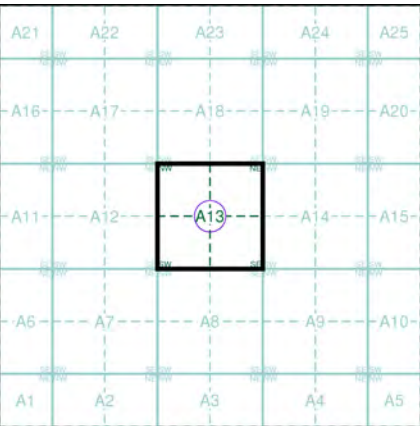
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1969
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

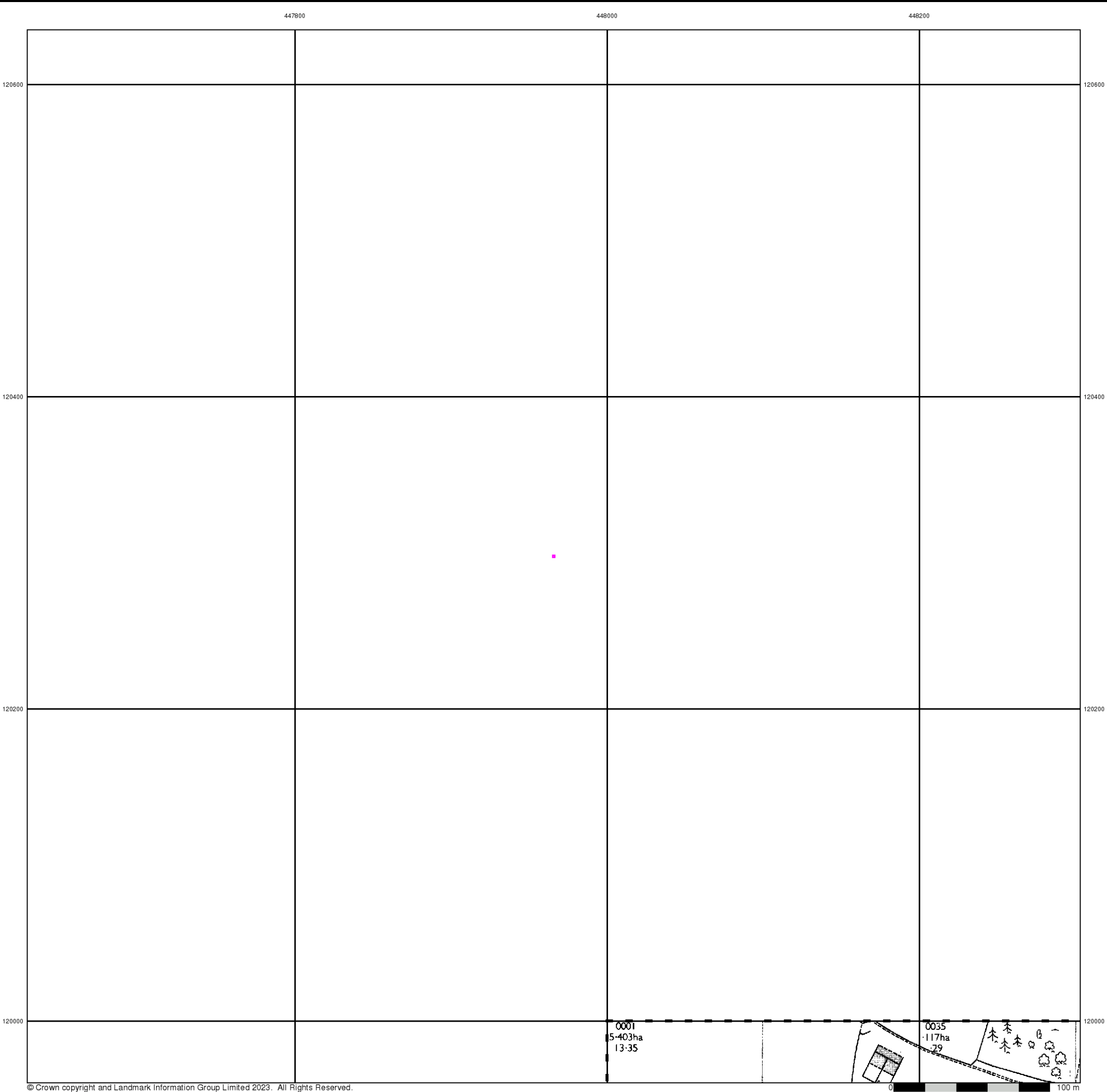


Order Details

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Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
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Site Area (Ha): 0.01
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Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



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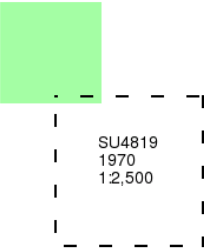
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

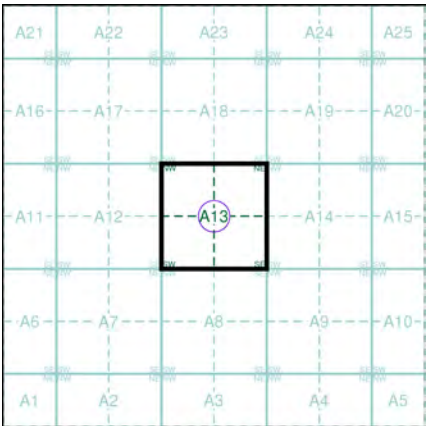
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:312375405_1_1

Customer Ref:AN0723 Bishopstoke

National Grid Reference:447970, 120300

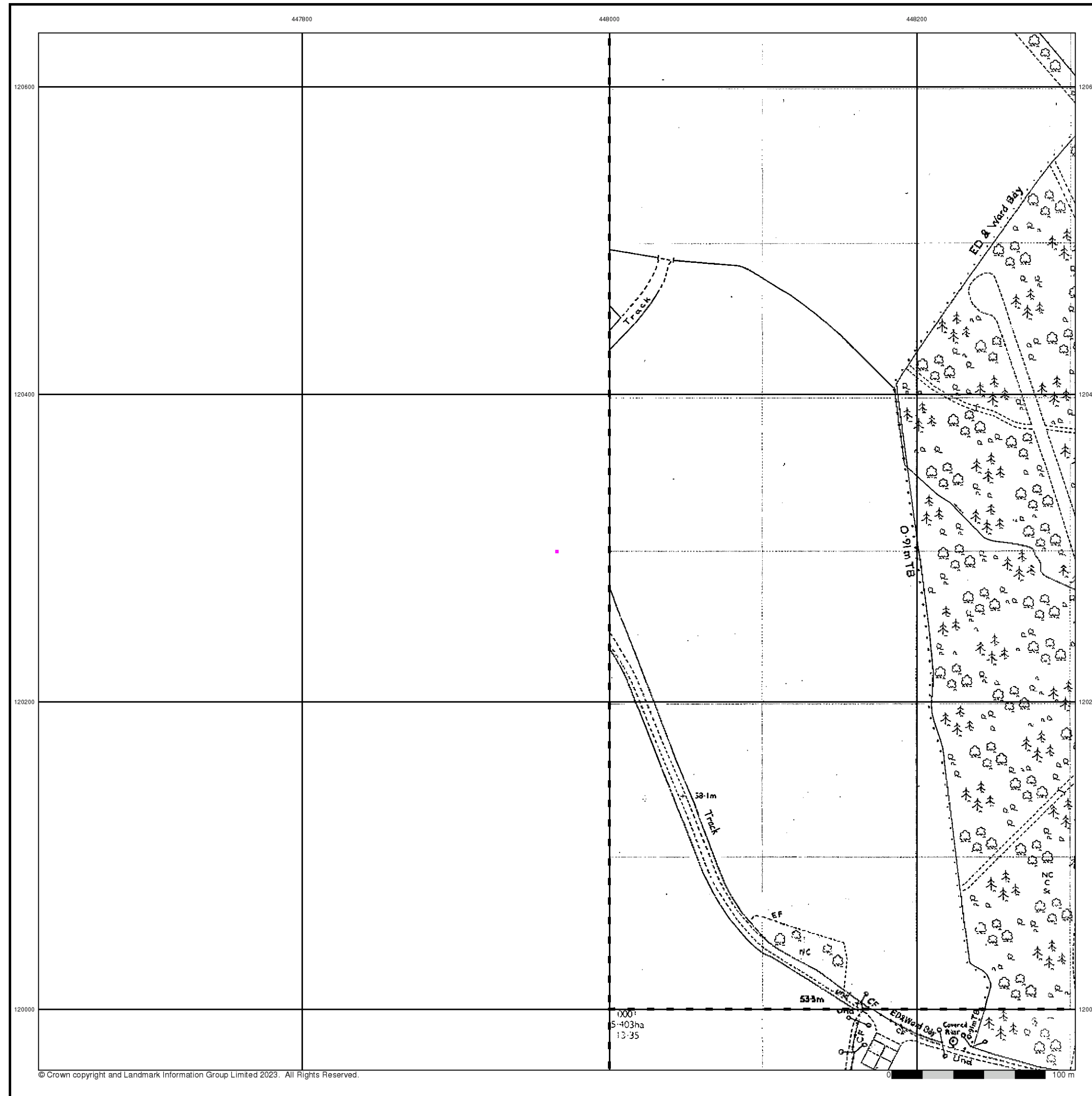
Slice:A

Site Area (Ha):0.01

Search Buffer (m):100

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



Additional SIMs

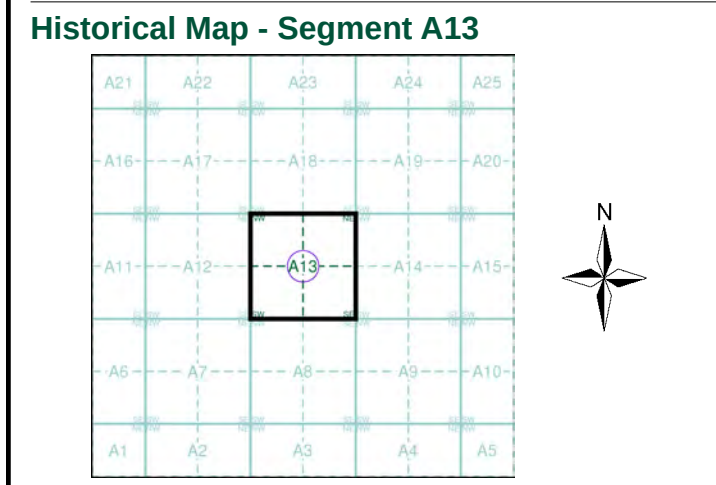
Published 1989 - 1990

Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

	SU4820
	1989
	1:2,500
	SU4819
	1990
	1:2,500

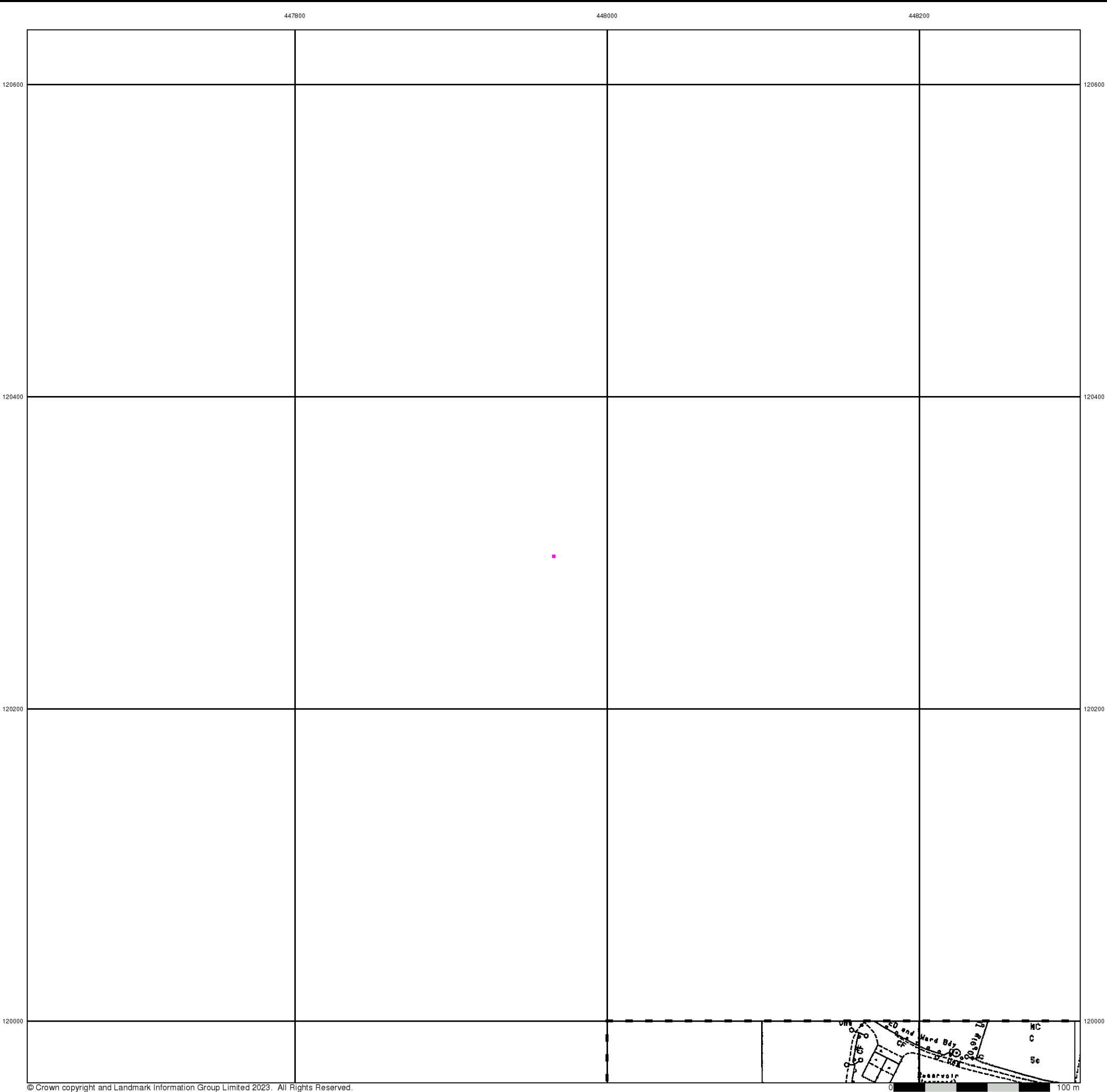


Order Details

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Site Details

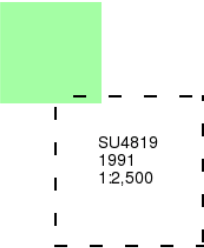
Site at 447940, 120290



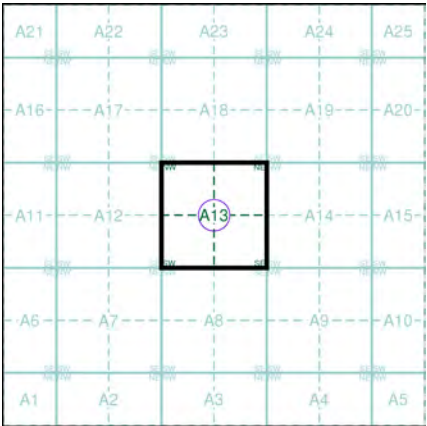
Additional SIMs
Published 1991
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

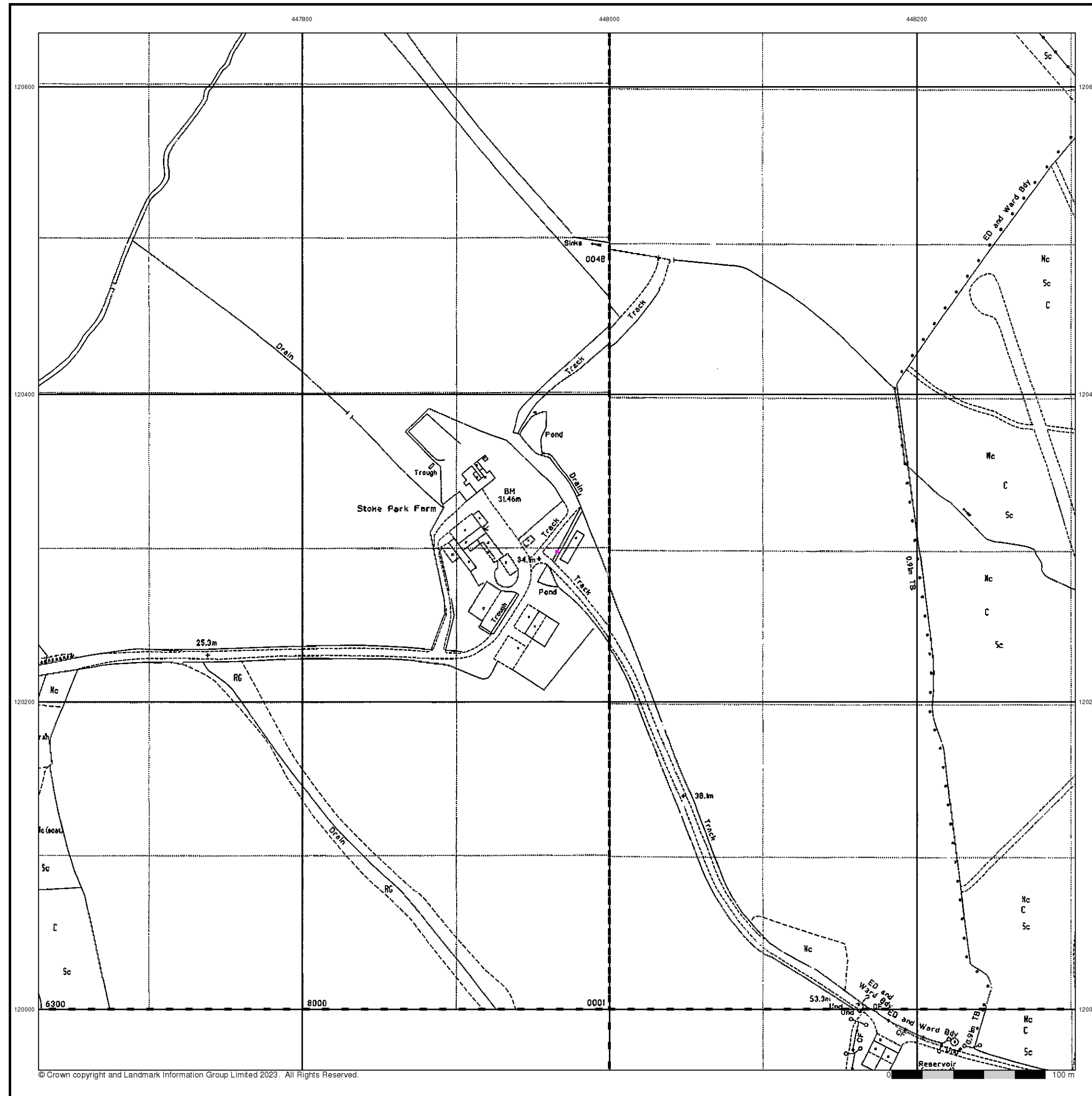


Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details
Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details
Site at 447940, 120290



Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992 - 1993

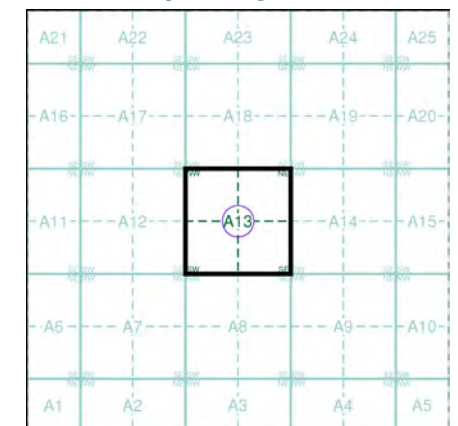
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU4720	SU4820
1993	1993
12,500	12,500
	SU4819
	1992
	12,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

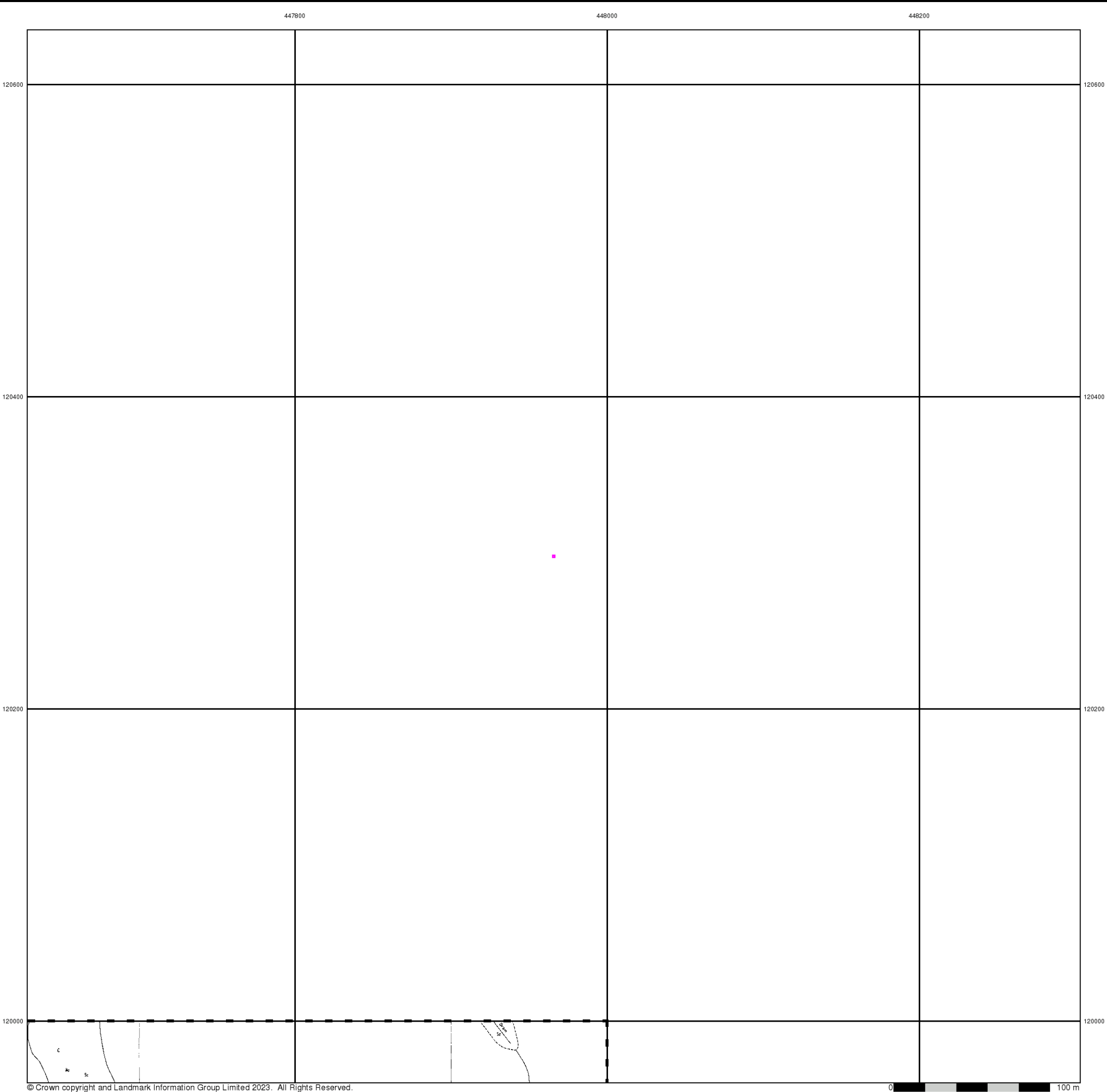


Order Details

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National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
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Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



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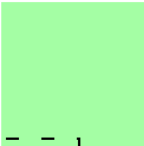
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

Source map scale - 1:1,250

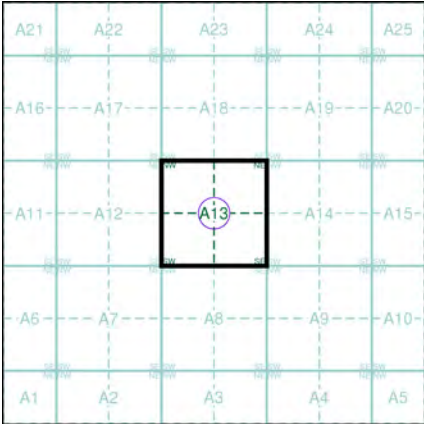
'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



SU4719NE
1992
1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	312375405_1_1
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National Grid Reference:	447970, 120300
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Site Details

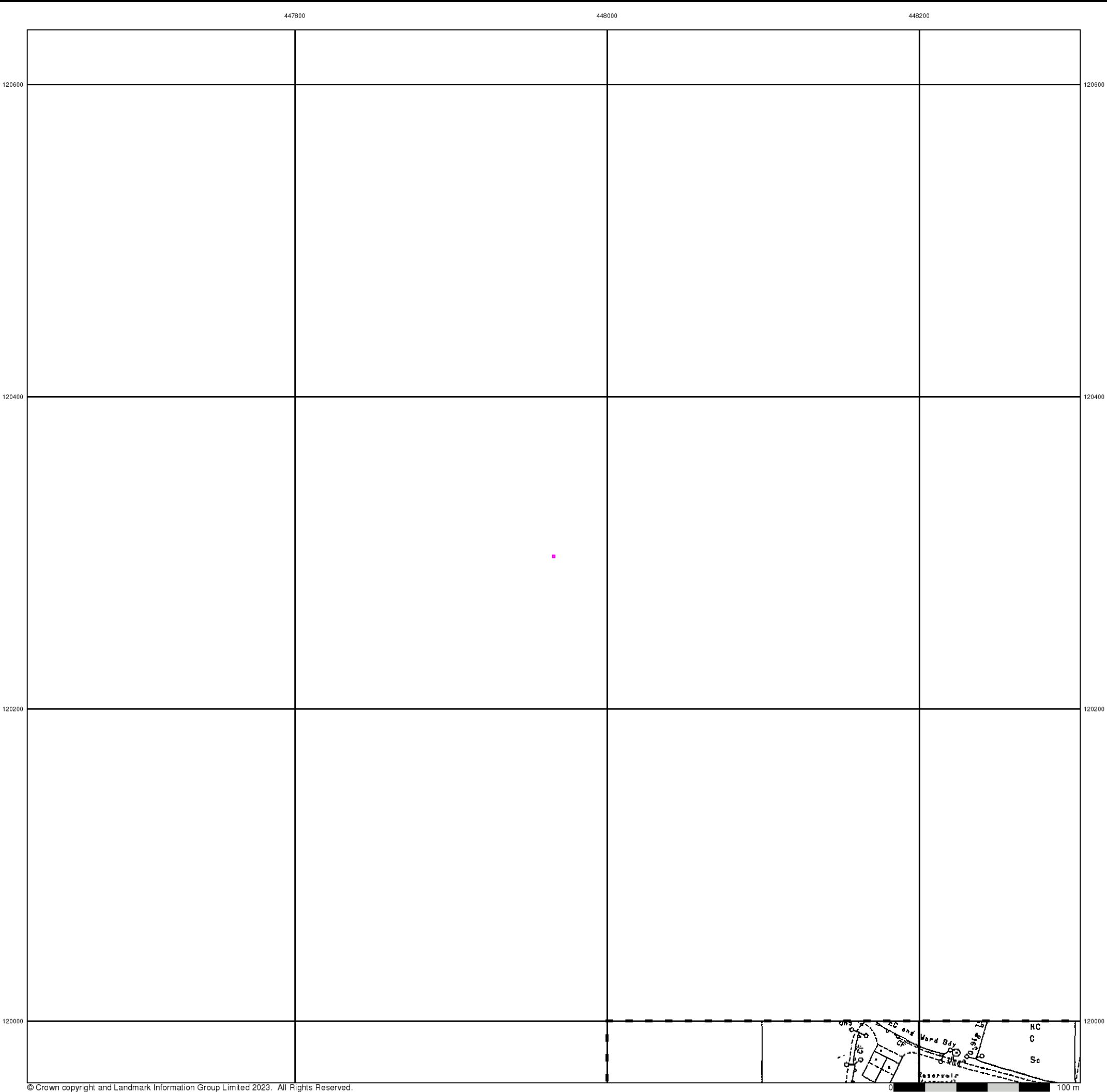
Site at 447940, 120290

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 07-Jun-2023 Page 13 of 16

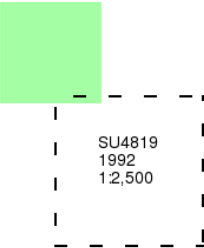


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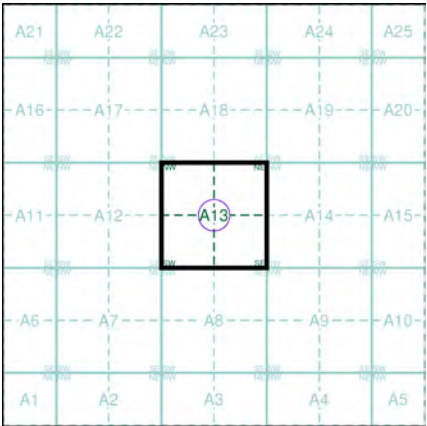
Additional SIMs
Published 1992
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

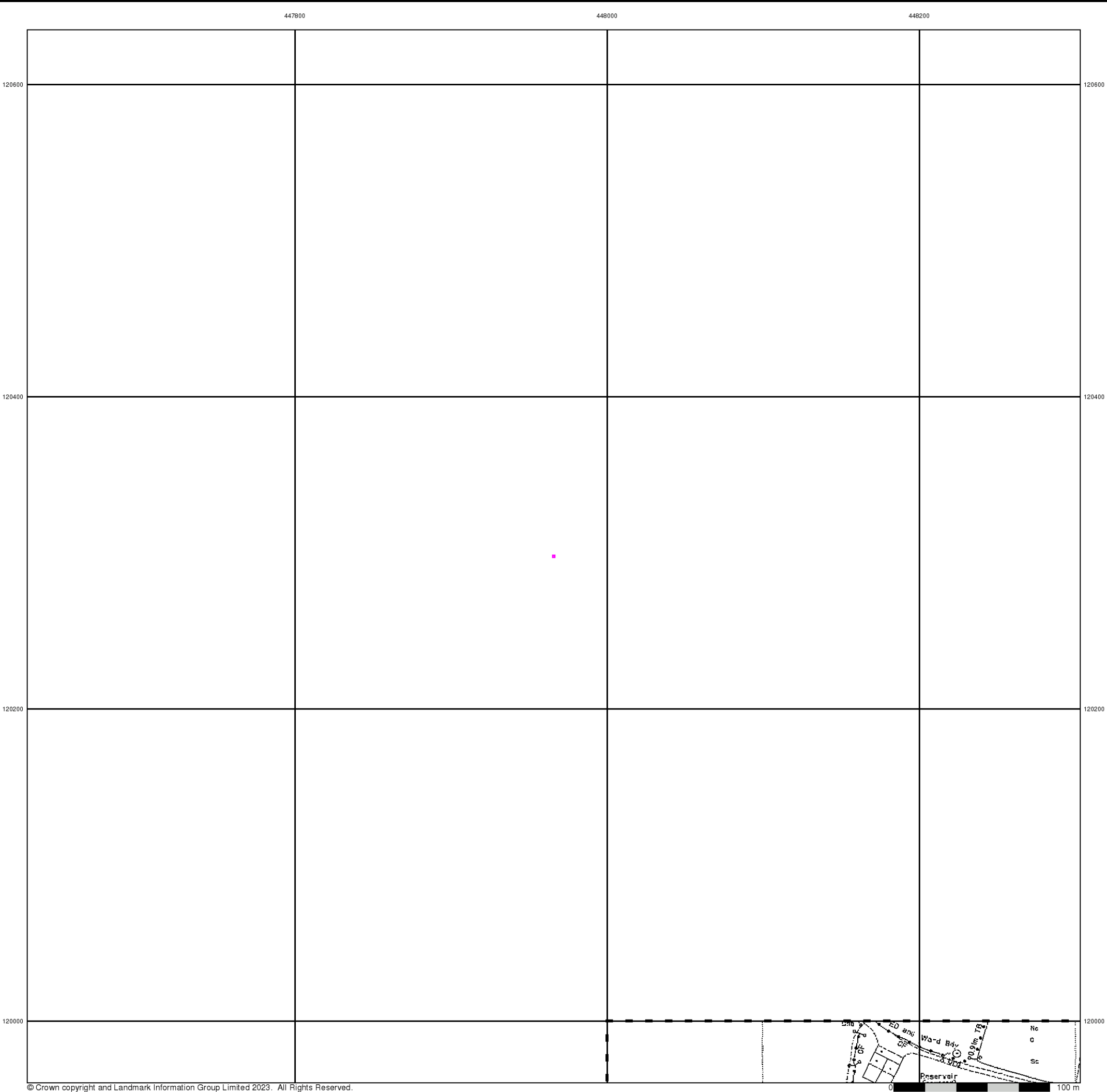


Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details
Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details
Site at 447940, 120290



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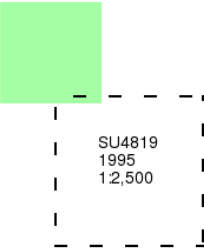
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

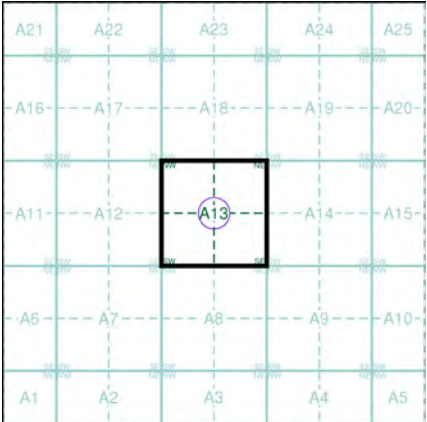
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:312375405_1_1

Customer Ref:AN0723 Bishopstoke

National Grid Reference:447970, 120300

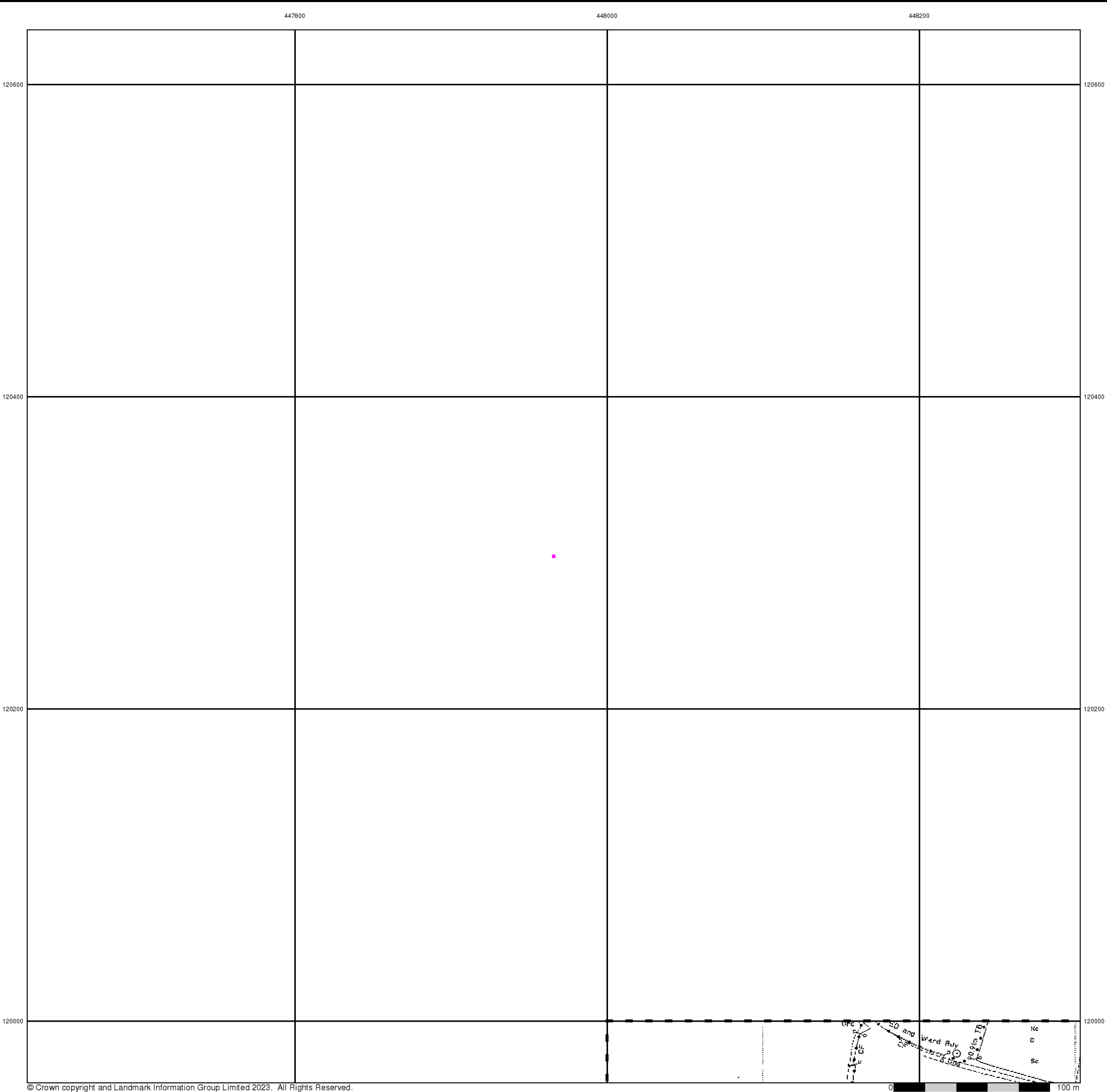
Slice:A

Site Area (Ha):0.01

Search Buffer (m):100

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290

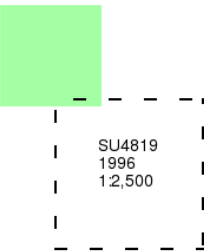


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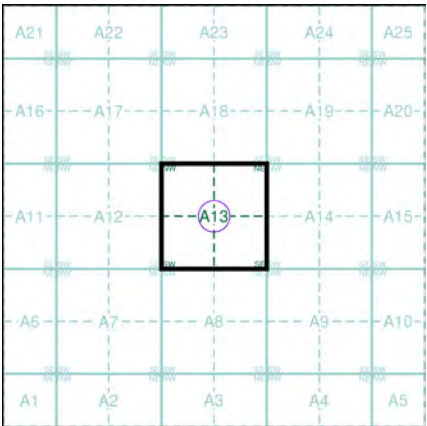
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

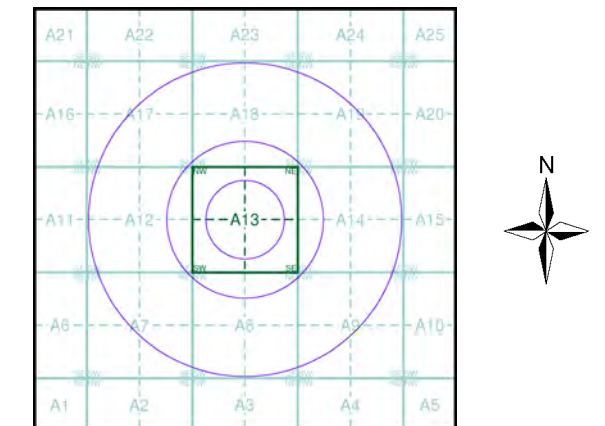
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1871 - 1872	2
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1897	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1910 - 1911	4
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1931	5
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1931	6
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1938 - 1939	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1962 - 1963	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982 - 1983	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	11

Historical Map - Slice A

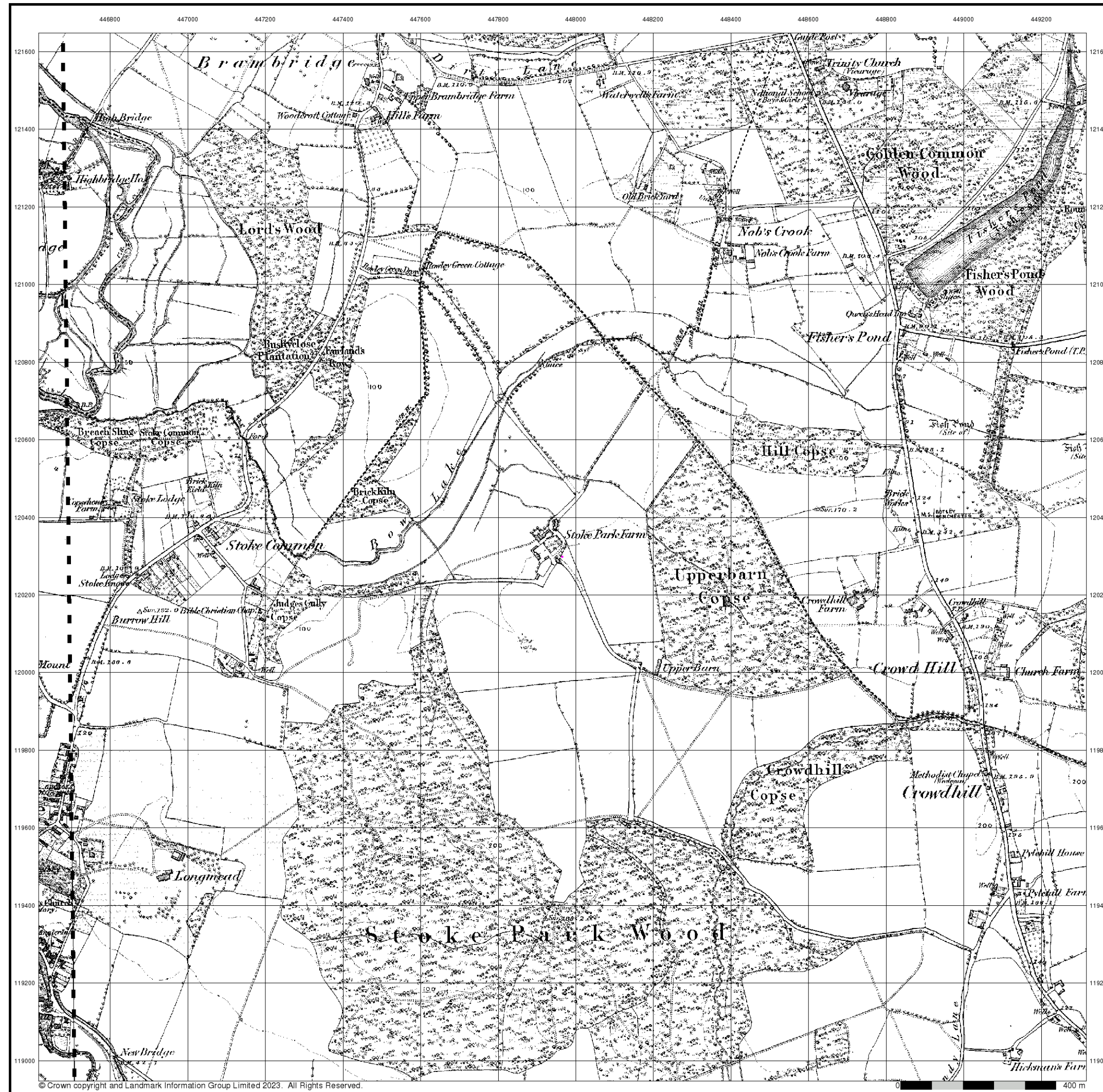


Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



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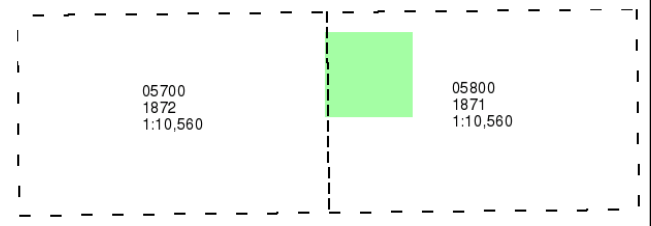
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1871 - 1872

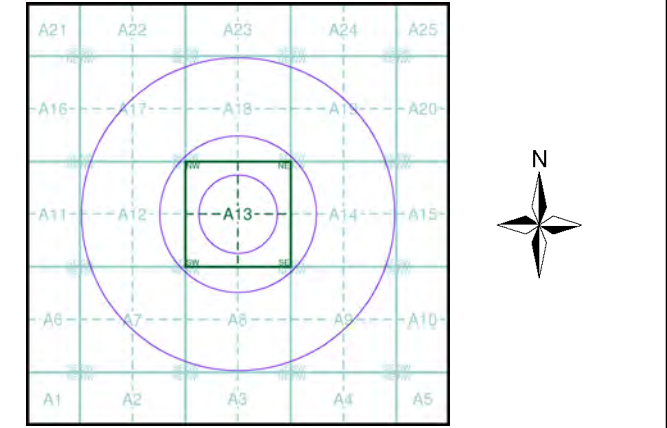
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1

Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke

National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300

Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1897

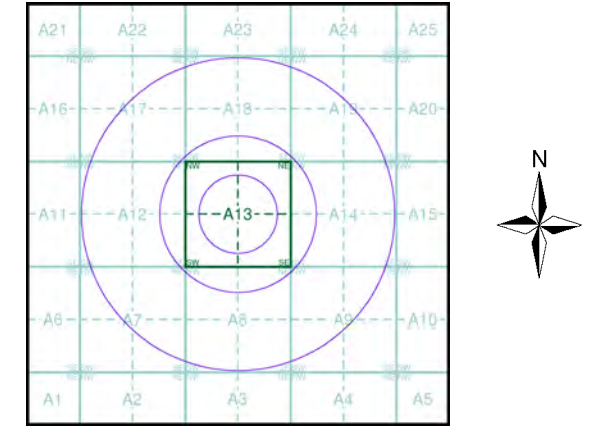
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

057NE 1897 1:10,560	058NW 1897 1:10,560
057SE 1897 1:10,560	058SW 1897 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1910 - 1911

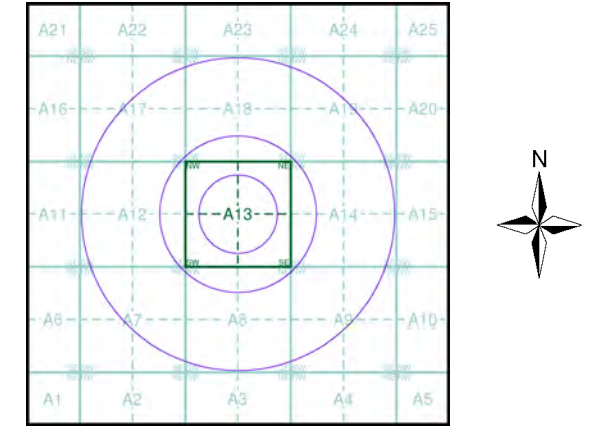
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

057NE 1910 1:10,560	058NW 1911 1:10,560
057SE 1911 1:10,560	058SW 1910 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1931

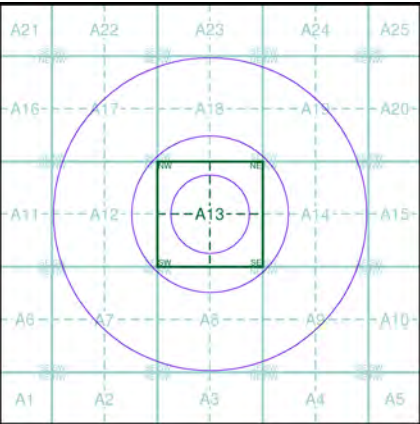
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

057NE 1931 1:10,560	
057SE 1931 1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A

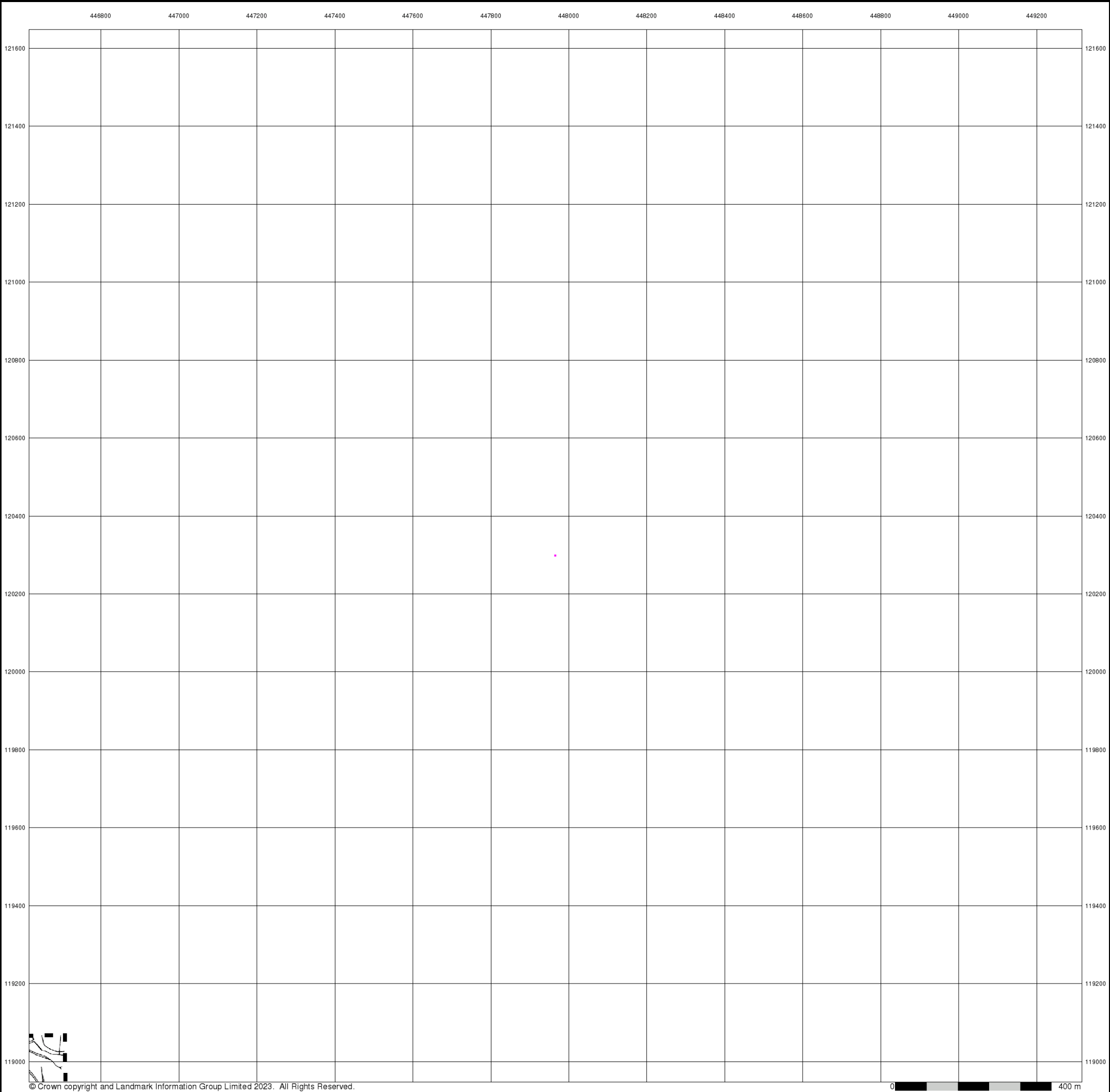


Order Details

Order Number:	312375405_1_1
Customer Ref:	AN0723 Bishopstoke
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Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
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Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



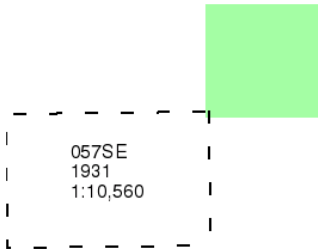
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1931

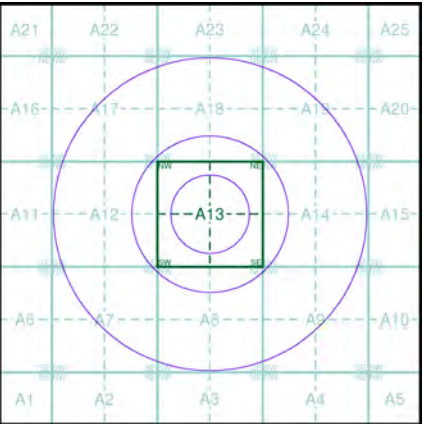
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1938 - 1939

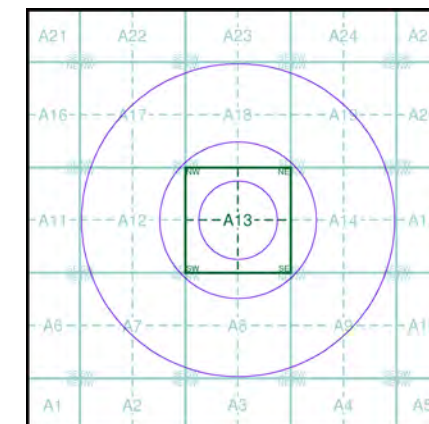
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

057NE 1938 1:10,560	058NW 1939 1:10,560
057SE 1938 1:10,560	058SW 1939 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



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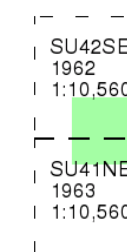
Ordinance Survey Plan

Published 1962 - 1963

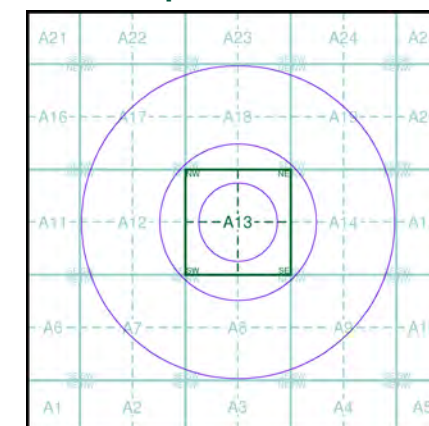
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

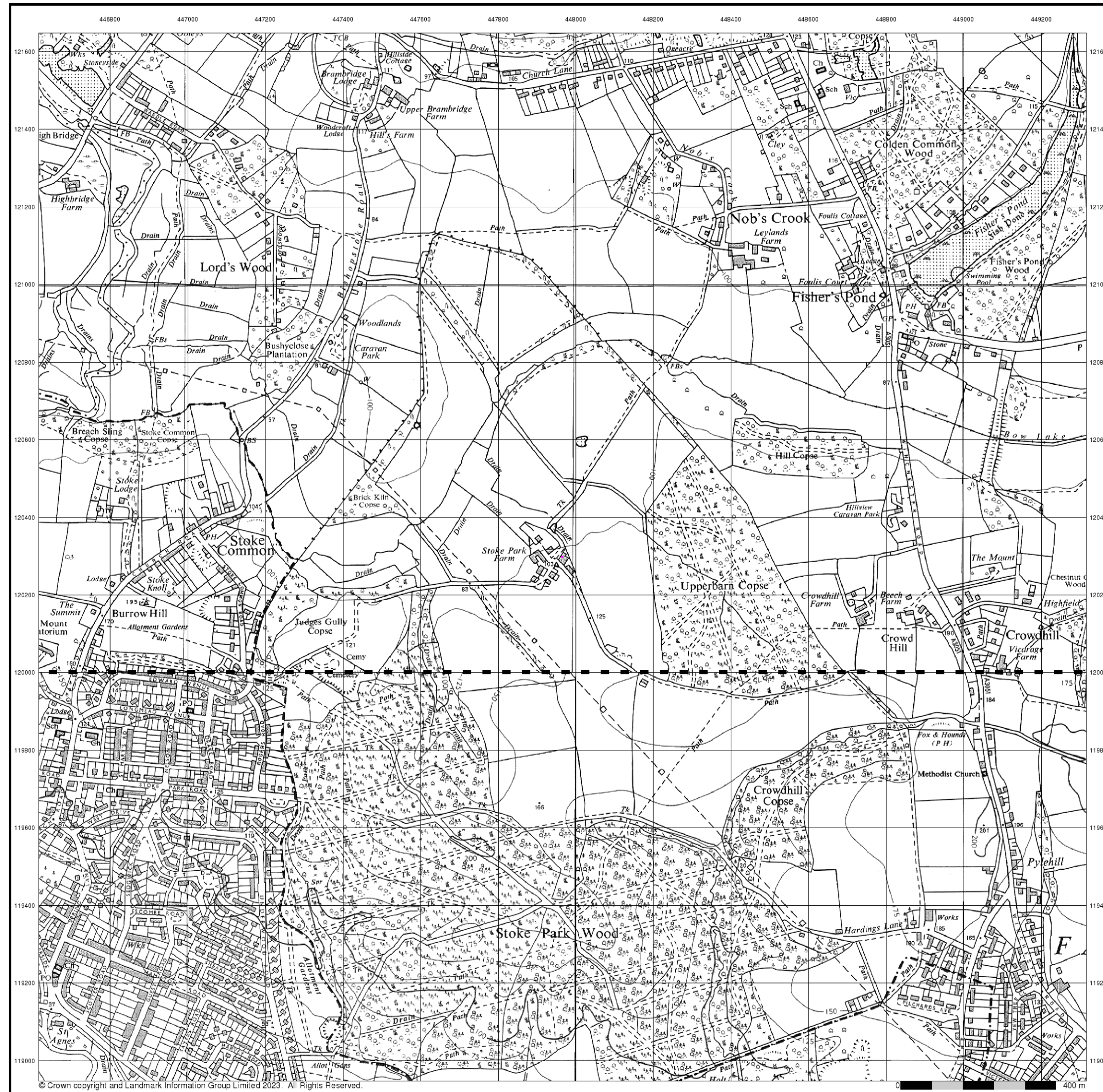
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Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

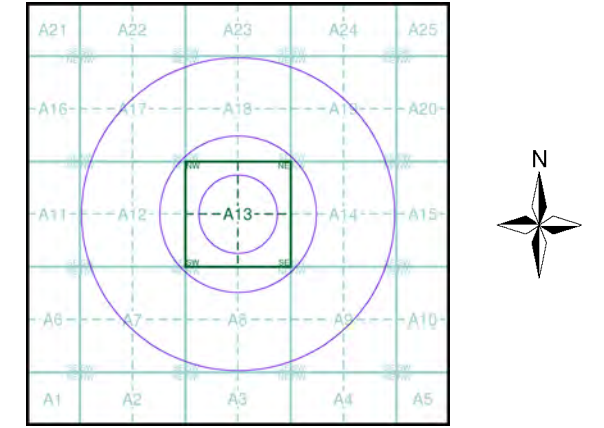
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU42SE	1968
1:10,560	
SU41NE	1968
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details	
Order Number:	312375405_1_1
Customer Ref:	AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference:	447970, 120300
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



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Ordnance Survey Plan

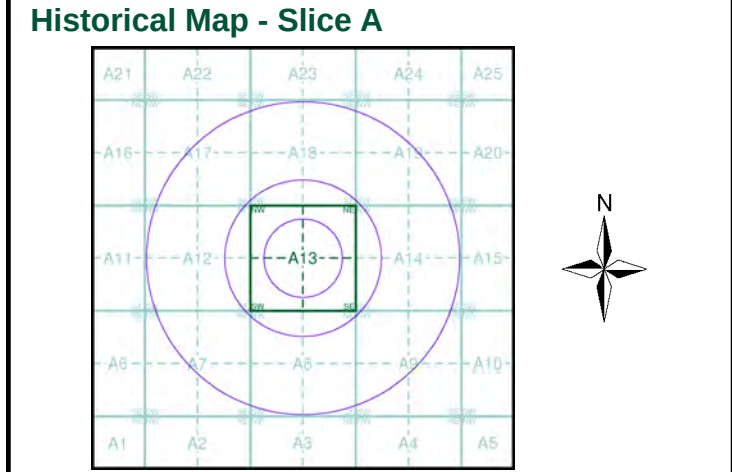
Published 1982 - 1983

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU42SE	1982
1:10,000	
SU41NE	1983
1:10,000	

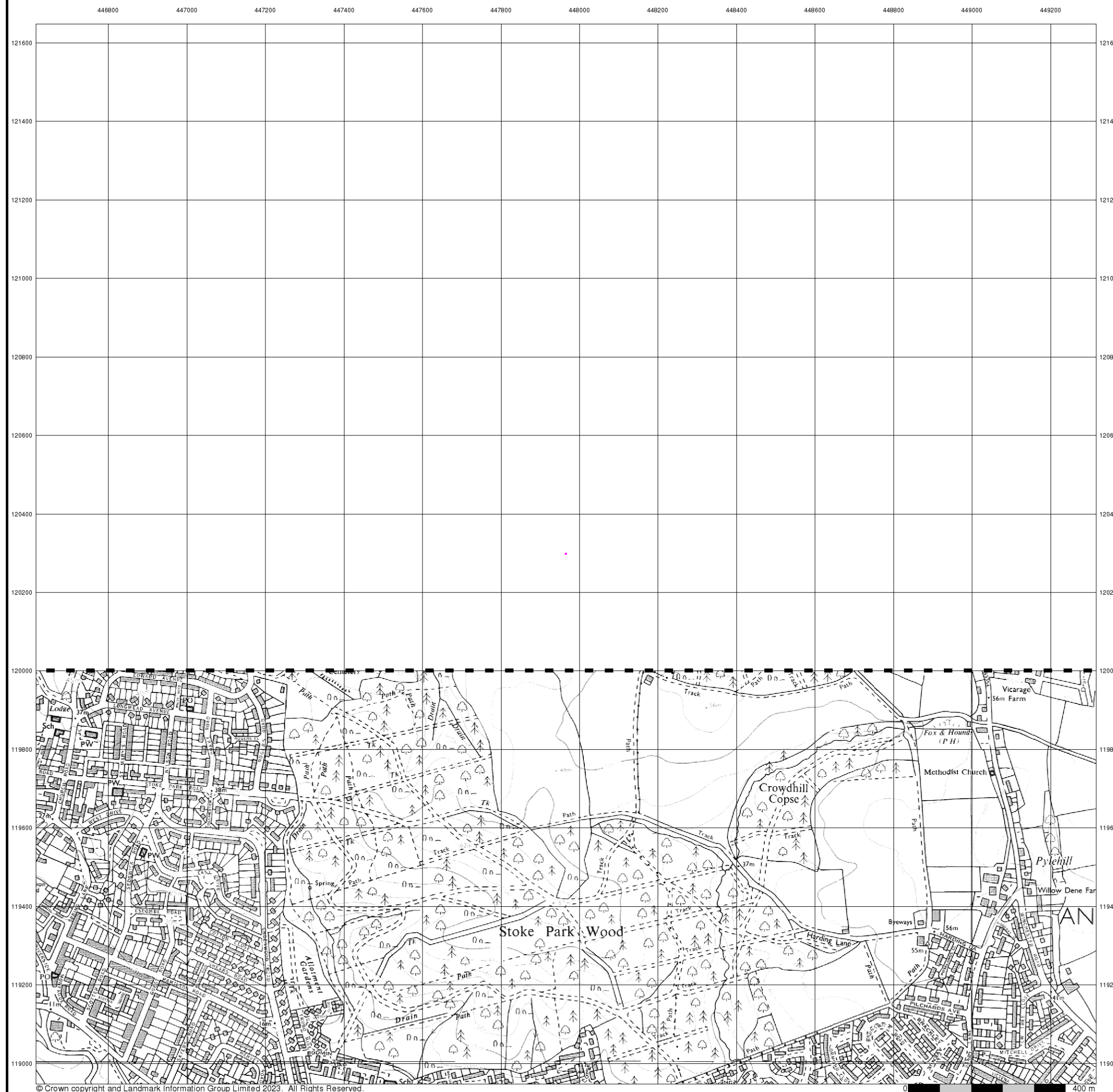


Order Details

Order Number:	312375405_1_1
Customer Ref:	AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference:	447970, 120300
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290



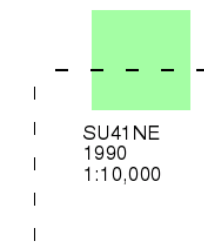
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990

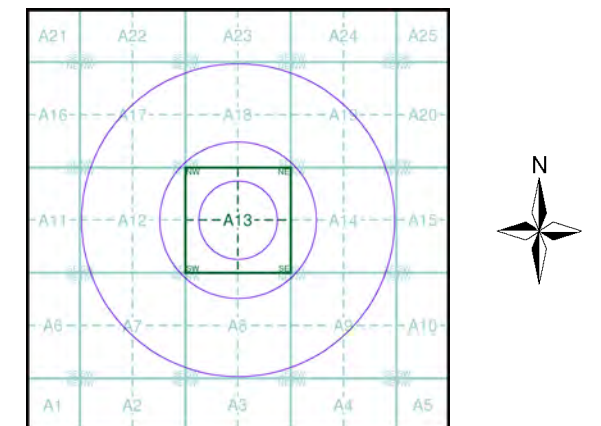
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 312375405_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0723 Bishopstoke
National Grid Reference: 447970, 120300
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447940, 120290

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
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e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

