

Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Heritage Impact Assessment

Allington Lane Solar Farm



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Summary

This desk-based assessment was undertaken to identify the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological assets that may be present at the site of a Proposed Solar Farm at Allington Lane, and to offer mitigation recommendations. This desk-based assessment also features a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment on known designated assets within a 2km radius of the site. This was undertaken to ensure that there would be no indirect adverse effects upon the Cultural Heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Development.

The completed assessment has concluded that:

- No Designated Assets within 2km of the Proposed Development will undergo adverse indirect effects as a result of the Proposed Development.
- Three non-designated assets, identified through the desk-based assessment as HER: **58304** 'Hollow Way or Trackway', **HA 5** 'Potentially former field boundaries' and **Fishponds** may undergo direct impacts as a result of the placing of Solar Panels within the Development Site. These assets are of low local significance and as such a **post consent condition for archaeological evaluation**, to be secured with a Written Scheme of Investigation is recommended.

Any further archaeological works are to be at the discretion of the Hampshire Local Authority.

1. Site Introduction

The Application Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 48149 16948.

The development site is within the West End North Ward of the Eastleigh Borough Council local authority area (**Figure 1**). The proposed area for development consists of solar panels distributed over seven adjoining fields of currently unused agricultural land which it is proposed to develop as the Allington Lane Solar Farm c.25ha, with a single grid connection point.

In addition, there will be energy storage and electrical infrastructure in the immediate South of the site. The northern area of the proposed site boundary lies immediately adjacent to a range of commercial properties whereas the southern boundary runs directly adjacent to the Eastleigh to Fareham railway line. The southwestern boundary lies close to further commercial properties.

The central area of the proposed development resides next to unused agricultural land on the northern boundary and the southern section straddles both commercial properties and the Eastleigh to Fareham railway line. The eastern area of the proposed development unused agricultural land is adjacent to Hearts Corps Ancient Woodland.

The various fields that make up the Allington Lane Solar Farm typically have gently undulating terrain with most having a topography that does not exceed 10 meters, with some fields sloping gently uphill from the Eastleigh to Fareham railway line. The fields are predominantly surrounded to a large extent by pre-existing mature vegetation providing the Allington Lane Solar Farm development from the outset with screening, which means the existing site is relatively self-contained.

This report is accompanied by the following Figures and Appendices:

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2a: Current Landscape Character
- Figure 2b: Historic Landscape Character
- Figure 3a: Ordnance Survey Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Sheet LVIII, Surveyed 1863, Published 1871, six-inches
- Figure 3b: Ordnance Survey Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Sheet LVIII. SW, Revised 1895, Published 1897, six-inches
- Figure 3c: Ordnance Survey Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Sheet LVIII. SW, Revised 1908, Published 1910, six-inches
- Figure 3d: Ordnance Survey Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Sheet LVIII. SW, Revised 1938 to 1939, Published 1947, six-inches
- Figure 4: Assets identified through Aerial Archaeology and Archaeological Mapping Explorer
- Figure 5: Archaeological Events
- Figure 6: Designated Assets within 2km Study Area
- Figure 7a: Non-Designated Assets within Application Site
- Figure 7b: Non-Designated Historic Buildings within 1km Study Area
- Figure 8: Archaeological Mitigation
- Appendix A: Designated Assets within 2km Study Area in order of NHLE List Entry
- Appendix B: Non-Designated Assets within 1km Study Area
- Appendix C: Non-Designated Historic Buildings within 1km Study Area
- Appendix D: Archaeological Events

2. Planning Standards and Guidance

2.1. National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG 2023) paragraph 189 in Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' notes *"Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations"* (p55).

The NPPF (2023) defines significance as *"Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance"* (p72/73).

2.2. Local Policy

The current Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036) Adopted April 2022 references the following policies in regard to Cultural Heritage:

Strategic policy S1, Delivering sustainable development

1. *To be sustainable, new development in the Borough should:*

i. *maintain local environmental quality, including avoiding damage to, and where possible enhancing, the existing valued urban and rural environments in the Borough and heritage assets.*

Strategic policy S5, New development in the countryside

1. *Planning permission will be granted for new development in the countryside provided it is related to:*

c. *community, tourist, or visitor uses through the re-use of buildings including facilities for the interpretation of heritage assets (policies DM12)*

2. *In permitting new development in the countryside the Borough Council will seek to:*

a. *avoid adverse impacts on the rural, woodland, riparian or coastal character, the intrinsic character of the landscape including the avoidance of adverse landscape impacts on areas adjoining national parks and their settings, the significance of heritage assets and on the biodiversity of the area.*

Strategic policy S8, Historic Environment

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

a. *identifying the assets by means of an on-going programme of survey and review;*

b. *identifying their key features and measures to manage and enhance these, e.g. through Conservation Area Appraisals;*

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

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

Policy DM1, General criteria for new development

1. All new development should (as relevant):

a. not have an unacceptable impact on, and where possible should enhance:

i. residential amenities of both new and existing residents; the character and appearance of urban areas, the countryside and the coast;

ii. biodiversity (avoiding significant adverse impacts); and

iii. the significance of heritage assets

Policy DM4, Zero or low carbon energy

2. Subject to general development criteria and provided that the development:

a. has no significant adverse impact on the landscape or landscape features, biodiversity or the significance of heritage assets;

Policy DM12, Heritage Assets

1. Development of a heritage asset or within its setting will be permitted provided it does not harm or detract from the significance or special interest of the asset, and sustains and enhances its special character and qualities. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be accorded to this criterion. Permission for development which results in substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets of the highest significance will be wholly exceptional. Development which involves the demolition or destruction of any part of other heritage assets will not be permitted unless its removal or replacement would enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset. In these circumstances, the developer will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

a. Development that affects an archaeological site either above or below ground that is already identified or discovered through development proposals will only be permitted provided:

i. if the remains cannot be preserved in situ, the clear and convincing overriding public benefits of the development that cannot be achieved by any other means is sufficient to outweigh the value of the remains; and

ii. prior to the commencement of the development, provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording and for this evidence to be made publicly accessible;

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

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

d. Where possible, it enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset; and

e. A heritage statement is submitted with the application explaining the significance of the assets affected including the contribution made by their setting, at a level of detail proportionate to the asset's significance; the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset; and how proposals have been developed to avoid harm or, if this is not possible, minimise the harm; with mitigation measures proposed.

2. In permitting development involving a heritage asset the Borough Council may seek a legal agreement to secure the long-term management and enhancement of the asset.

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

2.3. Standards and Guidance

This HIA was written in line with the following Standards and Guidance:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, Updated 2020) 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment';
- Historic England (2008) 'Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment'
- Historic England (2015a) 'Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2;
- Historic England (2015b) 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition);
- Historic England (2019) 'Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets' Historic England Advice Note 12; and
- Historic England Advice Note 15 (2021) 'Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment'.

Historic England (2015a) advice notes the following *"the first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest"* (p1).

In line with the NPPF (2023) and the Historic England (2008, 2015a and 2019) the following criteria of weighting should be given to heritage assets (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Criteria of Weighting for Historic Assets

Value of Significance	Assets and definition
Very High	Very high importance and rarity on both an international, national scale. There is limited potential for change: • World Heritage Sites • Assets of acknowledged international importance • Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	High Importance and rarity on a national and local scale with limited potential for change: • Scheduled Monuments (including non-designated that could be worthy of nomination) • Registered Parks and Gardens and Designed Landscapes • Registered Battlefields • Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings (including those proposed) • Grade II Listed Buildings in a group setting with a Grade I or Grade II* or with elements of rarity and importance
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity on a national and local scale: • Conservation Areas • Grade II Listed Buildings (including those proposed)

	Non-designated assets that contribute significantly to regional research objectives
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity on a regional or local scale: - Non designated assets of local importance - Designated and non-designated assets comprised by poor preservation - Designated and non-designated assets with poor survival of contextual associations - Assets of limited value but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving heritage interest

2Based on the defined weighting of significance the following table outlines the proposed magnitude of impact (change) and the significance of effect on historic assets and the historic environment (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

		Magnitude of impact (degree of change)				
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Value of Significance (Table 1)	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight/ Moderate	Moderate/Large	Large/ Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

3. Archaeological and Historic Baseline

3.1. Aims, Methodology and Sources

The Aim of this Desk Based Assessment is to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology in the Site and wider study areas;
- To establish the archaeological potential and significance of the Site;
- To assess the potential for the Development to directly harm archaeological resources, within the Site;
- To assess any potential for indirect effects upon the Cultural Heritage resource.

The following methodology follows the guidelines outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance Paper for historic environment desk-based assessment.

The DBA comprises of a written report including a description of the baseline heritage resource and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the effect of the proposed development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource and potential mitigation strategies.

To inform this DBA an archive search was undertaken to identify records of known archaeological features which have the potential to be affected by the Development. This archive search also collected data falling within the wider study area, to inform the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the site. The following sources were consulted in accordance with the best practice guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The DBA incorporates the following sources:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), downloaded from Historic England March 2023;
- Hampshire Historic Environment Record, accessed March 2023;
- The Historic England (2023) Archive for National Mapping Programme Data and Aerial Photography;
- The Archaeological Data Service for on-site reports and grey literature records;
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
- Satellite Imagery from the Google Earth Viewer;
- The Solent-Thames Research Framework (STRF), accessed April 2023;
- LiDAR Data sourced from DEFRA (2023);
- British Geological Survey (BGS, accessed May 2023);
- The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology, accessed June 2023;
- Historic Maps sourced from the National Library of Scotland (NLS, accessed May 2023);
- The Atlas of Rural Settlement in England (GIS Shapefile), downloaded from Historic England (2023); and
- Other secondary sources as deemed appropriate.

Where further non-designated assets have been identified outwith of the named sources, these have been assigned the in-text reference of 'Historic Asset' (HA) followed by a numerical identifier.

A Site Visit was undertaken on Thursday 15th and Friday 16th June 2023. The weather was good with clear visibility. No further heritage assets were recorded. No designated assets were visible from or to the Site.

A 1km Study Area has been utilised around the Application Site to assess direct impacts upon the archaeological resource and 2km for indirect effects upon Designated Assets as a result of the Proposed Development.

The following abbreviations have been used in text and appendices:

- CA - Conservation Area;
- LB - Listed Building(s);
- RPG - Registered Park and Garden;
- SM - Scheduled Monument(s);

The compass directions have been abbreviated in text and appendices.

3.2. Historic Landscape Character

3.2.1. Landscape Character

The Application Site comprises 20 irregular enclosed pastoral fields and woodlands, with the Chalcroft 6.3 megawatt Solar Farm to the adjacent north-east of the site and Chalcroft Farm to the adjacent south-east of the Site. Chalcroft Farm has historically undergone several name changes which will be referred to in text.

The Application Site is within the South Hampshire Lowlands National Character Area (NCA, 2019). This is defined as a low-lying plain between the chalk hills of Hampshire and the South Downs and the Southampton Water with several areas of Ancient Woodland which are a legacy of the Forest of Bere former Royal Hunting Forest. The following NCA Statement of Environmental Opportunity (SEO) is of relevance to this assessment:

■ *SEO 3: Protect, manage and enhance the area's historic well-wooded character – including its ancient semi-natural woodlands, wood pasture and hedgerows – to increase biomass provision, link and strengthen habitats for wildlife, and improve recreational opportunities (p4).*

The Itchen Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI, **Figure 2a**) is a major landscape feature on the southern and western adjacent boundary of the Site. The valley was formed as a result of the former riverine landscape joining the coast, resulting in water meadows, with areas of Ancient Woodland. Prior to the 1960's, much of the woodland was replaced with commercially viable timber, resulting in felling activities, while much of the Ancient Woodland has formerly been used for coppicing.

The underlying bedrock geology of the Application Site is Wittering Formation geology consisting of sand, silt and clay. It is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 41.2 million years ago. There is a variation of overlying superficial deposits across the Site with no superficial deposits across the west of the Site, with Alluvium consisting of clay, silt and gravel within the centre of the Site (BGS 2023). The soils (CSAI 2023) are recorded as being seasonally wet and slightly acidic but base rich with loamy and clayey soils.

The fields are enclosed with hedgerows with no Historic Hedgerows identified.

There is one broad Historic Landscape Character (HLC) type that encompasses the Application Site (**Figure 2b**), consisting of 'Fields with Wavy Boundaries' (HLC: **2703**) which potentially date from the late medieval to the 18th century enclosure acts.

The 'Valley Floor' (HLC: **1840, 4178, 4399 and 4460**) consists of a former flood valley associated with the River Itchen which feeds into the Solent. This flood valley incorporates a series of water meadows associated with the post-medieval period which provided drainage across the agricultural landscape.

The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology is a distributional report utilising GIS to map out areas of archaeological interest based on the HER, and utilised alongside topography, geology, rivers and landscape assets. Based on the formerly wooded character of the surrounding landscape, and the likely use of the Proposed Development Site as water meadows, and cultivated wetland there is a broadly low potential for the further recovery of assets pre-dating the post-medieval period.

The 1845 Tithe Map of South Stoneham Parish, Hampshire notes the Application Site to be agricultural with patches of woodland, interspersed with surrounding farmsteads. There are 18 Tithe Records for the Application Site (**Table 3**) dating from 1844.

Table 3: Tithe Records from 1844

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Description of Land
1015	James Warner	Jason and Timothy Butt	Pasture	Church Furrow
1016	James Warner	Jason and Timothy Butt	Pasture	Lower Gully
1017	Thomas Chamberlayne	Thomas Chamberlayne	Wood	Church Copse
1021	Thomas Chamberlayne	Charles Owton	Wood	Hearts Gully Row
1023	Thomas Chamberlayne	Charles Owton	Wood	Row
1024	Thomas Chamberlayne	Charles Owton	Arable	Barn Close
1026	Thomas Chamberlayne	Charles Owton	Pasture	Great Mead
1027	Thomas Chamberlayne	Charles Owton	Arable	The Five Acres
1031	Thomas Chamberlayne	Charles Owton	Pasture	The Buildings Yard
1078	James Warner	Jason and Timothy Butt	Pasture	Vinegar Bottle
1089	The Warden Scholars & Clerks of St Mary's College Winchester	Edward Twynam	Pasture	Newmans Meadow
1091	The Warden Scholars & Clerks of St Mary's College Winchester	Edward Twynam	Arable	Pound Close
1092	Edward Twynam	Edward Twynam	Pasture	Meadow Hill
1094	Edward Twynam	Edward Twynam	Ponds	None Available
1096	Edward Twynam	Edward Twynam	Arable	Great Field
1097	Edward Twynam	Edward Twynam	Wood	Hearts Row
1098	The Warden Scholars & Clerks of St Mary's College Winchester	The Warden Scholars & Clerks of St Mary's College Winchester	Wood	Hearts Copse

1099	The Warden Scholars & Clerks of St Mary's College Winchester	Edward Twynam	Pasture	Hearts Paddock
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3.2.2. Map Regression

The Blaeu Atlas Major 1662 (NLS 2023) does not depict the Proposed Development Site, however Southampton and Winchester are clearly detailed. The landscape is shown to be riverine with tributaries to the coast.

The earliest available Ordnance Survey map of the Application Site was published in 1871 (**Figure 3a**) and depicts the Site as a series of enclosed agricultural fields interspersed with woodland and named copses. The Application Site is bisected by the London and South Western Railway Portsmouth and Gosport Branch. Assets noted on this map within the site consist of a Fish Pond associated with Allington Farm to the north and the named Chalkcroft Farm. The hedgerow to the north of the pre-existing Solar Farm is annotated with 'R.H' (Root of Hedge) suggesting it is a historic hedgerow.

There is little change on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map (**Figure 3b**), however on the 1910 Ordnance Survey Map (**Figure 3c**) there is a note above a labelled well within Allington Manor Farm where Roman Coins were found in AD 1869 (HER: **25914**). The railway branch has also been renamed to the Gosport and Stokes Bay Railway, while a footpath is now named in the southern section of the Application Site. There are no further differences between this map and the 1947 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 3d**).

3.2.3. Topography Survey

A review of available LiDAR data (DEFRA 2023, **Plate 1**) noted a series of agricultural plough ridge and furrow details on a north-south and east-west alignments across the Application Site. Based on the linear narrow ridge and furrows they are likely to be associated with modern agriculture with defined areas in the west of the Application Site associated with Water Meadows, dating from the Post Medieval Period (HER: **58270**).

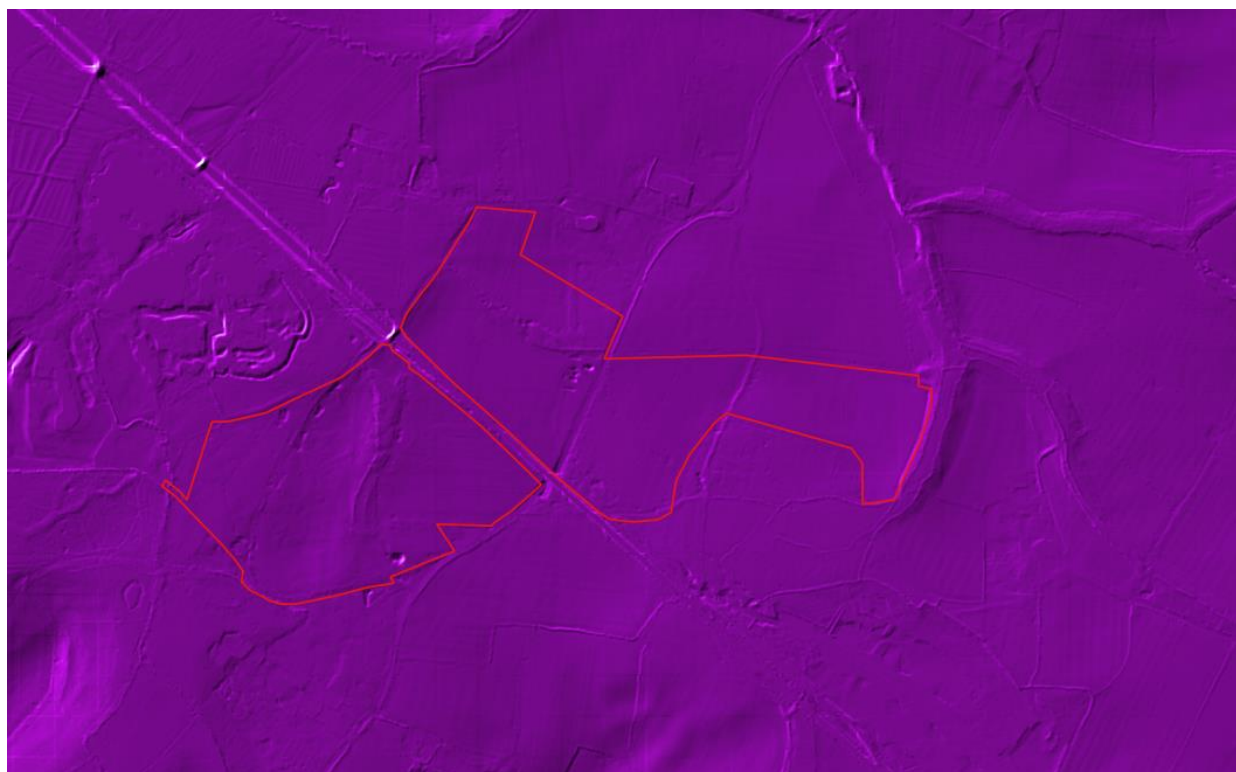


Plate 1. LiDAR of the Proposed Development Site.

No further assets were noted on current Satellite Imagery of the site (Google Earth Viewer 2023) or on historic photographs (Historic England 2023, NCAP 2023).

The following assets were identified through aerial photography datasets as held by Hampshire Historic Environment Record (**Table 4, Figure 4**).

Table 4: Assets identified through Aerial Photography

Reference	Period	Description
HER: 58270	Post Medieval Water Meadow	Fragments of a system of ditches, possibly the remains of an old water meadow or drainage system. The site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.
HER: 58298	WWII Barrage Balloon Base	The base for a World War II barrage balloon and associated structures, is visible on aerial photographs.
HER: 58299	WWII Temporary Fuel/Water Storage Structures	Four circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is possible that these are the remains of temporary water or fuel storage facilities used during the Second World War.
HER: 58300	Medieval/Post Medieval Field System	A group of single ditch linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are likely to be the remains of a field system of medieval or later origin.
HER: 58301	Prehistoric Enclosure	A single ditch oval enclosure with a break in its north edge is visible on aerial photographs. It is likely to be the remains of an enclosed settlement of uncertain prehistoric date.
HER: 58303	WWII Barrage Balloon Base	The base for a World War II barrage balloon and associated structures, is visible on aerial photographs.
HER: 58304	Medieval	Cropmarks identified through Aerial Photography as a potential Hollow Way or Trackway
HER: 58305	WWII Temporary Fuel/Water Storage Structures	Two circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is possible that these are the remains of temporary water or fuel storage facilities used during the Second World War.

The Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer (AAME) is a database funded by Historic England which holds the National Mapping Programme data (NMP) for each county. The datasets are non-exhaustive however the following assets were recorded that outlie the HER cropmarks records (HE.A 2023) (**Table 5**). As these were not recorded from the HER they have been awarded the designator 'HA X'.

Table 5: Assets identified through Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer

Reference	NMP Description
HA 1	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark. Source: RAF F43/58/2860/0262-3, 14-05-1959
HA 2	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark. Source: RAF V82/765/PART3 0393-4, 20-04-1953
HA 3	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark. Source: RAF CPE/UK/2006 3302-3 16-04-1947
HA 4	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark. Source: RAF CPE/UK/2006 3302-3 16-04-1947

The following cropmarks were identified through the Hampshire HER as well as the AAME (HE.A 2023).

Table 6: Assets identified through HER and AAME

Reference	Description
HA 5	Likely to be associated with HER: 58304 . In the shape of former field boundaries, pre-dating the existing woodland 'Hearts Copse'.
HA 6	Likely to be associated with HER: 58270 .

3.3. Archaeological Events

There are no archaeological events within the Proposed Development Site.

Within the 1km study area there are six archaeological events (**Figure 5**), four of which were archaeological evaluations undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeology Services (TVAS).

In 2020 (EV: **70958**) circa 580m north of the Application Site a planning consent application (Reference: X/19/86303) was obtained from Eastleigh Borough Council to develop a 25 hectare parcel of land with an archaeological evaluation undertaken by TVAS for a northern access road at NGR SU 4860 1760. In the subsequent archaeological report (Taylor and Attard 2020) it was noted that '*These geologies are... rarely suited for prospection by geophysics or aerial photography*' (p2) with several post-medieval assets within the immediate area suggesting a long-term use of the landscape. For this evaluation 11 trenches were excavated with three linear features recorded. One feature was undated, one was of uncertain date (Trench 1) but likely to be prehistoric or medieval (Trench 10) and the other was dated to medieval (Trench 11).

Additionally in 2020 (Taylor 2020) as part of the same planning application TVAS undertook an evaluation of 39 trial trenches across the proposed location of a southern access road (EV: **70968**) located 490m south west of the Application Site. No archaeological deposits were recorded with a linear feature (Trenches 34, 36 and 39) dated to the 19th or 20th centuries.

In September 2021 (EV: **72250**) was undertaken by TVAS within the south eastern corner of the Application Site and to the adjacent south east towards Burnetts Lane 263m south east of the Application Site. This was associated with planning application (Reference: F/20/89500) from Eastleigh Borough Council to develop a 12.5 hectare parcel of land. This report further notes that the site geology is unsuitable for geophysical prospection. A total of 123 archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated with a small number of ditches and/ or furrows of 18th or 19th century date were identified (Taylor 2021a).

Finally in October 2021 (EV: **72251**) TVAS undertook an archaeological evaluation (Taylor 2021b) across the Application Site however no deposits or finds of any archaeological interest were encountered. The archaeological evaluation report also confirmed that geophysical prospection would not be suitable for the site and as such a programme of archaeological evaluation was requested pre-application. A total of 35 trenches were excavated. Asbestos was recorded in Trench 16 with the broad geology of the site recorded as being sandy clay.

A building recording of 16th and 17th century buildings was undertaken prior to development in 2007 at Barn and Buildings at Allington Manor Farm (EV:**1**) by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.

Within the south east and adjacent south east of the Application Site (EV: **2**) a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising 12 evaluation trenches opened in 2018 by Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit uncovered a series of medieval land clearance works with small paddocks for stock management within and around Chalcroft Farm (Vasileiadou and Russel 2018).

3.4. Designated Assets

A search of statutorily protected heritage assets, also noted as designated assets, consisting of World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings, was undertaken outwith to 2km from the Proposed Development boundary (**Figure 6**).

- Within 1km of the Proposed Development Site there are four Grade II Listed Buildings; and
- Within 2km of the Proposed Development Site there is:
 - One Scheduled Monument;
 - One Conservation Area and associated Grade II Listed Building; and
 - Six Grade II Listed Buildings.

There are no Designated Assets within the Proposed Development Site.

3.4.1. Setting Assessment

Based on the criteria set out in the Historic England guidance (2015a, 2015b and 2019), the following methodology has been undertaken to assess which assets are included in the setting assessment.

A 2km Study Area was utilised. This is due to the pre-existing solar farm to the adjacent north-west of the Proposed Development forming an industrial element to the landscape. There is also a substantial modern urban expansion of residential dwellings and industrial parks associated with the outskirts of Southampton, which screens the majority of designated assets within the landscape. The vegetation to the west and south of the Proposed Development screens designated assets to the west and south.

A site visit was undertaken to assess whether a 2km Study Area was adequate for a setting assessment. There are no views to or from the Proposed Development Site to surrounding designated assets in the landscape as result of the landscape vegetation, as well as the modern urban residential and industrial growth of the landscape.

A Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (NHLE: **1000868** Grade II) Townhill Park was identified on the desk-based assessment 2.8km south-west of the Proposed development Site. This RPG, while a feature in the wider landscape was not included in the setting assessment as it is screened by modern urban residential and industrial growth of the Southampton outskirts and is currently utilised as The Gregg School.

There are two Conservation Areas sited 2km south-west of the Proposed Development Site, which is the 'Itchen Valley' and 'The Gater's Mill and Romill Close' at West End. Both of these are screened from the Proposed Development by the Itchen Valley County Park and are located to the south of the major motorway M27. The Townhill Park RPG overlaps with the Itchen Valley Conservation Area.

There is one Scheduled Monument located 1.72m south of the Proposed Development. This is an isolated Bowl Barrow (NHLE: **1012710**), the setting of which is a residential estate. It is bordered by Moorgreen and Monarch Roads, with insular views. There is no above ground evidence of the barrow, with some visibility on Satellite Imagery (Google Earth Viewer 2023). As such it was scoped out of the setting assessment due to its localised setting within a pre-existing estate.

The following assets have been included in the Setting Assessment..

Table 7: Designated Assets to be assessed for setting

Type	NHLE List Entry	Name	Grade
Listed Building	1111949	Firtree Farmhouse	II
Listed Building	1204020	West Horton Farm Cottages	II
Listed Building	1204633	Moorgreen Farmhouse	II

Listed Building	1322695	Granary To South East Of Moorgreen Farmhouse	II
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The Designated Assets are discussed below in distance order.

The assessment concluded that the above assets will not experience glimpsed visibility of the Proposed Development due to infill resulting from other recent development and vegetation. As such there will be *no change to the setting* of the assets as a result of the Proposed Development.

Listed Building NHLE 1111949 Grade II Firtree Farmhouse located 600m N

The setting of the Farmhouse is its own vegetation enclosed garden off Fir Tree Lane minor road. The Farmhouse is screened by a later dwelling opposite to the south of Fir Tree Lane with views from the Farmhouse to the north, to the perimeter of its enclosed garden and agricultural land beyond.

The significance of the Farmhouse is within its 18th century architectural details and ongoing use as a dwelling house. Firtree farm is named on the first edition OS map (1871) with the farmhouse in a T-shape plan, with the modern dwellings to the south depicted as an L-shaped barn, suggesting modern redevelopment of the farm buildings. There is an enclosed orchard surrounding the farmhouse garden on this map. The setting of the farmhouse has been diminished by the redevelopment of the associated barn buildings into a modern dwelling to the south, alongside 19th and 20th century remodelling of the farmhouse.

As there is no visibility to or from the Proposed Development Site, there will be no change to the setting of the Farmhouse as a result of the Proposed Development.

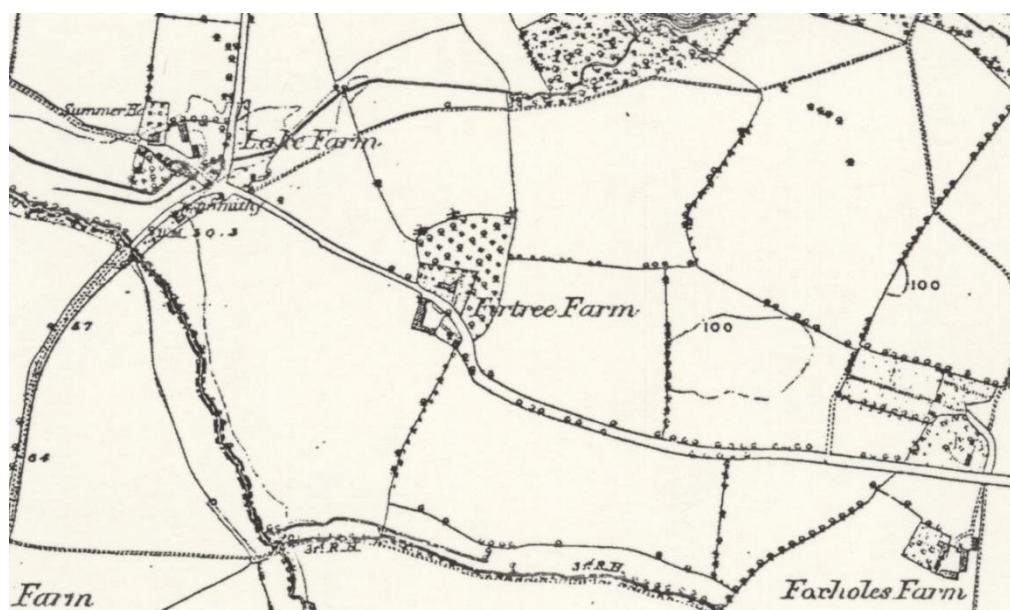


Plate 2. NHLE 1111949 Grade II Firtree Farmhouse as depicted on the OS 1871 Map.



Plate 3. NHLE 1111949 Firtree Farmhouse with modern development of historical barn to the south.

Listed Building NHLE 1204020 Grade II West Horton Farm Cottages located 797m N

The Listed Building refers to the historical unit that comprised the post-1930s redevelopment of the Cottage to into two dwellings. The setting of the Listed Building is enclosed farmstead at the terminus of West Horton Lane, within a formerly agricultural landscape. The key view of the Cottage is to the south, into a modern industrial park. On the first edition OS map, the Cottages appear to be labourer's cottages to the main West Horton Farm, L-shaped enclosed farmstead.

As such the significance of the cottages is in their historical elements, being part of a historic farmstead, which was of size and inferred importance to require additional labourers to reside at the farm. However due to the post-1930s redevelopment of the Cottage into two dwellings, the architectural significance has been diminished. The setting no longer contributes to the significance of the Cottage as a result of the modern industrial site located within its key views to the adjacent south. While there appears to be a working farm within the vicinity, it is not clear whether the Cottage has a relationship with the farmstead beyond proximity.

As there are no views to or from the Listed Building, there will be no change to the setting of the Listed Building as a result of the Proposed Development.



Plate 4. Location of NHLE 1204020 Grade II West Horton Cottages on 1871 first edition OS Map.



Plate 5. Location of NHLE: 1204020 within modern satellite imagery.

Listed Buildings NHLE 1204633 Grade II Moorgreen Farmhouse and NHLE 1322695 Grade II Granary To South East Of Moorgreen Farmhouse located 1km S.

The setting of the Listed Buildings is the Moorgreen walled enclosed farmstead. This is a 16th century farmstead, with visible cropmarks (Plate 7) suggesting earlier buildings or occupation activity. The Farmhouse has historical and architectural significance with visible half-timber exposed on the first floor as well as continuing to be used as a farmhouse, while the Granary is constructed in a vernacular style on raised saddles to prevent spoiling of the grains. As such the setting contributes to the significance of the Listed Buildings, being a surviving example of a late medieval farmstead with potential for further archaeological and historical knowledge to be gained.

The key views from the Listed Buildings are towards the south across the farm and agricultural landscape. There are no views to the north which are screened by dense vegetation. As such there will be no change to the setting of the Listed Buildings as a result of the Proposed Development.



Plate 6. OS 1871 First Edition with Moorgreen Farm detailed.



Plate 7. NHLE 1204633 Grade II Moorgreen Farmhouse and NHLE 1322695 Grade II Granary To South East Of Moorgreen Farmhouse in current satellite imagery. Cropmarks visible to east of Listed Buildings.

3.5. Non-Designated (HER) Assets

There are two assets of assumed Medieval date. HER: **58304** 'Hollow Way or Trackway' identified as cropmarks through Aerial Photography and named in the HER which traverses north-south across the Proposed Development site to Allington Manor Farm, and **HA 5** cropmarks group arranged in a roughly square plan and potentially associated with field boundaries that pre-dates Hearts Copse. The historic mapping (Section 3.2.1, Section 6 Figures) noted a large fishpond to have been present within the Application Site. This likely dates from the post medieval period.

Within the 1km Study Area Hampshire HER returned the following 49 non-designated assets (**Figure 7a, Appendix B**). These consist of 31 non-designated upstanding Historic Buildings, which have been grouped according to farmstead where applicable and 18 archaeological assets.

There is a *medium potential* for the recovery of previously unrecorded assets associated with the medieval and post-medieval agricultural activities, however these are of negligible to low significance and any direct impact would have a low magnitude of effect.

3.5.1. Prehistoric

There are no prehistoric assets within the Proposed Development Site.

Within the 1km Study Area there are six prehistoric assets recorded by the HER consisting of four mesolithic findspots (HER: **25918, 25926, 25928** and **37067**) and two findspots broadly characterised as prehistoric (HER: **65922** and **72212**). There is little HER information associated with them, suggesting they were recovered during antiquarian phases or not properly recorded by the finder.

A potential (HER: **58301**) Prehistoric Enclosure located 390m north of the Proposed Development Site was recorded on Aerial Photography and noted in the HER as '*a single ditch oval enclosure with a break in its north edge is visible on aerial photographs. It is likely to be the remains of an enclosed settlement of uncertain prehistoric date*'.

The Solent Thames Archaeology Research Framework (STRF) notes that due to increasing evidence for findspots to be associated with lowland valleys and riverine landscapes, any further findspots are of regional importance to Hampshire with assessment of the landscape to be undertaken alongside the recording of findspots. In particularly when associated with distribution of artefacts in Drift or Basin geologies.

The Atlas of Hampshire Archaeology notes Mesolithic clusters to be prolific along riverine, watercourse and coastal locations of Hampshire, a trend that continued into the Neolithic period. However, the Neolithic period also saw further occupations as moving onto the chalk downland. The evidence of Neolithic arrowheads and axes is suggestive of the transitional period where in addition to agricultural practices beginning to develop on the chalk, hunters were still wide ranging to source for food and supplies necessary for settlement and relying on the riverine landscape.

The Bronze Age settlement and occupation trends appear to follow on from the farmed and the riverine landscapes, however distribution of funerary evidence suggests landscape exploitation for activities outwith settlement and occupation. This is evidenced through the known funerary locations such as Scheduled Monument NHLE: **1012710** Bowl Barrow 1.72km south.

Based on the frequency of dated mesolithic findspots and the assumption that the Proposed Development Site was likely waterlogged, pre-water meadow development there is a **low potential** for further recovery of prehistoric assets. Any that are recovered are likely to be isolated findspots or occasional drainage evidence.

3.5.2. Romano-British

There are two sets of Roman coins and a set of Romano-British pottery sherds identified within the 1km Study Area. The pottery sherds (HER: **25929**) are of probable location to the 1km Study Area, as is the set of four Roman coins (HER: **25920**) which were recovered during the cutting of the Railway in the 19th century, however their location (Figure 7a) is indicative. The Roman coin hoard (HER: **25914**) found 143m north, was recovered from inside a ceramic vessel at Allington Manor Farm, suggesting localised Roman/ Romano-British activity within the vicinity of the Site. Outwith the 1km Study Area, a potential Roman Villa (HER: **25907**) and Coffin (HER: **25908**) were recorded during excavation for the current Sewage Works.

The Roman coin hoard consisting of the following coins:

- 1 gold coin (Arcadius, 395-408 AD); and
- 47 silver coins (in date ascending order)
 - 7 Julian (355-363 AD);
 - 1 Valentinian (364-375 AD)
 - 7 Valens (364-378 AD)
 - 8 Gratian (367-383 AD)
 - 2 Theodosius (379-395 AD)
 - 2 Magnus Maximus (383-388 AD)
 - 7 Arcadius (395-408 AD; and
 - 13 Honorius (395-423 AD).

It can be assumed that the Proposed Development Site and the surrounding vicinity was likely to be waterlogged or underwater as a result of its riverine landscape, prior to the development of the Water Meadows and irrigation systems. As such it could be supposed that the hoard was intentionally deposited, given the proximity location to a known Villa residence.

The Atlas of Hampshire Archaeology notes the lack of Iron-Age evidence around the Proposed Development Site and the wider landscape. This is partially due to Iron Age settlement and occupation sites being located on chalk, higher landscapes, with the STRF noting the emergence of irrigation and field systems, enabling the diversion of water to agricultural uses away from the main sources. There are instances of Hillfort use, particularly around the coastal landscape (NHLE: **1017888**) such as Hickley Wood Hillfort, circa 2.6km south of the Proposed Development Site, however these appear to be mainly defensive structures with minor settlements.

Roman Hampshire is well defined, with a key Roman Station located 5km south-west of the Proposed Development Site (NHLE: **1005538**) identified as 'Bitterne (*Clausentum*)'. It is likely the Solent was used as a key maritime link, however the key *civitas* locations were at Winchester, circa 10km north of the Proposed Development Site and Silchester.

As such there is a **low potential for the further recovery** of Roman or Romano-British assets. Any that are recovered are likely to be in the form of isolated findspots, however due to the relative scarcity of Roman /Romano-British assets and the assumption that the site was waterlogged, any findspots are likely to be of low- medium regional significance.

3.5.3. Medieval

There are two assets of assumed Medieval date. HER: **58304** 'Hollow Way or Trackway' identified as cropmarks through Aerial Photography and named in the HER which traverses north-south across the Proposed Development site to Allington Manor Farm, and **HA 5** cropmarks group arranged in a roughly square plan and potentially associated with field boundaries that pre-dates Hearts Copse.

Allington (HER: **25937**) was first documented in AD1086 in the Domesday survey. The place-name Allington derives from Old English for *Alditona* (Farm of Ealda or Ealda's people, HER: **69016**). A further series of linear features (HER: **58300** and **HA 1-HA 4**) are visible as cropmarks and identified as being field systems dating from the medieval period within 400m north of the Application Site. The HER also records Allington as being a deserted medieval village, with the Domesday Survey (Open Domesday 2023) recording a Church and two Mills, with the Manor of Allington first named in 1223 AD.

The medieval farmstead of Chalcroft (HER: **41429**) within the south-east of the Application Site was first documented in AD 1233. Its name derives from 'Calves Paddock'. The subsequent historic buildings are noted below as they date from the 18th to 19th centuries. The development and irrigation of Water Meadows, while commonly associated with the Post Medieval period had origins in late Medieval practices. Water meadows were historically used as grassland alongside a river or stream for hay crop and pasture (Smith and Stamper 2018), with the name of Chalcroft Farm, reflecting that pastoral use of the landscape. The irrigation technique utilised prior to the 17th century was a process of floating upwards, with river 'catch works' recorded from the 13th to 16th centuries as defined by place-names (Smith and Stamper 2018).

As such the use of the Hollow Way identified as a broadly straight line in the landscape, was potentially constructed as a response to the seasonal flooding of the Water Meadows that were assumed to have been present within the Proposed Development Site, and the necessity to access flooded areas of the agricultural land as well as enable the movements of cattle and goods across the wider landscape.

Based on the assumed waterlogged use of the Proposed Development Site, there is a **low to medium potential** for the further recovery of medieval assets. Any recorded are likely to be associated with the medieval agricultural management of the landscape in the context of Water Meadows, seasonal crop and Pastoral activities and likely to take the form of field boundaries, lynchets and irrigation paths. Any assets recorded will be of low regional significance.

3.5.4. Post Medieval Agriculture until 1900 AD

There is a series of 'fishponds' detailed on the OS mapping (Section 3.2.2 and Section 6 Figures) which while not identified on the Site Visit, are present on current OS Mapping. These are associated with Allington Manor Farm.

Within the 1km Study Area to the adjacent west is the relatively intact Water Meadow noted as being associated with the Post Medieval period (HER: **58270**, **HA 6**). It is fragments of a system of ditches, possibly the remains of an old water meadow or drainage system. The site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. It is likely that many of the field boundaries named on Aerial Photography and identified as cropmarks are also associated with the Post medieval continuation of medieval agricultural practices.

From the 17th centuries, types of Water Meadows named as 'bedworks' appear in Hampshire and the southern counties. These are a sophisticated type of Water Meadow that further enabled greater management for land yield and pasture from seasonal flooding through for the '*sheep and corn economy of Hampshire*' (Smith and Stamper 2018: 9).

With the greater technology for land management, from the 17th to 19th centuries the farmsteads surrounding the Proposed Development Site grew and evolved, specialising in separate needs according to their land management. Agricultural development can historically be summarised as (Lake 2014):

- Up to 1750AD: Economic growth in 12th and 13th centuries as a result of monastic and secular estates, with decline in 14th and 15th centuries as a result of famine, plague and warfare. Economic growth from the 15th to 17th centuries as a result of market-based and specialised regional economies. From the 17th and 18th centuries, it is rare for farmsteads to have more than a house and a barn.
- 1750 AD to 1880 AD: Cattle played an important role through the development of manure for fertiliser. This led to rising grain prices and an expansion of the cultivated areas as seen through the 1773 Inclosure acts. Due to demand for produce, specialised farm buildings such as henneries, piggeries and stabling was introduced. During 1840-1870s there was a greater availability of imported artificial fertilisers, manures and feeds, with this period named as 'High Farming'.
- 1880AD to 1940 AD: Little investment made into agriculture, particularly with depression, famine and warfare.

Farming in the south-east is characterised by tall, aisled barns and cruck-framed buildings alongside 'manor farms', which were farms associated with a Church tithe system and often located close to now deserted medieval villages (Lake 2014). This is evidenced by Allington Manor Farm (HER: **52331**). Sheep, cattle, corn and hay were the dominant agricultural output within this region as a result of the wetland management of the River Itchen catchment valley, with farms increasingly developing dairies, stabling and combined cartsheds, granaries and haylofts.

The vernacular building style tended to initially be timber with wattle and daub infill, and later on brick and timber buildings, particularly in wetter areas. Model farms developed from the 18th and 19th centuries as 'planned' farmsteads often with significant architectural details. They were commonly constructed at the behest of a local Estate or Landowner. In the case of Allington, its 'model farm' buildings, are characterised by the use of red brick and central courtyard.

Allington Manor Farm and Chalecroft Farm are outline below. The remaining historic farmstead and associated historic buildings are named as such (**Figure 7b, Appendix C**):

- Firtree Farm:
 - Listed Building NHLE: **1111949** Grade II Firtree Farmhouse;
 - HER: **41869** Barn (1830 AD-1830 AD);
 - HER: **41870** Farm building (1820 AD-1840 AD);
 - HER: **41871** Coach house (1892 AD-1902 AD);
- Foxholes Farm:
 - HER: **41872** Farmhouse (1600 AD-1699 AD);
 - HER: **41873** Barn (1837 AD-1901 AD);
 - HER: **41874** Milking parlour (1837 AD-1901 AD);
 - HER: **50625** Unlisted barn converted to domestic use;
- Lake Farm:
 - HER: **42336** Unlisted Stables at Lake Farm. C19;
 - HER: **42339** Late C19 barn;
 - HER: **42340** Site of destroyed Farmhouse. C17;
 - HER: **42341** Site of destroyed Piggery. Late C19;
- Moorgreen Farm:
 - Listed Building NHLE **1204633** Grade II Moorgreen Farmhouse;
 - Listed Building NHLE **1322695** Grade II Granary To South East Of Moorgreen Farmhouse;
 - HER: **42471** Barn (1865 AD-1899 AD);
 - HER: **42473** Unlisted former Cartshed late C19;
- West Horton Farm:
 - Listed Building NHLE **1204020** Grade II West Horton Farm Cottages; and

- HER: **42376** Unlisted barn at West Horton Farm. Late C19.

Allington Manor Farm

Allington Manor Farm consists of the following surviving Historic Buildings:

- HER: **42433** C16/C17 timber framed barn;
- HER: **42432** Late C19 pair of estate cottages;
- HER: **56863** Late C19/early C20 farm building;
- HER: **56864** Late C19/early C20 stables;
- HER: **56862** Mid C19 timber framed cart shed;
- HER: **42428** Model farm (1872 AD-1896 AD);
- HER: **42429** Unlisted former pair of Estate Cottages at Allington Manor New Farm. Built at some time between 1872 and 1896;
- HER: **42430** Unlisted block of four Estate Cottages at Allington Manor New Farm.

These buildings suggest a growth based around a crop and sheep-based income for the Manor Farm, with horses for cart drawing or ploughing, as evidenced by a single storey barn, and stabling with a cart shed. There is no mention or record of dairying, inferring no cattle were utilised at the farm.

The Manor Farm was owned by Nathaniel Middleton, Sheriff of Hampshire (died 1807) with the estate put up for sale. Former owners include the Winchester College Estate who tenanted fields as outlined in Section 3.2.1 Tithe Map who tenanted fields and areas. By 1825 the majority Landowner was Henry Twynam (HGT 2015), who developed the gardens, house and surrounding Parkland. It was likely the efforts of Twynam who developed the 'model farm' aspects of the estate. There are several records of Fishponds at the farm, as evidenced on the OS 1871 first edition map and earlier (HGT 2015).

'A fishpond is an artificially created pool of slow moving freshwater constructed for the purpose of cultivating, breeding and storing fish to provide a constant and sustainable supply of food... The size of the pond was related to function, with large ponds thought to have had a storage capability whilst smaller, shallower ponds were used for fish cultivation and breeding' (Historic England: **1020354**, 2023). Based on the known water meadows and inferred flooding of the Application Site, maintaining a fishpond system for the farming of fish enabled economic diversity of the farmstead of Allington during seasonal flooding when the land could not be accessed.

It is likely that the large fishpond within the Application Site was used for the 'storage' of live fish with the breeding, based on the Historic England definition above, being undertaken at the smaller fishpond on the main manor farm site to the north.

Chalecroft Farm

Chalecroft Farm consists of the following surviving Historic Buildings:

- HER: **42452** Unlisted Farmhouse at Chalecroft Farm. Early C19;
- HER: **42453** Aisled barn (1865 AD-1899 AD);
- HER: **42456** Unlisted Barn late C19;
- HER: **42459** Granary (1805 AD-1805 AD);
- HER: **42462** Animal shed (1837 AD-1871 AD);
- HER: **42465** Unlisted Pigsties at Chalecroft Farm, now disused. Late C19;
- HER: **42467** Animal shed (1865 AD-1899 AD);
- HER: **42468** Workshop (1871 AD-1896 AD);
- HER: **42469** Animal shed (1871 AD-1896 AD); and
- HER: **42470** Unlisted former Slaughter House (Abattoir). Built in 1927, when the wholesale butchery business was developed.

Despite its name 'Chalcroft' being associated with early-medieval cattle activities, Chalecroft later developed into a crop and pig-based income as evidenced through the specialist buildings,

including pigsties, sheds and a modern slaughterhouse. Piggery farms were often located close to wooded areas, with the areas of Hearts Copse and Chalkcroft Copse, Round Copse and Bushy Plant Wood as named on the OS 1871 map potentially used for pig grazing.

As such there is a **medium to high potential for the further recovery** of previously unrecorded assets associated with post-medieval to 19th century agricultural practices. The Proposed Development likely continued to be used for agriculture, likely for crop and sheep based on the farmstead use on the OS 1871 map. These assets will be of low local significance.

3.5.5. Industrial Landscape post 1750 AD

There are no assets associated with a wider industrial use of the landscape within the Application Site.

There is one asset within the 1km Study Area is a site of two Scotch Kilns (HER: **54938**) as well as brickfield and clay pits. These are likely associated with localised building industries and tied into the construction of the railway and associated infrastructure. The London South Western railway (Portsmouth and Gosport Branch) bisects the Proposed Development Site on an east-west route. The Gosport (Bishopstoke to Gosport) Railway was authorised in 1839 and opened in 1841, while the Portsmouth Railway was authorised in 1853 and opened in 1859 (HCT 2023). The closest station to the Proposed Development Site is the historical station of Eastleigh (Eastly) which prior to the expansion of the Railway was an amalgamation of rural villages. Upon the arrival of the railway, local industries, including railway and carriage works developed and it became an important town between Winchester and Southampton (HCT 2023).

Outwith the 1km Study Area there are five assets associated with the River Itchen and the growth of planned riverine systems, which consist of sluices (HER: **55643**) located 1km west, a Lock House and Lock on the River Itchen Navigation (HER: **55195** and **55194**), the Eastleigh Sewerage works (HER: **55979**) and the railway viaduct (HER: **55196**) across the River Itchen.

The River Itchen has international importance and is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest due to its high quality habits. The River Itchen Navigation was constructed in the late 17th century to enable the transportation of cargo on barges between Winchester and Southampton (SCAU *et al*, 1997-2000). The development of the Navigation also enabled the continuing irrigation of water meadows along its banks (adjacent west to the Application Site).

As such there is a **low potential** for the recovery of previously unrecorded assets associated with the industrial growth of the Eastleigh landscape. Any recovered assets are likely to be of low local significance.

3.5.6. 19th Century to Current

There are no assets identified within the Proposed Development Site.

In 1915 Allington Manor was used as a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients during the First World War (HGT 2015), which required the extension and adaption of the existing House. At Allington Manor Farm, aerial photography recorded a World War II Barrage Balloon Base sited at the farmstead (HER: **58303**) with Barrage Balloon sites also located at West Horton Farm (HER: **58298** and **58299**) and Lake Farm (HER: **58305**). There is an aircraft crash site located 234m south (HER: **57993**) which is the site of RAF Whiteley bomber P5044 which collided with a barrage balloon cable in 1940.

The Royal Navy HM Naval Victualling Depot (now Chalcroft Distribution Park, HER: **70034**) closed in the 1990s. It was a primary store for Naval provisions and was sited close to the Southampton and Portsmouth Naval bases.

The farmsteads surrounding the Proposed Development Site appear to have not undergone substantial changes according to Historic Mapping, with the landscape still dominated by agriculture and a growth of business parks on the Southampton fringes.

The UXO Report (Khan 2023) notes that there is a Medium Risk for German Air Service Munitions and a Low Risk for British Anti-Air defensive munitions and 'Other'. The Eastleigh area to the west of the site was bombed on a number of occasions during World War II, with the railway works at Eastleigh and the airport being key targets (Khan 2023: 12, **Plate 8**).

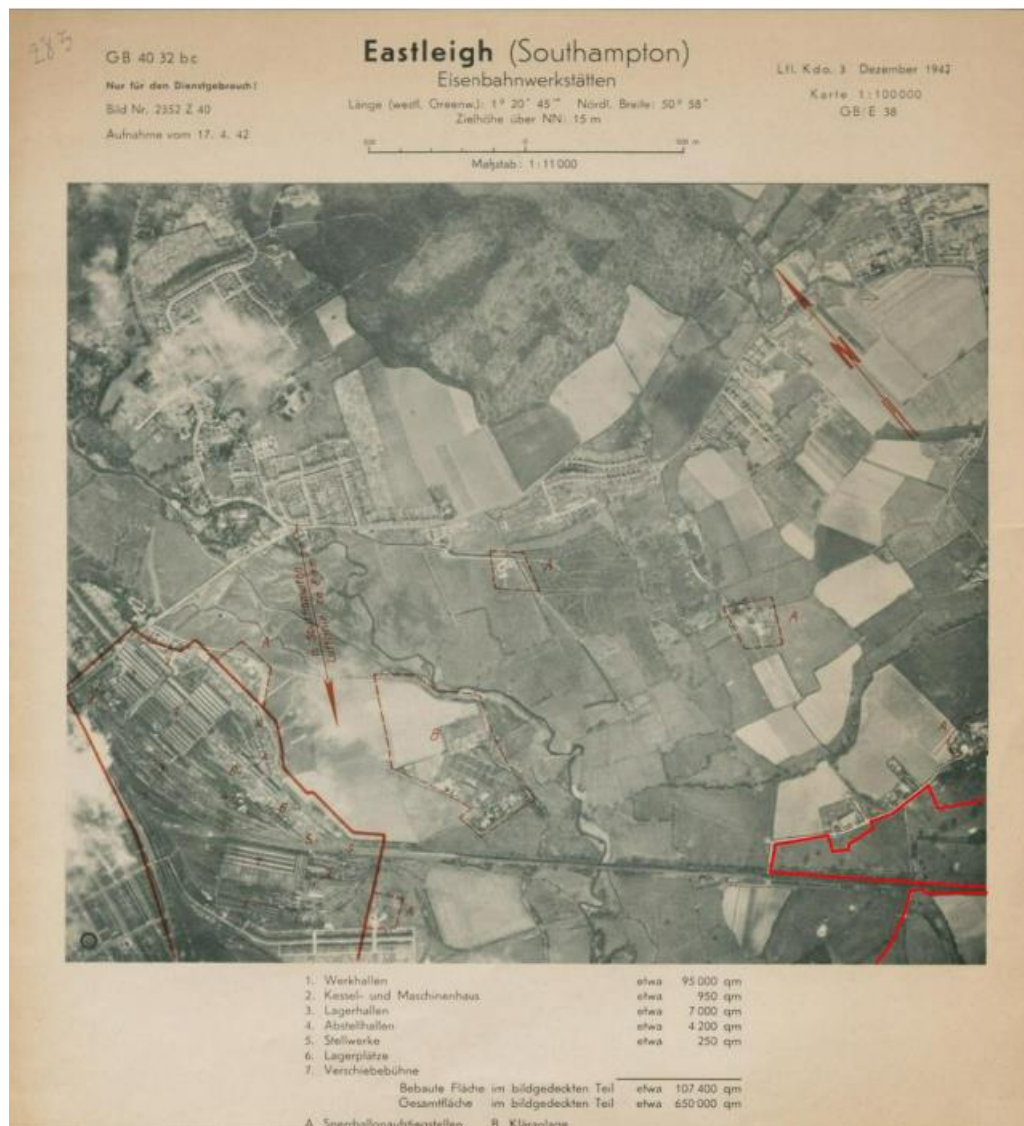


Plate 8. A Luftwaffe Target Map detailing identified targets to east of Site (Khan 2023: 12, National Archives)

World War II bombing activity has been identified within the Site (Khan 2023:8). There is a bombing location within the south-west of the Site, which is identified as being an indented crater of similar profile (**Plate 9**).

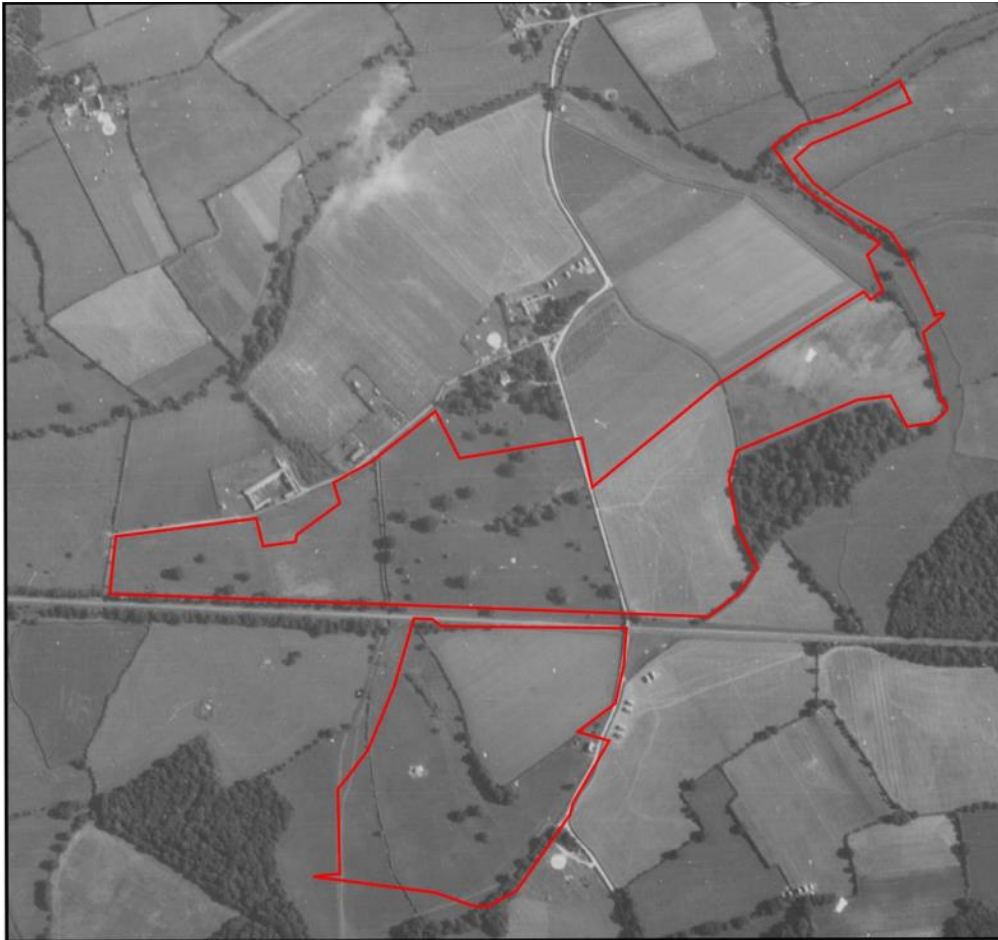


Plate 9. Bomb Crater shown in the lower south-west area of Site. Khan (2023: 8, National Archives) is using an older version of the Site Layout.



Plate 10. Location of Bomb crater within updated layout.

As such there is a **low potential** for further unrecorded historical assets, however this does not take UXO into consideration. There are no assets associated with World War I, and there are likely to be some associated findspots associated with the World War II defence of the landscape as well as findspots and former field boundaries associated with the ongoing agricultural use of the landscape. These assets are of low local significance.

4. Mitigation and Conclusions

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment there is a **low to medium potential** for the recovery of previously unknown archaeological features and assets pre-dating the medieval period and a **medium to high potential** for the recovery of assets associated with agricultural practices from the medieval to the current landscape use.

The significance of known assets is as follows; the mesolithic findspots are of medium to high value of local and regional significance, the Roman coin hoard to the adjacent north of the Application Site and the isolated Roman coins found within the railway cutting are of medium value of local and regional significance based on the presence of a Roman Villa 1km west of the Application Site. Finally, the known agricultural assets from the medieval to current are of low local and regional significance based on their frequency across the wider agricultural landscape.

The Proposed Development is for a Solar Farm and would consist of the following:

- Solar photovoltaic panel arrays 3.0 – 3.6m maximum height;
- Substation cabin approximately 8m x 5m x 3m;
- Inverter cabins approximately 8m x 5m x 3m;
- 3 x Temporary construction compounds
- Storage areas
- Intermittently spaced, pole mounted security cameras;
- Security fencing;
- Internal access tracks;
- Internal cabling
- Internal parking; and
- Additional landscaping provisions incorporating biodiversity enhancements and screening provision.

There are three non-designated assets which may undergo direct impacts as a result of the placing of Solar Panels within the Proposed Development in the form of Solar Panel arrays (**Figure 8**). These will be on pole-driven frames and as such will have a relatively direct impact on buried deposits:

- **HER: 58304** Hampshire County Council Hollow Way or Trackway connecting Allington Farm to the surrounding fields;
- **HA 5:** Potentially former field boundaries; and
- **Fishponds** noted on historic mapping.

These assets are of low local significance, however based on the NPPF and the Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan, a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to record and characterise the assets. Asset **HA 5** is partially located within a pre-existing copse and as such no mitigation works to be undertaken within the wooded area.

The Solar Farm associated works that will be undertaken over the three defined non-designated assets consists of the:

- Panels;
- CCTV;
- New Access Track;
- Security Fencing;
- Temporary Access Track; and
- Temporary Compound

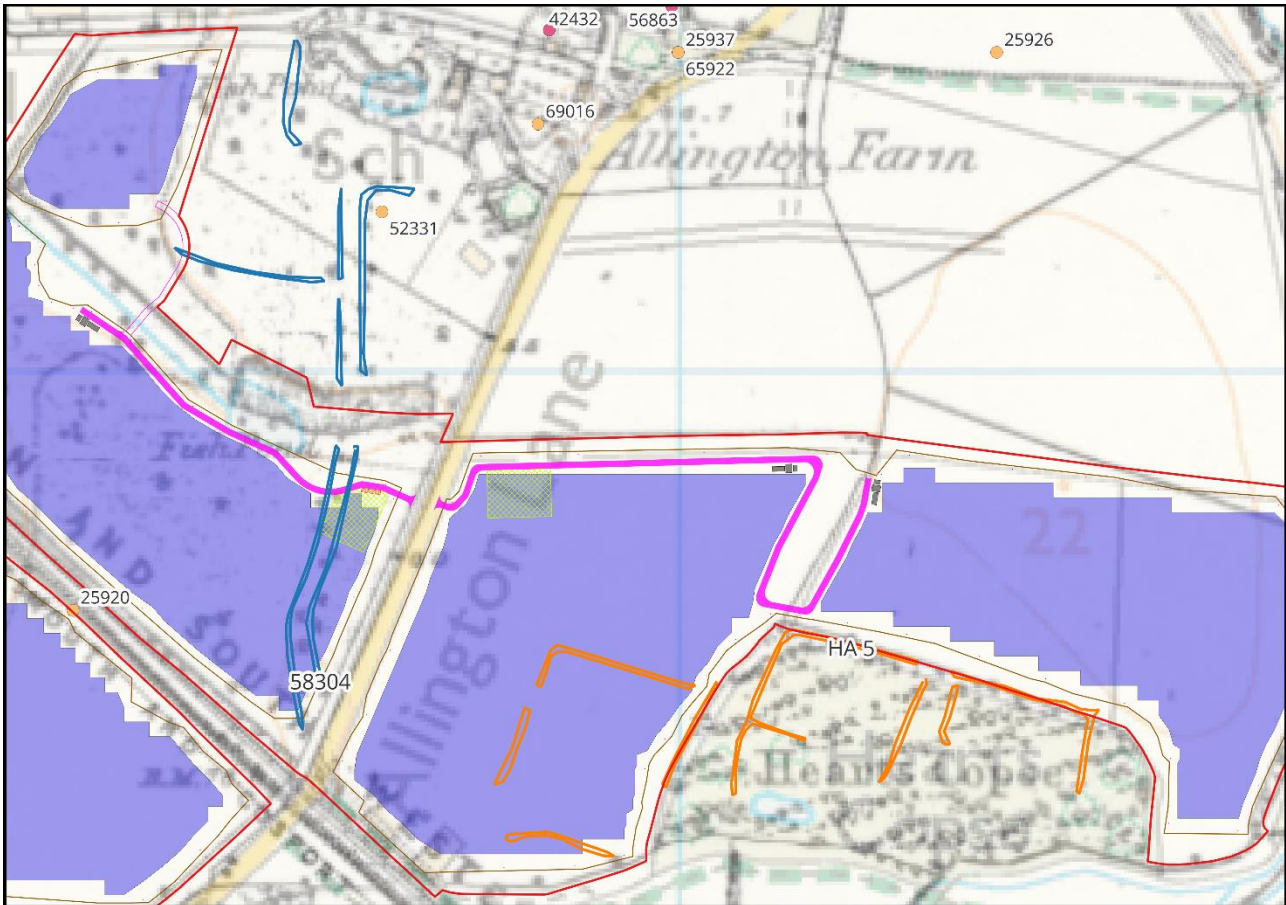


Plate 11. Non-Designated Assets with overlain Solar Farm infrastructure

A programme of archaeological geophysics has been scoped out for the Site based on the One Horton Heath developments which noted that the geology of the Application Site is unsuitable for geophysical prospection.

A pre-determination programme of archaeological evaluation is not recommended for the Proposed Development based on the following reasons:

- There is a proven lack of securely dated archaeological features recovered from the One Horton Heath developments; and
- The Desk-Based Assessment has concluded that outwith occasional pre-medieval findspots of moderate local and regional significance, the archaeological nature of the landscape will be dominated by medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices, which have a **low local significance**, with any archaeological evidence pertaining to the irrigation and management of Water Meadows having a **moderate local and regional significance**.

As such a programme of archaeological evaluation across the Proposed Development Site is recommended as a **post determination condition** which should be secured with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The evaluation should target the known assets as detailed above as well as the remainder of the Proposed Development Site for potential features associated with the medieval and post medieval use of the landscape. This will provide further information on the character of the River Itchen catchment area and the development of post-medieval water meadows and the agricultural character of the landscape.

Archaeological works should be undertaken alongside the UXO Risk Assessment and Method Statement, to be provided.

Measures will be in place for the further evaluation of the specific archaeological potential of the Application Site, as well as the full recording and preservation of any sub-surface remains of

significance that are identified during this or any further work as necessary. Any further archaeological works, if required will be at the discretion of the Hampshire Local Authority Archaeology Team

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6. Figures

Figure 1. Site Location

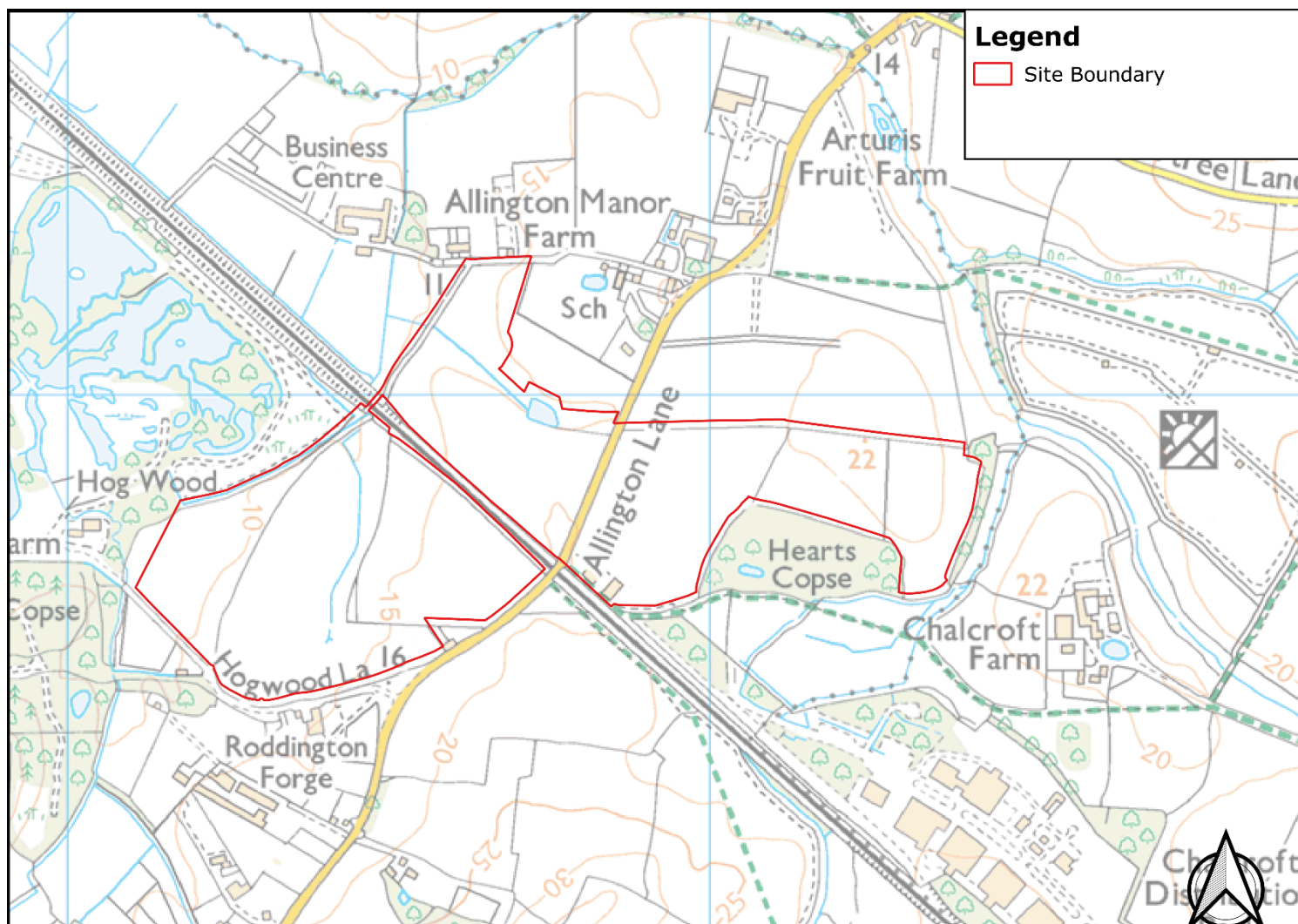


Figure 2a. Current Landscape Character

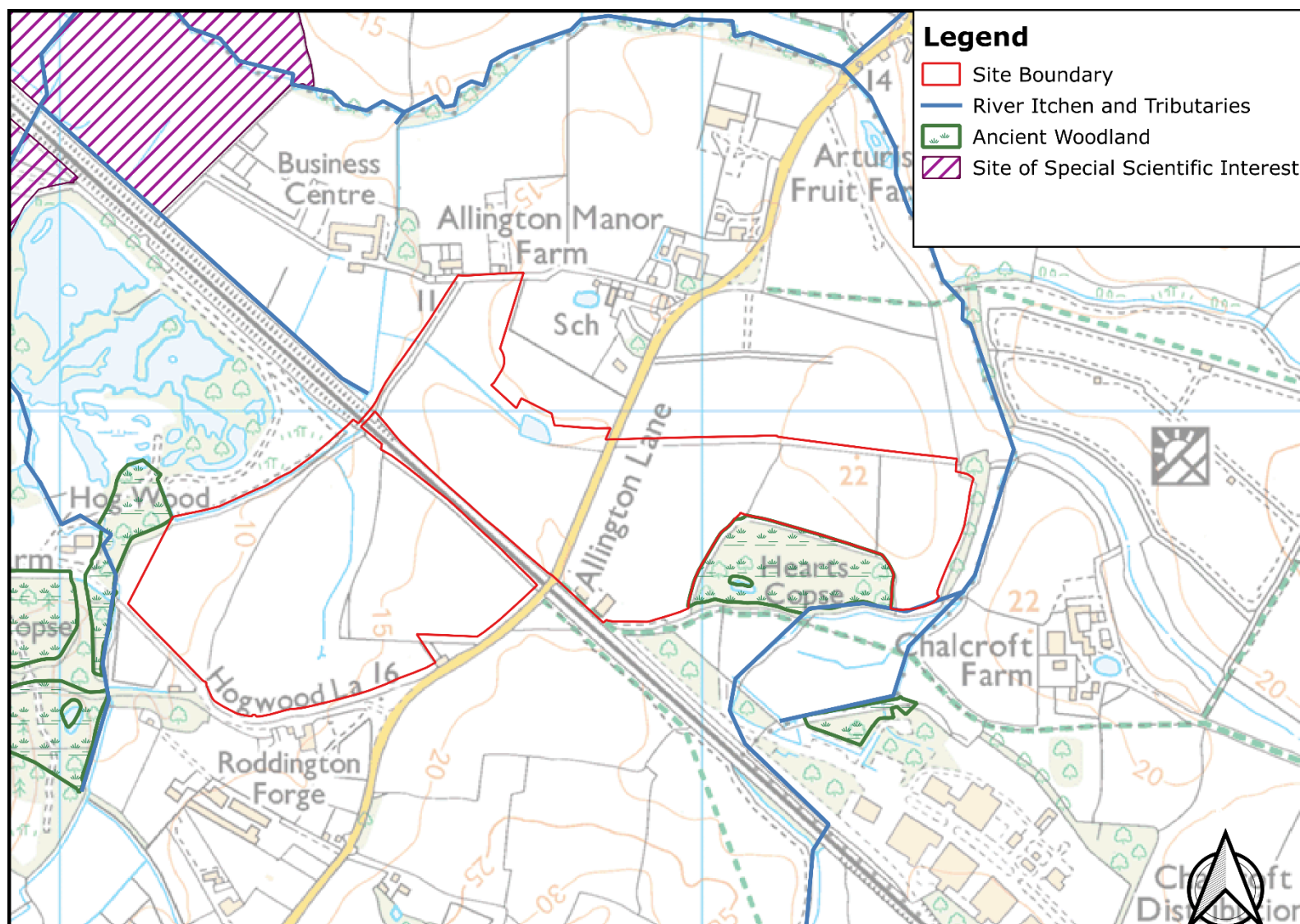


Figure 2b. Historic Landscape Character

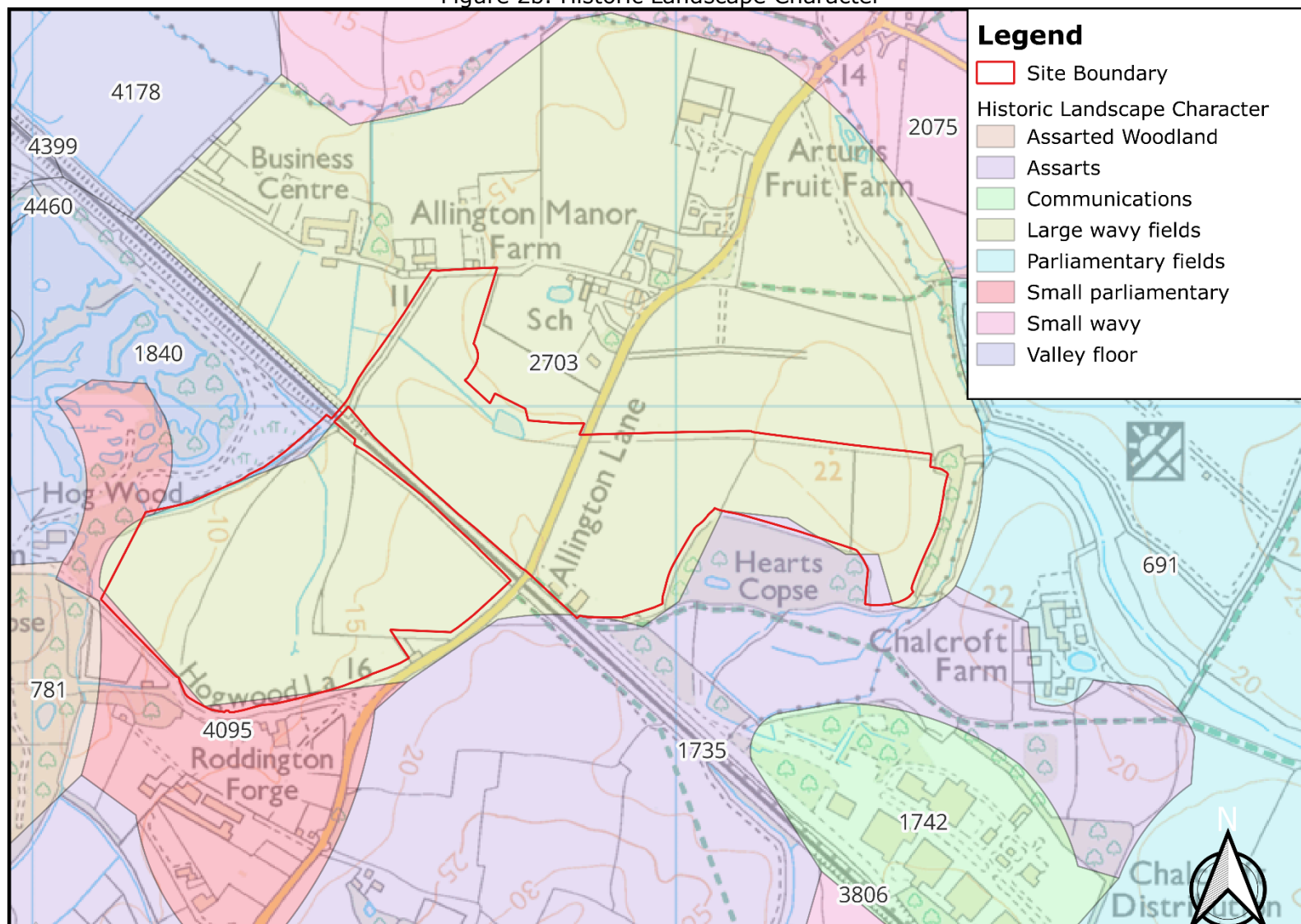


Figure 3a. Ordnance Survey Published 1871

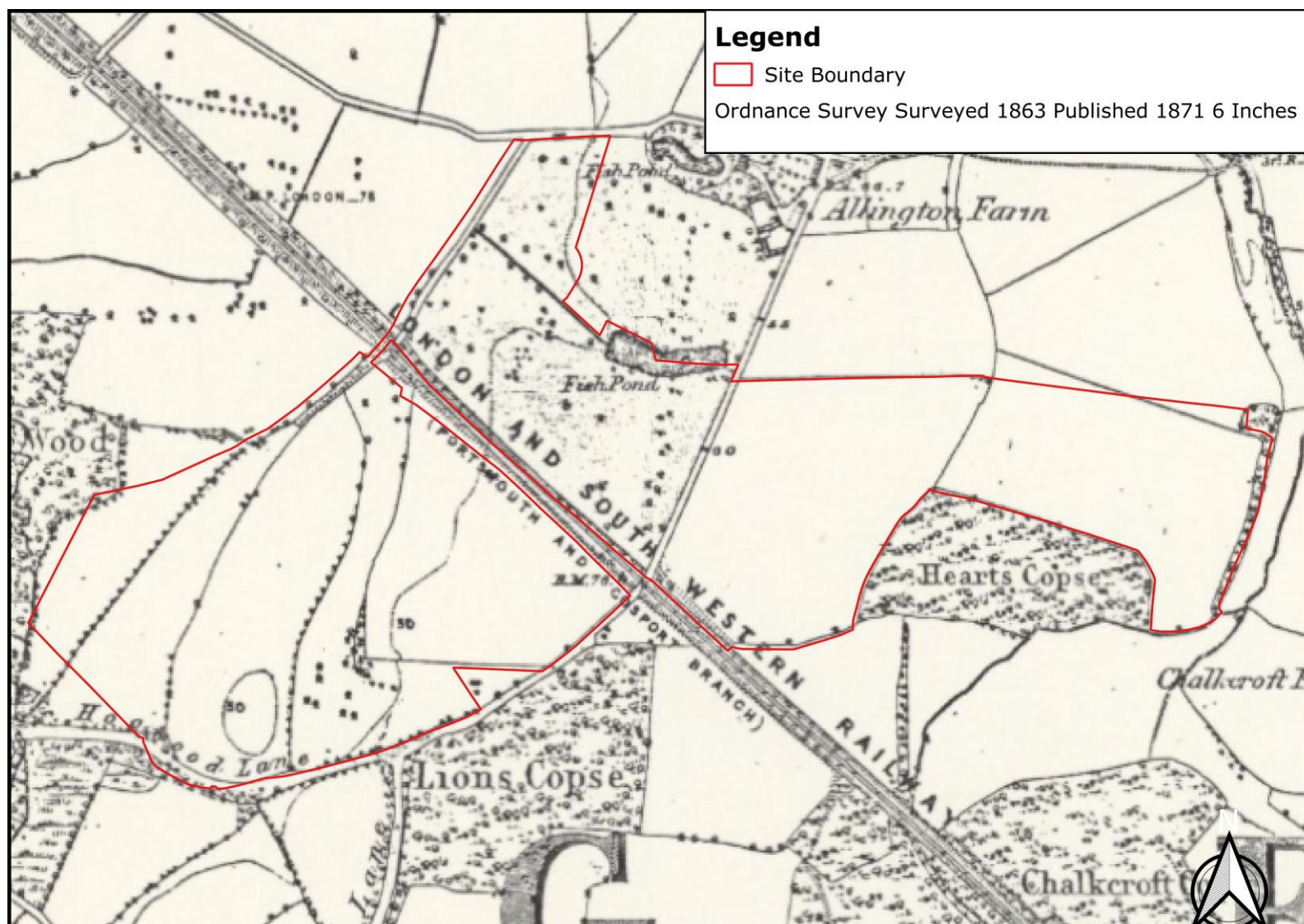


Figure 3b. Ordnance Survey Published 1897

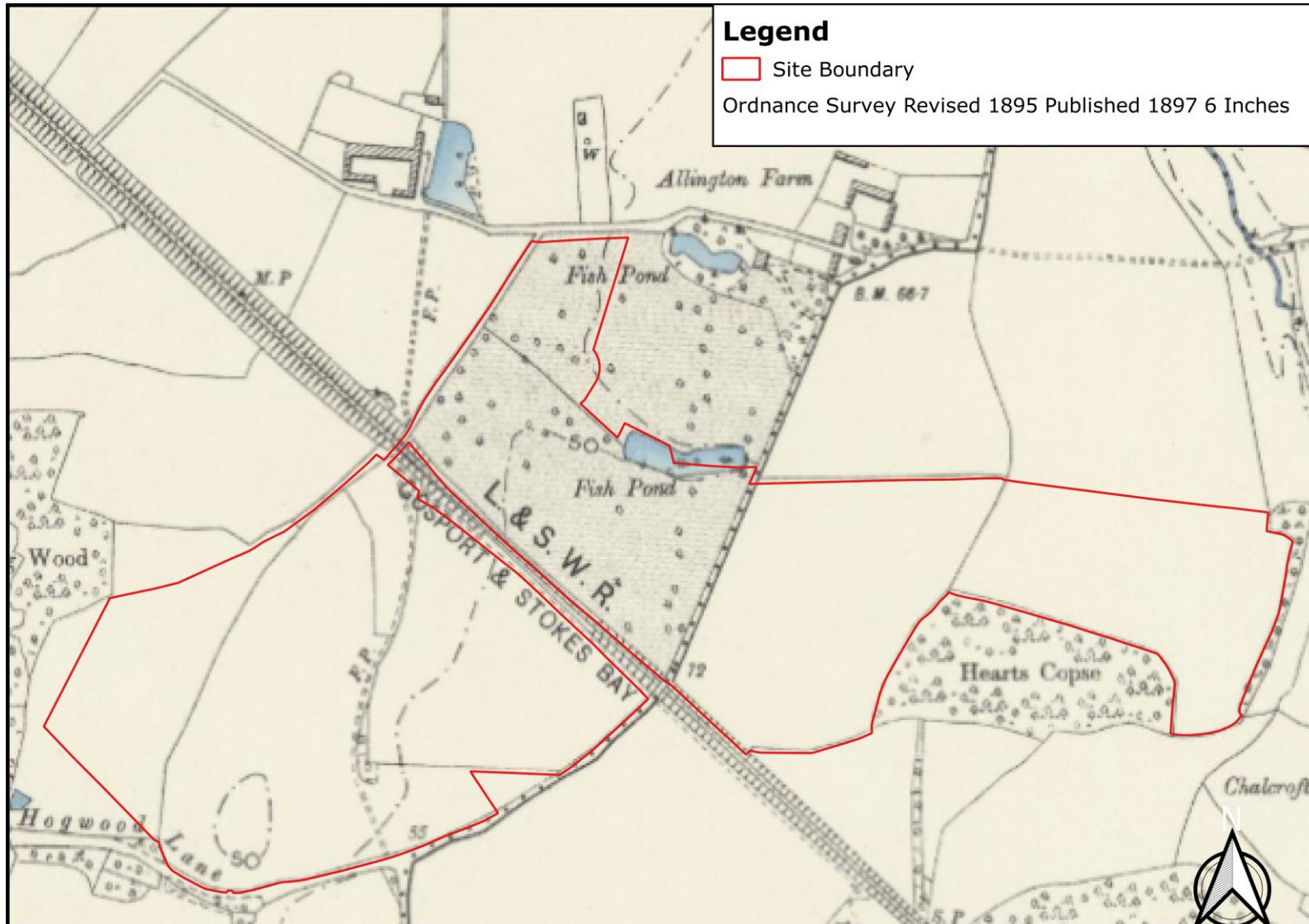


Figure 3c . Ordnance Survey Published 1910

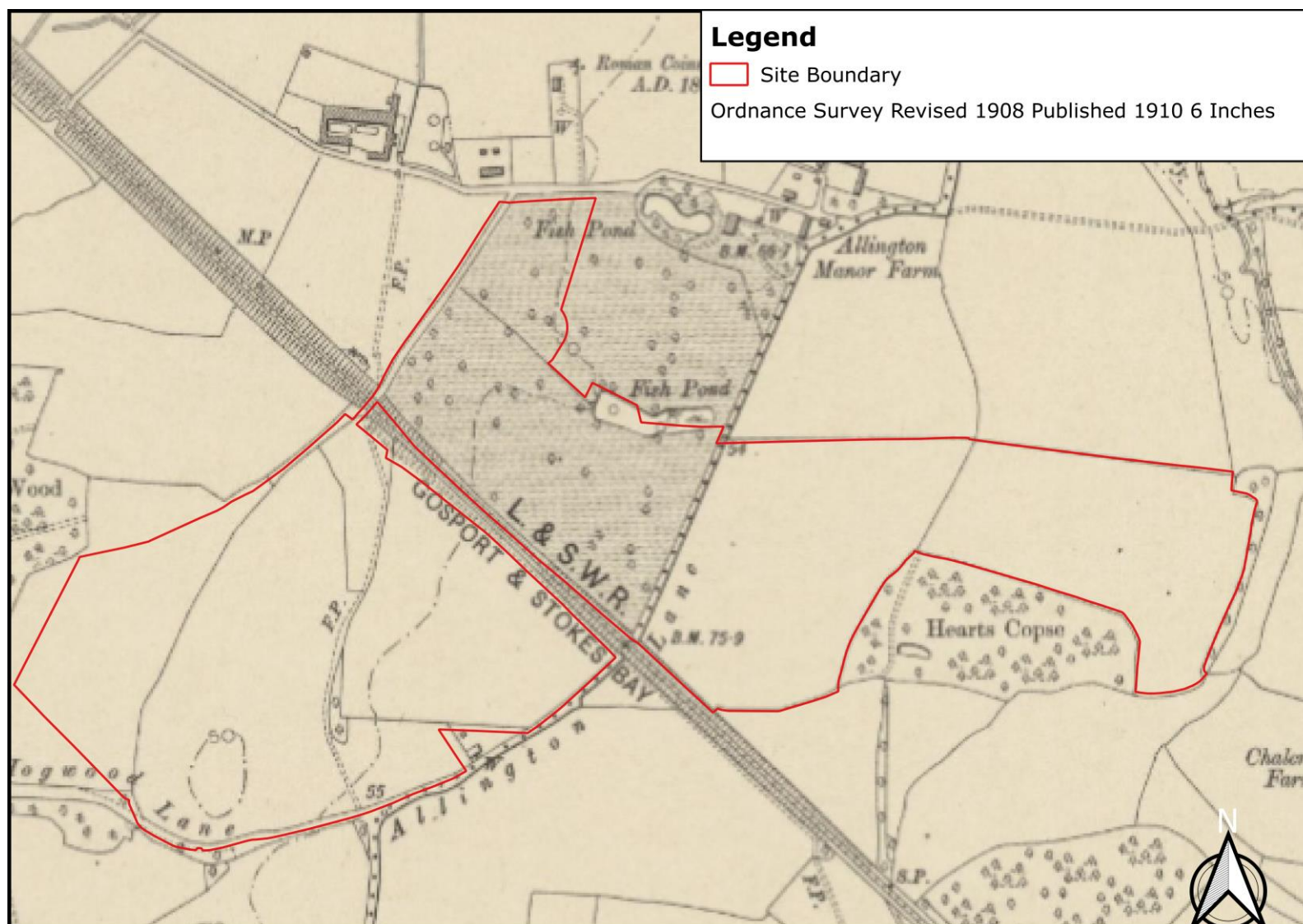


Figure 3d. Ordnance Survey Published 1947

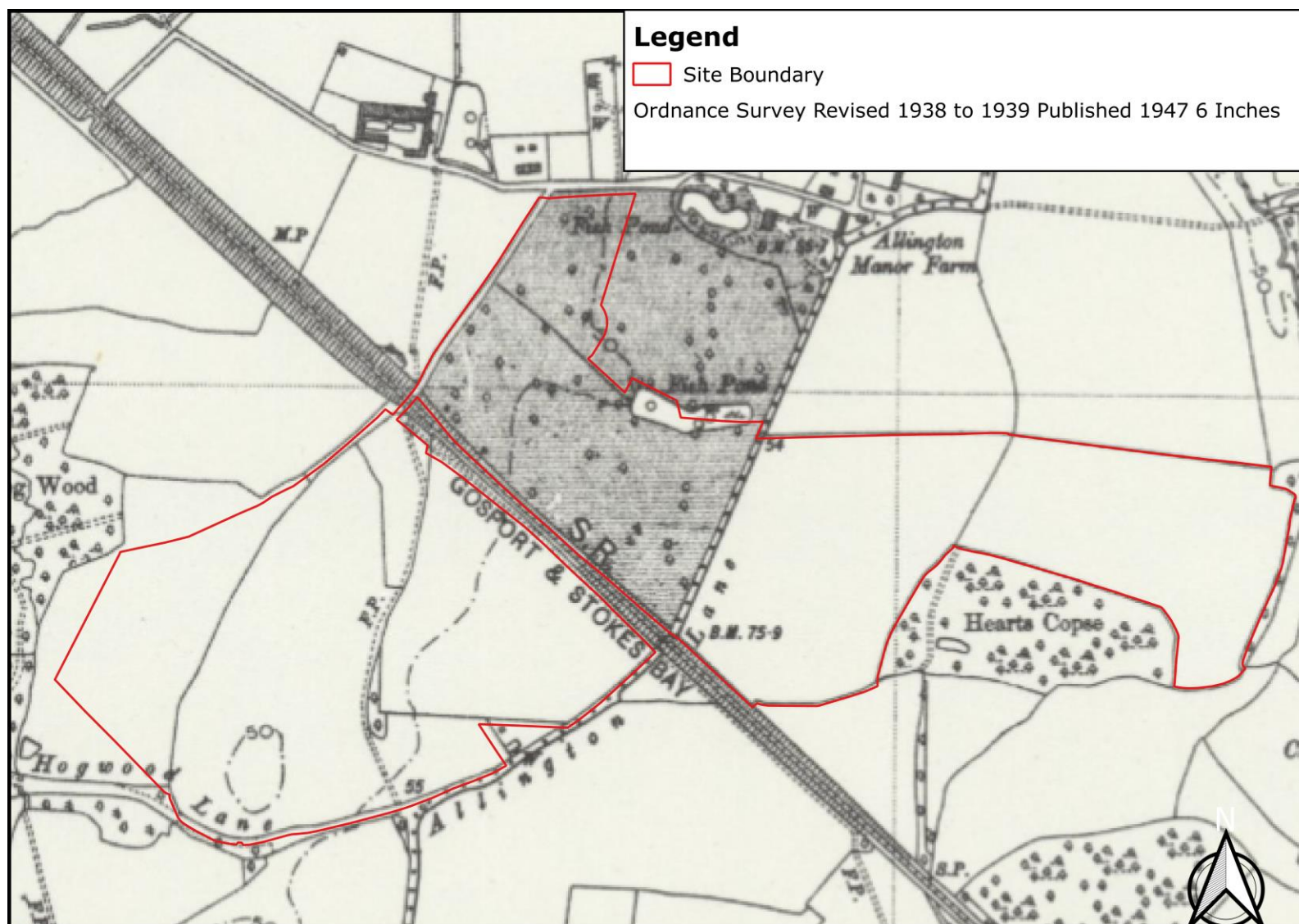


Figure 4. Assets identified through Aerial Photography and Aerial Archaeology Mapping

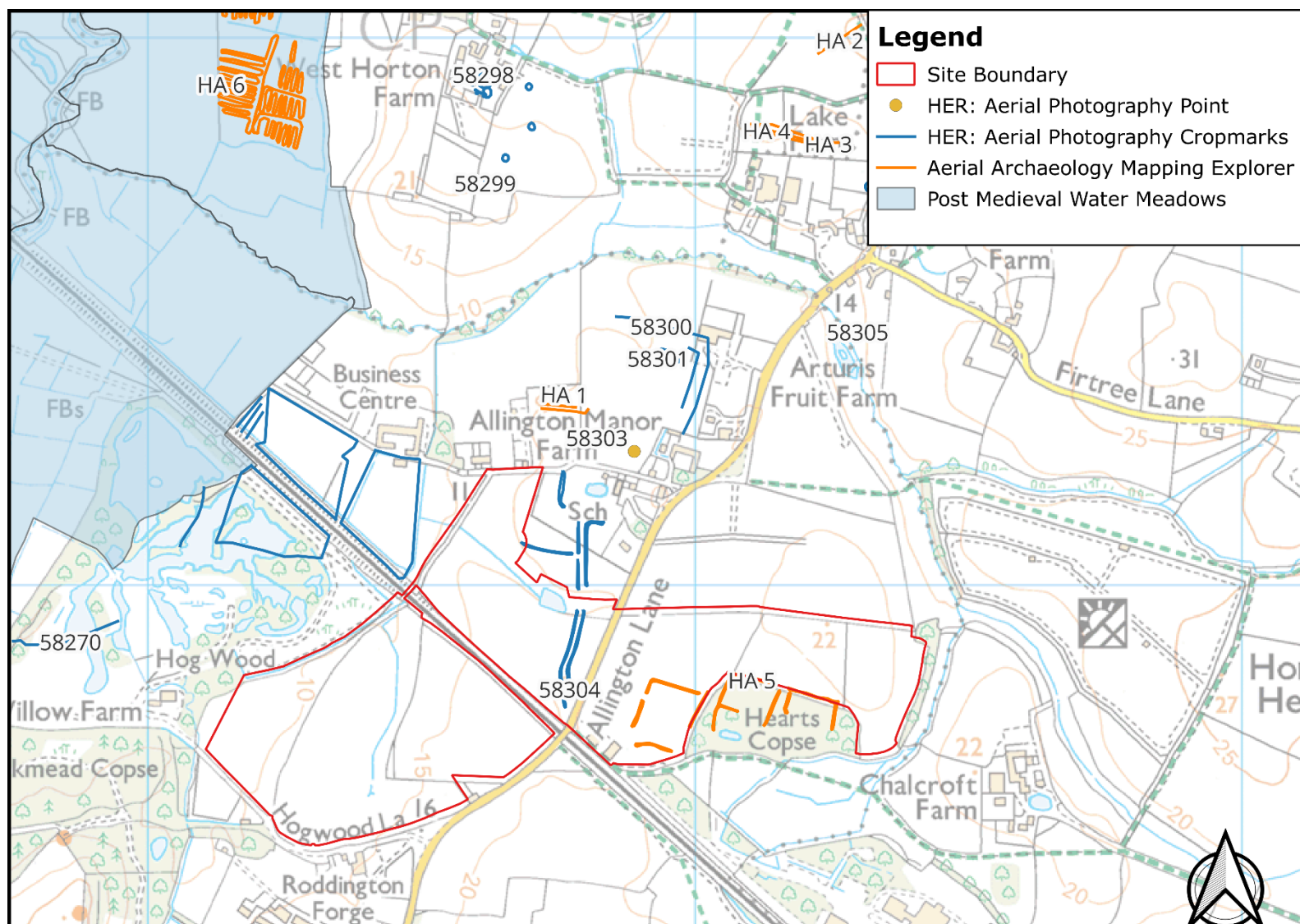
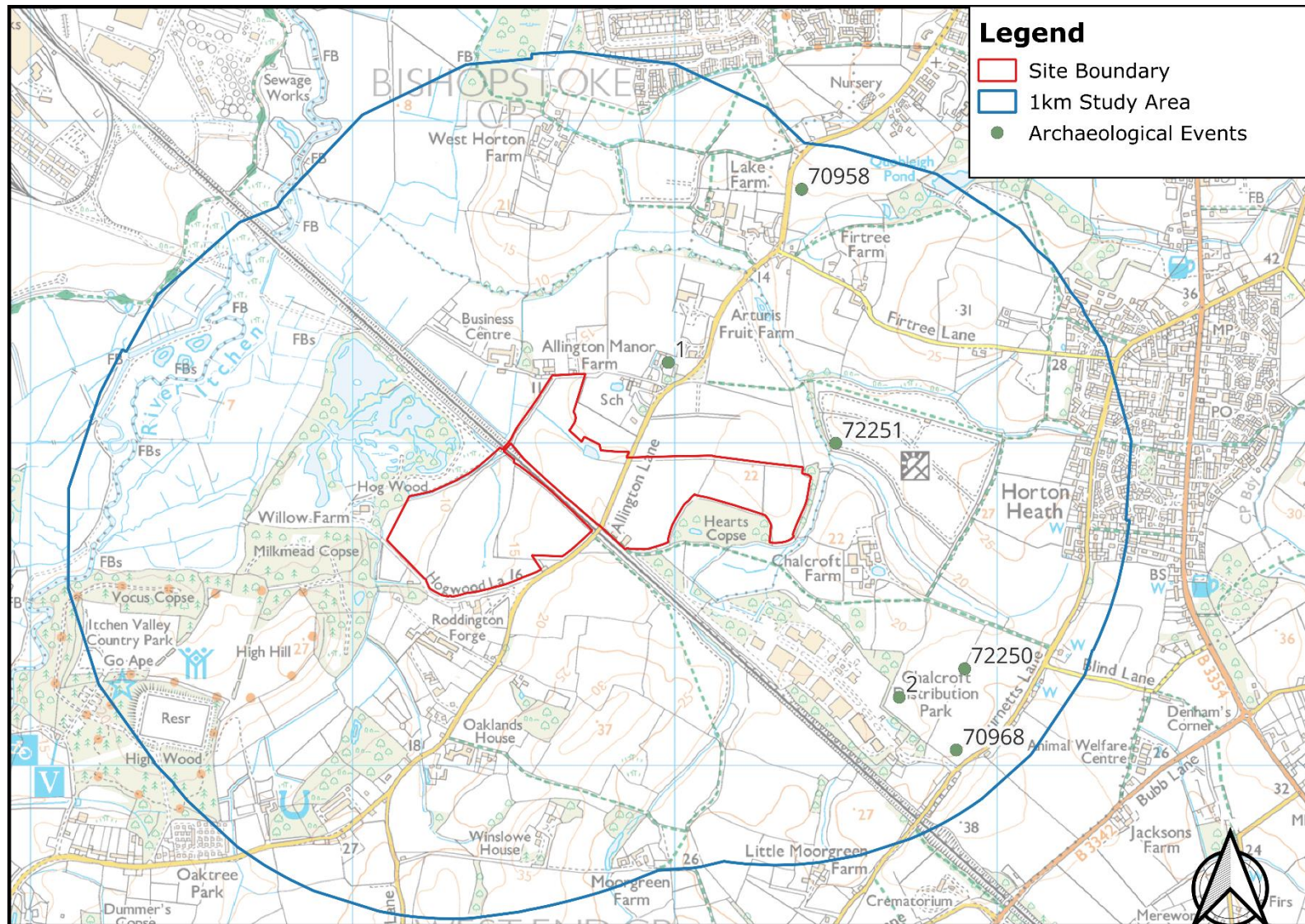


Figure 5. Archaeological Events



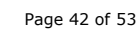
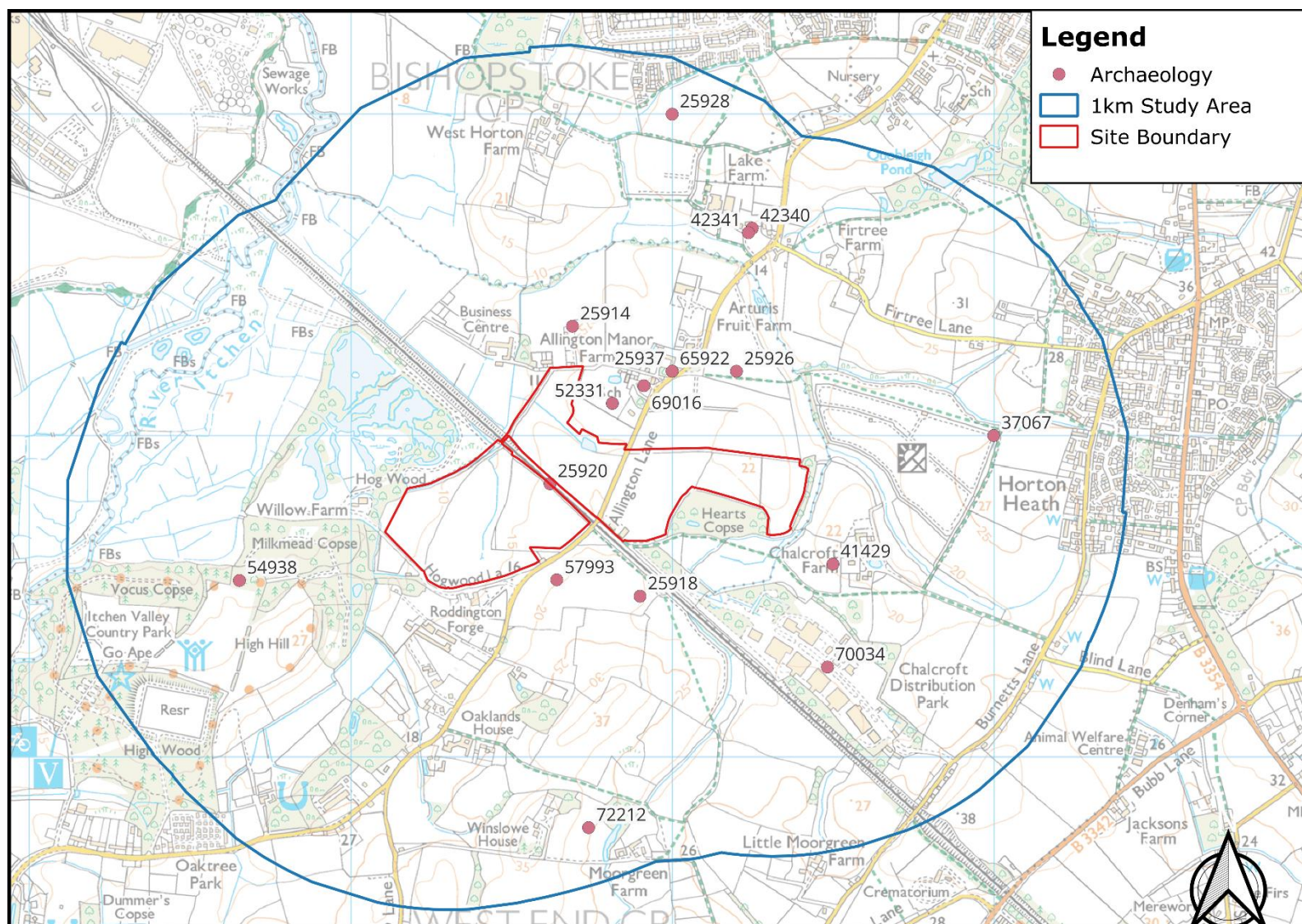


Figure 7a. Non Designated Assets



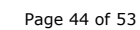
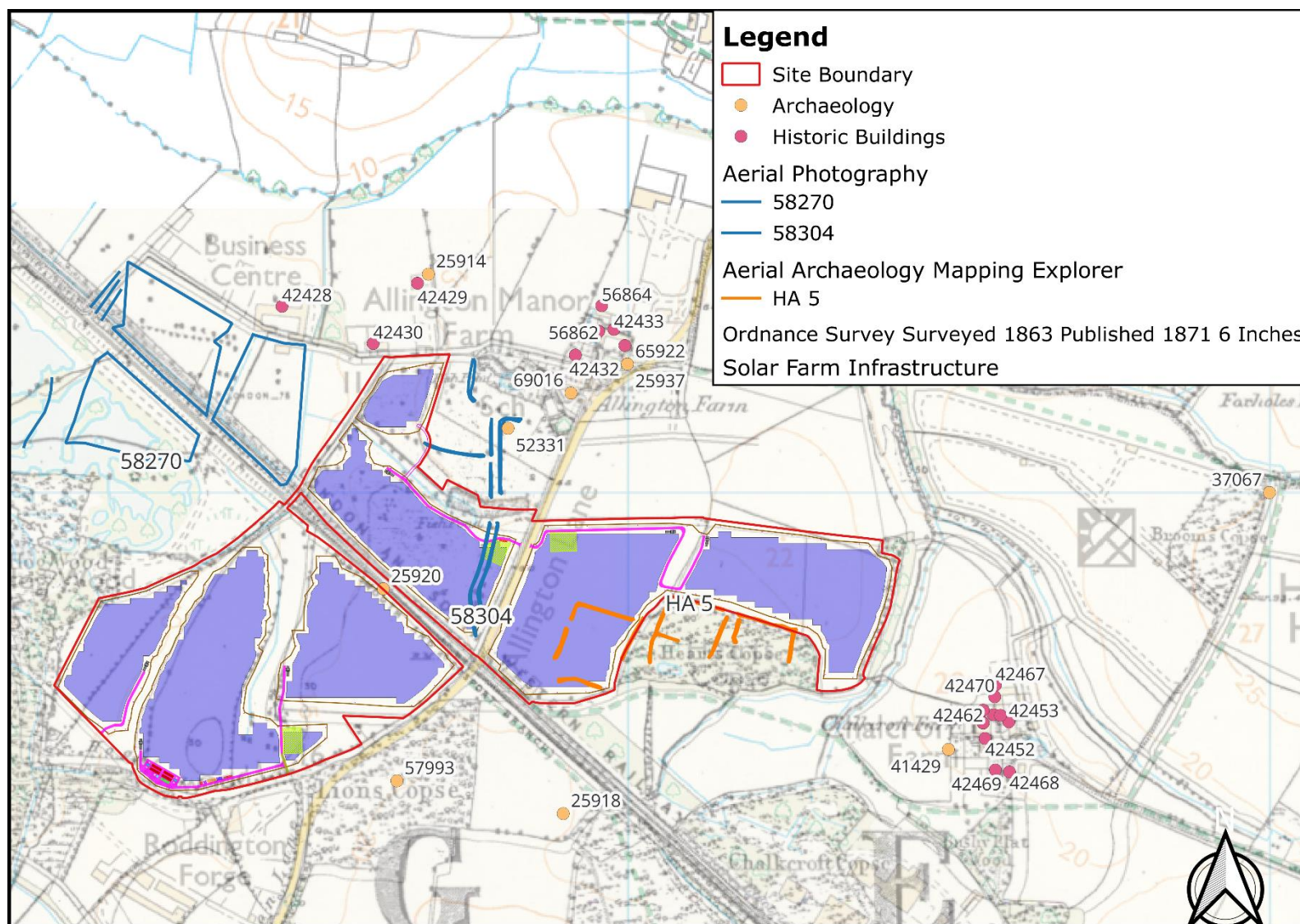


Figure 8. Archaeological Mitigation



Appendix A. Designated Assets within 2km Study Area

There are 13 Designated Assets within 2km of the Proposed Development Site. They are outlined below in order of Significance and Location to the Proposed Development Site

Type	List Entry	Grade	Name and Description	X	Y	Distance
Scheduled Monument	1012710	NA	Bowl barrow 200m west of Moorgreen House The monument includes a bowl barrow set on a gentle north-facing slope immediately south of Moorgreen Road. The barrow mound has a maximum diameter of 34m and stands to 0.75m high. A ditch c.5m wide which surrounded the barrow mound is no longer visible at ground level and now survives as a buried feature to the west and east. The area to the north of the monument was damaged during construction of Moorgreen Road while the area to the south has been the subject of a housing development. Both areas are excluded from the monument. Despite localised damage to the north and south of the monument, there is no evidence for formal excavation and the site has considerable archaeological potential.	447523.697	114823.5	1.72km S
Conservation Area and Listed Building within Conservation Area	8566	NA	Gaters Mill and Romill Close at West End Gaters Mill is a group of buildings sited between a mill stream and a mill pond fed from the main river. Romill Close is a cul-de-sac running north-south between Swaythling Road and the M27. There have been mills on the Gaters Mill site since the 13 th or 14 th century, including fulling and paper mills. As such the Conservation Area is of local and regional significance to the milling industry and the houses associated with the laborer's and agricultural workers resident.	445329	115602	1.85km SW
	1111935	II	1 And 2, Mansbridge Road C16 and later. Two-storeyed timber-framed house, with irregular fenestration, now 2 dwellings. Modern tile roof, half-hipped. Upper walls have exposed half-timber, the filling and lower walls being in red brick of different periods and patterns. Casements; some old leaded lights. Triple diagonal chimneys on massive square stack. single-storeyed outshuts, of recent date, at each end.	445421.211	115541.3	2km SW
Listed Building	1111949	II	Firtree Farmhouse C18. 2 storeys. 3 windows. Hipped roof (early C19 re-roofing) with large moulded cornice. Red brick walling, in Flemish and also Monk Band, cambered arches flush, quoins in Bath Stone, plinth. Sashes in exposed frames, north side ground floor stone bay. Coarse Ionic stone porch. Late C19 rearward extension of lesser height, but in style.	448583	117488.4	600m N
Listed Building	1204020	II	West Horton Farm Cottages	447642.146	118009.1	797m N

			Formerly one unit, but with 1930's small extension. C17 and later, 2 storeys. 4.2 windows. Long narrow house with timber framing (bricknogged) exposed on rear and side elevations. Front wall is blue header brickwork with red flush quoins, quoins linking windows vertically, first floor band; deep plinth band in Flemish bond (red, with blue headers). Casements. Door canopy on brackets. Red tile roof with half-hips. Northward, 2 window late extension in plain brickwork.			
Listed Building	1204633	II	Moorgreen Farmhouse C16 origin with C18 and C19 extensions/alterations. Two storeys. Half-timber exposed on first floor at one end; old chimney stack. Red tile with catslide at rear. Walling generally red brickwork. Mixture of casements and sashes.	447906	115722.4	1km S
Listed Building	1322695	II	Granary To South East Of Moorgreen Farmhouse Small timber granary on 9 staddles.	447892.207	115692.8	1km S
Listed Building	1111946	II	The Old George Public House Early C19. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Hipped slate roof. Painted brickwork (Flemish bond). Sashes in reveals (north side, 2 storeyed bay). Low rear extension with outshuts, with red tile roof.	449425.254	118573.4	2km NE
Listed Building	1111947	II	Saxon Court C17, C18, C20. Long house of 2 storeys, 4 windows. Main walling is bricknogged timber frame, with north side brickwork with blue headers. Thatched roof. Modern casements.	449461.844	117431.6	1.17km NE
Listed Building	1111948	II	The Cockpit Mid C19/late C19. Small country house of two periods, with a romantic character expressed by many gables. Early part is symmetrical with windows on either side of central projecting porch, above which is an oriel window. Red tile roofing; ornamental barge board. Yellow brickwork; Flemish bond with blue rusticated quoins and flush 1st floor band. Casements. Newer block is on larger scale but again with gabled projections, above ground floor bay; plain bargeboards and roughcast finish within exposed timber frame. Other walling in red brick. Casements.	449954.635	117499.6	1.65km NE
Listed Building	1204040	II	The Bush C17, early C19 Cottage and workshop. 2 storeyed small house. Framed structure, bricknogged and with ground floor brickwork on the front. 2 windows. Thatch. Casements. Large workshop in boarded walling with wide windows, being used until recently as wheelwright's carpenters shops etc. for four generations (up to present owner).	449583.132	117709.9	1.42km NE
Listed Building	1279560	II	Barnsland Cottages	445931.293	115156.3	1.9km SW

			Mid C19 pair of cottages with a Tudor flavour. Two storeys. Two windows. Hipped roof. Walling in red brickwork, with blue headers in Flemish bond. Stone dressings; hoodmoulds, cusped coupled lights with mullions, quoins, cills. Casements have diamond and lozenge 'leaded' lights. Side elevation contains plain arched door and upper window. Rear outshuts in rendered walling.			
Listed Building	1281402	II	Ramblers Cottage Small cottage of C17, with timber frame showing at side. 2 storeys (including dormers), 3 windows. Front is painted brickwork. Thatched roof. Casements.	449354.12	117352.5	1.03km NE

Appendix B. Non-Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

There are 33 non-designated assets returned by the Hampshire HER, including archaeological assets, aerial photographs and Hampshire Cropmark data, as well as six assets, designated HA 1-HA 6 which were identified through the aerial archaeology mapping explorer and highlighted in the data. The non-designated assets are detailed below in descending period order.

Type	HER Reference	Name	Summary	Period	Distance
HER Asset	25926	Mesolithic Flint Cores, Allington Manor Farm	Five mesolithic cores reputedly found in the area of Allington Manor Farm.	Prehistoric	262m N
HER Asset	25918	Mesolithic Tranchet Axe	A mesolithic tranchet axe found at the entrance to a fox earth. Retained by finder.	Prehistoric	184m S
HER Asset	25928	Finds Of Mesolithic Flints	In the draper collection are 6 mesolithic flakes from stoke common.	Prehistoric	841m N
HER Asset	37067	Mesolithic Macehead	A mesolithic perforated 'macehead' of igneous stone found at Horton Heath is in Southampton City Museum.	Prehistoric	584m NE
HER Asset	65922	Flint Cores Findspot	Five flint cores from Allington Manor Farm, Fair Oak.	Prehistoric	215m N
HER Asset	72212	Tranchet Axe Site near Moorgreen Farm	Find recorded in 1964.	Prehistoric	900m S
Aerial Photography	58301	Prehistoric Enclosure	A single ditch oval enclosure with a break in its north edge is visible on aerial photographs. It is likely to be the remains of an enclosed settlement of uncertain prehistoric date.	Prehistoric	390m N
HER Asset	25914	Roman Coin Hoard	Roman coin hoard found inside a pottery vessel at Allington Manor Farm.	Roman	143m N
HER Asset	25929	Finds Of Roman Pottery	In the draper collection are 3 sherds of Romano British pottery. no further information.	Roman	841m N
HER Asset	25920	Roman Coins	Four Roman coins found in a railway cutting at South Stoneham. Location given is a probable provenance.	Roman	Adjacent Centre
HER Asset	41429	Chalcroft	First documented in AD 1233 as CHALFECROFT (Calves' paddock).	Medieval	170m SE
HER Asset	25937	Allington	1) Allington medieval village now deserted. Domesday survey-Allington consisted of 2 hides, a church, and 2 mills. documentary references refer to Allington manor as early as ad1223. (1908) (2) First documented in AD 1086 as ALDITONA (Farm of EALDA).	Medieval	239m N
HER Asset	69016	Allington	First documented in AD 1086 as ALDITONA (Farm of EALDA or of EALDA'S people.)	Medieval	141m N
Aerial Photography	58300	Medieval/Post Medieval Field System	A group of single ditch linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are likely to be the remains of a field system of medieval or later origin.	Medieval	455m N
Aerial Photography	58304	Medieval/Post Medieval Trackway Or Hollow Way	A wide, earthwork track or hollow way that runs N-S either side of a fish pond at Allington Farm is visible on aerial photographs. It is likely to be of medieval or post medieval date.	Medieval	Within
Aerial Photography	HA 1	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark.	Source: RAF F43/58/2860/0262-3, 14-05-1959	Medieval/ Post Medieval	125m N

Aerial Photography	HA 2	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark.	Source: RAF V82/765/PART3 0393-4, 20-04-1953	Medieval/ Post Medieval	1km N
Aerial Photography	HA 3	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark.	Source: RAF CPE/UK/2006 3302-3 16-04-1947	Medieval/ Post Medieval	741m N
Aerial Photography	HA 4	Medieval/ Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmark.	Source: RAF CPE/UK/2006 3302-3 16-04-1947	Medieval/ Post Medieval	741m N
Hampshire County Council Cropmark Data	HA 5	Likely to be associated with HER: 58304.	In the shape of former field boundaries, pre-dating the existing woodland 'Hearts Copse'.	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Within
Hampshire County Council Cropmark Data	HA 6	Likely to be associated with HER: 58270.	Series of cropmarks identifying further historic Water Meadows	Medieval/ Post Medieval	682m NW
HER Asset	52331	Allington Manor Farm	Pre 1810 park.	Post Medieval	32m N
Aerial Photography	58270	Post Medieval Water Meadow	Fragments of a system of ditches, possibly the remains of an old water meadow or drainage system. The site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Post Medieval	811m NW
HER Asset	42340	Lake Farm	Site of destroyed Farmhouse. C17, with additions and alterations of circa 1870.	17th Century	682m N
HER Asset	42341	Lake Farm	Site of destroyed Piggery. Late C19.	19th Century	682m N
HER Asset	70034	HM Naval Victualling Depot Chalcroft Distribution Park	Site of a Cold War naval rations store.	20th Century	434m SE
HER Asset	54938	Site Of Two Scotch Kilns, High Hill Row	A pair of scotch kilns as well as evidence of the brickfield and clay pits were observed in 2003.	20th Century	489m SW
HER Asset	57993	Aircraft Crash Site, Allington Lane	Crash site of RAF Whitley bomber P5044, which collided with a barrage balloon cable in 1940.	World War II	234m S
Aerial Photography	58298	WWII Barrage Balloon Base	The base for a World War II barrage balloon and associated structures, is visible on aerial photographs.	World War II	708m N
Aerial Photography	58303	WWII Barrage Balloon Base	The base for a World War II barrage balloon and associated structures, is visible on aerial photographs.	World War II	224m N
Aerial Photography	58299	WWII Temporary Fuel/Water Storage Structures	Four circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is possible that these are the remains of temporary water or fuel storage facilities used during the Second World War.	World War II	571m N
Aerial Photography	58305	WWII Temporary Fuel/Water Storage Structures	Two circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is possible that these are the remains of temporary water or fuel storage facilities used during the Second World War.	World War II	839m N

Appendix C. Non Designated Historic Buildings within 1km Study Area

There are 31 non-designated surviving Historic Buildings returned by the Hampshire HER. These are grouped by farmstead and distance to Proposed Development Site.

HER Reference:	Name	Summary	Period	Distance
42433	Barn At Allington Manor (Old) Farm	C16/C17 timber framed barn.	16th/ 17th Century	185m N
42432	1 And 2 Allington Manor Farm Cottages	Late C19 pair of estate cottages.	19th Century	185m N
56863	Farm Building At Allington Manor Farm	Late C19/early C20 farm building.	19th Century	185m N
56864	Stables, Allington Manor Farm	Late C19/early C20 stables.	19th Century	185m N
56862	Cart Shed At Allington Manor Farm	Mid C19 timber framed cart shed.	19th Century	185m N
42428	Allington Manor Farm Business Centre	Model farm (1872 AD-1896 AD)	19th Century	87m N
42429	Nos.3 & 4 (Consec.) Allington Manor Farm Cottages	Unlisted former pair of Estate Cottages at Allington Manor New Farm, which eventually became one dwelling as the farmhouse here. Built at some time between 1872 and 1896 (OS map evidence).	19th Century	123m N
42430	Nos.5 To 8 (Consec.) Allington Manor Farm Cottages	Unlisted block of four Estate Cottages at Allington Manor New Farm. Built 1905. 2-storey terrace of brick, with 2 pairs of symmetrically placed gabled pediments at front. Pitched roofs of slate. Continuous slate roofed verandah, runs along south front	20th Century	25m N
41872	Foxholes Farmhouse	Farmhouse (1600 AD-1699 AD)	17th Century	197m N
41873	Barn 25M SSE Of Foxholes Farmhouse	Barn (1837 AD-1901 AD)	19th Century	197m N
41874	Milking Parlour 20M Se Of Foxholes Farmhouse	Milking parlour (1837 AD-1901 AD)	19th Century	197m N
50625	Barn At Foxholes Farm Cottage	Unlisted barn converted to domestic use.	19th Century	664m E
42452	Chalecroft Farmhouse	Unlisted Farmhouse at Chalecroft Farm. Early C19, extended and altered in the late C19. 2-storey of brick, with a low-pitch, hipped roof, re-roofed with pantiles. Porch and bay windows added in late C19.	19th Century	213m E
42453	Barn 35M NE Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Aisled barn (1865 AD-1899 AD)	19th Century	213m E
42456	Barn 35M NNE Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Unlisted Barn at Chalecroft Farm. Late C19. 4-bay, timber-framed and weatherboarded barn, extending out from the north-west corner of the main barn (MONUID.42453). Pitched roof of corrugated asbestos on queen post roof trusses.	19th Century	213m E
42459	Granary 30M North Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Granary (1805 AD-1805 AD)	19th Century	213m E
42462	Animal Shed 5M North Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Animal shed (1837 AD-1871 AD)	19th Century	213m E
42465	Pigsties 35M North Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Unlisted Pigsties at Chalecroft Farm, now disused. Late C19. Short range, abutting the north end of the animal shed range (MONUID.42462). Brick walls to pig	19th Century	213m E

		houses, with an asymmetrical pitched roof of slate (brought to low eaves at east side).		
42467	Animal Shed 75M North Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Animal shed (1865 AD-1899 AD)	19th Century	213m E
42468	Workshop 50M Se Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Workshop (1871 AD-1896 AD)	19th Century	213m E
42469	Animal Shed Range 35M SSE Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Animal shed (1871 AD-1896 AD)	19th Century	213m E
42470	Slaughter House 55M North Of Chalecroft Farmhouse	Unlisted former Slaughter House (Abattoir) at Chalecroft Farm, now used only for general storage. Built in 1927, when the wholesale butchery business was developed. 2-storey, timber-framed and clad in corrugated iron. Pitched roof of corrugated iron.	20th Century	213m E
41869	Barn 35M SW Of Firtree Farmhouse	Barn (1830 AD-1830 AD)	19th Century	275m N
41870	Farm Building 45M SSE Of Firtree Farmhouse	Farm building (1820 AD-1840 AD)	19th Century	275m N
41871	Coach House 55M SSE Of Firtree Farmhouse	Coach house (1892 AD-1902 AD)	19th Century	275m N
42336	Stables At Lake Farm	Unlisted Stables at Lake Farm. C19. 2-storey (stable with hayloft over) of brick, painted white. Half-hipped tile roof. Pent-roofed lean-to of brick at south end, tiled roof. Open-fronted lean-to at rear (east) side.	19th Century	455m N
42339	Willow Barn	Unlisted former Barn at Lake Farm, now converted to domestic accommodation. Late C19 barn, converted at some time between 1982 and 1991 into a dwelling, on the same plan as the barn, and using salvaged materials from it.	19th Century	455m N
42376	Barn At West Horton Farm	Unlisted barn at West Horton Farm. Late C19. 3-bay, though may originally have been longer. Timber-framed and weatherboarded, with a half-hipped corrugated iron roof.	19th Century	775m N
42471	Barn 20M NW Of Moorgreen Farmhouse	Barn (1865 AD-1899 AD)	19th Century	924m S
42473	Cartshed 20M SW Of Moorgreen Farmhouse	Unlisted former Cartshed at Moorgreen Farm, now converted into stables and a garage. Late C19. Low, 6-bay, brick range; formed the south-west corner of the farmyard. Hipped roof of slate. Open on the east side, but end bays closed-in with brick	19th Century	924m S
55643	Sluice In Itchen Valley Country Park	Three arched brick built sluice/bridge. Probably 19th century date.	19th Century	974m W

Appendix D. Archaeological Events

There are six archaeological events within

Reference	Site Name	Site Summary	Company	Distance
1	Agricultural Buildings at Allington Manor Farm Cottages	A watching brief in 2007 during the redevelopment of this barn noted the presence of a possible medieval hearth. This feature measured 0.9m by 0.8m with a depth of 0.14m and the fill contained charcoal, pieces of burnt flint and a small piece of ironwork (possibly a blade).	Dr P. Everill, M. F. Garner and R. Radford Watching Brief At A Former Agricultural Barn, 1 Allington Manor Farm Cottages, Allington Lane, West End	250m N
2	Chalecroft Farmhouse	Building recording undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology prior to re-development at the site	Cotswold Archaeology Chalcroft Farm, Horton Heath, Level 2 Recording. Hunter, S 2020	590m SE
70958	Access road Land at North West Horton Heath	Archaeological evaluation consisting of 11 trenches.	Thames Valley Archaeology Services	923m N
70968	Access Road Land at West Horton Heath	Archaeological evaluation undertaken during development.	Thames Valley Archaeology Services	827m SE
72250	Land at Lower Acre	Evaluation found no significant archaeological finds or features.	Thames Valley Archaeology Services	670m SE
72251	Road 3 Land at Horton Heath	Evaluation by TVAS no archaeological finds or features recorded.	Thames Valley Archaeology Services	166m NE