

P25-040



Eastleigh Access, Hamble-le-Rice, Hampshire

Archaeological and Historical Hedgerow Assessment

for Fisher German

26/03/2025

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March 2025

Ver 2.0

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COUNCIL	Eastleigh Borough Council

PROJECT TEAM:

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL HEDGEROW ASSESSMENT

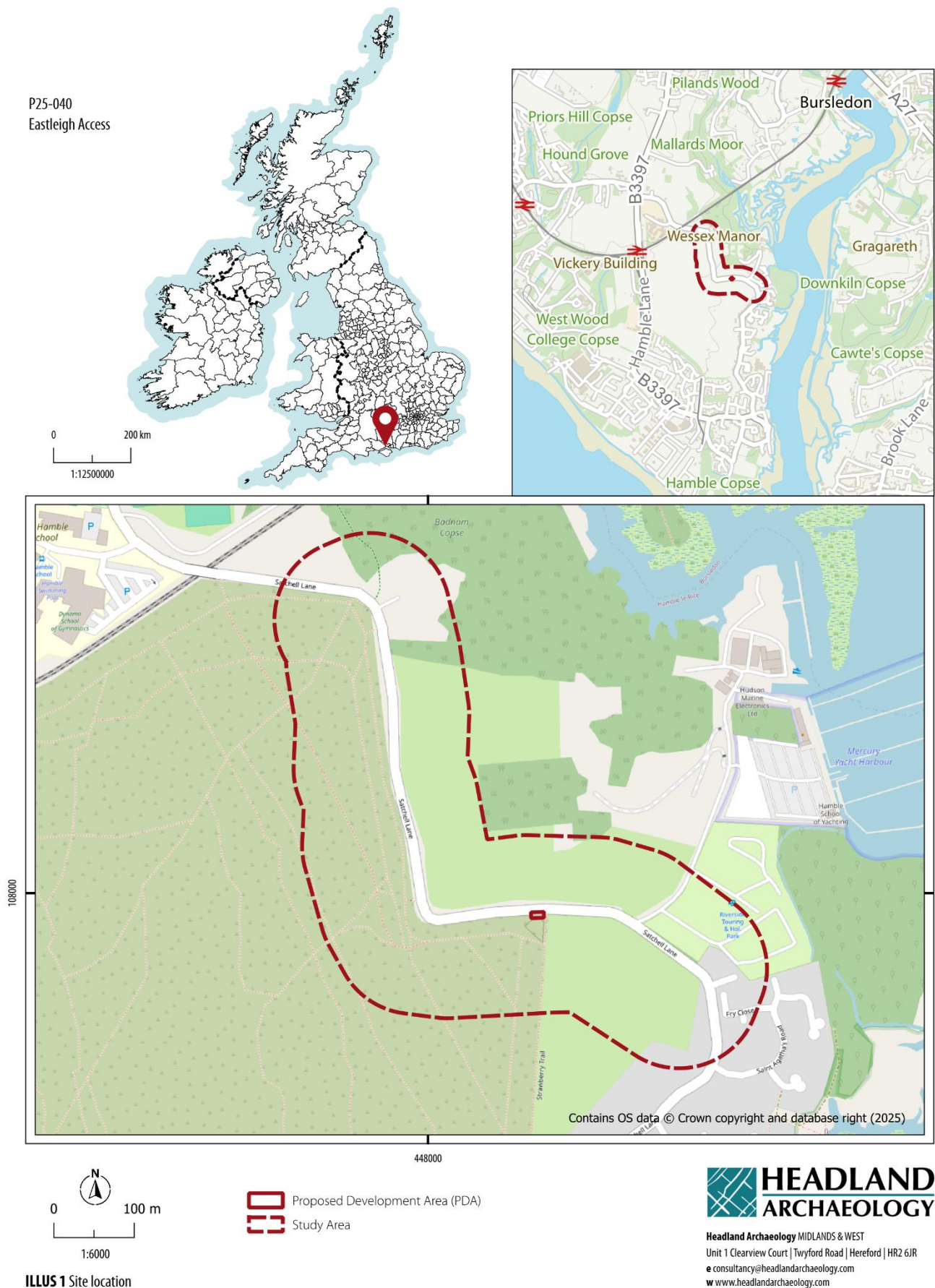
1. Introduction

1.1. *Planning Background*

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Fisher German and presents the results of an archaeological and historical hedgerow assessment in support of a planning application for new access through an existing field boundary to an ESSO compound at Satchell Lane, Hamble-le-Rice, Hampshire SO31 4HP (NGR 448151, 107982) (Illus 1).
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA), which is a c.4m section of hedgerow on the south side of Satchell Lane located at NGR 448140, 107986. It provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.3. This assessment aims to provide a date for the boundary bank and hedgerow along Satchell Lane and to identify its contribution towards historic landscape character using documentary sources, as well as to identify any potential archaeological constraints to the proposals by examining known non-designated heritage assets within 100m on either side of the hedgerow (the 'Study Area'). It will assess the hedgerow against the historical and archaeological criteria for determining 'importance' in terms of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 and determine the archaeological potential and 'significance' of the boundary as a heritage asset in line with the NPPF 2024 criteria.
- 1.1.4. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 3).
- 1.1.5. A planning application for the removal of a section of the hedgerow was previously submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) in 2023 and subsequently withdrawn (V/23/96462). Discussion of archaeological risk for the project has therefore been prepared in light of advice received from the EBC Senior Archaeological Officer (Planning), and incorporating comments made on that previous planning application by David Hopkins County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council. The consultation response for that application was as follows;

"Although the development is of very small scale, I note from the photograph supplied that the hedge is associated with a substantial bank. Having looked at the historic landscape character it is my opinion that this bank is a surviving medieval woodbank that defined a wood which, when looking at the historic maps, it would appear that Satchell lane was required to divert around. I recognise that the development is small scale and only a short section of bank would be lost. Although that would be regrettable, I feel that it can be mitigated by an appropriate level of archaeological recording.

I recommend that a condition is attached to any planning permission issued to ensure that the bank and any associated ditch is recorded as an earthwork in its present form, that a section of the bank is archaeological recorded, and that the cutting of the access is under sufficient archaeological supervision that a date for the bank's use and or construction can be recorded if dateable materials are present."



Illus 1. Site Location, Proposed Development Area (PDA) and Study Area

1.2. Site Description

- 1.2.1. ESSO is looking to create a new access into its existing fuel compound (Illus 4) immediately to the south of Satchell Lane, Hamble-le-Rice, Hampshire for maintenance purposes.
- 1.2.2. There is currently no permanent direct route of access to the compound from Satchell Lane. Instead, 24 hours' notice needs to be given to use the existing route and an anti-intruder earth bund needs to be moved each time access is required (see Illus 2 for plan of existing vs proposed routes of access).
- 1.2.3. The PDA is a c.4m section of hedgerow located c.1 km to the north of the village of Hamble-le-Rice in Hampshire (NGR 448151, 107982), post code SO31 4HP (Illus 3). It lies between settlements at Burlesdon to the north and Netley to the west and c.600 m to the south east of the West Coastway railway line between Hamble and Burlesdon. At a wider topographic scale the PDA is located on the west bank of the River Hamble.
- 1.2.4. Today the PDA lies within the parish of Hamble-le Rice in the district of Eastleigh but historically it lay within the parish of Hound.
- 1.2.5. Arboriculture and Ecological consultants acting for the client have advised that the section of hedgerow that requires removal is unique compared to the wider hedgerow along Satchell Lane and is made up of a single-age species (hawthorn), indicating that this section is a result of a planting to repair a recent gap. It was assessed as being approximately 30 years of age.



Illus 2. Current access (red) and proposed new access (blue) along Satchell Lane



Illus 3. Close up view of area of proposed access, looking south from Satchell Lane



Illus 4. General view of ESSO Compound, looking north towards Satchell Lane

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1. This assessment has been carried out with reference to
- The Hedgerows Regulations (1997 SI 1997 No. 1160)
 - The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, A Guide to the Law and Good Practice

2.2. *The Hedgerows Regulations*

- 2.2.1. The Hedgerows Regulations came into force on 1st June 1997; their purpose is to impose controls on the removal of hedgerows.
- 2.2.2. Applicants wishing to remove a hedge must apply to their local District (or Unitary) Authority, which may prohibit such removal if the hedgerow is classed as “important” and is exercised under the Environment Act 1995 s.97.
- 2.2.3. The criteria used to assess hedgerows relate to the value from an archaeological, historical, landscape, or wildlife perspective. They exclude hedgerows that are less than 30 years old.

Criteria relating to archaeological and historical value, in compliance with the Hedgerow Regulations Schedule 1, Part II Criteria (Archaeology and History):

1. *The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.*
2. *The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is—*
 - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or*
 - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record. [Note – or Historic Environment Record].*
3. *The hedgerow—*
 - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and*
 - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.*
4. *The hedgerow—*
 - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record [Historic Environment Record] or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or*
 - (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.*
5. *The hedgerow—*
 - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or*
 - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—*
 - (i) is substantially complete; or*
 - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic.*

2.3. *Guide to the Law and Good Practice*

- 2.3.1. In summary, incorporating Good Practice guidance, a hedgerow is important if it:
- Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1)

- Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related part of that heritage asset (Criteria 2 & 3)
- Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4)
- Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (that is recorded before 1845 on any Tithe, Estate or Ordnance Survey map) (Criterion 5)

2.3.2. The Regulations refer to records made before the 'relevant date' (i.e. 1st June 1997), however, for completeness, if a hedgerow is associated with a known heritage asset designated or added to the Historic Environment Record (HER) after this date, the hedgerow is nevertheless classified as "important".

2.3.3. The guide states that "Whether the hedgerow is an 'integral part' of the field system is a matter of judgement, on the basis of what the field system now is (rather than that recorded in the document) and whether that pattern would no longer be discernible if the hedgerow was removed." This note relates to the 'landscape' (or Historic Landscape Character) element of the regulations – i.e. this element of the regulations (notwithstanding the ecological elements) is designed to protect landscape character rather than the physical hedgerow itself. Thus, if the development proposal requires only partial removal/removal of a section of a hedgerow, or if the hedgerow can be reinstated following the construction phase of the development, and the field pattern may still be discernible, the effect would be reduced. Nonetheless, if the hedgerow meets this criterion, it is noted as "important", regardless of the likely effect.

2.4. *Amendment to Guide*

2.4.1. Concerning the meaning of Schedule 1, Part II paragraph 5 of the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations, Paragraph 5(a) reads "*The hedgerow is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts*". In May 2002, Judicial Review case Flintshire County Council v NAW & Mr T Morris determined that the earliest Inclosure Act mentioned in the Short Titles Act 1896 was made in 1845.

2.4.2. Thus a hedgerow marking a boundary as depicted on any map **pre-dating 1845** is understood to be 'important' in accordance with the 1997 Regulations.

2.5. *Professional Standards and Acknowledgements*

2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.

2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.

2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).

2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.

2.6. *National Planning Policy Framework*

2.6.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024¹) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

2.6.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

¹ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf>

(202) *"[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."*

- 2.6.3. This report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in the document (paragraph numbers in bold text)²

(207) *"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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."*

(216) *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.*

(218) *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

(footnote 76) [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]

- 2.6.4. The NPPF does not define "substantial harm" or "less than substantial harm", however case law and planning appeal decisions have determined that substantial harm is a high threshold where the heritage significance of an asset is almost completely lost.

2.7. Local Development Plan

- 2.7.1. The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (adopted April 2022) forms the relevant planning policy for the site. Policy S8 relates to heritage.

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.*

² Government guidance on the application of the policies contained within the NPPF is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-2>

3. Methodology

3.1. Study Area

- 3.1.1. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 100m buffer surrounding the length of the hedgerow along Satchell Lane, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area has been considered.

3.2. Baseline Data

Sources

- 3.2.1. According to the ClfA DBA guidance, the archaeologist undertaking desk-based assessment should consider all appropriate sources of information and give an assessment of their relevance and reliability. All sources consulted should be listed in the report, whether or not they have been productive. According to ClfA guidance the report should contain a full discussion of the implications of the choice of sources consulted in relation to the reliability of the conclusions reached.
- 3.2.2. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website³ on 18th February 2025 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;
 - Defence of Britain Archive (DoB)⁴;
 - National Mapping Programme Rapid Coastal Zone Assessments (RCZAs) and other aerial surveys in England viewed through the Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer⁵;
 - Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by Hampshire HER (digital data extracted on 18th February 2025);
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation [Hampshire HER];
 - Historic maps and plans held in the Hampshire County Council archive;
 - Environment Agency Lidar data⁶;
 - Relevant internet sources including The Genealogist⁷, Old Maps Online⁸, National Library of Scotland⁹;
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 3.2.3. Heritage assets within the Study Area are shown in Illus 6.
- 3.2.4. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number.
- 3.2.5. Non-designated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference.

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/>

⁴ <https://edob.mattaldred.com/>

⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/aerial-archaeology-mapping-explorer/>

⁶ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/>

⁷ <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

⁸ <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.htm>

⁹ <https://www.nls.uk/>

3.3. Site Visit

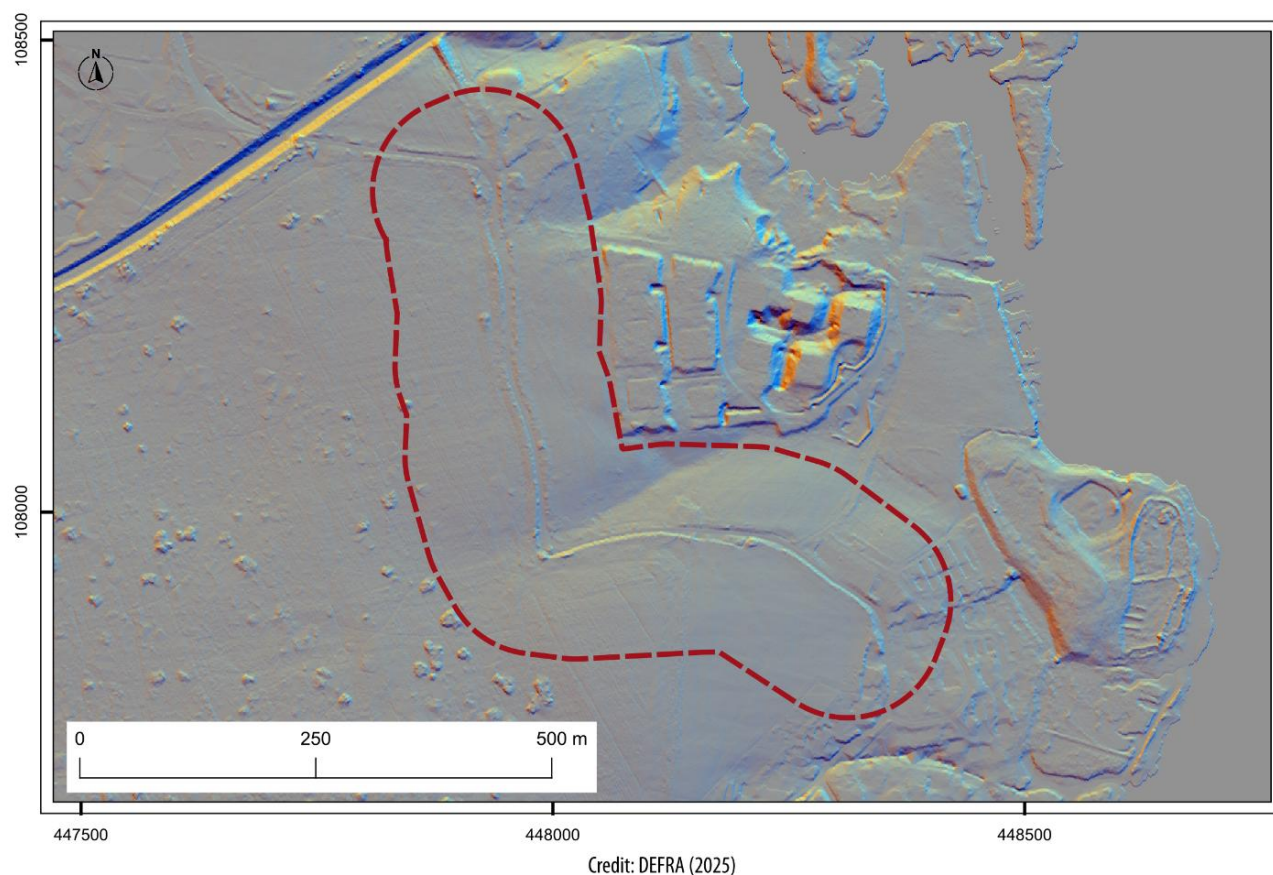
- 3.3.1. A site visit was undertaken on 18th March 2025, during which notes were made regarding the hedgerows which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival.

3.4. Historic Map Regression

- 3.4.1. The Parish Tithe Map corresponding with the PDA was consulted to collect information on the presence of hedgerows and any development throughout the later historic periods.

3.5. LIDAR

- 3.5.1. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 3.5.2. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 3.5.3. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS and geo-referencing/mapping software (Illus 5).



Illus 5. LiDAR data (NLP 2020 1m processed with colour ramp and hillshade) and Study Area

3.6. *Limitations of Baseline Data*

- 3.6.1. The Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Centre holds one Estate Map, A Copy of Survey of Hound Manor (COPY/641) dated to 1725. There are no Inclosure maps or awards for the parish of Hamble or Hound.
- 3.6.2. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
 - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
 - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
 - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.
 - Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

3.7. *Important Hedgerows Criteria*

Criterion 1

- 3.7.1. In order to assess whether the hedgerows mark a pre-1850 parish boundary, a review of current parish boundaries was made through Magic (DEFRA)¹⁰, and historical parish boundaries was made through a review of geo-referenced Tithe mapping available from The Genealogist¹¹, loaded into QGIS software for analysis, along with comparison with modern and historical Ordnance Survey mapping at Old Maps Online¹² and The National Library of Scotland¹³.

Criteria 2 & 3

- 3.7.2. In order to assess whether hedgerows are associated with a heritage asset, a data request with the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (formerly known as the Sites and Monuments Record as referred to in the regulations) was undertaken. The Hampshire HER provides details of both designated and non-designated heritage assets. This dataset was received on 18th February 2025.
- 3.7.3. Associations with designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, listed buildings and registered battlefields) was also undertaken through review of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) GIS data maintained by Historic England and available for download¹⁴.

Criterion 4

- 3.7.4. In order to assess whether the hedgerows are associated with a pre-1600 estate or manor an enquiry was made to the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Research Service in Winchester in order to review any pre-

¹⁰ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

¹¹ <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

¹² <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

¹³ <https://www.nls.uk/>

¹⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/>

1600 manorial records, survey, terrier, charter, or other seventeenth century map evidence. Archives also contain useful published research into the history of hedgerows or parishes. The online catalogue and liaison with the archivist was conducted via email on 10th March 2025. (Hampshire Record Office, Sussex Street, Winchester, SO23 8TH) and the archive was visited on 18th March 2025.

- 3.7.5. In addition, a review of historic landscape characterisation (HLC) data, provided by Hampshire HER, was undertaken.

Criterion 5

- 3.7.6. In order to assess whether the hedgerows mark part of a pre-parliamentary Inclosure field system, Tithe mapping and other historical mapping at The Genealogist¹⁵, and Old Maps Online¹⁶ were reviewed.
- 3.7.7. Those maps surveyed prior to 1845 and displaying field boundaries that are today identified as hedgerows meet the criteria as an 'important hedgerow' according to tested guidance. The Hound 1838 Tithe Map was surveyed prior to 1845. Given the dates of survey of the parish it is reasonable to assume that these field systems were already in place and that the field boundaries depicted are highly likely to pre-date the Inclosure Acts.

¹⁵ <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

¹⁶ <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>.

4. Results

- 4.1.1. The hedgerow that forms the southern boundary to Satchell Lane was assessed against the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations Criteria relating to archaeological and historical value, in compliance with the Hedgerows Regulations Schedule 1, Part II Criteria (Archaeology and History).
- 4.1.2. The hedgerow assessed is 'important' according to the Archaeology and History Criterion 5. Detailed results are presented below.

4.2. Criterion 1

- 4.2.1. The hedgerow does not form part of a pre-1850 parish boundary.

4.3. Criterion 2

- 4.3.1. The hedgerow is not associated with a designated scheduled monument.

4.4. Criterion 3

- 4.4.1. Some parts of the hedgerow is associated with known non-designated heritage assets, as recorded by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (Illus 6).



Illus 6. Hampshire Historic Environment Records and Study Area

- 4.4.2. These are the records of three Second World War pillboxes (64637, 70749, 38894) which were identified from historic aerial photographs by Wessex Archaeology during the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS). Two of these are recorded as lying in proximity to the PDA (64637, 70749). Of these one (64637) is shown as being located immediately to the west of the PDA and another (70749) is shown approximately 70m to the east of the PDA.

- 4.4.3. Of these pillboxes only one is recorded by the Defence of Britain Database¹⁷. This equates with HER record (70749). The description (from the DoB) is provided as follows;

Defence of Britain Database Description

PILLBOX: S0000535 (Deprecated)

Location: In hedge bank, S side, overlooking field next to Hamble Airfield, N side overlooking Satchell Lane. Close to public footpath that runs along the SE side of the airfield perimeter. Also near Riverside caravan Park and entrance to Mercury Yacht Marina.

Condition: Fair

Description: Square, brick pillbox overlooking field next to Hamble airfield. 21/06/1997 Pillbox, with brick shuttering, that appears to be square, although some sides are completely hidden by foliage. W side - width 11ft 8ins x 5ft 8ins height from bank. Embrasure, 4ft 6ins width x 10ins: concrete blocked. Concrete lintel 5. 5ins. Concrete sill 3ins. Entrance, at foot of W side, height 2ft 8ins from bank; 2ft across. Concrete lintel 3ft x 6ins above entrance. Padlocked iron door inside recess. S side - embrasure 4ft 6ins width x 10ins: concrete blocked. Concrete roof. The pillbox has been fitted inside as a bat sanctuary by the Itchen Hamble Countryside Project, who wrote, The structure had been heavily vandalised prior to work but represented an important part of the history of Hamble Airfield. We saw this as an ideal project to restore an historic feature whilst also raising public awareness about bats.

EDoB Update: 11/1/19 Duplicate of S0012713 Status updated. Location adjusted.



Illus 7. Second World War Pillbox (right of centre), c.70m to the east of the PDA (HER record 70749)

¹⁷ <https://edob.mattaldred.com/>.



Illus 8. Second World War Pillbox (close up), c.70m to the east of the PDA (HER record 70749)

- 4.4.4. This pillbox was confirmed to be in place on the ground c.70 m to the east of the PDA during the field visit (Illus 7 and Illus 8).
- 4.4.5. The pillbox that is recorded by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record immediately to the west of the PDA (64637) was not identified on the ground during the field visit. This suggests that this record is erroneous or that the location recorded is inaccurate and therefore that the PDA does not form the boundary of a non-designated heritage asset in accordance with Criterion 3 of the Regulations.

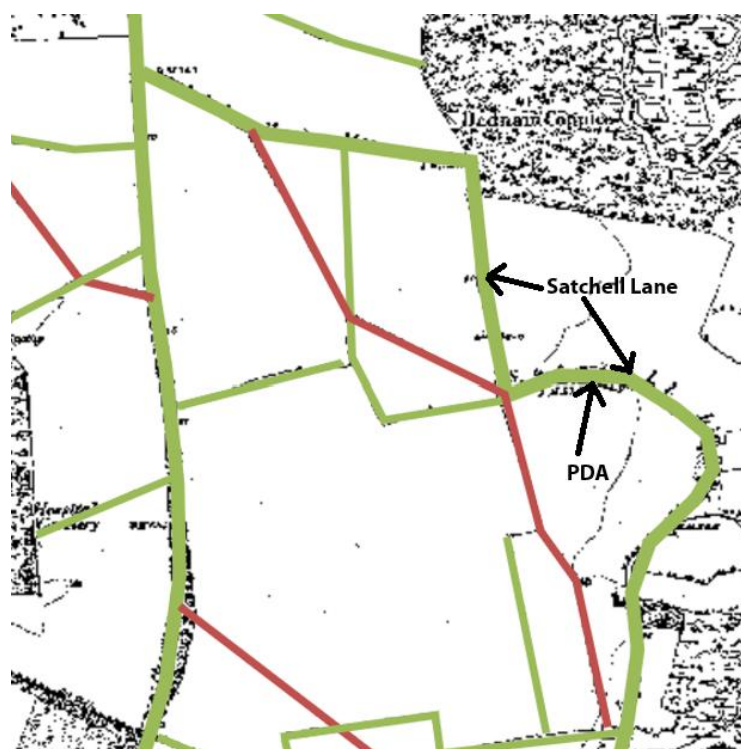
4.5. Criterion 4

- 4.5.1. The Hampshire Archive Office holds a 'Copy Map of Survey of Hound Manor dated to 1725 (COPY/641). Within this set of maps one map, a 'Map of Sachel', depicts the area within the parish of Hound which lies to the west of Satchell Lane and this includes the PDA (COPY/641/8, Illus 10).
- 4.5.2. The Hampshire Archive Office in Winchester holds no relevant pre-1600, or seventeenth century map evidence for the Study Area and there is no evidence in historic landscape character data provided by the Historic Environment Record for pre-1600 estates. There is therefore no evidence to suggest that any of the hedgerows formed the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor.

4.6. Criterion 5

- 4.6.1. The hedgerow is depicted on Tithe mapping for the parish of Hound dating to 1838 (IR 30/31/137) and is thus likely to have formed an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts. Although earlier maps were consulted there is no Inclosure Award for the parishes of Hamble or Hound and therefore the exact nature of the pre-enclosure field system is difficult to interpret.
- 4.6.2. The historic maps that were consulted as part of this assessment are provided in Illustrations 10 to 15 below.
- 4.6.3. The scale of the early mapping makes the alignment of Satchell Lane difficult to determine with any certainty. However they appear to indicate that prior to the mid-18th century the route into Hamble may have formed a more direct orientation towards settlement at Hound. By the time of the Map of Sachel of 1725 (Illus 10)

available from Hampshire Archives (COPY/641/8), the field boundary clearly forms the distinctive 'crook' of Satchell Lane. Communication with the County Archaeological Advisor by email on 10th February has speculated on a likely interpretation of this as follows (Illus 9):

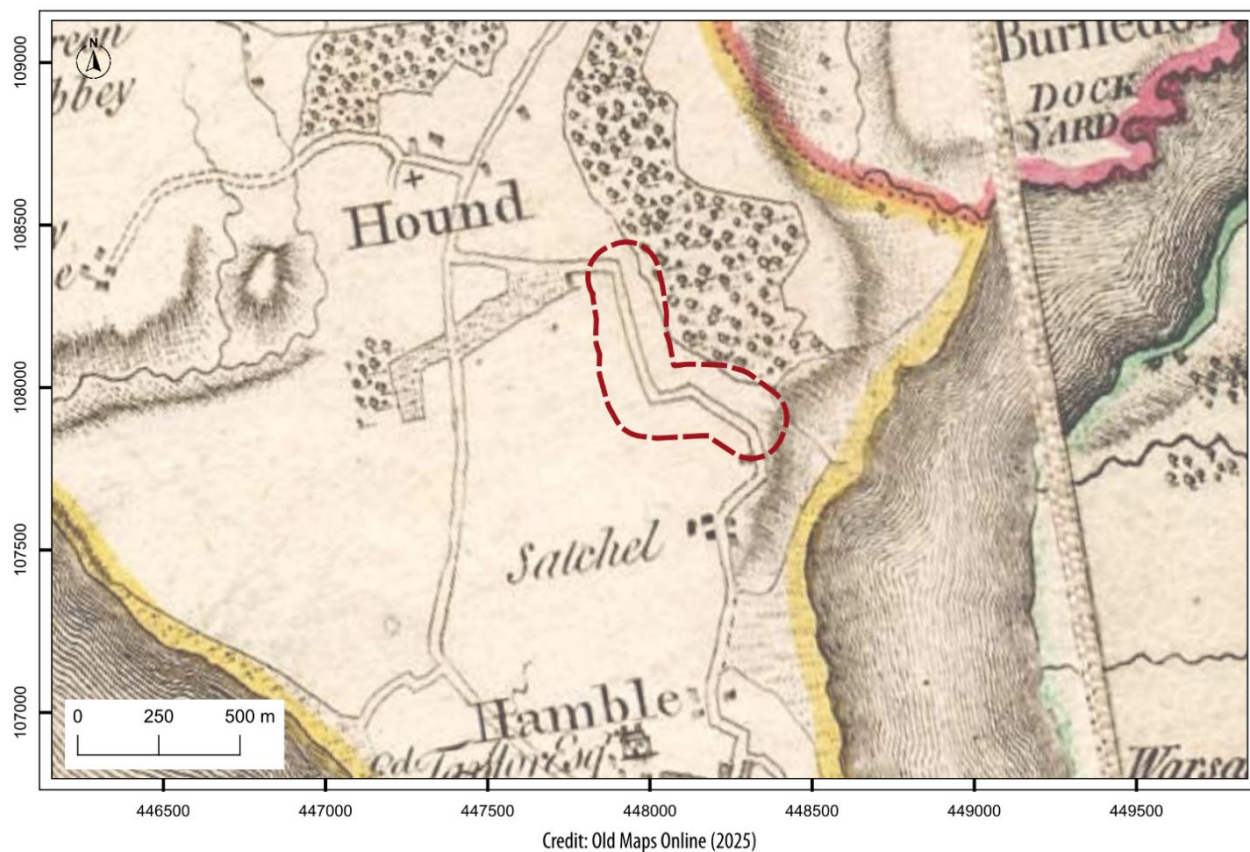


Illus 9. Distinct landscape grain orientations (red and green) (pers comm David Hopkins).

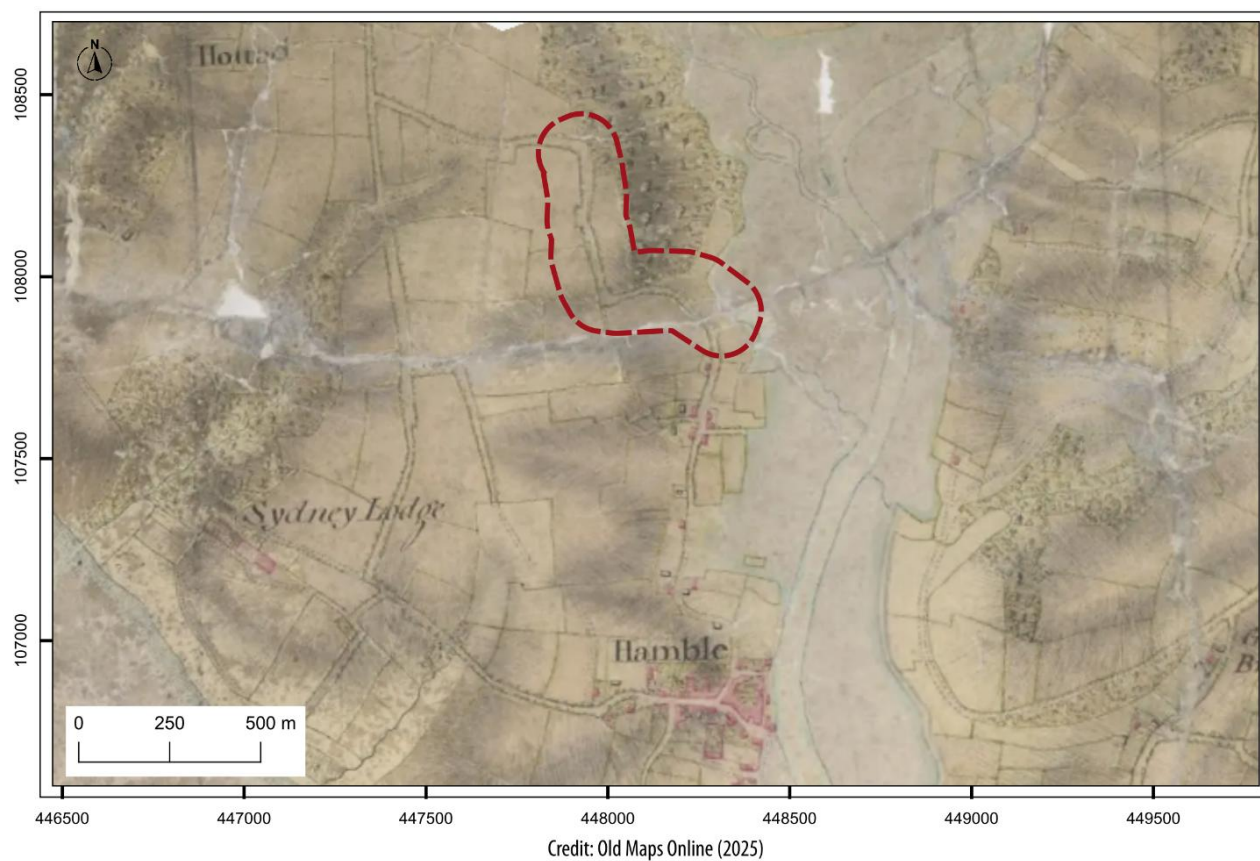
"In this landscape there are two orientations, green reflecting the framework of the late medieval field system and red a residual path system that pre dates them and had to be incorporated within the implied landscape reorganisation. In both cases they avoid whatever is in the 'crook' of Satchell Lane, which is why I presume that it is a wood bank, as woods tend to be landscapes that exclude" (David Hopkins pers comm 10th February 2025).

- 4.6.4. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1893-1900 (Illus 15) shows the footpath cutting off the 'crook' in Satchell Lane, possibly representing the residual path system mentioned above (red in Illus 9) that pre-dates the late medieval field system (green in Illus 9).
- 4.6.5. The Map of Sachel of 1725 (COPY/641/8) records all the field parcels, buildings and their copyholders to the south and west of Satchell Lane. Those field parcels abutting Satchell Lane are recorded as being in the ownership of John Lamb (B4, B5), Farmer Bell (D10) and Mr Francis (G9, G10, G11, G14). The map clearly depicts the field pattern at that date and shows a footpath as a dotted line running south from the bend in Satchell Lane c.150m to the west of the proposed access to join up with the lane again further to the south (Illus 10).
- 4.6.6. The Jos Avery map of 1731 is not at sufficient scale to determine the field pattern but it seems to imply the more direct orientation of the route between Hound and Hamble was in place at that date and the original residual path system mentioned above was primarily being used (Illus 11).
- 4.6.7. The Milnes Map of 1791 (Illus 12) as well as the OS Surveyors Drawing for Beaulieu dated to 1799 (Illus 13) both suggest that the field pattern at these dates may have been influenced by the pre-enclosure system (the 'crook' in Satchell Lane perhaps avoiding an area of woodland) and that the implied landscape reorganisation in the late 18th century facilitated the current orientation of Satchell Lane around this earlier field boundary.
- 4.6.8. The Tithe Map for the parish of Hound dated to 1838 (IR/30/31/137) also confirms this position (Illus 14). The tithe apportionment (IR 29/31/137) records the relevant land parcels as being in the ownership of Thomas Chamberlayne, a principal landholder in the area at the time (Underdown 2019). Apportionment number (335) 'Stoney Lands' which abuts Satchell Lane is recorded as arable and as occupied by John Buckland.
- 4.6.9. In summary, Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations apply; it must be assumed that the field boundaries depicted on those maps prior to 1845 that are today identified as hedgerows are likely to have formed part of an earlier landscape organisation. They therefore meet the criteria of an 'important hedgerow' according to tested guidance.

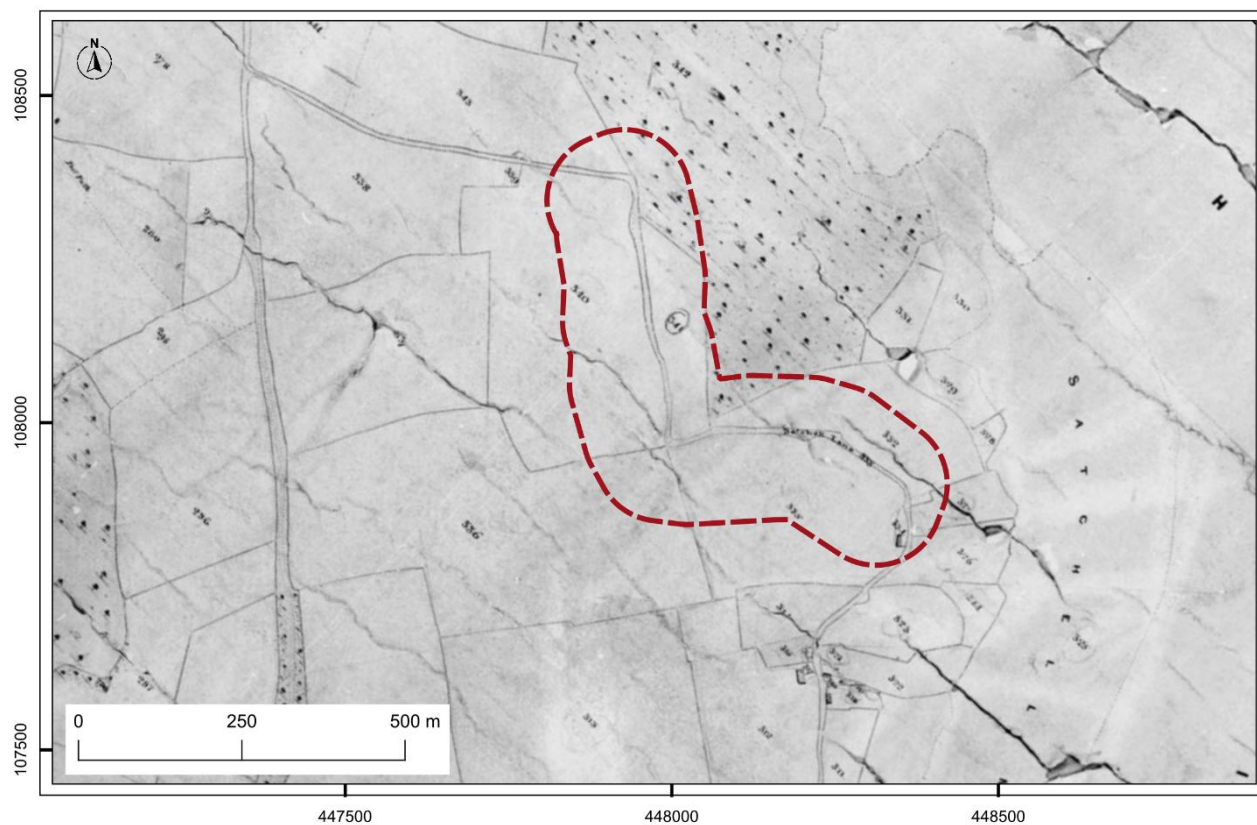




Illus 12. Milnes Map 1791

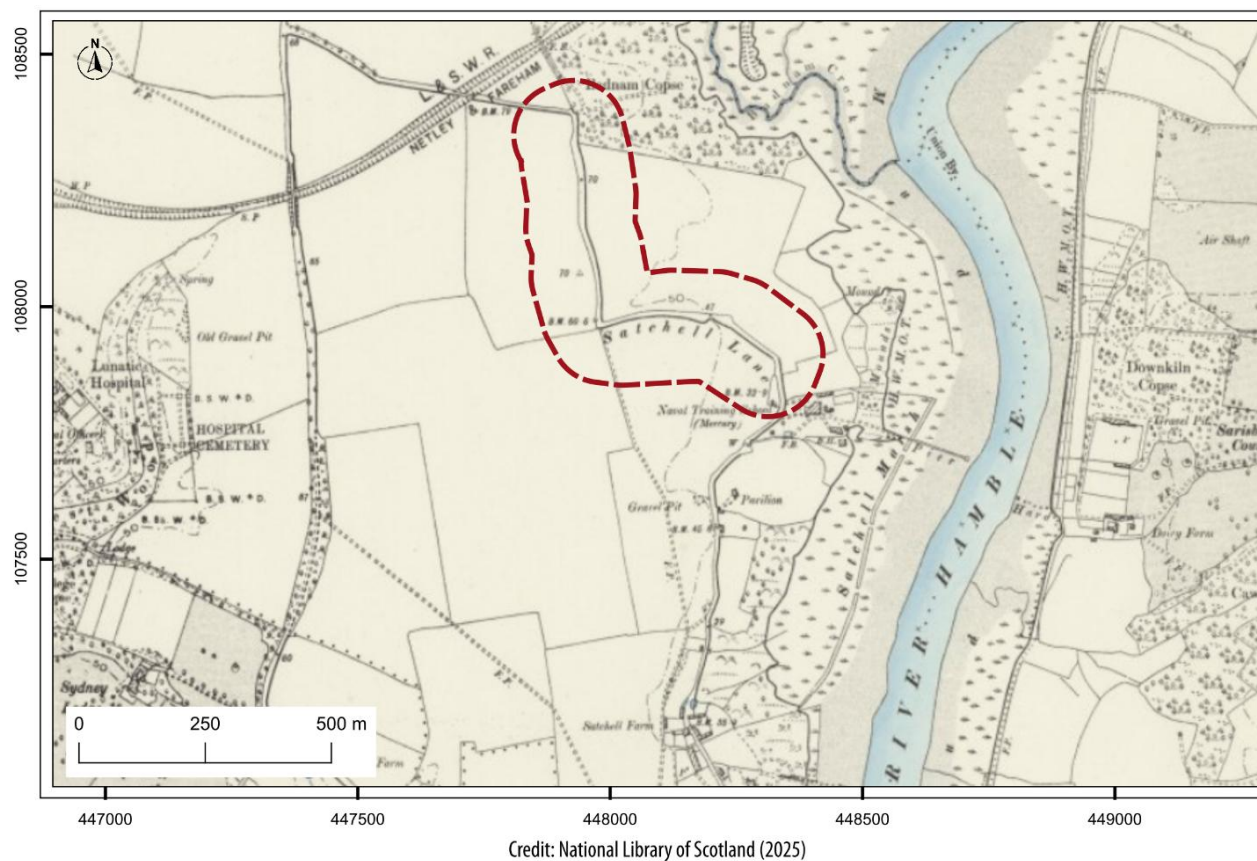


Illus 13. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing Beaulieu 1797



Credit: Old Maps Online (2025)

Illus 14. Hound Tithe Map 1838



Credit: National Library of Scotland (2025)

Illus 15. Ordnance Survey Map 2nd Edition 1893-1900

5. Conclusions

5.1. Importance and Significance

- 5.1.1. The hedge that forms the southern boundary to Satchell Lane is “important” according to the Hedgerows Regulations (1997) Schedule 1 Part II (Archaeology and History) Criterion 5. The hedgerow is associated with a pre-parliamentary Inclosure field system.
- 5.1.2. The historic map regression exercise indicates that Satchell Lane was in place by at least the mid-18th century and therefore the boundary likely represents part of the Late Medieval landscape modifications.
- 5.1.3. The Solent and Thames Research Framework¹⁸ recognises that (16.4.1). *“The chronology of development and character of field systems and their relationship to settlement across the region needs to be further explored.”* In terms of landscape character the boundary to Satchell Lane is therefore likely to be considered locally and up to regionally important.
- 5.1.4. Given that the boundary bank is associated with a number of Second World War Pillboxes (one of which has been confirmed on the ground c.70m to the east of the PDA) which may have been placed to provide a defensive circuit around Hamble Airfield, it is possible that the bank was constructed at this date to restrict enemy movement from the River Hamble to the east. A record for Hamble Airfield was not provided by the Hampshire HER as part of the data requested for this assessment but the Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer¹⁹ indicates the airfield corresponds to an HER record, no (39493).

5.2. Effect of the Proposed Development

- 5.2.1. The majority of the important hedgerow will be retained in current proposals. Only a small section of the boundary would be removed (approximately 4m across); the rest of the hedge would not be impacted, and will continue to contribute to the landscape character of Satchell Lane. As such the landscape grain would be fully retained, despite the proposed removal of the section to allow access.
- 5.2.2. The proximity of the proposed access to a potential non-designated asset, a Second World War Pillbox, recorded on the Historic Environment Record for Hampshire (although not confirmed on the ground), means that there some possibility for archaeological remains to be directly physically impacted as a result of the proposed removal of the hedge and the installation of the access.
- 5.2.3. The assessment provided by the ecological and arboriculture consultants acting for the client has indicated that the section of hedgerow in question appears to be a more recent planting, consisting of a single age species (hawthorn) of approximately 30 years of age. This suggests that this section may have been removed in the recent past, perhaps during the original installation of the ESSO compound. Historic satellite images show the compound to have been constructed sometime between 1999 and 2005, which would fit well with this interpretation. Therefore it is likely that the ground in the area of the proposed access has been previously disturbed and the archaeological potential reduced. The level of harm anticipated to arise from the scheme proposals within the PDA is thereby also likely to be reduced.

5.3. Mitigation

- 5.3.1. It is recommended that the advice offered by the County Archaeological Officer for Hampshire in their consultation response to planning application (V/23/96462) be followed.
- 5.3.2. Therefore a programme of archaeological work is proposed, comprising the recording of a section of the bank below the hedgerow so that a date for the bank's use and or construction can be obtained (if dateable materials are present), as well as to ensure that the proposals will avoid any impact to any potential remains of the pillbox identified on historic aerial photographs adjoining the proposed access (but not confirmed on the ground). The cutting of the access should therefore be conducted under archaeological supervision.
- 5.3.3. Under the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations, given its established ‘importance’ the client will be required to submit a hedgerow removal notice to the LPA for permission to remove the section of hedge.

¹⁸ <https://eprints.oxfordarchaeology.com/2597/>

¹⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/aerial-archaeology-mapping-explorer/>

5.4. *Conclusion*

- 5.4.1. In accordance with NPPF 2024 paragraph 216 this assessment has determined the significance of the heritage asset and the scale of harm to this asset from the scheme proposals. In determining the planning application a balanced judgement will be required, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
- 5.4.2. With an appropriate level of archaeological recording and by making any archive generated publicly accessible an understanding can be advanced of the significance of the heritage asset to be lost in a manner proportionate to its importance and to the impact of the proposals. The level of harm can therefore be appropriately mitigated.
- 5.4.3. In summary it is not anticipated that proposals to create an access from Satchell Lane should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application.
- 5.4.4. Any further investigations required by the LPA archaeological advisor should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

6. References

Bibliographic references

Hey, Gill and Hind, Jill (2014) *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Project Report. Oxford Wessex.

Ian Underdown (2019) *History of Satchell Lane, Hamble*. Hamble Local History Society (TOP/144/1/12).

Historic maps

1720 Gerald Van Keulen. *Het eiland Wight met de rede van Portsmouth en Southampton Water*. Leiden University

1725 *Map of the Parish of Hound, Estate Map of Sachel*. Hampshire Archives (COPY/641/8)

1731 Jos Avery. *An exact draught [being an actual survey] of the sea coast from Arundel in Sussex to St. Albans in Com. Dorset*. Utrecht University.

1791 *HAMPSHIRE, / or the / County of Southampton, / including the / ISLE OF WIGHT. / Surveyed by Thos. Milne in the years 1788, 89 & 90 / executed and Published / at the private expense of the Proprietor / W. FADEN, / Geographer to His MAJESTY, / Charing Cross Decr. 20th. 1791.*

1797 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing. *Beaulieu*. The British Library

1838 *Tithe Map of Hound (parish) (IR 30/31/137)*. Scale: 1 inch to 6 chains. By R C Gale, Winchester

Ordnance Survey Map Revised 1895 to 1896, Published 1898 *Ordnance Survey Hampshire and Isle of Wight Sheet LXXIX.NW*. Scale six inch to the mile.



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