

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Kings Copse Avenue,
Hedge End, Hampshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: KHE24/142

(SU 4983 1202)

Land at Kings Copse Avenue, Hedge End, Hampshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for Eastleigh Borough Council

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code KHE 24/142

October 2024

Summary

Site name: Land at Kings Copse Avenue, Hedge End, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 4983 1202

Site activity: Archaeological desk-based assessment

Project coordinator: Genni Elliott

Site supervisor: Genni Elliott

Site code: KHE 24/142

Area of site: c.6.96ha

Summary of results: There are no known archaeological assets on the site, though some of the hedgerow may be considered to be historic. The HER contains relatively little in terms of archaeological sites and features in the immediate vicinity though recent excavation to the south-west produced some evidence of prehistoric and later activity. Other records appear to be more stray observations and cropmarks, rather than extensive archaeological investigations that have produced either positive or negative results. The scarcity of known sites may thus reflect this relative lack of investigation rather than a genuine absence. The projected course of a Roman road passes just to the south of the site and there may be potential for roadside settlement. Recent mapping shows the site not to have been developed suggesting that any archaeological remains that might be present have a high chance of survival.

It will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. A scheme for this evaluation will need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers to the Borough and implemented by a competent archaeological contractor. It could be implemented by a suitably worded condition applied to any consent gained.

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Land at Kings Copse Avenue, Hedge End, Hampshire Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Genni Elliott

Report 24/142

Introduction

This report is an assessment of the archaeological potential of a parcel of land located at King Copse Avenue, Hedge End, Hampshire (SU 4983 1202) (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Dominic Mackrill, of Eastleigh Borough Council and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

Planning permission is to be sought from Eastleigh Borough Council for residential development of the site. This desk-based assessment will accompany the application in order to allow an informed decision to be made regarding the proposal's archaeological implications. This is in accordance with the [Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government](#) *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2023) and the Council's local plan policies.

Site description, location and geology

Hedge End is located to the east of Southampton, north-east of the River Hamble and bounded by the M27 to the west. The proposal site is located on the south-east margins of Hedge End, on the south-east side of Kings Copse Avenue which eventually meets junction 8 of the M27 to the west. The site is bounded by Kings Copse Avenue to the north-west, Tanhouse Lane to the west, fields to the south and south-east and a small water course to the north-east with a housing estate beyond (Fig. 2) (SU 4983 1202). A site visit conducted on 2nd October 2024 showed that it currently consists of a large grassed field surrounded by mature trees and hedging (Pls 1–6). The site is located on London Clay (BGS 1987). It is at a height of approximately 28.5m above Ordnance Datum at Tanhouse Lane, sloping down to 20m above Ordnance Datum towards the north-east of the site.

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought from Eastleigh Borough Council for residential development of the site. No detailed proposals are to hand at time of writing.

The [Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government](#) *National Planning Policy Framework* as revised in 2023 (NPPF 2023) sets out the framework within which local planning authorities should consider the

importance of conserving, or enhancing, aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant for planning consent to provide, as part of any application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal.

The Historic Environment is defined (NPPF 2023, 70–1) as:

‘All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.’

Paragraphs 200 and 201 state that

‘200. 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.

‘201. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.’

A ‘heritage asset’ is defined (NPPF 2023, 70) as

‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).’

‘Designated heritage asset’ includes (NPPF 2023, 69) any

‘World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’

‘Archaeological interest’ is glossed (NPPF 2023, 68) as follows:

‘There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.’

Specific guidance on assessing significance and the impact of a proposal is contained in paragraphs 203 to 209:

- ‘203. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
- ‘a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - ‘b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - ‘c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.’
- ‘205. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
- ‘206. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:
- ‘a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
 - ‘b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’⁷².

Footnote 72 extends the application of this provision considerably:

‘Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.’

‘207. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- ‘a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- ‘b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- ‘c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- ‘d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

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

‘209. 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.’

Paragraph 211 requires local planning authorities to ensure that any loss of heritage assets advances understanding, but stresses that advancing understanding is not by itself sufficient reason to permit the loss of significance:

‘211. 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’⁷³. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.’

Footnote 73 ‘Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository’

In determining the potential heritage impact of development proposals, ‘significance’ of an asset is defined (NPPF 2023, 75) as:

‘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.’

while ‘setting’ is defined (NPPF 2023, 75) as:

‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’

The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036) was adopted April 2022 (EBLP 2022) and contains the following policies pertaining to archaeology:

‘Strategic policy S8, Historic Environment

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

- ‘a. identifying the assets by means of an on-going programme of survey and review;
- ‘b. identifying their key features and measures to manage and enhance these, e.g. through Conservation Area Appraisals;
- ‘c. restricting development likely to harm them or their settings through management of development proposals; and
- ‘d. encouraging development that enhances them, ensures their long-term management and maintenance and where possible, enables public enjoyment and the interpretation of the asset.’

‘Policy DM12, Heritage Assets

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

- ‘a. Development that affects an archaeological site either above or below ground that is already identified or discovered through development proposals will only be permitted provided:
 - ‘i. if the remains cannot be preserved in situ, the clear and convincing overriding public benefits of the development that cannot be achieved by any other means is sufficient to outweigh the value of the remains; and
 - ‘ii. prior to the commencement of the development, provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording and for this evidence to be made publicly accessible;
- ‘b. It achieves a high standard of design which respects and complements the character and qualities of the heritage asset(s);
- ‘c. Where necessary, it secures the long-term future maintenance and management of the asset;
- ‘d. Where possible, it enables public enjoyment and interpretation of the asset; and

- ‘e. A heritage statement is submitted with the application explaining the significance of the assets affected including the contribution made by their setting, at a level of detail proportionate to the asset’s significance; the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset; and how proposals have been developed to avoid harm or, if this is not possible, minimise the harm; with mitigation measures proposed.
- ‘2. In permitting development involving a heritage asset the Borough Council may seek a legal agreement to secure the long-term management and enhancement of the asset.
- ‘3. The Council will monitor buildings or other heritage assets at risk through neglect, decay or other threats, proactively seeking solutions for assets at risk through discussions with owners and willingness to consider positively development schemes that would ensure the repair and maintenance of the asset, and, as a last resort, using its statutory powers.

The site does not lie within a conservation area.

Methodology

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ paper *Standards in British Archaeology* covering desk-based studies (CIfA 2020). These sources include historic and modern maps, the Hampshire Historic Environment Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

Archaeological background

General background

The spur of recent development-led investigations (e.g., Manisse and Taylor 2020) has not led to a dramatic increase in archaeological data in Botley and its surroundings, with existing knowledge of the area being sparse. The rivers issuing into the Solent (8.5km south of the proposal site) pass through areas where some of Britain’s richest Palaeolithic discoveries have been made but they have been fewer along the Hamble 950m south of the proposal site (Wymer 1999a and b, 110, map 25). Mesolithic activity is better represented by a group of three surface scatters from Manor Farm, Botley, 1.1km east (Wymer 1977, 106; Draper 1966, 111, 114, 117, fig. 1) and by a small flint assemblage from Dowd’s Farm, 2.9km to the north (Clelland 2012). The same site at Dowd’s Farm also found an Early Neolithic polished axe and later flintwork.

There are no Neolithic monuments known in the Hamble Valley, although flint scatters suggest at least a low level of exploitation. The Bronze Age is better represented with a round barrow group identified approximately 1.9km south-east of the proposal site along the western bank of the Hamble set within a fragmented field system of prehistoric date (HCC 2012, 7; Young 2008, 33-4 fig. 17). Settlement evidence is more limited though Late Bronze Age pits and two Late Iron Age enclosures were also identified at Dowd’s Farm along with a trackway, field system and settlement evidence (Clelland 2012, 145-53). The Roman period is

mainly represented by the proximity of the proposal site to the line of the Roman road between *Claesentum* (near Southampton) and Chichester, Margary (1955) route 421 which is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Fig. 1). Finds are otherwise sparse with only a few sherds identified as being Roman from Dowd's Farm, though to the north-west of the proposal site a coin hoard was found. Similarly Saxon activity is scarce, though it is thought the land at Dowd's Farm continued to be used for grazing (Clelland 2012, 145-53).

The lack of evidence for significant occupation in the area of Hedge End on maps of the 16th and 17th centuries likely reflects its use as common land that was gradually settled from the post-medieval period onwards.

Hampshire Historic Environment Record

A search was made on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) on 25th September 2024 for a radius of 1km around the proposal site. This revealed 24 entries within the search radius. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

A series of pits found during an evaluation and excavation at Heath House Lane [Fig. 1: 1] to the south-west of the proposal site are described only as 'possibly prehistoric': the excavation report mentions no prehistoric pits although a flint flake was found (Majbritt 2022).

Bronze Age

Two entries recorded as Bronze Age consist of concentrations of burnt flint, thought to represent a burnt mound [2] and a burnt mound and ditch containing pottery of the period [3].

Iron Age

Nothing of Iron Age date was recorded in the HER in the search radius.

Roman

The Roman period is represented by the probable site of a kiln [4] identified through the dense scatter of ceramic building material found in an earthwork survey but not excavated, and the course of a road [5], located to the south of the proposal site. The road likely corresponds to the route of Chichester to Bittern, as already noted above, Margary (1955) route 421.

Saxon

Nothing of Saxon date was recorded in the HER in the environs of the site.

Medieval

The archaeological fieldwork at Heath House Lane found medieval activity consisting of pits and boundary ditches [1]. Farming and field systems are further indicated in the area from visible ridge and furrow [6] and field boundaries present on aerial photographs [8]. A scatter of pottery has been found, well to the east of the site [7].

Post-medieval

The investigation at Heath House Lane found a drainage ditch and two boundary ditches, thought to be part of an enclosure or field system [1]. Field boundaries seen on aerial photographs identified as medieval may also extend into the post-medieval period [8]. Across the area are a number of charcoal burning platforms also identified from the air [9-11]. The only listed building within the search area; Thatched Cottage [12], dates to the 19th century.

Modern, undated, negative

Modern entries all relate to military installations with the exception of Upper Hamble Country Park which was created in the 20th century [15]. Military installations consist of a Royal Observer Monitoring post [13] from 1962, a guardhouse and Nissen huts relating to HMS Cricket [14, 16] and an air raid shelter in a garden on Marls Road [17].

A number of entries are undated; a gully and several postholes from the evaluation at Heath House Lane [1], linear features, possibly consisting of a double ditched enclosure [18] seen on aerial photographs and two findspots consisting of surface scatters, one of pottery [20] and the other of material not identified in the HER [19]. One earthwork is recorded as unknown date and interpreted as a possible parish boundary [21].

Geophysical survey on a site off Kings Copse Avenue identified some anomalies but subsequent evaluation failed to identify anything of archaeological significance [22].

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within the search area.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

The proposal site covers three grid squares, with the majority located within grid square SU4912 and smaller proportions within grid squares SU4911 and SU5012. A search on 27th September revealed 6 entries within the database consisting of an Iron Age coin, 3 Roman coins, a Roman brooch and a Medieval coin. None of these are located more precisely than to the 10km grid square.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Hedge End is a relatively modern village, formed after the enclosure of Botley Common in 1863 where formerly there were a few cottages. The Church of St John the Evangelist was built in 1874 along with a vicarage a few years later. The civil parish was formed in 1894, consisting of 1694 acres and included Botley Grange and Netley Firs (VCH 1908). It was first mentioned in 1759 as *Cutt Hedge End* with ‘cut’ meaning clipped, but otherwise considered self-explanatory name origin (Mills 1999, 174).

Prior to enclosure the land was part of the parish of Botley which was assessed in 1086 at 2 hides with land for 6 ploughs as a holding of Ralph de Mortimer in Mansbridge Hundred. There were 12 householders with 4 ploughs and 4 slaves. Two mills rendered 20s and there were 12 acres of meadow and a church. Prior to the Norman occupation it had been held by Cypping from King Edward and had been valued at £10. The value had fallen drastically to 100s in 1086 (Williams and Martin 2002, 112). The estate remained with the Mortimers until the early 14th century but during the later 13th century it was held from them by a family which took the name de Botley. In 1267 John de Botley obtained a grant for a weekly market, an annual fair and free warren for the manor. However, in 1304 Thomas de Botley granted his whole estate to the bishop of Winchester and it was held by the Bishopric until the Dissolution of the monasteries (VCH 1908).

Up to the 20th century much of the area was still open land, consisting of conifer plantations, brickworks and gravel workings. The later 20th century saw substantial expansion of the village across the former common land (HCC 2010, 2-3).

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site’s later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is the map of Hampshire by Christopher Saxton from 1575 (Fig. 3) which represents Botley as a village on the west side of a tributary to the Hamble. The village of Hedge End can be

located slightly to the west in an area of undetailed mapping. Norden's map of 1595 (Fig. 4) shows a similar situation to Saxton's earlier map with the addition of the hundreds. Botley can be seen to fall within the Mansbridge Hundred, with Hedge End almost certainly within the hundred boundaries also. Speed's map of 1611 shows no further detail nor do other maps from the 17th century by Blaeu and Morden (not illustrated). Kitchen's map of 1751 (Fig. 5) begins to show the emerging road network, though Botley is still very rural with no roads indicated in the surrounding area, nor is Hedge End named. The River Hamble is shown in slightly more detail with its split at Botley into two branches.

Taylor's 1759 map of Hampshire (Fig. 6) is the first to begin to show more detail of Botley and the surrounding area and is the first to note *Cutt Hedge End*. The road network has altered substantially over time and it is not immediately apparent which roads have remained unchanged. It is likely that the proposal site lies slightly to the south of the main village in the area labelled as Bursledon Common land. Milne's slightly later map of 1791 (Fig. 7) shows less detail of the hinterland of Botley, with only the main roads shown and the site located south of the road down to Bursledon in the vicinity of Freegrounds Farm. The preliminary Ordnance Survey map of 1806 (Fig. 8) shows further detail and is the first to show Tanhouse Farm, which is located just to the west of the proposal site, with Tanhouse Lane forming the western site boundary. The site can be seen to lie within an area of farmland and the King's Coppice. The Greenwoods' 1825 map (not illustrated) shows a similar situation.

The Botley tithe map of 1838 (Fig. 9) is the first on which the proposal site can be located accurately. It can be seen to lie across fields 180, 181, 182 and 183, immediately to the east of Tanhouse Farm. The fields are recorded as owned and occupied by James Warner (owner of Tanhouse Farm), with 180 known as Great Reeds, 181 as Reeds Meadow, 182 as Little Reeds and 183 as Lower Reeds and all in arable use except the meadow. Enclosure of Botley did not occur until 1860 and as detailed maps from 1838 and 1968 showing no change, the enclosure map (not available to view) is unlikely to show anything different for the proposal site.

Little changes across the Ordnance Survey maps of 1868 (Fig. 10), 1909 (Fig. 11) and 1965 (Fig. 12) with the only alteration being the removal of the sub-division of fields 302 and 303 seen on Fig. 10 in 1868 and removed by 1897. By 1965 (Fig. 12) an electricity transmission line is shown across the south-eastern corner of the site (as it does not extend further east into the adjacent sheet, and as this was surveyed in the previous year a very specific date can be given to this) and a 'stone' is marked as present along the southern boundary. This stone appears on no other maps. Partial maps show that Kings Copse Road was constructed between 1973 and 1982 forming the north-western site boundary. The next available map to show the complete site dates to 1993 (Fig. 13) where the only change to the proposal site has been the removal of all internal boundaries to create a single

large field, almost certainly done at the same time as the road construction. No further changes are seen by the most recent map of 2003.

Listed buildings

A single listed building lies within the search area; The Thatched Cottage. It is grade II listed and is located almost 500m to the north-west of the proposal site within the heavily built-up area of Hedge End [Fig. 1: 12] and is not in a position to be affected by any development on the proposal site due to the intervening buildings.

Heath House Farm was locally listed and is the closest locally listed building to the proposal site. It stands some 300m to the south-west of the proposal site. It was recently demolished to make way for a new housing estate.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.

Historic Hedgerows

There are hedgerows on the site that could qualify as ‘important’ as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (now modified by government guidance to include boundaries depicted on pre-1845 maps). The 1838 Botley tithe map shows, with the exception of the boundary along Kings Copse Avenue, all the site’s boundaries to be established field boundaries. Permission would be need to remove or break through an ‘important’ hedge.

Aerial Photographs

The site lies on the outskirts of an area for which the aerial photographic record was comprehensively studied as part of the southeast rapid coastal zone assessment, and incorporated into the HER, as noted above. The London Clay is not normally suited for the production of cropmarks visible from the air. Available air photos show only modern circular cropmarks within the field, likely related to agriculture. No further air photos were therefore consulted.

LiDAR

Lidar data tiles SU41se_DTM_1m and SU51sw_DTM_1m were downloaded from the Environment Agency website (EA 2024) and added to a Geographical Information System programme, QGIS. Together, once merged as a mosaic, the tiles gave complete coverage of the site and surrounding landscape.

Hillshade and multi-directional hillshade visualisations were generated using the Relief Visualization Toolbox 0.9.6 plugin for QGIS and terrain analysis was carried out also in QGIS. Virtual shade plot files with a vertical angle of 35° from the earth's surface were created at every 45° from azimuth 0° to 315° with no vertical exaggeration factor. The hillshade data (Fig. 14) shows a landscape shaped by the urban development of Hedge End to the north-west of the site while the area to the south-east retains its rural character. The site itself contains a small number of potential earthwork features. In the centre a small oblong hollow indicates the location of an overhead cable pole while towards the western end there are two circular pits [Fig. 15: 2], the northern-most of which appears to have a spoil heap adjacent. Around the northern and eastern edges of the field is a pronounced hollow [1] which extends to the north-west and in the opposite direction to the east. Modern mapping shows a series of drainage ditches or watercourses along the edges and base of the hollow while historic mapping and field names suggest that it is an area of wetland. Approximately 325m to the south-east of the site is a linear bank with ditches along either side which extends for c.550m along an east-west alignment and likely represents the remains of the Roman road known to be present in this area.

Discussion

There are no known heritage assets on the site or in a position to be affected by its development. It is possible that a number of hedgerows on the site may be considered historic, representing pre-enclosure field boundaries. It remains therefore to establish if there may be potential for previously unknown heritage assets, that is, below-ground archaeological remains.

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

The HER contains relatively little in terms of archaeological sites and features in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site though excavation to the southwest produced some prehistoric activity along with medieval and post-medieval activity. Of most potential significance for the site itself is the projected line of a Roman road directly to the south, giving rise to the potential for Roman roadside settlement to be present. Other records

appear to be more stray observations and cropmarks, rather than extensive archaeological investigations that have produced negative results. Recent mapping shows the site to have remained as fields suggesting that any archaeology present has a high chance of survival if present. T

It will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. A scheme for this evaluation will need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers to the Borough and implemented by a competent archaeological contractor. It could be implemented by a suitably worded condition applied to any consent gained.

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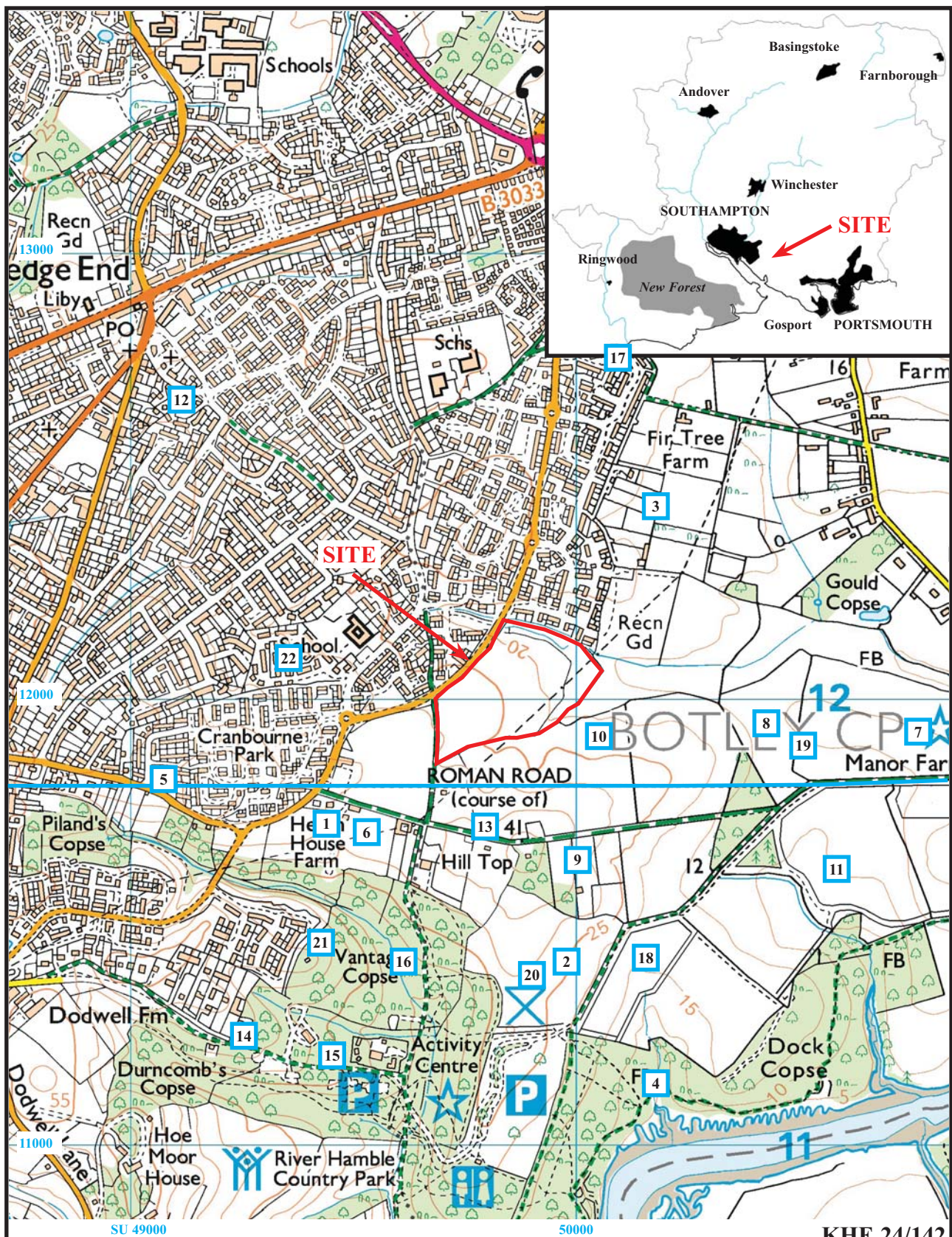
APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 1km search radius of the development site

<i>No</i>	<i>HER Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	72228	449431 111708	Evaluation Excavation	Prehistoric Medieval Post-medieval Unknown	Evaluation at Heath House Lane found prehistoric pits, Medieval pits and boundary ditches, a post medieval drainage ditch, boundary ditches likely part of an enclosure or field system, an undated gully and several undated postholes.
2	57411	449966 111388	Watching brief	Bronze Age	Concentration of burnt flint, possibly a burnt mound.
3	57413	450190 112397	Watching brief	Bronze Age	Burnt mound and ditch containing Bronze Age pottery.
4	31057	450160 111110	Survey	Roman	Site of a kiln indicated by dense scatter of tile fragments
5	50102 57412 64562	450800 111815 449939 111838 450161 111810	Watching brief	Roman	Course of a Roman road, marked on the OS maps. Probably related to the Chichester to Bittern road, found during a watching brief and seen on air photos.
6	25954	449500 111700	Photographic	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
7	31044	450800 111900	Findspot	Medieval	Scatter of pottery
8	64566	450432 111929	Photographic	Medieval Post medieval	A series of field boundaries seen on air photos.
9	64563	449992 111632	Photographic	Post medieval	Charcoal burning platforms seen on air photos.
10	64564	450082 111930	Photographic	Post medieval	Charcoal burning platforms seen on air photos.
11	64565	450593 111591	Photographic	Post medieval	Charcoal burning platforms seen on air photos.
12	293	449143 112688	Listed building	Post medieval	The Thatched Cottage, early C19th.
13	41699	449800 111700	Documentary	Modern	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring post, built 1962, abandoned 1991.
14	50252	449245 111250	Building	Modern	Guardhouse for the WWII Combined Operations Base of HMS Cricket
15	52325	449391 111203	Park	Modern	Upper Hamble Country Park created in the 20th century.
16	64054	449634 111406	Documentary	Modern	Nissen huts and other buildings associated with HMS Cricket.
17	71280	450100 112860	Documentary	Modern	WWII air raid shelter in garden on Marls Road.
18	35326	450200 111400	Photographic	Undated	Linear features, possibly a double ditched enclosure or agricultural.
19	38901	450510 111890	Findspot	Undated	Surface scatter, no indication as to what.
20	38915	449910 111350	Findspot	Undated	Pottery scatter, no indication as to date.
21	64052	449383 111436	Earthwork	Unknown	Earthwork possibly representing the parish boundary.
22	60983	449340 112100	Evaluation Geophysics	Negative	Evaluation at King Copse Road found nothing of archaeological significance targeting linear anomalies identified through geophysics.

Listed Buildings Grade II unless stated.

APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

1575	Saxton's map of Hampshire (Fig. 3)
1595	Norden's map of Hampshire (Fig. 4)
1611	Speed's map of Hampshire
1645	Blaeu's map of Hampshire
1695	Morden's map of Hampshire
1751	Kitchen's map of Hampshire (Fig. 5)
1759	Taylor's map of Hampshire (Fig. 6)
1791	Milne's map of Hampshire (Fig. 7)
1806	Preliminary Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1826	Greenwood's map of Hampshire
1838	Botley Tithe map (Fig. 9)
1868	First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)
1897	Second Edition Ordnance Survey
1909	Third Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 11)
1965	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 12)
1993	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 13)
2003	Ordnance Survey



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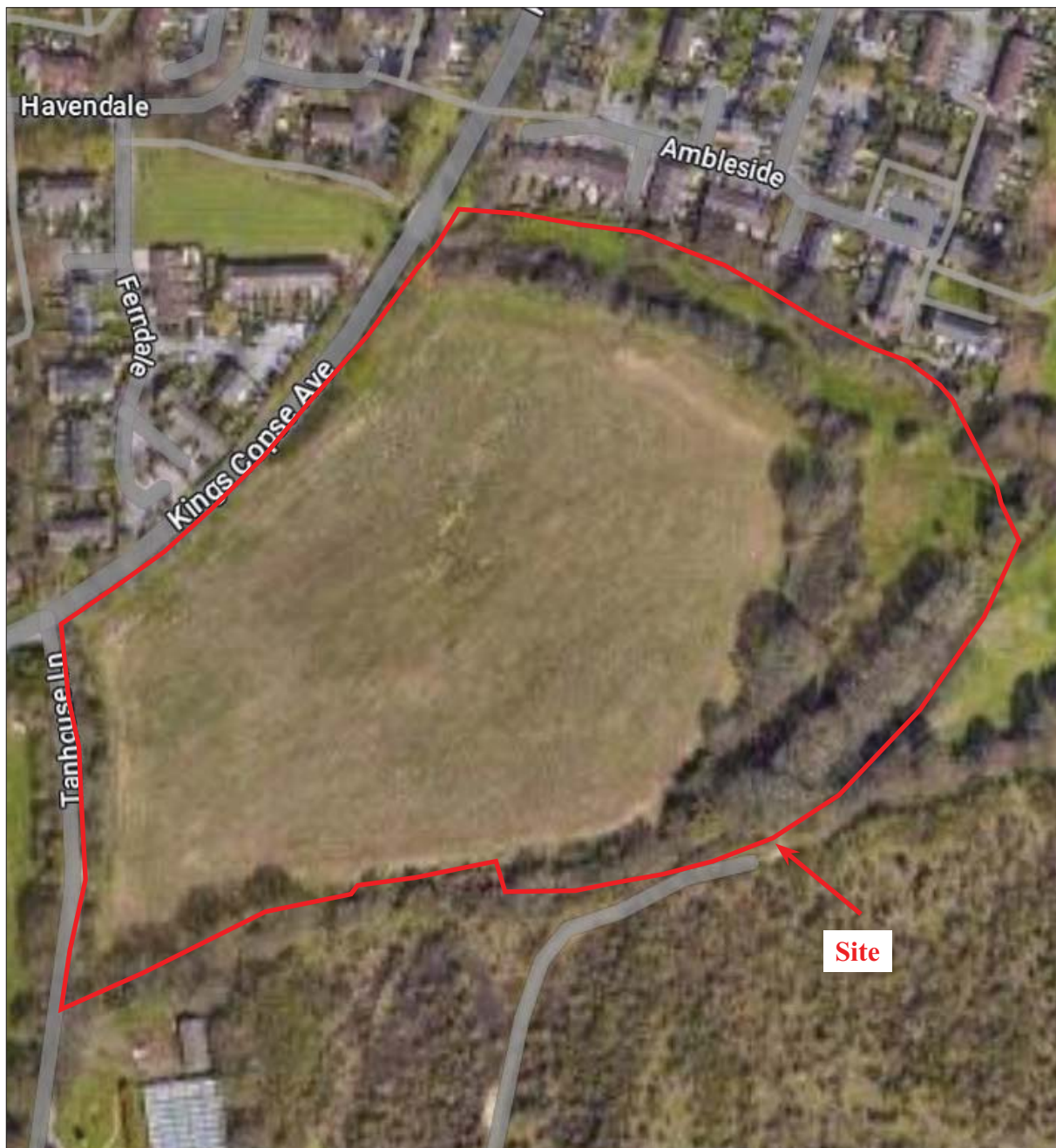
**Land off Kings Copse Avenue, Hedge End,
Hampshire, 2024**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 1. Location of site within Hedge End and Hampshire,
showing locations of HER entries.

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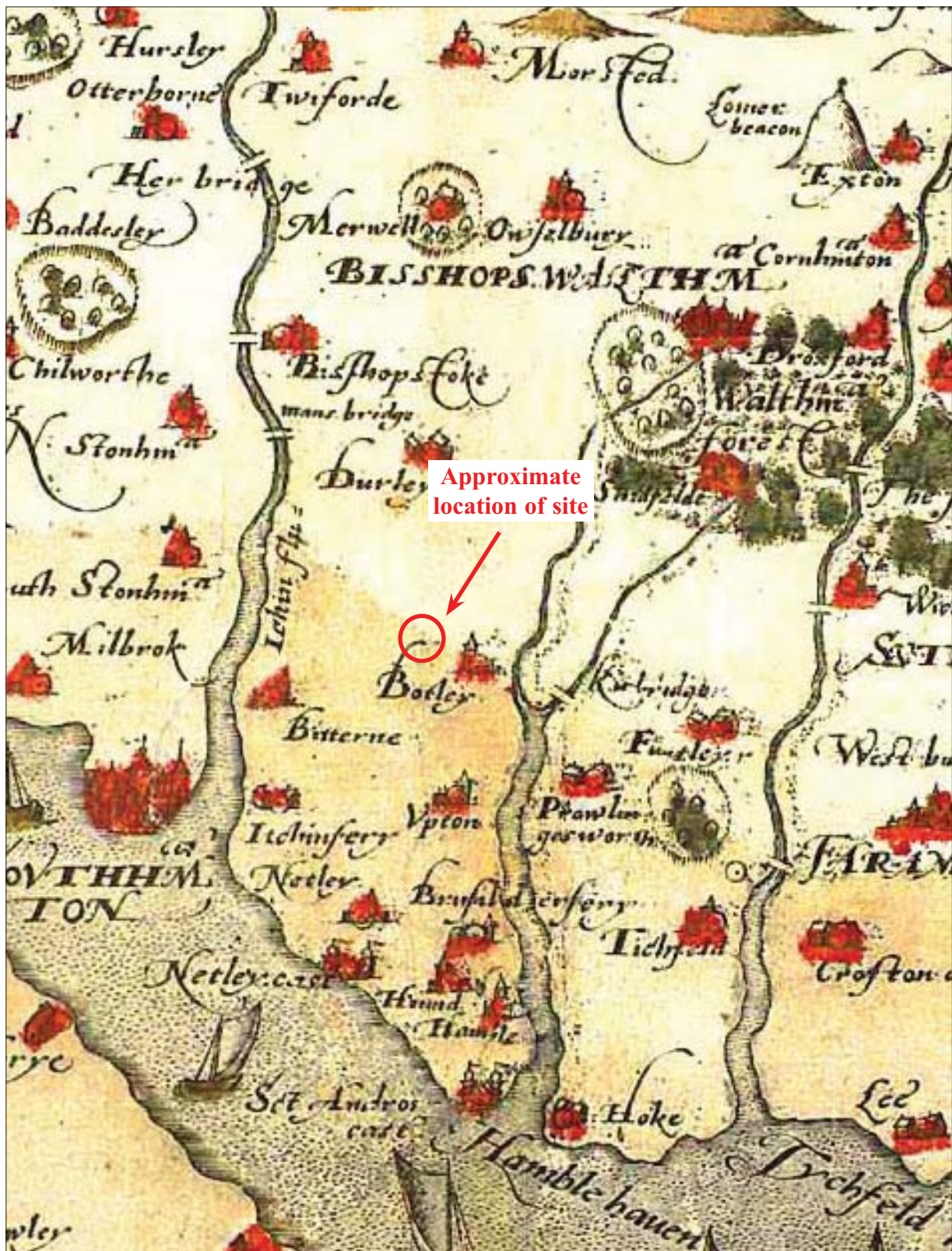


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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 2. Current Site Layout.

With permission 2024 Maxar Technologies, Map data

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Figure 3. Saxton's map of Hampshire, 1575.

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Figure 4. Norden's map of Hampshire, 1595.

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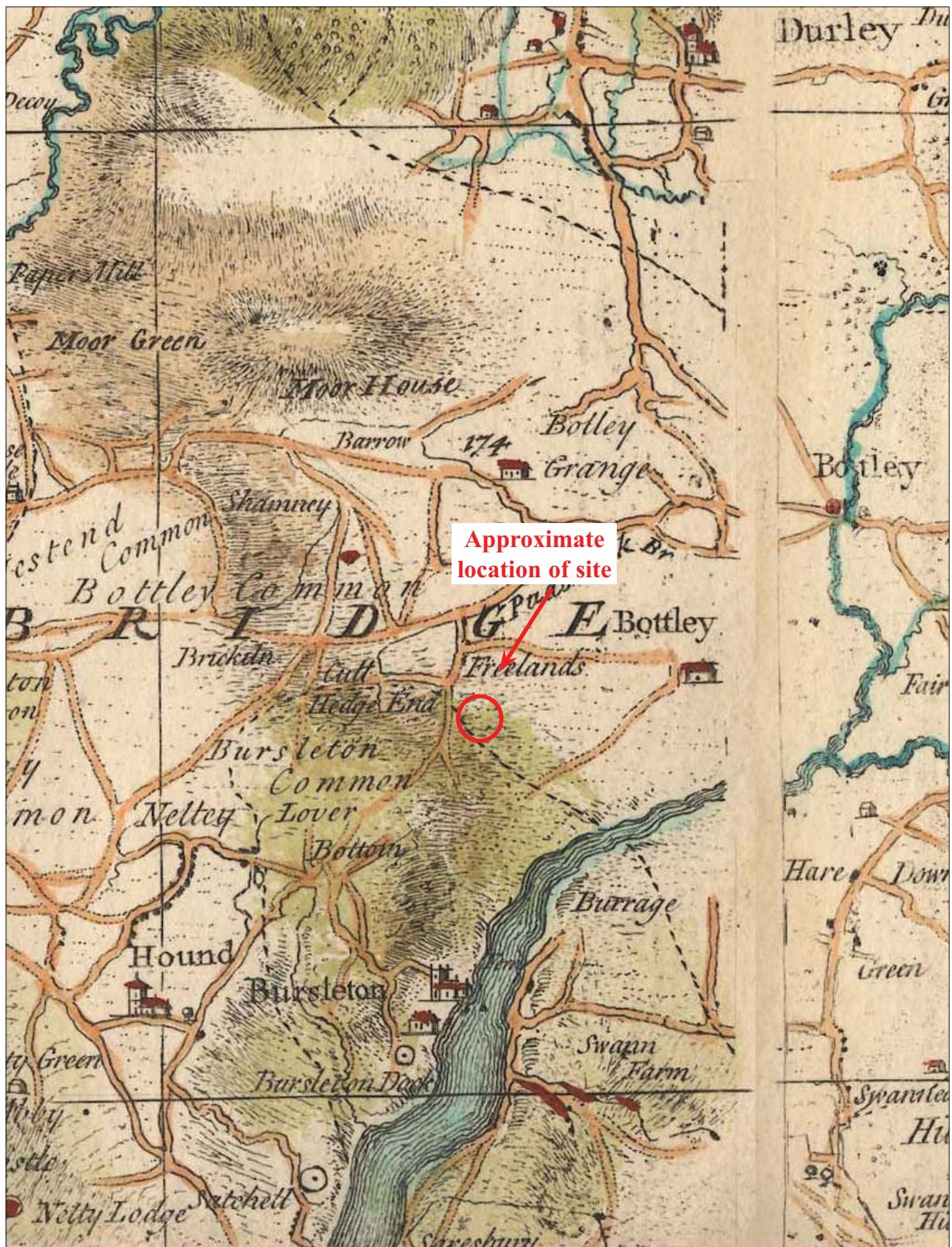
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Figure 5. Kitchen's map of Hampshire, 1751.

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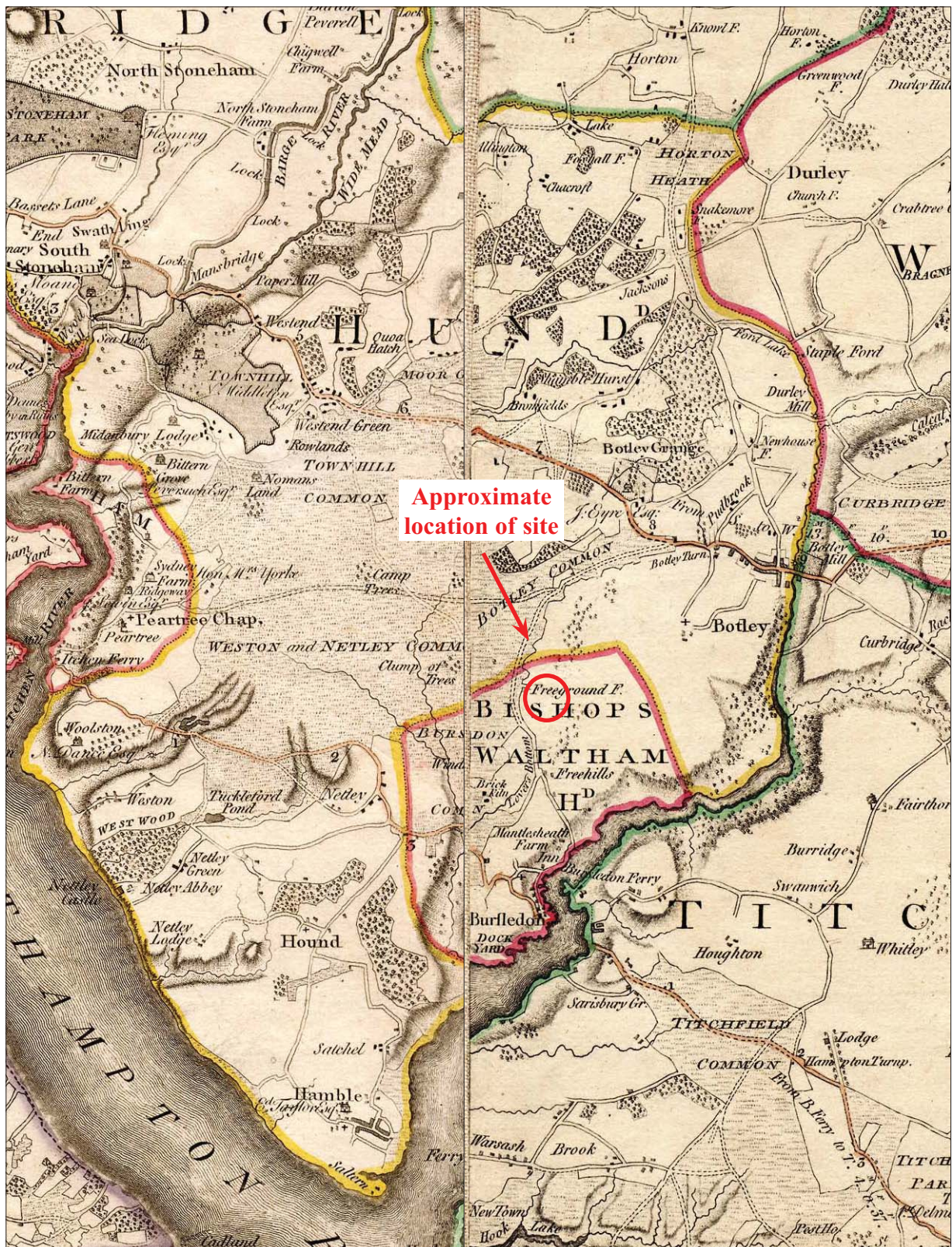
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Figure 6. Taylor's map of Hampshire, 1759.

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Figure 7. Milne's map of Hampshire, 1791.

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Figure 8. Preliminary Ordnance Survey, 1806.

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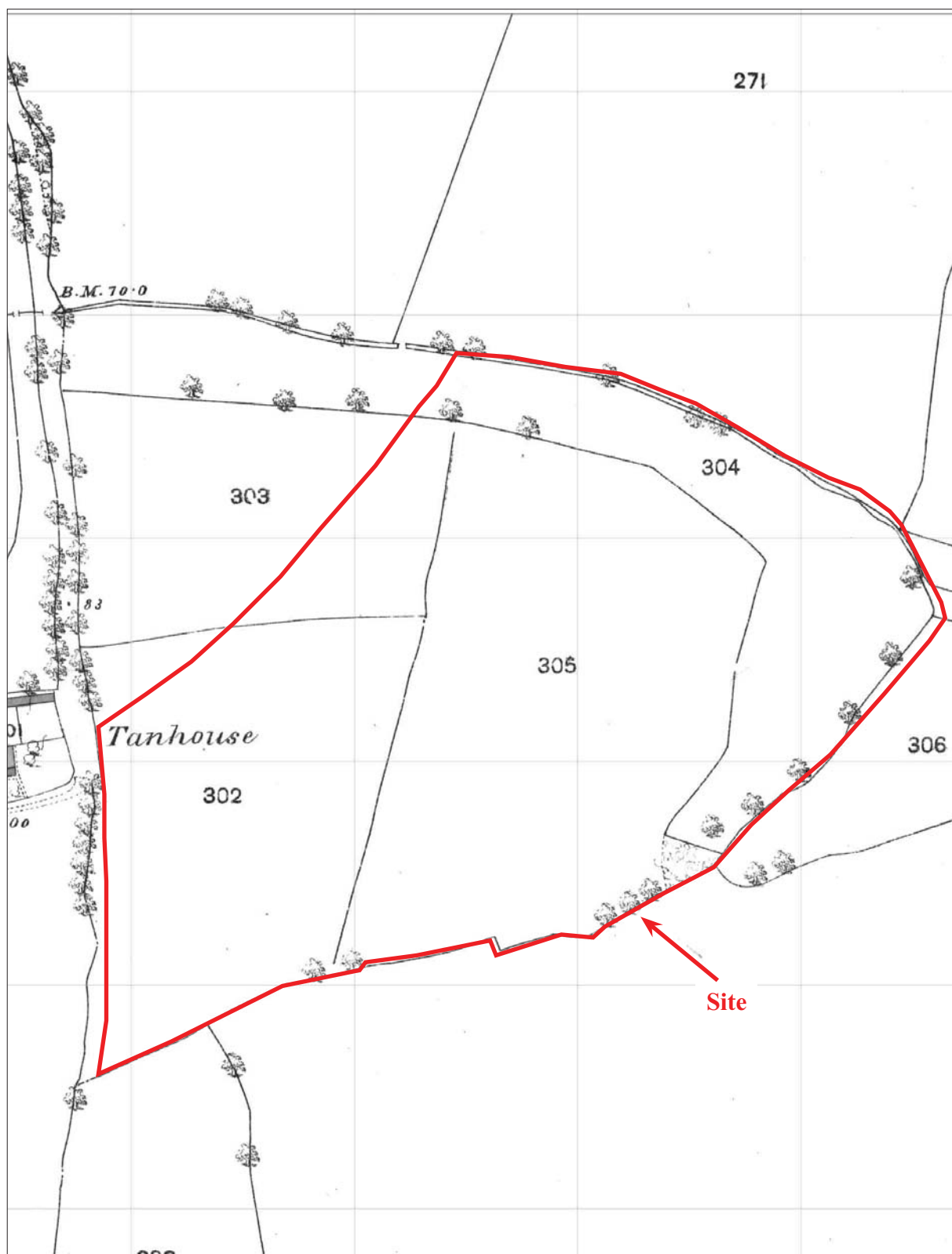


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Figure 9. Botley Tithe Map, 1838.

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Figure 10. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1868.

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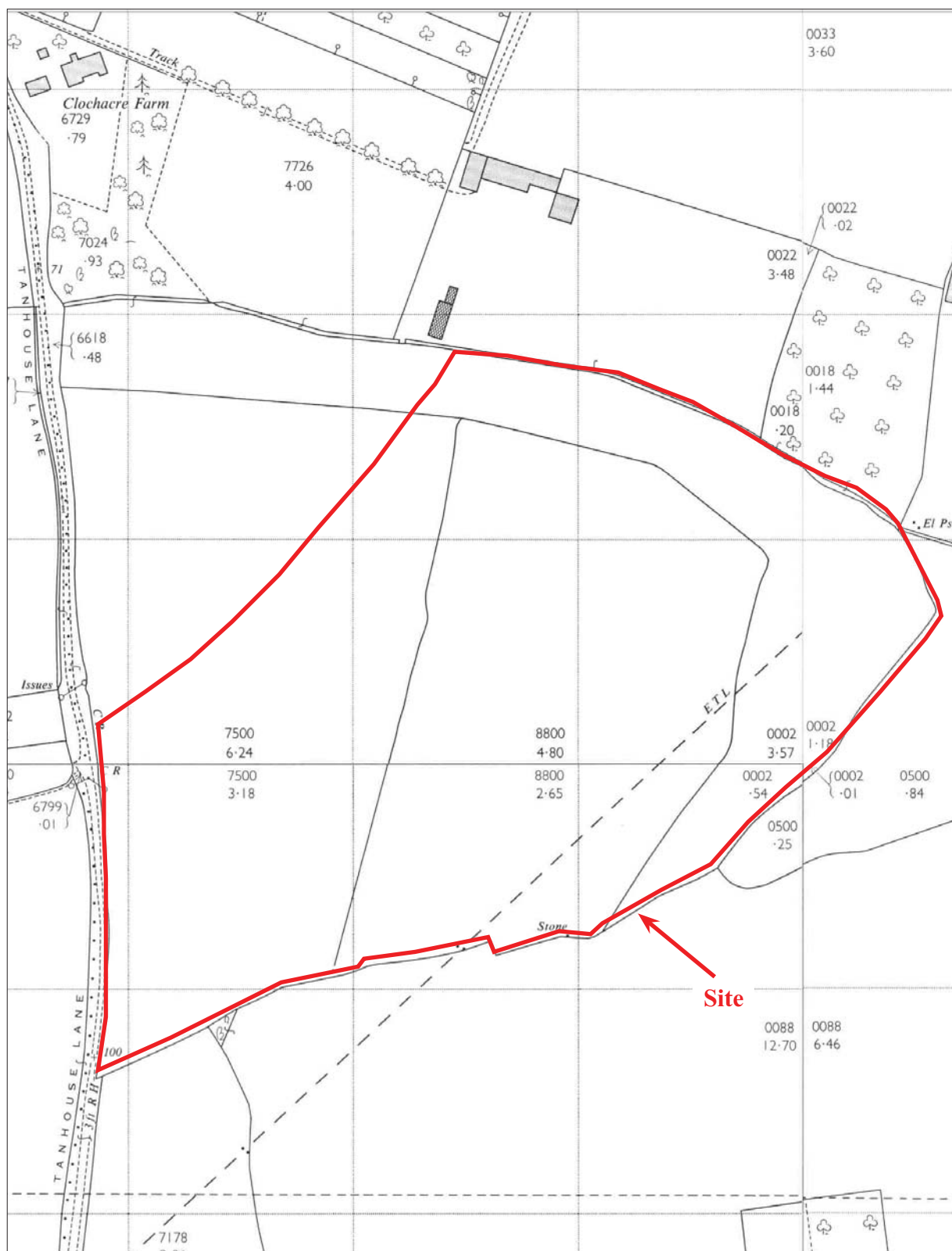


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Figure 11. Ordnance Survey, 1909.

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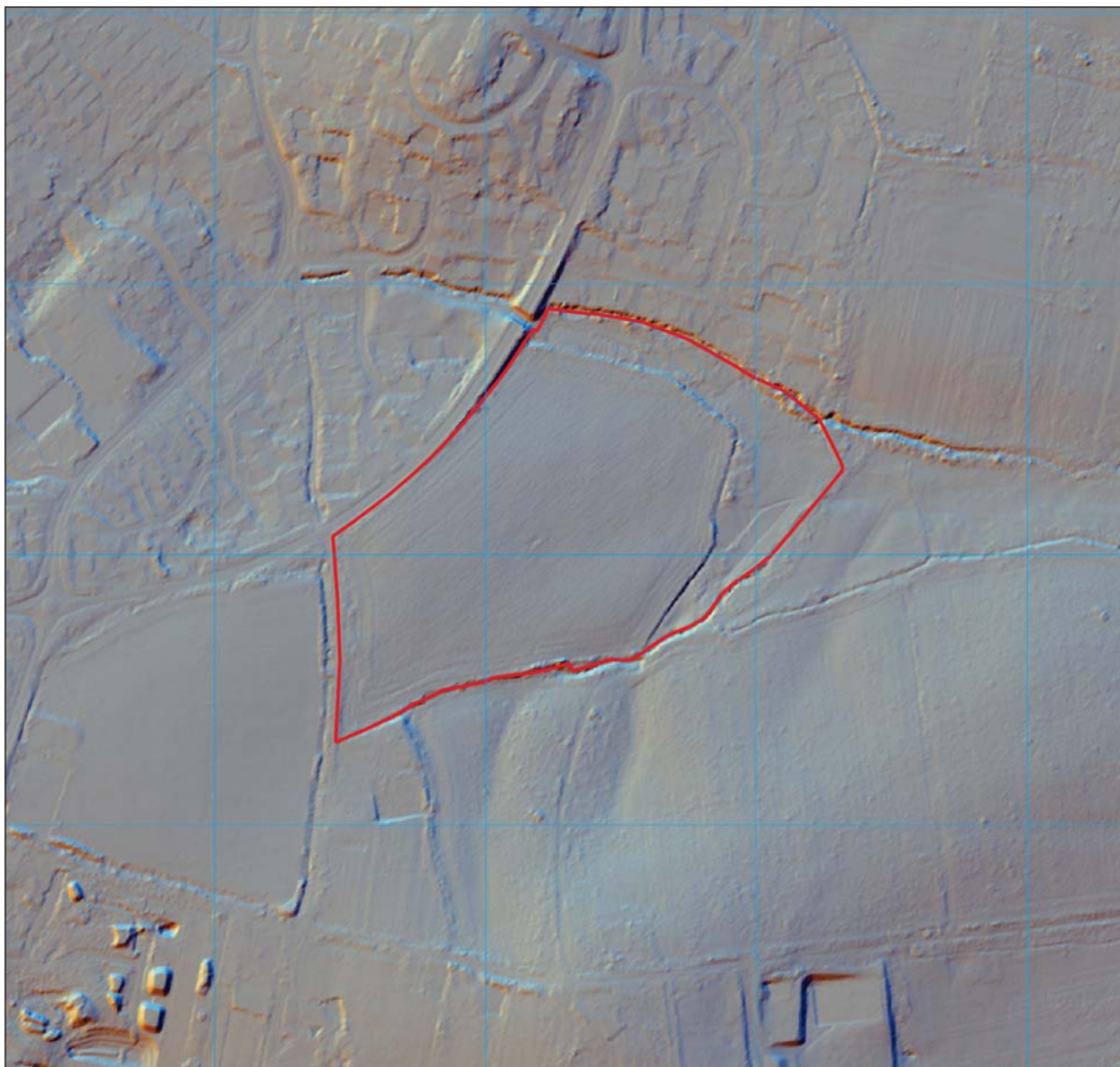


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Figure 12. Ordnance Survey, 1965.

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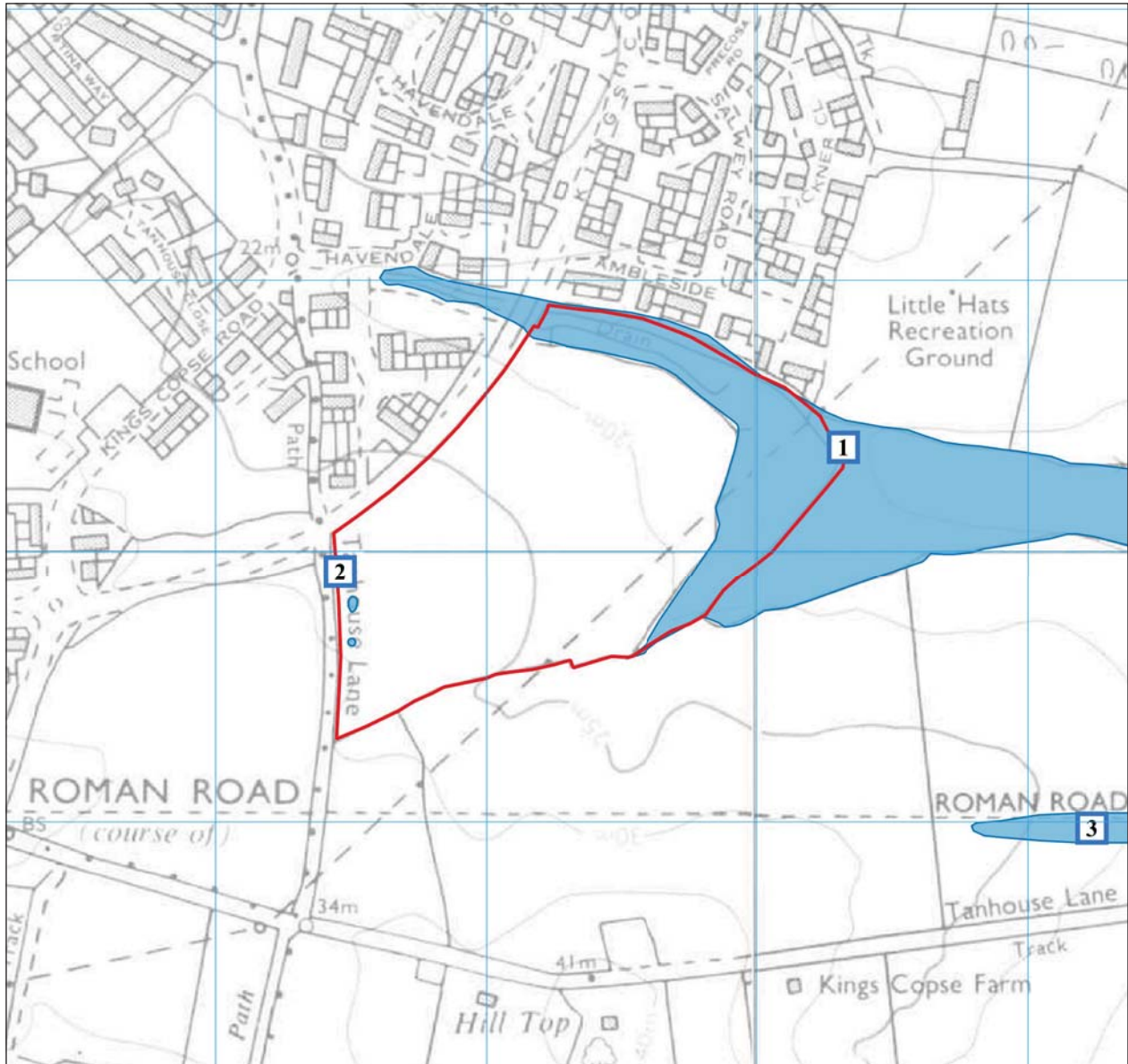


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Figure 14. Lidar DTM, multi-direction hillshade
visualisation. Azimuths 270°, 315° and 0°, vertical angle 35°.

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Figure 15. Lidar Interpretation superimposed on Ordnance
Survey Map, 1987.

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Plate 1. View across site, looking southeast.



Plate 2. View across site, looking northeast.



Plate 3. View across site, looking south.



Plate 4. View across site, looking east.



Plate 5. View across site, looking north.



Plate 6. View across site, looking northeast.

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Plates 1-6**

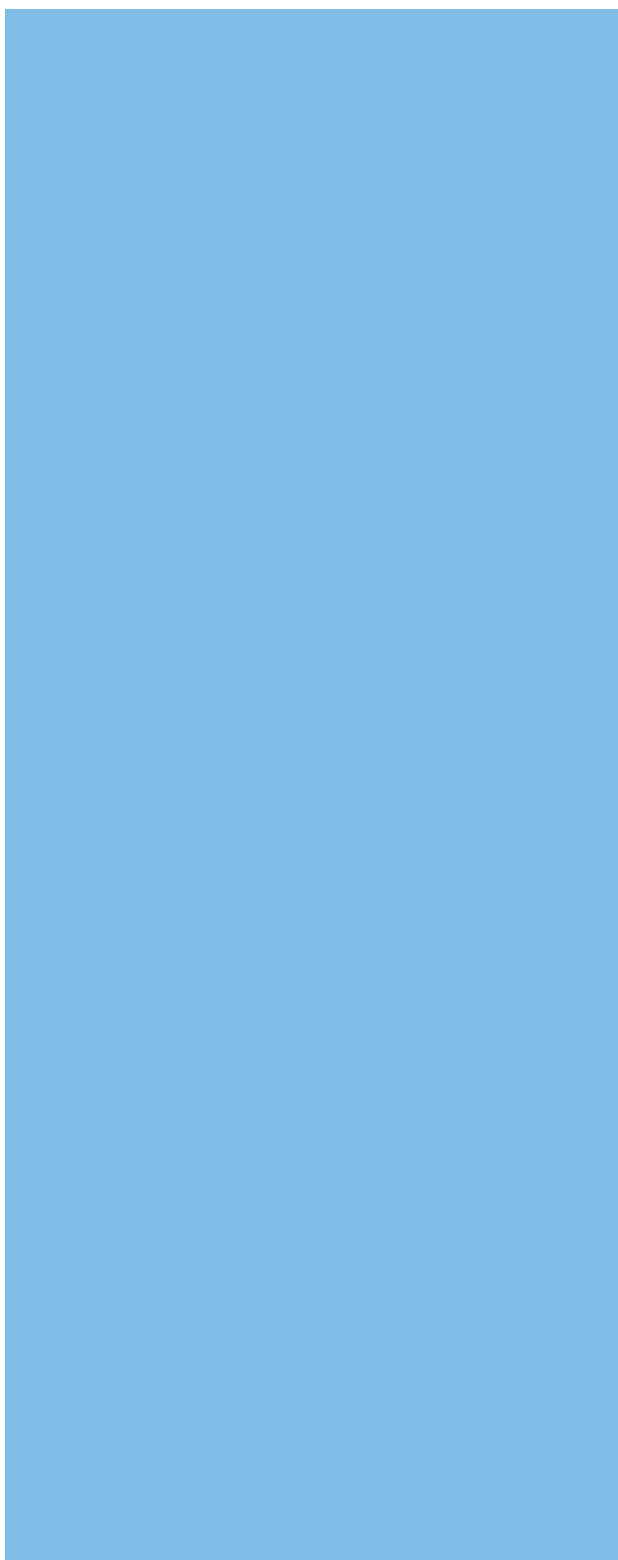
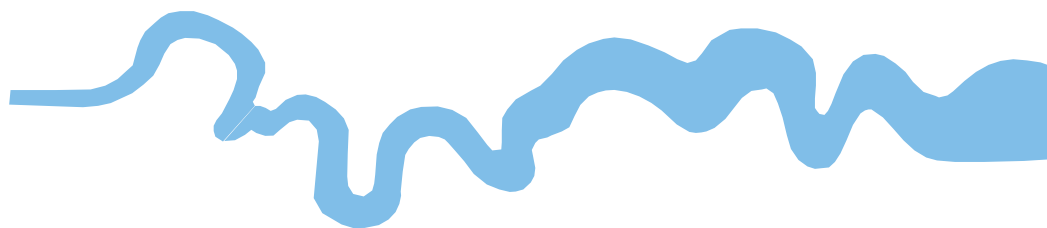
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TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wellingborough
and Ennis (Ireland)***