



# HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



Shirley Parish Church, 133 Church Street, Shirley, Soton, SO15 5LW

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**Client:** Parochial Church Council (PCC)

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**Project:** Desk Based Assessment

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## Contents

List of Photographs.....	iv
Non-Technical Summary.....	v
1. Introduction .....	1
Background.....	1
The Project Site and Study Area .....	1
2. Planning Policy.....	5
Southampton Core Strategy.....	5
NPPF.....	5
3. Aims .....	5
4. Methodology.....	6
5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey .....	7
Introduction.....	7
Walk-Over Survey.....	7
Previous Archaeological Activity .....	8
6. Historic Development of the Project Site and its Landscape.....	11
7. Archaeological and Historical Appraisal.....	15
Prehistory .....	15
Romano-British (AD 44 – AD 410) .....	17
Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) .....	17
Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539).....	18
Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900) .....	19
Modern (AD 1900 – Present) .....	22
8. Summary of Archaeological Potential.....	23
9. The Development Impact .....	24
10. Suggested Mitigation .....	25
11. Bibliography.....	26
Electronic Resources:.....	26
12. Appendices.....	27
Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events .....	27
Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Monuments.....	32
Appendix 3: Methodology.....	40

## List of Figures

Figure 1 Location of Project Site (outlined in pink).....	2
Figure 2 Extent of 1km Study Area (within blue circle). Project Site outlined in pink. ....	2
Figure 3 Map showing events discussed in the text (purple numbers). Project Site highlighted in pink. ....	8
Figure 4 1843 Tithe Map (Project Site highlighted in pink).....	13
Figure 5: 1883 Ordnance Survey Project Site outlined in red.....	13
Figure 6 Location of monuments (purple numbers) discussed in text. Project Site highlighted in pink. ....	15



Figure 7 Aerial Photograph 1945. Shirley Church and original graveyard outlined in red.....	20
Figure 8 Old Map of cemetery of St James' Church, Shirley (red line denotes Project Site boundary and beginning of council land).....	20
Figure 9 Site Plan overlaying Old Map of cemetery of St James' Church, Shirley.....	21
Figure 10 Proposed areas of development within the Project Site ©CPL Chartered Architects, Property Consultants and Designers.....	24

## List of Tables

Table 1: Observations from historic maps.....	12
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## List of Photographs

Photo 1 South-west access to Shirley Parish Church (St James) .....	3
Photo 2 View of north-eastern area proposed for development (photo taken from west) .....	4
Photo 3 Gravestones and vegetation bounding the development area to the south-east (photo taken from north-west) .....	4



## Non-Technical Summary

In January 2016 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr D Kemp for CPL Chartered Architects (the Agent) on behalf of the Parochial Church Council (the Client) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in regards to the churchyard of Shirley Parish Church, 133 Church Street, Shirley, Soton, SO15 5LW (the Project Site). Permission is being sought to build an extension to the current church building, which will provide additional teaching and office space.

The results revealed that the Project Site is located within an area of high archaeological potential relating to the Prehistoric period, however use of the site as a burial ground from 1836 may have resulted in a high density of inhumation within the potential areas of development.

Therefore it is recommended that due to the potential high density of 19<sup>th</sup> Century burial within the confines of the Project Site, the proposed development area be subject to an archaeological trench evaluation in order to assess the extent, depth, nature and preservation of inhumation and to investigate the potential for the survival of earlier deposits.

In addition to the above, the results of a geophysical survey (Ground Penetrating Radar) may be beneficial in gauging the distribution of air voids (vaulted structures), monument bases and lead coffins, although the limitations of non-intrusive ground penetrating techniques are noted with regards to general burial, due to the interference from disturbed ground.



# 1. Introduction

## Background

- 1.1. In January 2016 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr D Kemp for CPL Chartered Architects (the Agent) on behalf of the Parochial Church Council (the Client) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in regards to the churchyard of Shirley Parish Church, 133 Church Street, Shirley, Soton, SO15 5LW (hereafter referred to as the Project Site). Permission is being sought to build an extension to the current church building, which will provide additional teaching and office space.
- 1.2. The objective of this DBA is to identify the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown archaeological resource.
- 1.3. For the purpose of this document the Study Area has been taken to represent a 1km radius from the Project Site.
- 1.4. This DBA has been undertaken by Nell Barnes BA (Hons), PCIfA and managed by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA and has been completed under HPS project reference HPS-116/16.

## The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.5. The Project Site is located within the district of Shirley, 2.7km to the north-west of Southampton, within the graveyard belonging to Shirley Parish Church, consecrated in AD 1836. The proposed new development is being considered for areas to the south-east (Area A) or alternatively the north-east of the church (Area B). The Project Site is located within a landscaped churchyard, on fairly even ground within the centre of a residential area.



Figure 1 Location of Project Site (outlined in pink)

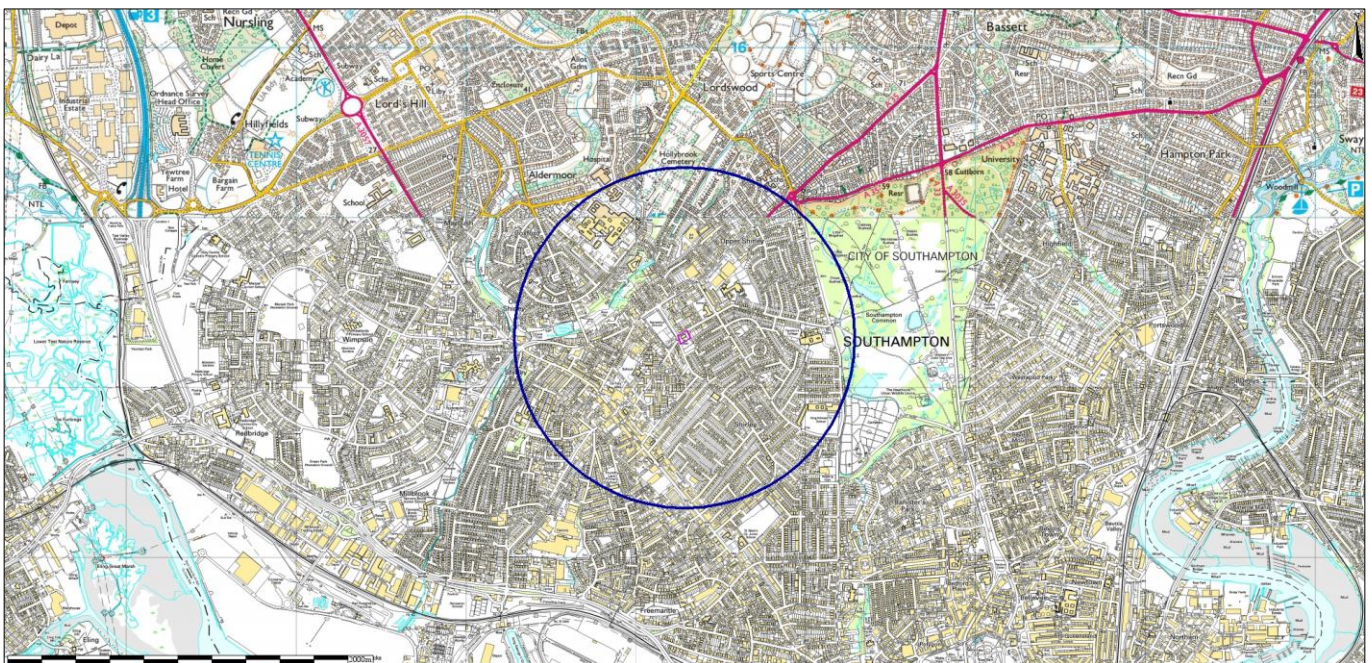


Figure 2 Extent of 1km Study Area (within blue circle). Project Site outlined in pink.

1.6. Geologically the Project Site is defined by Ypresian Age-Lutetian Age Wittering Clay, Silt and Sand Formation underlying superficial river terrace deposits (sand and gravel of the quaternary period) and lies approximately 30m aOD.



*Photo 1 South-west access to Shirley Parish Church (St James)*

1.7. The Project Site is partially enclosed by a short wall on the northern and western sides, whilst vegetation provides the boundary to the east. A line of relocated gravestones amongst vegetation provide the boundary of the development area to the south-east. However, it should be noted that a footpath through the Project Site provides access to a further expanse of churchyard and parkland to the south-east, which is bordered by Colebrook Avenue (south-east), Wilton Road (north-east), Bellemoor Road (north), and finally St James Road (west).





*Photo 2 View of north-eastern area proposed for development (photo taken from west)*



*Photo 3 Gravestones and vegetation bounding the development area to the south-east (photo taken from north-west)*



1.8. The Project Site lies within Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (DSH634). Although not formerly mapped, the designation encompasses areas such as small sites, sites that link two designated areas or isolated buildings of interest.

## 2. Planning Policy

### Southampton Core Strategy

2.1. Policy CS 14 – Historic Environment states “New development should respect and reflect the underlying archaeology of the area. A guiding principle will be to avoid damage to archaeological deposits where possible and to put in place appropriate mitigation measures where damage is unavoidable. Developer contributions may be sought from relevant developments to support the protection and improvement of the historic environment.” (Page 57, Southampton City Council, Core Strategy, Amended Version, March 2015).

### NPPF

2.2. “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.” Paragraph 128.

## 3. Aims



3.1. The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- To Judge the significance of any proposed impact;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource.

## 4. Methodology

4.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area'* and that in *'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact'* (IFA 2014: 4).

4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-

- *Southampton City Council Core Strategy (Amended Version)*. Southampton City Council, 2015.
- *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
- *The Management of Archaeological Projects-2*. English Heritage, 1991;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128. Communities and Local Government 2012.



4.3. The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 1km radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.

4.4. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

4.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

- Southampton Historic Environment Record;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Geological Maps;
- Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
- Historical maps and documents held in the County Records Office, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies;
- Aerial photographs;
- All available trial pit data from the site and its immediate environs.

## **5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey**

### Introduction

5.1. The information presented here is derived from a number of sources, including the Southampton Historic Environment record, the English Heritage AMIE database and surviving cartographic and aerial photographic sources, along with other published or documentary sources. The archaeological sites and heritage assets included in the discussion below can be found in the Project Gazetteer (Appendix 1).

### Walk-Over Survey

5.2. The Project Site was initially accessed on the 27th January 2016 in very wet conditions. The proposed development area consists of a landscaped churchyard with footpaths leading through the area. The



area is bounded by a small brick wall to the north-west and south-west, with entrances in both directions. The north-eastern boundary is comprised of vegetation, whilst the churchyard opens up into parkland to the south-east.

5.3. A number of graves are clearly present within Project Site environs, with the greatest concentration having been placed in a line, which comprises the south-eastern boundary of the development area. These appear to have been moved, most likely during the landscaping of the immediate grounds of the church.

5.4. The remainder of the Project Site appeared to occupy level ground.

5.5. A memorial cross is located to the very western edge of the area proposed for development.

5.6. No other archaeological features were identified as a result of the site visit.

### Previous Archaeological Activity

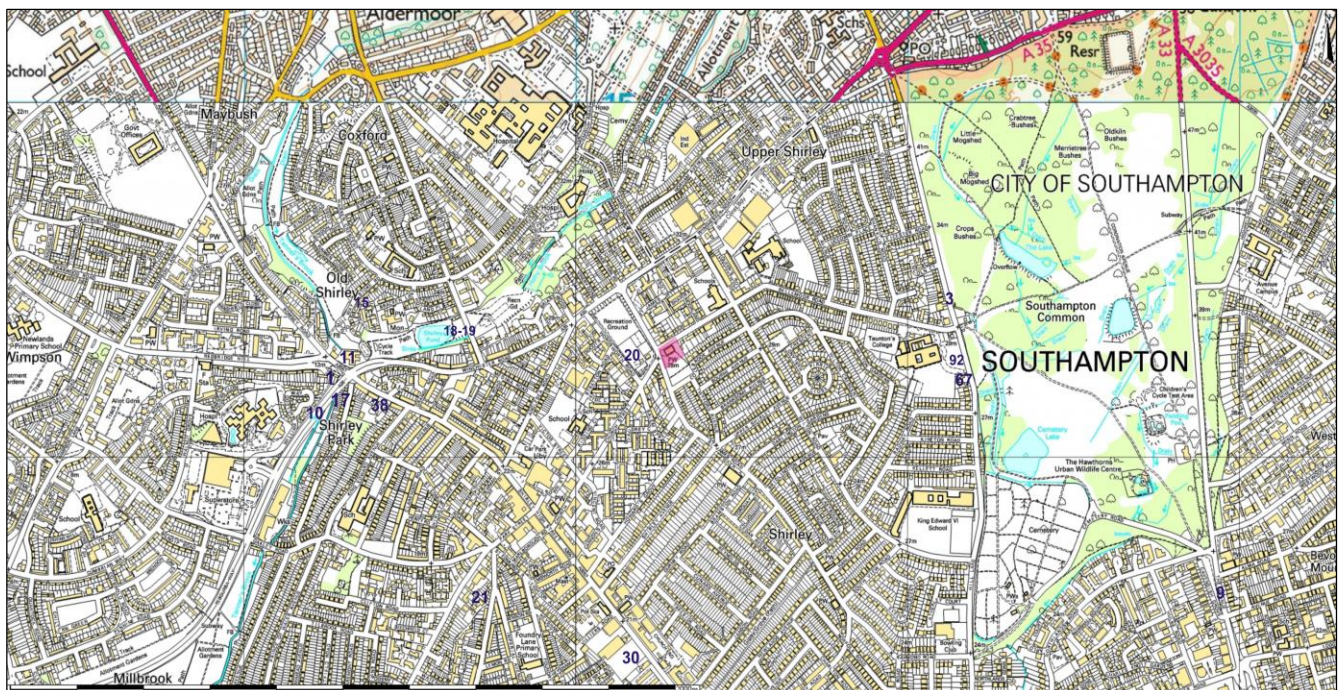


Figure 3 Map showing events discussed in the text (purple numbers). Project Site highlighted in pink.

5.7. A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Study Area. Due to the number of activities, only those which produced positive results are included in the discussion. A full list of the archaeological investigations can be found in Gazetteer 1.



- 5.8. In 1989 Hampshire County Council Museum Service undertook a recording programme (ESH1633; Number 19 Figure 3) of some anti-tank blocks (MSH117) approximately, 620m WNW of the Project Site.
- 5.9. In the early 1900s a survey (ESH2019; Number 9 Figure 3) was undertaken of boundary banks and ditches (MSH4362) of Southampton Common (MSH2463) (approximately 890m to the east of the Project Site). Little is known concerning the origins of the banks, which possibly relate to the presence of an enclosure dated to AD 1577. However, there is a possibility that the common was previously enclosed by hedges or fences as suggested in a late Saxon charter. The survey undertaken in the early 1900s was not forthcoming with information on this subject. Although, as Southampton Common was first mentioned in a written format in AD 1228, it is clear that the history of the area extends back to the Medieval Period and it is believed that ownership of the Common rested with the citizens of Southampton from the early Anglo-Saxon settlement of the late 5<sup>th</sup> or early 6<sup>th</sup> Century. The common also appears to have been used by military camps throughout its history.
- 5.10. In 1992 Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit undertook a watching brief (ESH472; Number 3 Figure 3) during a sewer renewal on Hill Lane. Located approximately 888m to the east of the Project Site, gravel road surfaces were identified, along with other deposits (MSH1070). The information regarding these deposits is particularly scarce due to time constraints during investigation.
- 5.11. Southern Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief (ESH558; Number 1 Figure 3) at Barter's Farm, Walnut Grove (approximately 990m to the WSW of the Project Site) in 1993. With the exception of a large ditch (MSH584) which remains undated, and the recovery of 9 pieces of burnt flint nothing of archaeological significance was identified.
- 5.12. A buried topsoil overlain by redeposited topsoil was identified during a watching brief (ESH2114; Number 10 Figure 3) in Tebourba Way in 1993. Located approximately 990m to the WSW of the Project Site, Southern Archaeological Services concluded that the layers were associated with the construction of Tebourba Way.
- 5.13. In 1996 a project was undertaken to record the presence of anti-tank defences (MSH117) at Shirley Pond (ESH1621; Number 18 Figure 3). These are located approximately 643m to the WNW of the Project Site. These defences were investigated further by Hampshire County Council in 1989. Their presence indicates the level to which Shirley was believed to be under threat during WWII.
- 5.14. In 2000 Southern Archaeological Services undertook a watching brief (ESH1026; Number 15 Figure 3) on land adjacent to 18 Stoke Road (approximately 951m WNW of the Project Site). Whilst nothing



of archaeological significance was found, there was evidence that the ground had previously been levelled. As such it is possible that archaeology may survive in the vicinity.

- 5.15. A further survey (ESH1651; Number 20 Figure 3) believed to have taken place in 2002 was undertaken approximately 92m to the WSW of the Project Site, and recorded the presence of the site of a former ARP First Aid Post (MSH2422).
- 5.16. Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit undertook a watching brief (ESH1414; Number 17 Figure 3) at 4 Percy Road (approximately 980m to the WSW of the Project Site). Fragments of brick, West Country slate, clay tobacco pipe and a sherd of post AD 1750 pottery were identified. Evidence for levelling the site was also seen.
- 5.17. Between October 2004 and March 2005 a watching brief (ESH1599; Number 21 Figure 3) was undertaken by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit at 198 Regents Park (approximately 900m to the SW of the Project Site). The results were mostly negative due to the site having previously been destroyed by a former gravel pit (MSH2547), but a possible burnt mound (MSH2546) was recorded. The date for this remains unknown. The only other result was a linear feature of likely Post-Medieval date (MSH2546).
- 5.18. Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit carried out a watching brief (ESH1660; Number 67 Figure 3) at 248 Hill Lane in 2005. Approximately 878m to the ESE of the Project Site, the results of this investigation were positive. Two features of uncertain date were uncovered and contained burnt clay and charcoal. A pond and linear of modern date, and layers of an uncertain date were also identified.
- 5.19. Oxford Archaeology undertook a trench evaluation (ESH1830; Number 92 Figure 3) in April 2008 at Taunton's College, Hill Lane (approximately 863m to the ESE of the Project Site). The excavations uncovered remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings and associated boundaries, and a post hole believed to date to the same period (MSH4867) (Sykes, 2008: 8). Some WWII structures (MSH5624) were also recorded (ibid). Whilst no finds earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> Centuries were recovered, a child's skull was located within one of the boundary ditches (ibid). Whilst postulations were made suggesting that the skull was coincidental with the location of Southampton Cemetery across the road, map regressions show no sign of the road having moved over time, indicating that there is little possibility of the school buildings having subsumed part of the cemetery (Sykes, 2008: 9). As such it is concluded that the fragment was redeposited – either through animal activity or movement of soils as part of landscaping (ibid). A boundary wall was located, as was a western wall pertaining to a building known to have existed between AD 1897 and 1933 (ibid).



- 5.20. Southampton City Council Unit carried out a watching brief and excavation (ESH2107; Number 30, Figure 3) at 360-364 Shirley Road (formerly Hendy Ford) in 2012. Located approximately 850m SSW of the Project Site, the investigations found evidence for several phases of occupation. Some prehistoric deposits, containing burnt flints were recorded representing Phase One of human activity on site. A Late Iron Age Ditch (Phase 2) and a Late Iron Age Enclosure (Phase 3) were identified (Fedorowicz and Russel, 2013). Phase Four was represented by Late Iron Age/ Early Roman structural features, including post holes and a slot to the NW of the site. A Roman field system and features (parallel ditches and pottery) made up Phase 4. Phases 1-4 are associated with monuments MSH4717. An array of environmental evidence was also recovered, including charred wheat and oats alongside seeds of buttercup, nettle, bindweed and vetch, which provided further evidence for agricultural activity (ibid). A series of radio-carbon dates were able to be gained from charcoal and charred plant remains (ibid), the results fitted with the phasing discussed above. Post Medieval remains were also noted, as was modern disturbance (MSH5394).
- 5.21. Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief (ESH424; Number 11 Figure 3) at Scothall BMW Garage, Romsey Road, located 979m to the west of the Project Site. Whilst the investigations provided evidence of no significant archaeological deposits, it is worth noting that groundworks did not proceed below the level of concrete.
- 5.22. The lack of evidence for human occupation of the site of Mount Beulah found during the trial trenching (ESH742; Number 38 Figure 3) of land associated with 122-124 Romsey Road (approximately 864m to the west of the Project Site) in 1996 by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit suggests that the OS identification of Mount Beulah with the site of the former Shirley Church (MSH596) is incorrect.

## 6. Historic Development of the Project Site and its Landscape

Map and Date	Observations	Figure No.
Tithe 1843	Project Site shown. The boundary of the church does not extend as far south as it does today, but the Project Site lies perfectly within the	4





	bounds of the old Churchyard. Road layouts appear the same, though much less housing, and more arable land was present.	
Ordnance Survey 1880s	Project site shown with similar size churchyard as depicted on the Tithe. The Project Site appears to be bordered by trees on the northern, western and southern limits. St James' Road and Bellemoor Road are present. Housing has been built to the south-west of the Project Site.	5
National Grid 1890s	Development appears to occur during the 1890s. A large open field still bounds the site towards the south, but the Project Site itself has been extended to the south. The nurseries to the west of the Project Site do not appear depicted, but a large gravel pit is shown. The road layout appears the same. Housing development has also occurred directly to the north of the Project Site. The school towards the north-east of the Project Site has its origins within this period.	-
National Grid 1900s	Further development within Shirley is seen though little change can be seen to have been made to the Project Site itself.	-
National Grid 1930s	During the 1920s it would appear that a huge amount of development has taken place. The large open field towards the south of the Project Site has been completely developed into housing with access routes. Similar areas to the east have also been built upon. The Project Site remains largely unchanged.	-
National Grid 1940s	Shirley appears to have undergone another phase of development to the far east of the Project Site.	-

*Table 1: Observations from historic maps*

6.1. The Project Site lies within a largely residential area, with development having taken place comparatively recently. Indeed, as can be seen on the Tithe Map of AD 1843, previously the Project Site was situated within a small residential area, with the presence of a few houses and gardens immediately to the north-east and south-west. Otherwise, the immediate vicinity of the Project Site was pasture land. Cottages and tenements are present further west. The modern day roads of St James' and Bellemoor are depicted on the map.



Figure 4 1843 Tithe Map (Project Site highlighted in pink).

6.2. Between AD 1843 and the production of the 1880s Ordnance Survey, a large amount of piecemeal development can be seen to have taken place, particularly towards the south-west of the Project Site. Where previously Shirley Common had been situated, now an array of house and access ways can be seen.



Figure 5: 1883 Ordnance Survey Project Site outlined in red



- 6.3. Little further development can be seen until the 1890s when the boundary of the Project Site appears to have been extended to the south. Further housing has been built immediately to the south-west and north of the Project Site. The school to the north-east of the Project Site also appears to have been built.
- 6.4. Within the 1900s the area of housing to the north of the Project Site is extended, whilst the area to the west also appears to become more densely populated. The area to the south-east, however, remains undeveloped.
- 6.5. It is during the 1920s and 1930s that the south-east of the Project Site undergoes a significant amount of development, however the Project Site remains unchanged. Despite the large amount of development occurring, the road layout still largely follows that present in the mid nineteenth century. Further development can be seen to have occurred to the east of the Project Site.
- 6.6. The southern extension of the graveyard, which appears to have occurred during the 1890s is now under ownership of the Council. When this handover occurred is not clear, although the map clearly shows that graves extended across this area. There is evidence that many of these gravestones have been removed, making it unclear as to the precise location of the graves.



## 7. Archaeological and Historical Appraisal

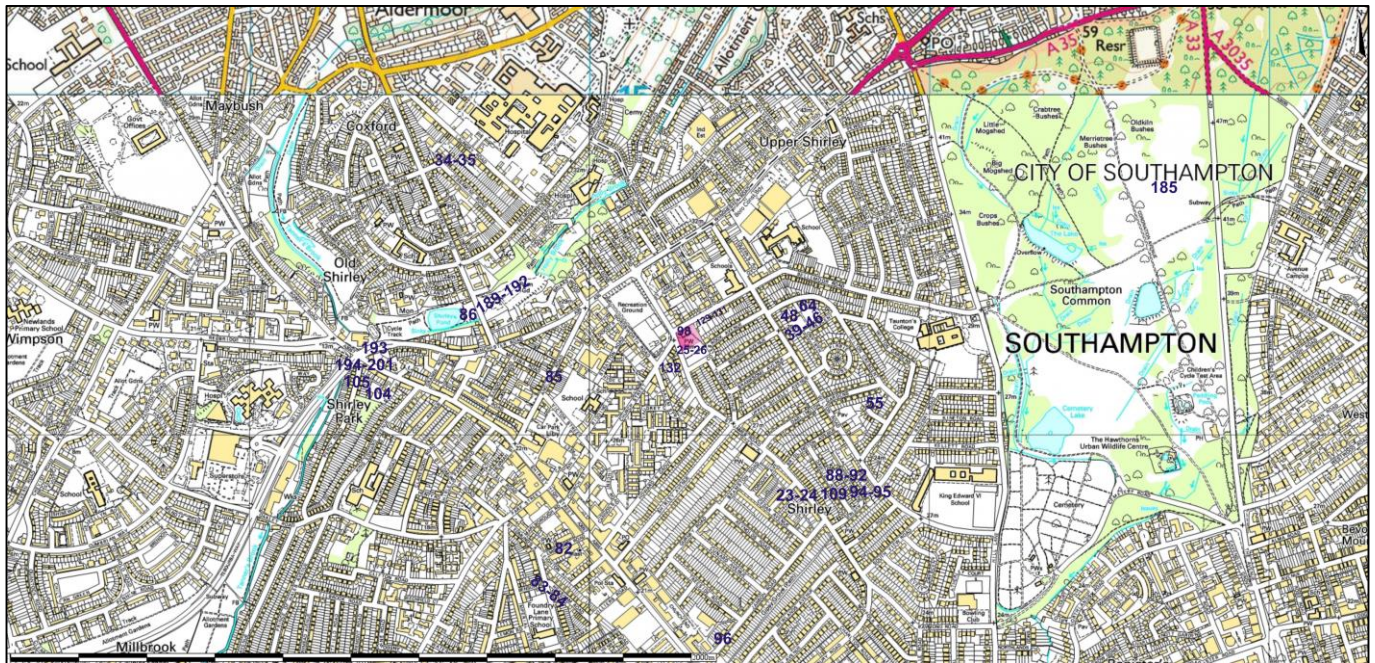


Figure 6 Location of monuments (purple numbers) discussed in text. Project Site highlighted in pink.

### Prehistory

- 7.1. Prehistoric activity has been identified within the Study Area and within the confines of the Project Site.
- 7.2. There are also records which suggest that a Bronze Age battle axe (MSH140; Number 26 Figure 5) and a polished Neolithic axe (MSH139; Number 25 Figure 5) were found within the vicinity of the Project Site. Whilst recent mapping suggests they were recovered from within the bounds of the Shirley Church, it should be noted that the precise location of the findspots remain unknown.
- 7.3. A large number of flint tools, ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic, have been found between 300m and 400m to the ENE of the Project Site. Though it should be noted that precise locations for many of these finds remain uncertain. Perhaps the most significant of these is the group of 85 handaxes dating to between the lower and middle Palaeolithic (MSH495). Monument numbers: MSH495, MSH496, MSH498, MSH499, MSH497, MSH500, MSH501, MSH502, MSH509 (Numbers 39-45 Figure 5).



- 7.4. Approximately 596m to the SSW of the Project Site a Palaeolithic handaxe (MSH124; Number 23 Figure 5) and a flint flake (MSH125; Number 24 Figure 5) of a similar date were recovered.
- 7.5. Some Palaeolithic flint tools (MSH460; Number 34 Figure 5), including handaxes, and some flint artefacts (MSH461; Number 35 Figure 5) of unknown date, are reported to have been found approximately 855m to the north-west of the Project Site.
- 7.6. A further group of prehistoric flint tools are believed to have been recovered approximately 600m SSW of the Project Site. These included a large number of Palaeolithic handaxes (MSH123; Number 88 Figure 5, MSH126; Number 109 Figure 5, MSH130; Number 91 Figure 5, MSH131; Number 92 Figure 5, MSH134; Number 95 Figure 5) a flint tool dating to the Mesolithic (MSH127; Number 89 Figure 5) and a Neolithic arrowhead (MSH133, Number 94 Figure 5). Another flint tool was noted 467m to the south-west of the Project Site.
- 7.7. Just 100m to the west of the Project Site a pit produced a number of flint tools dating to the Palaeolithic. These are believed to have come from the large gravel pit depicted on the late nineteenth/early twentieth century maps.
- 7.8. Towards the SSE of the Project Site two Palaeolithic handaxes were recovered (MSH103, MSH105; Numbers 82-83 Figure 5). These are believed to have been located 700m and 820m away.
- 7.9. Another handaxe (MSH116; Number 85 Figure 5) was recovered from Anglesea Road, approximately 335m to the west of the Project Site.
- 7.10. 960m to the south of the Project Site is the believed findspot of a number of Palaeolithic handaxes (MSH137). Whilst approximately 940m to the WSW of the Project Site a number of prehistoric flints have been recovered. These include another group of Palaeolithic handaxes (MSH107; Number 197 Figure 5), a Mesolithic tranchet axe (MSH108; Number 201 Figure 5) a Neolithic axe head (MSH109; Number 195 Figure 5), and a Neolithic flint dagger blade (MSH110; Number 199 Figure 5).
- 7.11. It is clear from this wealth of Prehistoric artefacts that the Study Area saw an extensive amount of activity during the Prehistoric era. Whilst we cannot be certain exactly how close to the Project Site this activity occurred it is worth noting that the Project Site lies within an area of high Prehistoric activity.



7.12. This information, combined with the results of previous archaeological activity, suggests that the potential for the Project Site to preserve activity dating to the Prehistoric period be considered medium.

### **Romano-British (AD 44 – AD 410)**

7.13. There are three recorded Roman coin finds within the Study Area. A Roman coin of Antonius Pius (138-161 AD) (MSH4848; Number 64 Figure 5) was located approximately 340m to the east of the Project Site. A possible sesterce of Hadrian (MSH2363; Number 55 Figure 5) was found in the back garden in of 7 Cranbourne Close, approximately 587m ESE of the Project Site. It is believed that this coin was introduced alongside topsoil/turf imported from elsewhere. The last coin find (MSH106; Number 84 Figure 5) was found at 239 Foundry Lane (approximately 878m to the SSW of the Project Site) dating to between AD 295 and AD 299. The coin is said to have been minted in Cyzicus as an issue of Galerian Maximian Ceasar.

7.14. A small Romano-British pot (MSH505; Number 46 Figure 5) was identified in the early twentieth century. Although the exact findspot is unknown, the location is believed to have been approximately 330m to the east of the Project Site.

7.15. This information combined with the results of previous archaeological activity suggests the potential for the Project Site to preserve archaeology dating to the Romano-British period be considered low.

### **Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)**

7.16. Now a public park, Southampton Common (MSH2463; Number 185 Figure 5) approximately 895m to the east of the Project Site) is believed to have originated in the late 5<sup>th</sup> to early 6<sup>th</sup> Century AD. It would have formed part of the early Anglo-Saxon settlement as an area of common land, on which residents of the town could graze their cattle.

7.17. In AD 956 Hill Lane (approximate 890m to the east of the Project Site) was first mentioned as a major land boundary. The Saxon Charter describes the lane as the 'hollow way' (Burgess, 1960) on the eastern edge of the estate. It is said to have led southwards towards the river. Although the precise route of the Saxon and Medieval lane is not known, it was this lane that still formed the western boundary of the Borough of Southampton in AD 1846. The precise origin of the lane is



unknown, but the AD 1045 Millbrook charter is suggestive of this being the 'king's dyke', which formed the eastern boundary of the Saxon estate of Hill. It is also suggested that Hill Lane was 'the way' which separated Shirley and Southampton in the judgement of 1226 (Sykes 2008: 3).

7.18. It is most likely that a series of corn mills existed in the area. The name 'Millbrook' previously given to the lower part of Tanner's Brook (approximately 965m west of the Project Site; MSH4392; Number 194 Figure 5) alone suggests the presence. The name '*melebroc*' from which Millbrook is derived first appears in a charter of AD 956 and again in AD 1045. A previous late Saxon charter of AD 877 suggests that the stream was in fact the '*grindan broc*' ('grinding brook') (Burgess, 1960) which either refers to the way in which the stream cut through the landscape, or could refer to corn milling along the stream. The latter appears very likely when one considers the presence of millstones within the area. Furthermore, there is evidence for a mill (MSH4383; Number 193 Figure 5) in Shirley (approximately 945m WNW of the Project Site) as listed in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 (discussed below). The name '*Tanners Brook*' is thought to have originated in the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> Century during the commercialisation of the tanning industry.

7.19. This data, in addition to the results of previous archaeological activity, suggests that the potential for the Project Site to preserve evidence for activity dating to the Early Medieval period be considered low to medium.

### Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

7.20. The first record of Shirley, or *Sirelei*, comes from the Domesday book of AD 1086, within the Mansbridge Hundred (Brown, 2004: 102). Here Shirley was recorded as a manor with a mill (MSH4383) with a number mill ponds relating to it (MSH4384-4387; Numbers 189-192 Figure 5). This mill is believed to have been located about 945m WNW of the Project Site. The Domesday Book also records a church within Shirley (ibid). Though this is not the same church that is present today. It is possible that the previous church in Shirley was located on the plot of land south of Romsey Road, known as Mount Beulah (MSH111; Number 104 Figure 5), although this location has been disputed. The Medieval church was demolished in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

7.21. Though the date is uncertain (believed to be between 1858-64) Reverend E Kell reported (ESH662) that skeletons were continually being found at the lower part of the hill (MSH594) which leads from New Shirley into Old Shirley. The area in question is believed to lie approximately 927m to the WSW from the Project Site. Other artefacts are thought to have been found. It was Kell's notion that this area represented the cemetery belonging to the old church of Shirley (MSH596), which was probably demolished in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. Stones were also said to have been removed from the site in order



to assist with repairing Millbrook Church. Later thoughts have suggested that the site was subject to quarrying as evidence suggests a large gravel pit was positioned in the area. This remains uncertain.

7.22. Brown (2004: 104) describes the late 15<sup>th</sup> Century as a prosperous one for Shirley, with fine wines and other luxurious goods being delivered to the manor houses within the parish.

7.23. The place name Shirley has two possible meanings, either a '*bright wood clearing*' or a '*shire clearing*' (Brown, 2004: 102). The former indicating the presence of a sparse wood, the latter meaning land held in common by landowners in a shire or county. It is also possible that it refers to a place where a shire moot (or meeting) was held (Ekwall, 1960: 418). Though there is no evidence for such meetings taking place (Brown, 2004: 102).

7.24. This data combined with the results of previous archaeological activity suggests that the potential for the Project Site to contain evidence dating to the period be considered medium.

### Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

7.25. The Parish of Shirley was amalgamated with that of Millbrook in AD 1574. This was due to the inability of the small congregation to afford the upkeep of the Shirley church building. The church in Shirley was later demolished, circa AD 1609, with the bricks being used to enlarge St Nicholas' Church in Millbrook. However, the population of the combined parish reached over 2,000 by AD 1836 and the old Millbrook parish church became too small. Nathaniel Newman Jeffereys donated land for a new church in Shirley and in AD 1836 the building was fashioned in white brick (Victoria County History). The building was dedicated to St James by the Bishop of Winchester in the same year (Brown, 2004: 106). Within a year it is believed that the Church was extended due to a need to accommodate a congregation now totalling over 1,000 persons (Brown, 2004: 106). The church (MSH2073; Number 98 Figure 5) is of the Commissioners gothic style and had a chancel added in AD 1881. The building is Grade II listed. During the 1890s the churchyard which comprises the Project Site appears to have been extended to the south. This extension has since been cleared of many headstones and has been returned to the council for use as a park. As can be seen from the 1945 aerial photograph (Figure 6) these headstones marked a large number of graves, which also appear on the old map of the Project Site (Date unknown, Figure 7). Figure 8 highlights the number of graves likely to be present within the development areas.





Figure 7 Aerial Photograph 1945. Shirley Church and original graveyard outlined in red.



Figure 8 Old Map of cemetery of St James' Church, Shirley (red line denotes Project Site boundary and beginning of council land).

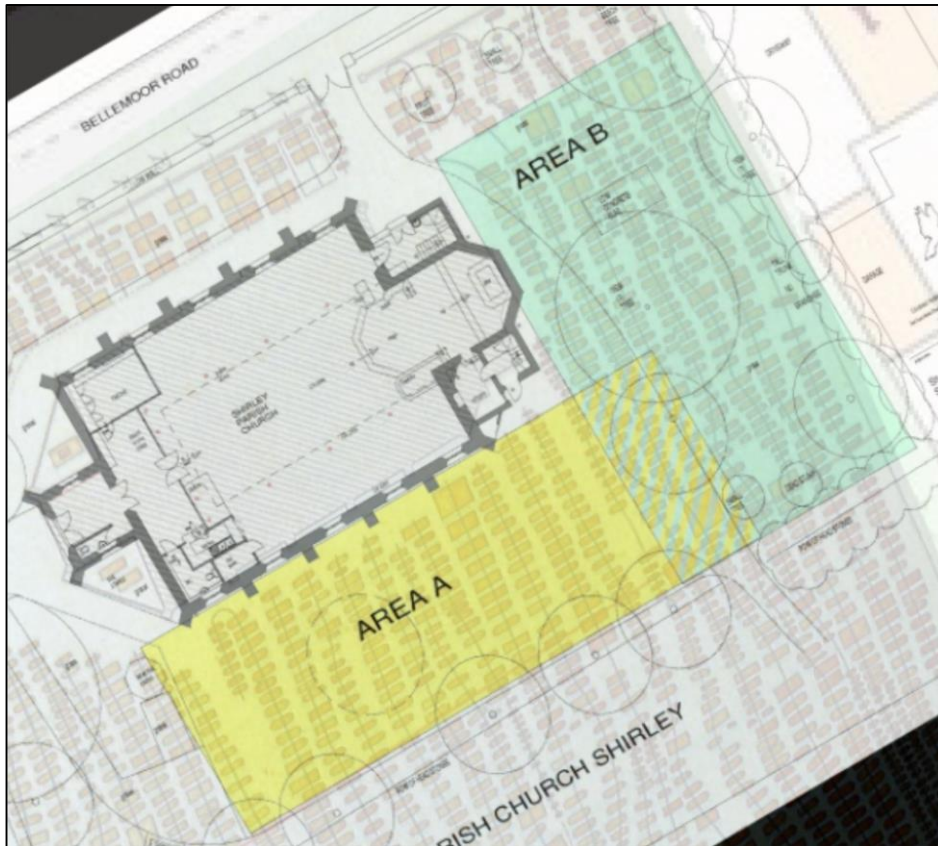


Figure 9 Site Plan overlaying Old Map of cemetery of St James' Church, Shirley.

7.26. In AD 1553 King Edward VI School, the oldest school in Southampton, was founded at the bottom of the High Street. In 1937 the school moved to its present location on Hill Lane (Brown, 2004: 106-107).

7.27. During the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Shirley underwent a vast amount of development, though areas such as Bellemoor Road Nurseries retained their rural character (Brown, 2004: 106). Evidence for such development can be seen in the existence of several locally listed buildings directly to the north-east of the Project Site. 1, 3 and 5 Bellemoor Road are all early 19<sup>th</sup> Century regency villas (MSH3534 – 3536; Numbers 129-131 Figure 5; Designation Numbers: DSH472 - 474). 121 Church Street (90m to the SSW of the Project Site) also has origins within this period. Locally listed, this early Victorian villa was known to have been called Hannover Lodge in 1883 (MSH3543; Number 132 Figure 5, Designation Number: DSH481).

7.28. There is also evidence which suggests that the wars with France and Holland brought military camps to Shirley. An 1801 map is cited by Brown (2004: 104) as showing a military camp on Southampton Common.



- 7.29. Shirley saw a huge amount growth in the 1830s following the enclosure of Shirley Common (directly to the west and south-west of the Project Site). It is believed that the vast growth in population during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century occurred in part due to the opening of the docks in Southampton in 1843 (Victoria County History).
- 7.30. In 1895 Shirley was brought into the County Borough of Southampton (Victoria County History), ensuring that development continued. Whilst the majority of the open spaces which can be seen to dominate the parish in the early 1800s had disappeared by the latter half of the century, it wasn't until the 1900s that the large open area to the south of the Project Site was developed.
- 7.31. It is worth noting that most of the archaeological events discussed in Section 5 uncovered evidence for Post-Medieval activity, mainly in the form of pottery and tobacco pipes.
- 7.32. This information, in addition to the results of previous archaeological activity, suggests that the potential for the Project Site to preserve archaeological evidence of activity dating to the post-medieval period be considered high.

### **Modern (AD 1900 – Present)**

- 7.33. In the 1920s it can be seen that a large phase of development has occurred with the growth of housing on land directly to the south of the Project Site.
- 7.34. Southampton Grammar School for Girls, later renamed Southampton College for Girls, was built in the late 1930s (Sykes, 2008: 4). The buildings now house Taunton's College (approximately 863m ESE of the Project Site).
- 7.35. Another phase of development saw previously dense terraced housing within the parish replaced with council housing in the 1960s.
- 7.36. Shirley appears to have undergone activity during WW2 with several surveys of the remaining tank defences and other structures dating to the period having taken place. These include anti-tank defences (MSH117; Number 86 Figure 5) at Shirley Pond (ESH1621), located approximately 643m to the WNW of the Project Site. Some anti-tank blocks (MSH117) were also recorded in 1989 (ESH1633),



approximately 620m WNW of the Project Site. Indeed, the evacuation of 1939 meant that pupils of the King Edward VI school were educated elsewhere (Brown, 2004: 107).

7.37. This data, in addition to that produced by previous archaeological activity, suggests that the potential for the Project Site to preserve evidence of archaeology dating to this period as low.

## **8. Summary of Archaeological Potential**

8.1. The results of this study have demonstrated that the Project Site lies within an area of *high* archaeological potential.

8.2. The Project Site itself lies within a Local Area of Archaeological Potential, and evidence shows a large amount of Prehistoric artefacts found throughout the Study Area, indicating the potential for activity dating to this period.

8.3. There is also evidence of Romano-British activity within the vicinity of the Project Site, with isolated find spots of uncertain provenance.

8.4. Documentary evidence highlights activity in the Early Medieval period, with development and occupation continuing into modern times.

8.5. Of most significance is the evidence in the form of aerial photographs and old maps for a large amount of burials within the bounds of the Project Site, denoting the location of 19<sup>th</sup> century inhumation relating to Shirley Church. This has a twofold significance for the potential preservation of archaeological remains on the Project Site. Firstly, if the density of burial depicted on Figure 7 is accurate, then significant disturbance can be suggested to have been caused to earlier archaeological deposits, unless any part of the churchyard is located on made ground which may preserve deeper stratigraphy. Secondly, the churchyard has the potential to preserve a high volume of 19<sup>th</sup> century burials, the location of which are yet to be ascertained due to the lack of in situ grave markers.



## 9. The Development Impact

9.1. Preliminary plans are being considered for the construction of a meeting and education centre adjacent to the existing church. The rectangular structure measuring approx. 40m (l) x 15m (w) will be located in an area of significant archaeological potential, relating to the proposed location of 19<sup>th</sup> century burial. As such any plans to develop in the proposed areas A & B may cause significant disturbance to extant inhumation. Whilst efforts may be made to minimise this impact through a considered approach to foundations and location, the extent of impact of the development will not be fully ascertained without a further programme of investigation.

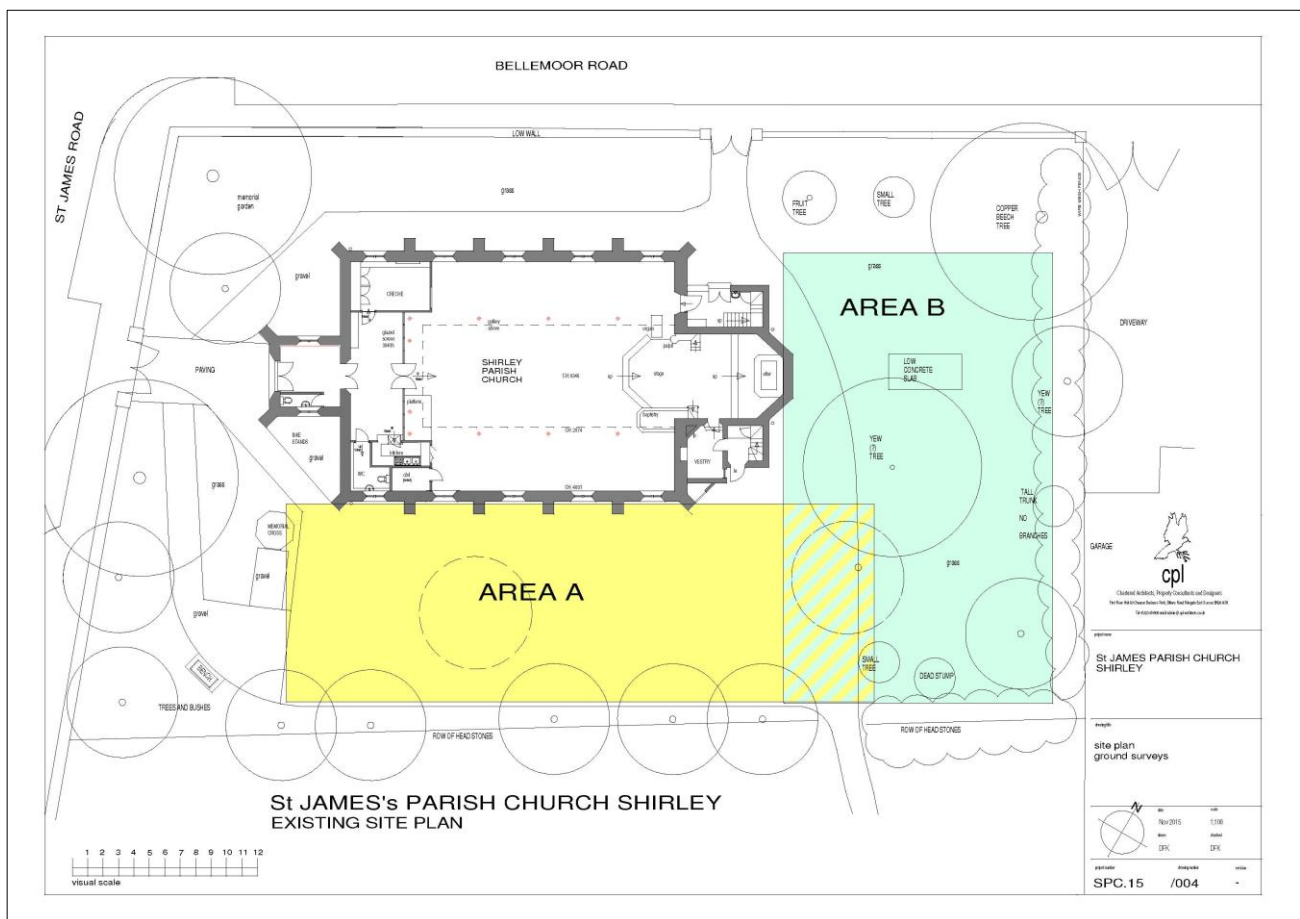


Figure 10 Proposed areas of development within the Project Site ©CPL Chartered Architects, Property Consultants and Designers.



## 10. Suggested Mitigation

- 10.1. Therefore it is recommended that due to the potential high density of 19<sup>th</sup> Century burial within the confines of the Project Site, the proposed development area be subject to an archaeological trench evaluation in order to assess the extent, depth, nature and preservation of inhumation and to investigate the potential for the survival of earlier deposits.
  
- 10.2. In addition to the above, the results of a geophysical survey (Ground Penetrating Radar) may be beneficial in gauging the distribution of air voids (vaulted structures), monument bases and lead coffins, although the limitations of non-intrusive ground penetrating techniques are noted with regards to general burial, due to the interference from disturbed ground.



## 11. Bibliography

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### Electronic Resources:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shirley\\_Parish\\_Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shirley_Parish_Church) (accessed 09/02/2016)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shirley\\_Southampton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shirley_Southampton) (accessed 09/02/2016)

Victoria County History: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp427-432> (accessed 09/02/2016)



## 12. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events

No. on Figure 3 (if applicable)	Event ID	Reference	Site	Activity	Year	Organisation	Assoc. Monuments
1	ESH558	SOU 558	Barter's Farm, Walnut Grove	watching brief	1993/94	Southern Archaeological Services	MSH584
3	ESH472	SOU 472	Hill Lane sewer renewal	watching brief	1992	Archaeology Section, Southampton City Council.	MSH1070
9	ESH2019		Southampton Common	measured (field survey), measured/topographic (field survey)	?1909/10	Unknown	MSH2463, MSH4362
10	ESH2114	SOU 1581	Tebourba Way	casual watching brief	1993	Southern Archaeological Services	
11	ESH424	SOU 424	Scotthall BMW Garage, Romsey Road	watching brief	1990	Archaeology Section, Southampton City Council.	
	ESH786	SOU 786	sewer renewal at Southampton Common	watching brief	1996	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	
15	ESH1026	SOU 1026	land adjacent to 18 Stoke Road	watching brief	2000	Southern Archaeological Services	





	ESH1079	SOU 1079	Shirley Junior School, Bellemoor Road	watching brief	2000/2002	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	
17	ESH1414	SOU 1171	4 Percy Road	watching brief	2002	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2719
18	ESH1621		Tank Traps at Shirley Pond	description (field survey), measured (field survey), photographic (field survey)	1996	Unassigned	MSH117
19	ESH1633		Anti-tank Blocks between Park Lake and Warren Avenue	description (field survey), measured (field survey)	1989	Hampshire County Council	MSH117
20	ESH1651		former ARP First Aid Post in St James Park, Shirley		?2002	Unassigned	MSH2422
21	ESH1599	SOU 1327	198 Regents Park Road	watching brief	2004/2005	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2546, MSH2547
30	ESH2107	SOU 1577	360-364 Shirley Road (formerly Hendy Ford)	excavation, watching brief	2012	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH4717, MSH5394
	ESH2100	SOU 1572	land at 204 - 218 Warren Avenue & 24 - 64 Winchester Road	watching brief	2011	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	
	ESH2301	SOU 1676	rear of 73-75 Shirley High	trial trench	2015	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2533, MSH5527



			Street (former Crown Inn)				
	ESH776	SOU 776	Foundry Lane Infant School	building survey	1996	Hampshire County Council Architect's Department	MSH592
	ESH513	SOU 513	151 Romsey Road	trial trench	1992	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH593
	ESH799	SOU 799	Old Thatched House Public House	watching brief	1997	Southern Archaeological Services	MSH2165, MSH595
	ESH662	SOU 662	Old Shirley	groundworks (non arch intervention), watching brief	1858? to 1864	Unassigned	MSH594, MSH596
38	ESH742	SOU 742	122 - 124 Romsey Road	trial trench	1996	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH111, MSH596
	ESH474	SOU 474	114 Winchester Road	watching brief	1992	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	
	ESH668	SOU 668	130 Winchester Road	watching brief	1994	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	
	ESH597	SOU 597	15 Holland Place	subsoil survey/subsoil test pit (non arch intervention)	1994	Dibben Construction Limited	
	ESH517	SOU 517	Ashbourne House, Wordsworth Road	watching brief	1992	Southern Archaeological Services	
	ESH455	SOU 455	King Edward VI School	watching brief	1991	Archaeology Section, Southampton City Council.	
	ESH1438	SOU 1195	former Shirley School Annexe,	watching brief	2002	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	



			Belle Moor Road				
	ESH1484	SOU 1244	31 St James Park Road	watching brief	2003	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	
	ESH1599	SOU 1327	198 Regents Park Road	watching brief	2004/2005	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2546, MSH2547
	ESH1543	SOU 1298	Taunton's College, Belle Moor Road	watching brief	2004	Southern Archaeological Services	
	ESH1541	SOU 1296	Anglesea Road Hotel, Shirley	building survey	2004	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH1203
	ESH1750	SOU 1079	air raid shelter at Shirley Junior School, Belle Moor Road	building survey	2000/2002	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2237
	ESH1137	SOU 1137	1 - 9 Oakley Road	watching brief	2001	Oxford Archaeology Unit	
	ESH1672	SOU 1349	17 Grange Road	watching brief	2005	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2762, MSH3720, MSH3721
	ESH1779	SOU 1426	236 Winchester Road	watching brief	2007	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH3794
67	ESH1660	SOU 1337	248 Hill Lane	watching brief	2005	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH3034
	ESH1528	SOU 1294	Taunton's College, Hill Lane	watching brief	2004	Trust for Wessex Archaeology	
	ESH1878	SOU 1496	Winchester Road	excavation	2009	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	



	ESH1942		15 Holland Place, Shirley Warren	subsoil survey (non arch intervention)	1994	LG Mouchel & Partners Ltd	
	ESH1962	SOU 1522	Old Thatched House, Romsey Road	building survey	2010	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2165
	ESH2047	SOU 1544	429 Shirley Road	building survey	2010	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH4493
	ESH1870	SOU 1487	Oakfield House, 152 Winchester Road	building survey	2008	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH3732
	ESH1672	SOU 1349	17 Grange Road	watching brief	2005	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH2762, MSH3720, MSH3721
	ESH1869	SOU 1486	Poor Clare Convent, Bracken Lane	building survey	2008	Gifford and Partners	MSH3133
	ESH2097	SOU 1571	cellar at the Bald Faced Stag public house, 36 Edward Road	building survey	2011	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH3785
	ESH2207		Hollybrook Cemetery	photographic (field survey), documentary research, building survey	2010 and 2013	Historic Environment Team, Southampton City Council	MSH2177, MSH5005, MSH5006, MSH5007, MSH5008, MSH5009, MSH5010, MSH5011, MSH5012, MSH5013, MSH5014, MSH5031, MSH5032, MSH5033, MSH5034, MSH5035, MSH5036, MSH5037, MSH5038, MSH5039, MSH5040, MSH5041,



							MSH5055, MSH5056, MSH5057, MSH5058, MSH5061, MSH5062
	ESH2075	SOU 1557	Blacksmith's Arms, 197 Romsey Road	trial trench	2011	Southern Archaeological Services	
	ESH2074	SOU 1556	Blacksmiths Arms public house, 197 Romsey Road	building survey	2011	Southern Archaeological Services	MSH3570
	ESH2063	SOU 1549	Thorner's Homes, Oakley Road	building survey	2011 - 2013	Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit	MSH3569
	ESH2226	SOU 1640	68A Old Mill Way	trial trench	2013	Thames Valley Archaeological Services	MSH4924
	ESH2350	SOU 1472	Taunton's College, Hill Lane	building survey	2008	Oxford Archaeology Unit	MSH4793
92	ESH1830	SOU 1472	Taunton's College, Hill Lane	excavation, trial trench	2008	Oxford Archaeology Unit	MSH4867

## Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Monuments

No. on Figure 5 (if applicable)	Monument ID	Type	Name
	MSH4351	MON	Southampton Common - former carriage drive
	MSH4362	MON	Southampton Common - boundary banks and ditches
	MSH181	PLA	Hill Lane



	MSH4391	MON	Former land boundary of Millbrook stream (lower reaches of Tanners Brook)
	MSH4801	BLD	House in Newman Road, Shirley (north side)
	MSH4924	MON	Former mill race serving Shirley Mill
	MSH5041	MON	Brick boundary wall, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5040	MON	Brick boundary walls, Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road
	MSH5406	BLD	Robert Thorner Charity Homes, Regent's Park Road and Clifton Road - gate piers and railings
	MSH3569	MON	Robert Thorner Charity Homes, Regent's Park Road
23	MSH124	FS	"Horn's", Shirley - Handaxe Find
24	MSH125	FS	"Payne's", Shirley - Flint Find
25	MSH139	FS	Near Church at Shirley - Flint Tool Find
26	MSH140	FS	Near Church at Shirley - Stone Tool Find
	MSH1070	MON	Hill Lane between Bellemoor Road and Leicester Road - Deposits
34	MSH460	FS	Shirley Warren - Flint Tool Finds
35	MSH461	FS	Shirley Warren - Flint Tool Finds
	MSH495	FS	Shirley - Flint Tool Finds
39	MSH502	FS	Shirley - Flint and Stone Tool Finds
40	MSH496	FS	Shirley - Two Neolithic Flint Axeheads
41	MSH498	FS	Shirley - Neolithic Flint Axe Head
42	MSH499	FS	Shirley - Neolithic Stone Axe Find
43	MSH497	FS	Shirley - Neolithic Flint Tool Finds
44	MSH500	FS	Shirley - Flint Tool Find
45	MSH501	FS	Shirley - Stone Battle Axe Find
46	MSH505	FS	Shirley - Roman Pottery Find
	MSH506	FS	Shirley - Animal Bone Finds
48	MSH509	FS	Shirley - Mesolithic Flint Tool Finds
	MSH2422	MON	St James Park, Shirley - site of former ARP First Aid Post
	MSH2719	MON	4 Percy Road - Below-Ground Deposits



	MSH2762	FS	17 Grange Road - Animal Bone Finds
55	MSH2363	MON	7 Cranbourne Close - Coin Find
	MSH3033	MON	188 Wilton Road - air raid shelter
	MSH2172	MON	Drinking fountain, situated near Windsor Castle Public House, Shirley High Street
	MSH3621	MON	Former Shirley Park and Shirley House
	MSH3681	MON	Former Whithedwood House and grounds, Shirley
	MSH4338	MON	Southampton Common - (?former) Bellemoor Wicket Gate
	MSH4717	MON	Selby Place, Shirley Road (formerly Hendy Ford, 360-364 Shirley Road) - prehistoric and Roman evidence
64	MSH4848	FS	Shirley - Roman coin
	MSH4978	MON	2 and 4 Salem Street - air raid shelter in rear gardens
	MSH5011	MON	Water tap, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5031	MON	Water tap, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5032	MON	Water tap, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5036	MON	War memorial cross (originally from St Lukes Church), Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5037	MON	Bench, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5055	MON	Stone pier on boundary, Tremona Road, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5056	MON	Stone pier on boundary, Tremona Road, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5059	MON	Possible stone pier on boundary, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5394	MON	Selby Place, Shirley Road (formerly Hendy Ford, 360-364 Shirley Road) - post-medieval to modern evidence
	MSH5405	BLD	Robert Thorner Charity Homes, Regent's Park Road - Gill monument
	MSH5472	MON	Former gateway at north end of Regent's Park Road (Oakley Road junction)
	MSH5478	BLD	188 Regent's Park Road (formerly Bridell Lodge)
	MSH5527	MON	73-75 Shirley High Street (former Crown Inn) - below-ground evidence
	MSH5592	MON	?Lake House, former Shirley Pond



	MSH104	MON	Former Shirley Tram/Bus Depot
82	MSH103	FS	Emsworth Road - Handaxe Find
83	MSH105	FS	Foundry Lane - Handaxe Find
84	MSH106	FS	239 Foundry Lane - Roman Coin Find
85	MSH116	FS	Anglesea Road - Flint Handaxe Find
86	MSH117	MON	Shirley Pond, Warren Avenue - Tank Traps
	MSH118	MON	Remains of ice pit at Ice House Inn, Warren Avenue
88	MSH123	FS	"Harris Road, Shirley" - Flint Handaxe Find
89	MSH127	FS	"Withedswood", Shirley - Flint Tool Find
	MSH128	FS	"Withedswood", Shirley - Flint Tool Find
91	MSH130	FS	"Harris Pit, Shirley" - Flint Handaxe Finds
92	MSH131	FS	"The Harris", Shirley - Flint Tool Find
	MSH132	FS	"Bridlington" - Flint Tool Find
94	MSH133	FS	"Withedswood", Shirley - Flint Arrowhead Find
95	MSH134	FS	"Withedswood", Shirley - Flint Tools Finds
96	MSH137	FS	Shirley Road - Flint Tools Finds
98	MSH2073	BLD	Church of St James (St James Church), St James Road
	MSH2177	MON	Main entrance gates, gate piers and walls to Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road
	MSH591	MON	Mill Race of former Mousehole Mill/Mousehole Foundry
	MSH592	MON	Former Foundry Lane Infant School (Original Building)
	MSH593	MON	151 Romsey Road/The Mount - Deposits and Finds
	MSH595	MON	Grounds of The Old Thatched House Public House
104	MSH111	MON	Old Shirley - Former Wooded Area
105	MSH594	MON	Lower part of the hill leading into Old Shirley from New Shirley
	MSH113	BLD	74 - 76 Warren Avenue (original Ice House Inn )
	MSH2281	MON	Site of house known as Mount Beulah, Romsey Road (former 122 and 124 Romsey Road)
	MSH2282	MON	Former Grounds of Mount Beulah, Romsey Road





	MSH126	FS	"Whitchers Yard", Shirley - Handaxe Find
	MSH138	FS	Pit near "Shirley Church" (St James's Church/St James's Park) - Flint Tool Finds
	MSH1203	MON	34 Anglesea Road - former Anglesea Road Hotel
	MSH2547	MON	Regent's Park Road and Waterhouse Lane - Former Gravel Pit
	MSH2546	MON	198 Regent's Park Road - Below-ground Evidence
	MSH2533	BLD	73 and 75 Shirley High Street (former Crown Public House, now Paddy Power)
	MSH2173	BLD	350 Shirley Road
	MSH2237	MON	Shirley Junior School, Bellemoor Road - Air Raid Shelter
	MSH3133	BLD	Former Poor Clare Convent, Bracken Lane
129	MSH3534	BLD	1 Bellemoor Road
130	MSH3535	BLD	3 Bellemoor Road
131	MSH3536	BLD	5 Bellemoor Road
132	MSH3543	BLD	121 Church Street, Shirley
	MSH3556	BLD	Isaac Watts Memorial Church, Winchester Road/Luccombe Road
	MSH3580	BLD	King Edward VI School (1938 wing), Wilton Road
	MSH3581	BLD	229 Winchester Road
	MSH3574	BLD	Church of St Boniface, including presbytery and church hall, Shirley Road
	MSH3622	MON	Former Hollybrook House and grounds
	MSH3711	MON	Former 360 Shirley Road (Garner House)
	MSH3712	MON	Former 366 and 368 Shirley Road
	MSH3713	MON	Former 382 to 386 Shirley Road
	MSH3714	MON	Former Police Station, Shirley Road
	MSH3715	BLD	392 Shirley Road
	MSH3720	MON	Former 17 Grange Road
	MSH3721	MON	Former "The Grange", Shirley (later 15 Grange Road)
	MSH3722	MON	Former 151 Romsey Road



	MSH3726	BLD	135 Regent's Park Road
	MSH3727	BLD	137 Regent's Park Road
	MSH3728	MON	Former 139 Regent's Park Road
	MSH3729	BLD	210 Regent's Park Road
	MSH3732	BLD	(?Former) Oakfield House, 152 Winchester Road
	MSH3733	BLD	100 and 104 Anglesea Road
	MSH3784	BLD	358 Shirley Road (Brass Monkey public house)
	MSH3785	BLD	Bald Faced Stag public house, Edward Road
	MSH3791	BLD	105 Church Street (The Barlow Home)
	MSH3792	BLD	123 Church Street
	MSH3793	MON	Former 241 Winchester Road
	MSH3794	MON	Former 236 Winchester Road
	MSH3795	MON	Former 252 Winchester Road
	MSH3796	MON	Former 254 Winchester Road
	MSH3797	MON	Former 314 Winchester Road
	MSH3883	BLD	General Hospital - Tremona Road Block
	MSH3884	BLD	Wordsworth House, 121/123 Tremona Road
	MSH3947	BLD	Shirley Infant and Junior Schools, Bellemoor Road/Wilton Road
	MSH3971	MON	Gates and gate piers, Seagarth Lane
	MSH3975	BLD	146 St James Road
	MSH3982	BLD	132 Winchester Road
	MSH3984	BLD	1 and 1a Wordsworth Road
	MSH3985	BLD	2b Wordsworth Road (The Vicarage)
	MSH3986	BLD	16 and 17 Wordsworth Road
	MSH3987	BLD	Wordsworth House, 85 Wordsworth Road
	MSH4014	BLD	Holly Lodge, 165 Hill Lane
	MSH4033	BLD	The Ice House Public House, Warren Avenue



	MSH4039	BLD	309 and 311 Shirley Road (bingo hall, formerly the Atherley Cinema)
	MSH4048	MON	Former 150 St James' Road
	MSH4047	MON	Former 154 St James' Road
	MSH4337	MON	Southampton Common - pound
185	MSH2463	MON	Southampton Common
189	MSH4384	MON	Former mill pond belonging to Shirley Mill
190	MSH4386	MON	Former mill pond belonging to Shirley Mill
191	MSH4387	MON	Former mill pond belonging to Shirley Mill
192	MSH4385	MON	Shirley Pond - former mill pond belonging to Shirley Mill
193	MSH4383	MON	Former Shirley Mill
	MSH4392	MON	Tanners Brook (Mill Brook) - general evidence for watermills
195	MSH109	FS	Old Shirley - Stone Axehead Find
196	MSH112	MON	Old Shirley Mill Hill
197	MSH107	FS	Old Shirley - Flint Handaxe Finds
198	MSH596	MON	Former Old Shirley Church and Cemetery
199	MSH110	FS	Old Shirley - Neolithic Flint Dagger Blade
200	MSH2957	PLA	Former village of Shirley (Old Shirley)
201	MSH108	FS	Old Shirley - Flint Axe Find
	MSH2165	BLD	219 Romsey Road (former Old Thatched House Public House)
	MSH4493	BLD	429 Shirley Road
	MSH4494	BLD	427 Shirley Road
	MSH4502	MON	Former Camelot Press Printing Works, 361-363 Shirley Road
	MSH4548	BLD	Christadelphian Hall, 16 St James Road
	MSH4577	BLD	The Park Inn, 37 Carlisle Road
	MSH4660	BLD	St James Road Methodist Church (and church hall), Shirley
	MSH5005	BLD	Lodge, Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road
	MSH5006	BLD	Chapel, Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road
	MSH5007	BLD	Lavatory block, Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road



	MSH5009	PLA	Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road/Lordswood Road
	MSH5012	MON	First World War Memorial, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5013	MON	Second World War Memorial to Southampton's Civilian Dead, Hollybrook Cemetery
	MSH5061	BLD	Former Building, Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road
	MSH5062	BLD	Former Building, Hollybrook Cemetery, Tremona Road
	MSH4794	BLD	18 St Edmund's Road, Shirley
	MSH5076	BLD	1, 3 and 5 Church Street
	MSH4793	BLD	Taunton's College (former Southampton Grammar School for Girls), Hill Lane
	MSH5324	BLD	146 Wilton Road (formerly 'Red House' and 'Whithed Wood')
	MSH5325	MON	Site of formerly 'Whithed Wood Farm'
	MSH3570	BLD	197 Romsey Road (Blacksmith's Arms Public House)
	MSH5392	BLD	Former Hollybrook Children's Homes, Seymour Road (and Seagarth Lane)
	MSH5392	BLD	Former Hollybrook Children's Homes, Seymour Road (and Seagarth Lane)
	MSH5397	BLD	St John's Centre, St James Road
	MSH5404	BLD	Robert Thorner Charity Homes, Regent's Park Road - main entrance block/clock tower
	MSH5457	BLD	St Jude's Church, Warren Avenue
	MSH3544	BLD	8 Church Street (The Kings Arms), Shirley
	MSH5553	BLD	Shirley Post Office, 4 Shirley Avenue
	MSH5591	BLD	84 Shirley High Street
	MSH5624	MON	Taunton's College, Hill Lane - WWII structures/buildings
	MSH3034	MON	248 Hill Lane - all below-ground evidence
	MSH5625	MON	Former Cockroads Farm, Hill Lane
	MSH4867	MON	Taunton's College, Hill Lane - deposits and finds associated with the former Cockroads Farm



## Appendix 3: Methodology

### *Standards and Guidance*

The methodology employed in compiling this document is derived from a number of key sources.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (CIfA 2014: 4).

### *Study Area*

A 1km radius Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this area.

### *Data Collation*

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.





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