



New Forest Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment

Phase I: Desk-based Assessment

Appendix A Coastal Stretch A



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COASTAL STRETCH A

CHEWTON BUNNY TO MILFORD-ON-SEA

Report ref.: 72200.02A

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Document Parameters.....	1
1.2. Coastal Stretch A.....	1
2. ASSESSMENT OF ENHANCED RECORD	1
2.1. Chronological Overview.....	1
Prehistoric to Romano-British period.....	2
Early Medieval to Post-medieval.....	4
Modern.....	5
2.2. Thematic Overview.....	6
Coastal trade and industry.....	6
Warfare, defence and military installations.....	7
Transport and communications.....	7
2.3. Archaeological Potential.....	8
3. ASSESSMENT OF THREAT.....	9
3.2. Development Pressure.....	10
3.3. Natural Processes.....	10
4. VULNERABILITY	11
5. PHASE 2 SCOPING	12
5.1. Proposed fieldwork.....	12
5.2. Constraints on fieldwork.....	12
Land ownership.....	12
Access to sites.....	12
Tidal information.....	13

List of Figures:

- Figure A.1:** Location of Coastal Stretch A
Figure A.2: Chronological phases
Figure A.3: Functional themes
Figure A.4: Environmental threats to the coastline

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. DOCUMENT PARAMETERS

- 1.1.1. This document provides an assessment of Coastal Stretch A, one of five divisions of the New Forest coastline used by Wessex Archaeology (WA) as part of Phase 1 of the New Forest Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (NFRCZA).
- 1.1.2. This assessment will discuss the known archaeology of this coastal stretch, informed by the enhanced dataset produced as part of this project. It will focus on records within the dataset, which will be discussed in terms of chronological and functional themes, and the threats to the coastline and vulnerability of archaeological sites.
- 1.1.3. The overall character of the New Forest historic environment, and the context of this coastal stretch with regard to further sources, is discussed in the Main Report as is the archaeological potential of the marine environment seaward of the low water mark.

1.2. COASTAL STRETCH A

- 1.2.1. Coastal Stretch A runs from Chewton Bunny in the west to Milford-on-Sea in the east (**Figure A.1**). It extends seaward to the low water mark and landward to a distance of 1.5 kilometres from the high water mark.
- 1.2.2. The division of coastal stretches has been based on the lines produced to indicate Policy Units specified in the second phase of Shoreline Management Plans (SMP2) for the Poole Christchurch area. These lines were provided to WA by Royal Haskoning.

2. ASSESSMENT OF ENHANCED RECORD

2.1. CHRONOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 2.1.1. The database was queried with regard to chronological periods to provide an overview based on the known archaeological sites. Some overlap will be noted between chronological periods: for example, queries have been run using the terms '19th century', '20th century' and 'Modern'. It was considered necessary to run separate queries to distinguish specific sites which could be confidently dated to specific centuries.
- 2.1.2. The table below gives an indication of the number of records corresponding to the specific chronological periods as defined within the HBSMR. It should be noted that in some cases, a single record in the coastal stretch may be linked to more than one

chronological period. For example, a post-medieval ice house that was later converted to an air-raid shelter in the 20th century will be recorded as one record comprising two monuments and attributed to two different periods. Therefore the sum of records by period may be greater than the actual number of records within the coastal stretch.

Chronological period	Records
Early Prehistoric (-500,000 to -4,000)	10
Late Prehistoric (-4,000 to 42)	0
Mesolithic (-10,000 to -4,000)	0
Neolithic (-4,000 to -2,351)	4
Bronze Age (-2,350 to -701)	12
Early Iron Age (-800 to -401)	1
Iron Age (-800 to 42)	0
Romano-British (43 to 409)	2
Early Medieval (410 to 1065)	0
Medieval (1066 to 1539)	33
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900)	37
17 th century (1601 to 1700)	2
18 th century (1701 to 1800)	14
Modern (1901 to 2050)	1
19 th century (1801 to 1900)	22
20 th century (1901 to 2000)	33
Unknown	21
Total	192
Total number of records in coastal stretch	142

2.1.3. The results of the chronological queries for this coastal stretch are depicted in **Figure A.2**.

Prehistoric to Romano-British period

2.1.4. The chronological queries of the enhanced dataset reveal that the database entries ascribed to the various prehistoric periods are dominated by isolated findspots, rather than coherent sites or monuments. In some cases, these findspots are described in terms of broader chronological periods such as 'Prehistoric' as there was not enough information in the record to classify them in more detail. The majority of these instances occur when the record concerned has been sourced from antiquarian accounts of prehistoric artefacts.

2.1.5. Records occurring along this coastal stretch which are ascribed to the broader chronological periods include a findspot of a prehistoric flint blade at Barton-on-Sea golf course (**MWX29883**), a prehistoric worked flint near Hordle (**MWX42796**), and a prehistoric worked flint near Downton (**MWX42795**). A possible prehistoric monument has been recorded near the north-eastern edge of this coastal stretch boundary, north-east of Milford-on-Sea (**MWX59181**). This record originated from the Hampshire County Council dataset and was identified from aerial photography. It is described as a single ditch rectilinear enclosure with possible prehistoric origins.

2.1.6. There are a number of records of Palaeolithic findspots along this coastal stretch, many of them occurring along the shoreline. Their distribution is varied, but there is a slight concentration along the coastline between Barton-on-Sea and Milford-on-Sea and inland of this line towards Taddiford.

- 2.1.7. Three Lower Palaeolithic handaxes are recorded as being found at Chewton Bunny, just south of the coastal stretch boundary below the low water mark (**MWX60542**). There are two individual findspots recorded at Barton Cliff, including one Palaeolithic handaxe (**MWX60571**) and an unspecified number of Palaeolithic flint tools. Three Palaeolithic handaxes are recorded at New Milton Sewage works near Becton Bunny (**MWX60498**). A number of records are concentrated around Hordle, comprising a small Palaeolithic handaxe near Hordle Manor (**MWX29884**), a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe near Hordle Bridge (**MWX60497**) and two worked Palaeolithic implements at Hordle Cliff (**MWX20791**).
- 2.1.8. There are no records of Mesolithic date within the enhanced dataset for this coastal stretch. There are two records ascribed to the Neolithic period. A record of a 19th century find describes a celt made from a small pebble, found at Barton Cliff (**MWX20887**). This find is of uncertain date, but has been described as possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age. Another Neolithic findspot is recorded north of Barton-on-Sea golf club, where a greensand axe was found during fieldwalking (**MWX36654**).
- 2.1.9. The Bronze Age is the earliest period in which features other than isolated findspots occur in the enhanced dataset. Three possible Bronze Age ring ditches exist in this coastal stretch. These features are described in the Hampshire County Council dataset as having been identified from aerial photography and as such their dating cannot be said to be definitive. These ring ditches are located north of Barton-on-Sea golf course (**MWX35163**), at Downton (**MWX29880**) and north-east of Milford-on-Sea near the north-eastern limit of the coastal stretch (**MWX59181**).
- 2.1.10. A Bronze Age urn containing cremated bone (**MWX20890**) is recorded as having been found near the eastern edge of Barton-on-Sea. There is also a record of a bowl barrow (**MWX20889**) at this location, however the record states that the evidence for this barrow is uncertain. It is possible that the existence of the bowl barrow has been implied due to the presence of the cremation urn, although without further information it is difficult to state this with any degree of certainty.
- 2.1.11. Additional Bronze Age urns have been recorded as isolated finds in this coastal stretch. Decorated Bronze Age urns (**MWX20885**), which have since been destroyed, were found in a gravel pit near Dilly Lane in Barton-on-Sea in 1921 and another urn (**MWX42797**) is recorded as having been found near Taddiford Farm in 1991. Other isolated findspots of Bronze Age date include a Late Bronze Age palstave (**MWX39851**), found at Rockbourne Gardens, Barton-on-Sea and a Bronze Age axe found off Barton Cliff (**MWX29879**).
- 2.1.12. The only records in the dataset attributed to the Iron Age consist of isolated findspots. Three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were found during fieldwalking north of Barton-on-Sea golf course (**MWX36651**) and fragments of Iron Age pottery were found on a shingle bank south of the sea defences to the west of Oxey Lake (**MWX42167**). An Iron Age coin (**MWX20886**) is also recorded as having been found just outside the southern boundary of the coastal stretch, below the low water mark at Barton Cliff. A further record (**MWX29885**) describes the findspot of two Iron Age Gaulish gold coins, recovered in 1970, and a Gallo-Belgic C type coin found in 1974.
- 2.1.13. Records from the Romano-British period are also restricted to findspots. These are recorded as a Roman bronze coin recovered during golf course maintenance at Barton-on-Sea (**MWX29882**) and fourteen sherds of pottery found during fieldwalking at Ashley Manor Farm (**MWX36652**).

Early Medieval to Post-medieval

- 2.1.14. There are no records in the dataset for this coastal stretch that are attributed to the Early Medieval period.
- 2.1.15. Medieval records in the dataset reflect the development of settlements and associated infrastructure in this coastal stretch. In addition, several records of placenames occur in the dataset. Although the placename records are not necessarily connected with any specific extant archaeological remains, they serve to emphasise the medieval origins of current settlements such as Barton (**MWX28423**), Downton (**MWX41079**), Milford (**MWX28424**) and Old Milton (**MWX41094**).
- 2.1.16. An excavation at Milton Manor (**MWX20836**) revealed a rectangular medieval enclosure (**MWX20895**) and a number of additional monuments reflecting settlement activity. These included a grubenhaus, three hearths, a circular pit and additional structures represented by post holes and foundation trenches.
- 2.1.17. An additional record (**MWX20781**) describes a deserted settlement, now lost due to cliff erosion, close to the medieval church (**MWX20758**) near Hordle Cliff. No evidence of this settlement survives but it was described in the Domesday Book as having included six salt houses. The church referred to is All Saints Church, first mentioned in the chartulary of Christchurch Priory in 1104 and demolished in 1830. Its remains are indicated by the graveyard enclosure near Hordle Manor Farm.
- 2.1.18. Another medieval church, also known as All Saints Church or the Church of All Saints (**MWX11690**), is located in Milford-on-Sea. This church dates from the 12th century, although the existing structure is predominantly composed of 13th century enlargements and alterations. It is the only Grade I listed building in this coastal stretch.
- 2.1.19. A number of features are recorded within the dataset that can be considered to be infrastructure associated with increased levels of settlement in this period. These include field systems, a mill, a trackway and a medieval road. The field systems, located near Taddiford Farm (**MWX59166**) and Hordle (**MWX59165**) consist of earthworks identified from aerial photographs, and as such their dating cannot be considered definitive. They are described as being of medieval or later date.
- 2.1.20. The medieval watermill (**MWX36480**) is recorded as being the possible site of a mill recorded in the Domesday Book. This is recorded as being at the same location as the current mill house (**MWX11629**), an 18th century mill house on Barnes Lane in Milford-on-Sea. The present building dates from 1778 and is a Grade II listed building. There is no information as to whether any remains of the medieval mill forms part of this structure.
- 2.1.21. Barnes Lane itself is recorded as being the site of a medieval road (**MWX41078**), first documented in 1532 as Barons Lane. A medieval trackway (**MWX54636**) is also recorded on the nearby High Street. This was found during a watching brief along with a medieval ditch and some associated pottery.
- 2.1.22. Additional medieval pottery has been recorded as isolated findspots within this coastal stretch. A globular, three-handled cooking pot (**MWX20780**) described as being of possible Norman date was found in 1930 during road widening near Danestream. It is now housed in Winchester Museum. A collection of 27 sherds of medieval pottery (**MWX36653**) is recorded as having been found during fieldwalking at Ashley Manor Farm. The sherds of pottery were described as having been

scattered over a large area, with no obvious concentrations indicative of a further site.

- 2.1.23. The remaining medieval records for this coastal stretch describe several structures which are still occupied, such as houses or cottages, which are of medieval origin or have medieval elements. These include Carrington Farmhouse (**MWX11894**), a Grade II listed building in Milford-on-Sea.
- 2.1.24. Surviving occupied structures also account for the majority of post-medieval records in this area. These are predominantly houses and other dwellings, but also include a church, hotels and public houses and are too numerous to mention in detail. They include 38 Grade II listed buildings, the majority of which are concentrated in Milford-on-Sea, away from the shoreline.
- 2.1.25. In addition to the listed buildings mentioned above, post-medieval records in this coastal stretch include evidence of agriculture reflected by rectilinear enclosures and field systems at Walkford (**MWX59186**) and a ridge and furrow field system near the shoreline at Milford-on-Sea (**MWX59770**). Extractive industry is represented at one site by a small gravel quarry at Downton (**MWX59768**), identified from aerial photography. Additional post-medieval records comprise a water tower at Ashley Clinton Manor (**MWX14158**) and an ice house (**MWX27540**) at Delaware Road which was later converted into an air raid shelter during World War II.

Modern

- 2.1.26. The majority of 19th and 20th century records within the dataset are connected with military functions. These include pillboxes, military camps and other defensive features and will be discussed in more detail in the section on functional themes (**Section 2.2**) below.
- 2.1.27. In addition to these military themed records, there are seven modern listed buildings in the coastal stretch. These are Chewton Bridge (**MWX14633**), a granite memorial obelisk at Marine Drive on Barton Cliff (**MWX11633**) and a Victorian pillar box in Milford-on-Sea (**MWX27529**). There are also three listed houses; Orchard Cottage (**MWX11751**), Westover (**MWX11956**) and Danestream (**MWX14898**). All of these structures are Grade II listed.
- 2.1.28. A number of modern wrecks are recorded in the dataset within this coastal stretch. These are records of wrecks which were stranded on the shoreline; however there was insufficient information in the datasets from which they originated to determine if the remains of these vessels are still extant.
- 2.1.29. Four of these wrecks are recorded in the same location, and described as having been stranded or lost at Milford-on-Sea. These are: the English merchantman *William and Eliza* (**MWX27533**), lost in 1884; the British dumb barge *Thistle* (**MWX27534**), lost in 1889; the British dumb barge *Rose* (**MWX27535**), lost in 1889 and the British brigantine *S. B. Hume* (**MWX27536**), lost in 1895.
- 2.1.30. These records originated from the Hampshire County Council dataset and, given the fact that they are all located at the same position, it is likely that they represent records of documented losses from named locations rather than actual positions of known wrecks. As discussed in the Main Report, where records were specifically stated as being documented losses from named locations they were not included in the enhanced dataset. However, although this information was included in the records obtained from the NMR and Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record, it

was not included in the Hampshire County Council records. It was therefore not possible to separate documented losses from known wrecks within that dataset.

- 2.1.31. Two additional modern wrecks are recorded on the shoreline, sourced from the UKHO through SeaZone. These records can be considered to represent known wrecks. The schooner *Lamorna* (**MWX61259**), lost in 1951 is recorded as 'dead' by the UKHO indicating that no extant remains exist at this location. The yacht *Snow Goose* (**MWX60715**), lost in 1976, is a 'live' wreck although the current extent of remains is unclear. Wrecks are discussed in further detail in section 6.3 in the Main Report.

2.2. THEMATIC OVERVIEW

- 2.2.1. The assessment of the dataset with reference to functional themes drew on the higher groupings in the monument thesauri to create queries based on:

- Transport and communications;
- Coastal trade and industry;
- Warfare, defences and military installations.

- 2.2.2. In some cases, which will be highlighted below, the use of these broader groupings in the monument thesauri was found to result in records being attributed to a particular theme that was not necessarily reflective of the true function of the monument described. In addition to this, as the queries drew on the higher groupings in the monument thesauri, this limited the scope for monuments to be included in a given theme.

- 2.2.3. The table below gives an indication of the number of records that were found to correspond to the functional themes specified. It should be noted that in some cases, a single record in the coastal stretch may be linked to more than one functional theme.

Theme	Records
Coastal trade and industry	19
Transport and communications	12
Warfare, defence and military installations	12
Total number of records in coastal stretch	142

- 2.2.4. The results of the thematic queries for this coastal stretch are illustrated in **Figure A.3**.

Coastal trade and industry

- 2.2.5. Coastal trade and industry was found to be the dominant theme, in terms of the number of corresponding records, when querying the dataset for this coastal stretch.
- 2.2.6. Records identified within this theme are distributed relatively evenly from east to west along this coastal stretch, with a concentration of records at Milford-on-Sea. No particular industry is shown to dominate this coastal stretch, and monument types classified under this theme are varied.
- 2.2.7. Outside of Milford-on-Sea, records assigned to this theme comprise a post-medieval culvert (**MWX58135**), one post-medieval quarry (**MWX59768**) and one modern quarry (**MWX59769**). In addition to this, a boat house (**MWX51609**) has been assigned to this theme. The presence of the boat house within this thematic grouping illustrates the limitations on thematic queries using broad terms derived

from the monument thesauri. The broad term 'Maritime' is linked to the functional theme of Coastal trade and industry, and a monument classified as a boat house will fall under the term 'Maritime' within the conditions of the thesauri. However, the record in question is actually a boat house which forms part of the Ashley Clinton Manor and is situated over one kilometre inland and therefore is not likely to be appropriately described under this theme.

- 2.2.8. As part of the thematic queries wrecks, as a sub-set of the broader 'Maritime' term, were linked to two themes, both Coastal trade and industry and Transport and communications. The modern wrecks described in **Section 2.1** above therefore form part of this thematic query.
- 2.2.9. The remaining records within this theme are concentrated within Milford-on-Sea. They comprise the site of a medieval watermill (**MWX36480**), the post-medieval watermill which currently occupies that location (**MWX11629**) and the associated structures: the mill house (**MWX11628**) and mill pond (**MWX55162**).
- 2.2.10. Additional records in Milford-on-Sea reflect the current use of post-medieval listed building in the area. As the broad term 'Commercial' is linked to the theme of coastal trade and industry, the query on this functional theme identified four listed buildings in the enhanced dataset, one now in use as a restaurant (**MWX11865**) and three public houses (**MWX11871**, **MWX11892**, and **MWX11893**).

Warfare, defence and military installations

- 2.2.11. All of the sites related to military and defence themes were found to be of 20th century origin, and monuments related to the Second World War formed the majority of sites under this functional theme.
- 2.2.12. Records linked to this theme are distributed along the coastal stretch, in close proximity to the shoreline, with concentrations on the beach between Barton Cliff and Hordle Cliff and at Milford-on-Sea. The most frequent monuments were found to be pillboxes and monitoring posts.
- 2.2.13. There are two Royal Observer Corps monitoring posts at Barton-on-Sea and Barton Cliff (**MWX41666** and **MWX41665**). Unfortunately, the dataset from which these records originated provided little additional information on the specific type of monitoring post concerned.
- 2.2.14. The concentration of records between Barton Cliff and Hordle Cliff is distributed between the cliff top and beach below and comprises a military camp (**MWX59164**) and two pillboxes (**MWX60551** and **MWX27529**) on the cliff top and two records of tank traps on the beach (**MWX26096** and **MWX58775**).
- 2.2.15. Three further pillboxes (**MWX27527**, **MWX62514** and **MWX60507**) form part of the concentration of records under this theme at Milford-on-Sea. In addition to this there is an air raid shelter (**MWX27540**) converted from a post-medieval ice house and a slit trench (**MWX59170**) at Rook Cliff which is of uncertain date but is attributed to either of the World Wars.

Transport and communications

- 2.2.16. Queries based on Transport and communications showed the dataset to be largely dominated by maritime transport, in the form of wrecks. These were the modern wrecks described in **Section 2.1** above. As previously mentioned, there is some uncertainty as to whether the records of wrecks from the Hampshire County Council dataset indicate known wrecks or recorded losses.

- 2.2.17. Whilst records of infrastructural elements such as roads and trackways were also represented in this query, no single type of feature was found to be dominant and the number of records returned under this functional theme was low.
- 2.2.18. Records classified under this theme which were found to represent infrastructure for transport comprised bridges (**MWX14633** and **MWX51609**), a boat house (**MWX51609**) at Ashley Clinton Manor, the medieval road at Barnes Lane, Milford-on-Sea (**MWX41078**) and the medieval trackway found during work on the High Street in Milford-on-Sea (**MWX54636**).
- 2.2.19. The only record in this coastal stretch that was linked to communications was a single Victorian pillar box (**MWX12089**) in Milford-on-Sea.

2.3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 2.3.1. Archaeological potential has been assessed through queries of the existing archaeology of the coastal stretches as recorded in the enhanced dataset. Existing archaeology has been examined in the context of current research frameworks and the historical character of the New Forest to assess the importance of known sites.
- 2.3.2. The archaeological potential of this coastal stretch can be considered to be low to moderate with regard to the records in the enhanced dataset. The dataset was found to contain a relatively low number of records for this coastal stretch when viewed in comparison with the other four stretches being assessed.
- 2.3.3. This stretch of coastline is not particularly densely populated or highly developed, and this should be taken into account when considering the number of records in the dataset. Higher levels of modern settlement density and human activity generally will result in an increased number of records of archaeological monuments and finds, as the landscape is more heavily utilised and archaeological finds are more likely to be discovered.
- 2.3.4. It should be noted that current settlement and land use patterns do not necessarily correspond to similar trends in the past. Areas with lower levels of modern development and settlement density could possibly have had a higher level of land use in the past and may contain as yet undiscovered archaeological remains. Archaeological remains in such areas could also potentially exist with a higher quality of preservation due to reduced impact levels because of lower population density.
- 2.3.5. Existing designations, both statutory and non-statutory, were examined in order to inform the assessment of the archaeological potential of this coastal stretch. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in this coastal stretch. There are a number of listed buildings in this coastal stretch, including one Grade I listed building, mainly concentrated in Milford-on-Sea. Although these designations can be considered to enhance the archaeological potential of the area and add to the historic urban character of Milford-on-Sea, the majority of these are currently occupied structures and are situated some distance from the current shoreline.
- 2.3.6. The archaeological potential of other modern structures in this coastal stretch can be considered to be moderate. Although this coastal stretch was not a focal point for military activity, as revealed through the thematic queries described in **Section 2.2** above, there are nonetheless several 20th century military sites along the shoreline. Whilst sites such as pillboxes and tank traps are by no means unique, the distribution of these sites in this coastal stretch is interesting in terms of the

concentrations of sites at specific points, and the manner in which they form a small landscape of sites relevant to this theme.

- 2.3.7. The archaeological potential of older records in this coastal stretch is difficult to quantify, due to uncertainty regarding the dating and function of those sites. For example, the Bronze Age ring ditches described in **Section 2.1** above were identified as earthworks from aerial photographic interpretation and their dating is not definitive. The same applies to the various medieval field systems and enclosures which in most cases have been attributed to both periods due to uncertainty regarding their date.
- 2.3.8. The majority of archaeological records which pre-date the post-medieval period describe isolated findspots of artefacts rather than archaeological features, structures or monuments. Isolated findspots do not necessarily imply the existence of a further site or settlement for a given period, and if these are derived rather than *in situ* finds, then they do not necessarily indicate the presence of humans at a particular location at a particular time.
- 2.3.9. Although the archaeological potential of findspots of derived or uncertain provenance can generally be considered to be low, artefacts of a certain type or chronological period can enhance the archaeological potential of an area. Such artefacts can be of archaeological importance, even if they are not found in context, if their rarity can be considered to be regionally or nationally significant.
- 2.3.10. In this respect, the occurrence of Palaeolithic findspots along this coastal stretch can be considered to raise the archaeological potential of the area, particularly in the vicinity of Barton Cliff and Hordle Cliff. Although there are no known *in situ* Palaeolithic sites within the coastal stretch, such sites are extremely rare in British contexts and the value of the derived Palaeolithic implements along this short stretch of coast remains significant.
- 2.3.11. In addition to this the time range of these records is also of interest. The records in the dataset range from antiquarian accounts of finds to present day discoveries and this may imply that this is an area where Palaeolithic artefacts have been consistently eroding out of the cliffs. It is also possible that additional material exists *in situ* within as yet unexposed cliff strata.

3. ASSESSMENT OF THREAT

- 3.1.1. This coastal stretch has been assessed with regard to threat from development pressures and coastal processes. Datasets relating to coastal erosion and potential flood events were used to assess the level of threat from coastal processes and were considered in conjunction with current and previous management strategies for the areas concerned.
- 3.1.2. The presence or lack of substantial development also informed the assessment of potential threat. In cases where large scale development is present, areas can be viewed to be under threat from development pressure. However, in some cases the presence of large economic or industrial assets can result in increased investment in coastal management and sea defences, thus providing some mitigation against the threat from natural processes. Similarly, some under-developed stretches of coastline can be considered to be under increased threat from coastal processes, as their economic value may not justify extensive investment in shoreline defences.

3.2. DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

- 3.2.1. The threat to this stretch of coastline from development pressures can be considered to be low. Whilst there are important residential developments at Milford-on-Sea, Milton and Barton-on-Sea, the growth rate of these developments is relatively stable.
- 3.2.2. Recreation and tourism are important along this coastal stretch. The majority of the coastal area is given over to agricultural use but increased coastal access resulting from the Marine and Coastal Access Bill may increase the threat from visitor pressure.

3.3. NATURAL PROCESSES

- 3.3.1. Much of this stretch of coastline is particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion. A series of coastal erosion lines were produced by the Channel Coastal Observatory for Royal Haskoning as part of the SMP2 for the Poole Christchurch area. These show the recession of the coastline, with reference to current management strategies, over a number of phases, namely 0 to 20 years, 20 to 50 years and 50 to 100 years. These projected erosion lines are depicted in **Figure A.4**.
- 3.3.2. It can be seen that even over the initial 20 year period there will be significant erosion of the cliffs from Chewton Bunny along the coastline to the west of Milford-on-Sea, with an approximate average recession of 30 metres along this area. In the intermediate 50 year period this will extend inland, resulting in an approximate average recession of 75 metres.
- 3.3.3. In the longer term, this area will see an approximate average recession of 180 metres over the 100 year period, with significantly more pronounced erosion at Chewton Bunny and to the west of Barton-on-Sea. In the area to the west of Barton-on-Sea the cliffs are predominantly clay rather than gravel, and in this area there is a projected cliff top recession of approximately 300 metres over the 100 year period.
- 3.3.4. The principal sea defences along this coastal stretch are focused around residential centres. There are linear defences extending from Milford-on-Sea to Hurst Spit, with sea defences around Milford-on-Sea consisting of an older stepped sea wall and timber groynes. To the west, the base of Rook Cliff is protected by a sea wall and timber groynes which are described as being in poor condition and there is a continual slump in this area due to weathering of the crest of the cliff. There are defences at the base of Hordle Cliff and extensive defences at the base of the cliff at Becton Bunny and at Barton-on-Sea. The defences to the west of Barton-on-Sea are described as having suffered deterioration due to the heave of the underlying clays in this area.
- 3.3.5. The present management strategies arising from the draft SMP2 for the Poole Christchurch area indicate particular sections of this coastal stretch which are likely to be more vulnerable to pressure from natural processes. Current short-term recommendations are to hold the line along much of this coastal stretch, with the exception of Marine Drive West and Barton to Chewton Bunny, where the line will be allowed to retreat, and the stretch from Hordle Cliff to Barton Common where the recommendation is to do nothing.
- 3.3.6. These recommendations will involve the protection of specific assets at Barton-on-Sea, rather than undertaking works to protect the area as a whole. It is noted in the draft SMP2 that even with protection measures, the recession of cliff crest will

continue to the west of Barton-on-Sea, possibly resulting in the loss of a significant cliff top area near the holiday village at Naish. In addition to this, although works may be undertaken to maintain the eastern end of Hordle Cliff running towards Rook Cliff, erosion will be allowed to occur westwards from Hordle Cliff to Barton Cliff.

4. VULNERABILITY

- 4.1.1. Existing sites have been assessed in terms of their vulnerability by viewing the enhanced dataset overlaid on GIS layers depicting potential threats as described above. Discussion of the vulnerability of sites is limited to existing sites, rather than records of findspots found within the dataset. In areas where a prevalence of findspots is thought to indicate potential for further finds, this will be discussed with reference to the area itself, rather than the specific locations of individual findspots.
- 4.1.2. The following sites are potentially vulnerable as they are located in areas specified as at risk from cliff erosion, or in locations seaward of the projected erosion line.

Site ID	Description
MWX11689	Naish Farm Guesthouse, 18th century Grade II listed building.
MWX41666	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, 20th century.
MWX41665	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, 20th century.
MWX59164	Possible World War II military camp comprising buildings and a trackway.
MWX20724	Earthwork of unknown date, possibly pastoral in function.
MWX59165	Earthworks representing the remains of a medieval or post-medieval field system.
MWX26096	World War II tank trap.
MWX58775	World War II tank trap.

- 4.1.3. As described in **Section 3.3** above, the area to the west of Barton-on-Sea seaward of Naish Holiday Village is under considerable threat from potential future cliff erosion. Similarly, the stretch of coastline from Barton Cliff to Hordle Cliff is under threat from erosion as present management plans have recommended that natural erosion be allowed to continue in these locations.
- 4.1.4. Both of these areas should be considered as being relatively important as they are locations in which a number of artefacts have been reported including finds of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British material.
- 4.1.5. The most significant findspots in relation to these areas are the Palaeolithic artefacts which have been reported as being found along these stretches of coastline from the 19th century onwards. It is possible that Palaeolithic material may continue to erode from these cliffs, and any such finds would be of regional, and possibly national, significance. The archaeological potential implied by the presence of Palaeolithic material, when considered in light of the erosion predicted for these areas, would warrant these two areas being considered as particularly vulnerable.

5. PHASE 2 SCOPING

5.1. PROPOSED FIELDWORK

- 5.1.1. Initial survey within this coastal stretch should take the form of a walkover survey to confirm the existence of known sites and to identify new ones. Ground truthing known sites, to confirm and clarify the extent of remains, will provide valuable information to feed back into the HBSMR and will help to identify sites and areas that may warrant further survey and recording in later phases of the RCZA.
- 5.1.2. Additional tasks that may be considered include fieldwalking to identify further Palaeolithic artefacts in the vulnerable areas seaward of Naish Holiday Village and from Barton Cliff to Hordle Cliff. Although records of previous finds of Palaeolithic origin do not necessarily imply that additional material will be present, it is felt that the archaeological potential and vulnerability of these areas may justify such an exercise. In addition, local volunteers could be involved in this task and it may serve to provide them with a deeper understanding and appreciation of the coastal and marine historic environment in their area.
- 5.1.3. The vulnerable area from Barton Cliff to Hordle Cliff also contains a concentration of military sites of World War II date, distributed between the cliff top and the beach. This cluster of related sites can be said to form a small military themed landscape and may be of interest in terms of additional education and outreach for volunteers undertaking the fieldwalking along this coastal stretch.
- 5.1.4. Further discussion of fieldwork options and future research priorities can be found in **Section 8** of the Main Report.

5.2. CONSTRAINTS ON FIELDWORK

Land ownership

- 5.2.1. Wessex Archaeology has submitted enquiries to various landowners identified during the course of this project in order to obtain information on landownership along this coastal stretch. At the time of submission of this appendix, no information was available on landownership for this particular stretch.
- 5.2.2. This coastal stretch is largely given over to recreational and agricultural use, and it is therefore likely that the majority of the beach and intertidal area is open to public access. This situation will be reviewed once the relevant information becomes available.

Access to sites

- 5.2.3. Access to the shoreline seaward of Naish Holiday Village is facilitated by coastal paths located west of Chewton Bunny and adjacent the Cliff House Hotel at Barton-on-Sea. There is a large car park by the coastal path at Chewton Bunny and another car park off Marine Drive at Barton-on-Sea near the second coastal path.
- 5.2.4. Access to the shoreline between Barton Cliff and Hordle Cliff is provided at the western side of this stretch by a coastal path adjacent to Barton-on-Sea golf course and the shoreline is accessible at the eastern side of this stretch where there is a coastal path and car park near the junction of Cliff Road and Delaware Road.

Tidal information

- 5.2.5. The following are the dates for projected neap tides between April and September 2010. They show projected high water and low water periods for the entrance to Christchurch in British Summer Time (GMT +1).

Neap tides	High water	Low water
Thursday, 8 th April 2010	06:32	00:52
	20:42	13:25
Friday, 23 rd April 2010	07:21	00:06
	20:30	12:34
Friday, 7 th May 2010	06:05	10:56
	19:27	01:27
Saturday, 22 nd May 2010	06:51	11:55
	19:50	00:44
Sunday, 6 th June 2010	06:20	11:02
	19:23	01:38
Monday, 21 st June 2010	07:05	12:49
	20:13	01:22
Monday, 5 th July 2010	06:09	10:27
	18:59	23:54
Tuesday, 20 th July 2010	07:00	12:14
	19:35	00:56
Wednesday, 4 th August 2010	07:00	11:04
	19:21	00:14
Thursday, 19 th August 2010	08:05	00:28
	19:22	13:11
Friday, 3 rd September 2010	08:02	12:51
	19:46	01:11
Friday, 17 th September 2010	07:32	12:44
	18:54	01:24

- 5.2.6. These projections were taken from Admiralty TotalTide software and should be considered as projected tidal information for the western Solent. If possible, additional local advice on tides should also be taken into account during the planning of the Phase 2 fieldwork.



- ▭ Marine Study Area
- ▭ Coastal Stretch
- Policy Unit from Shoreline Management Plan

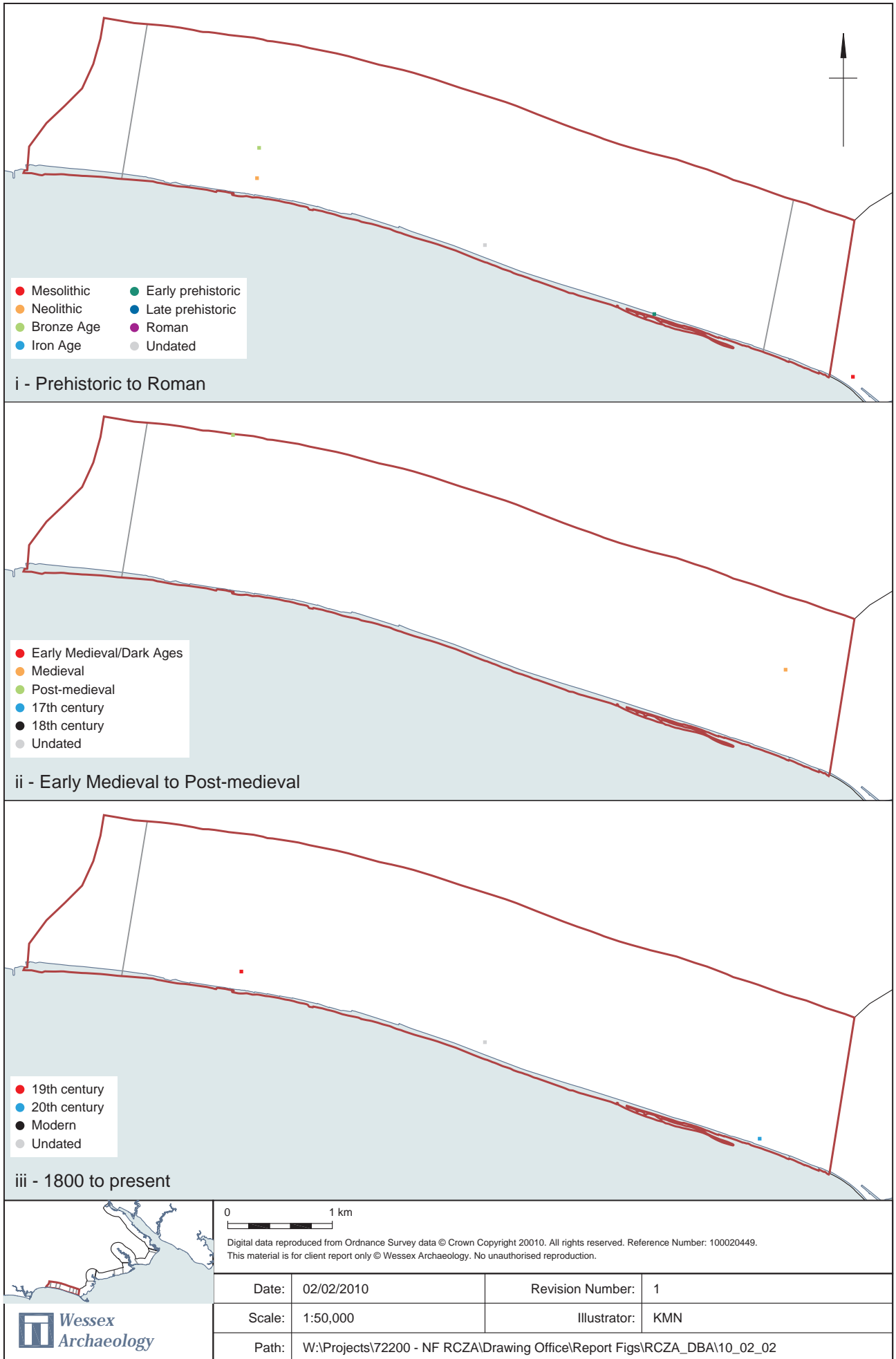


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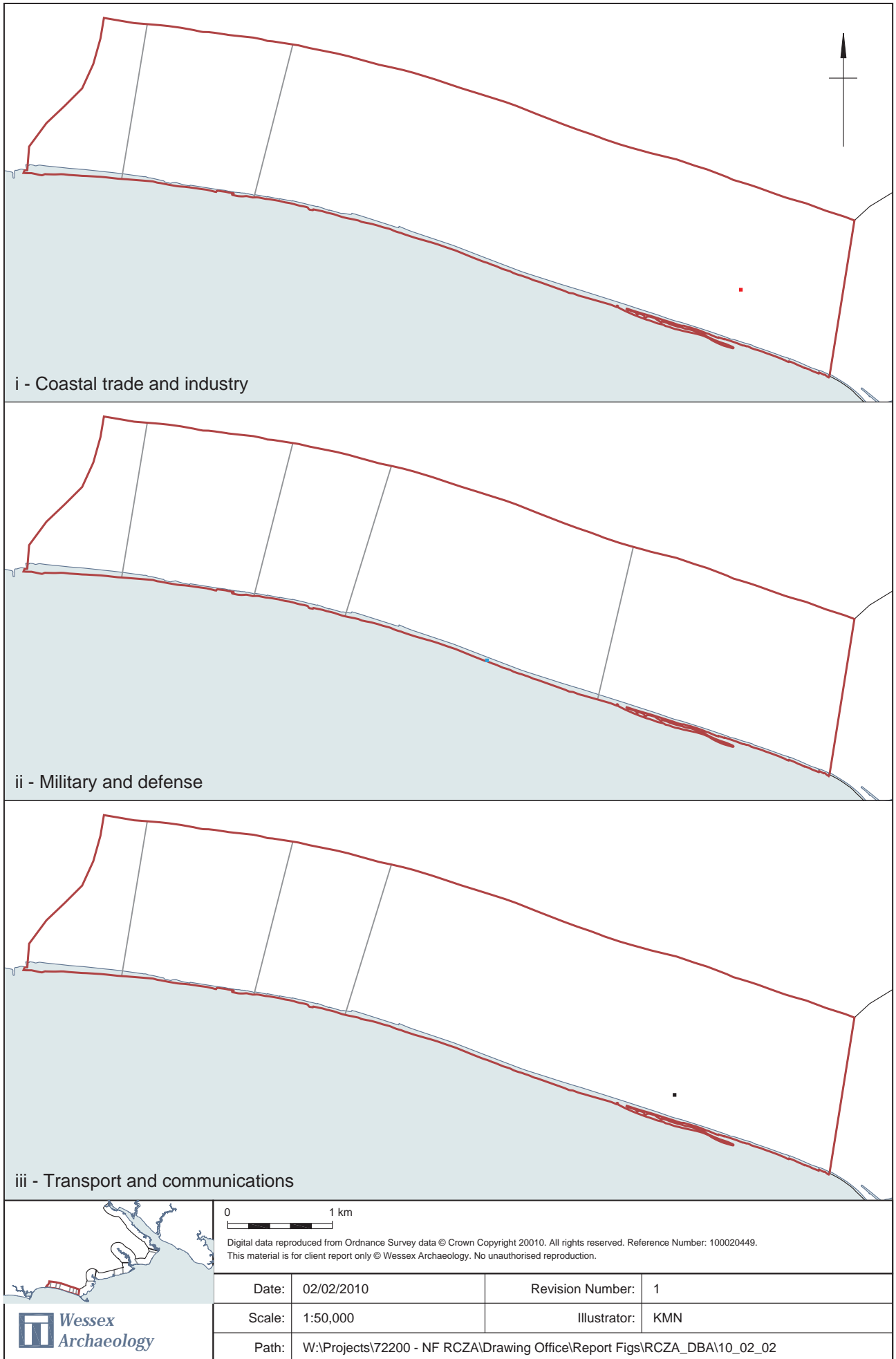
Location of Coastal Stretch A

Figure A.1



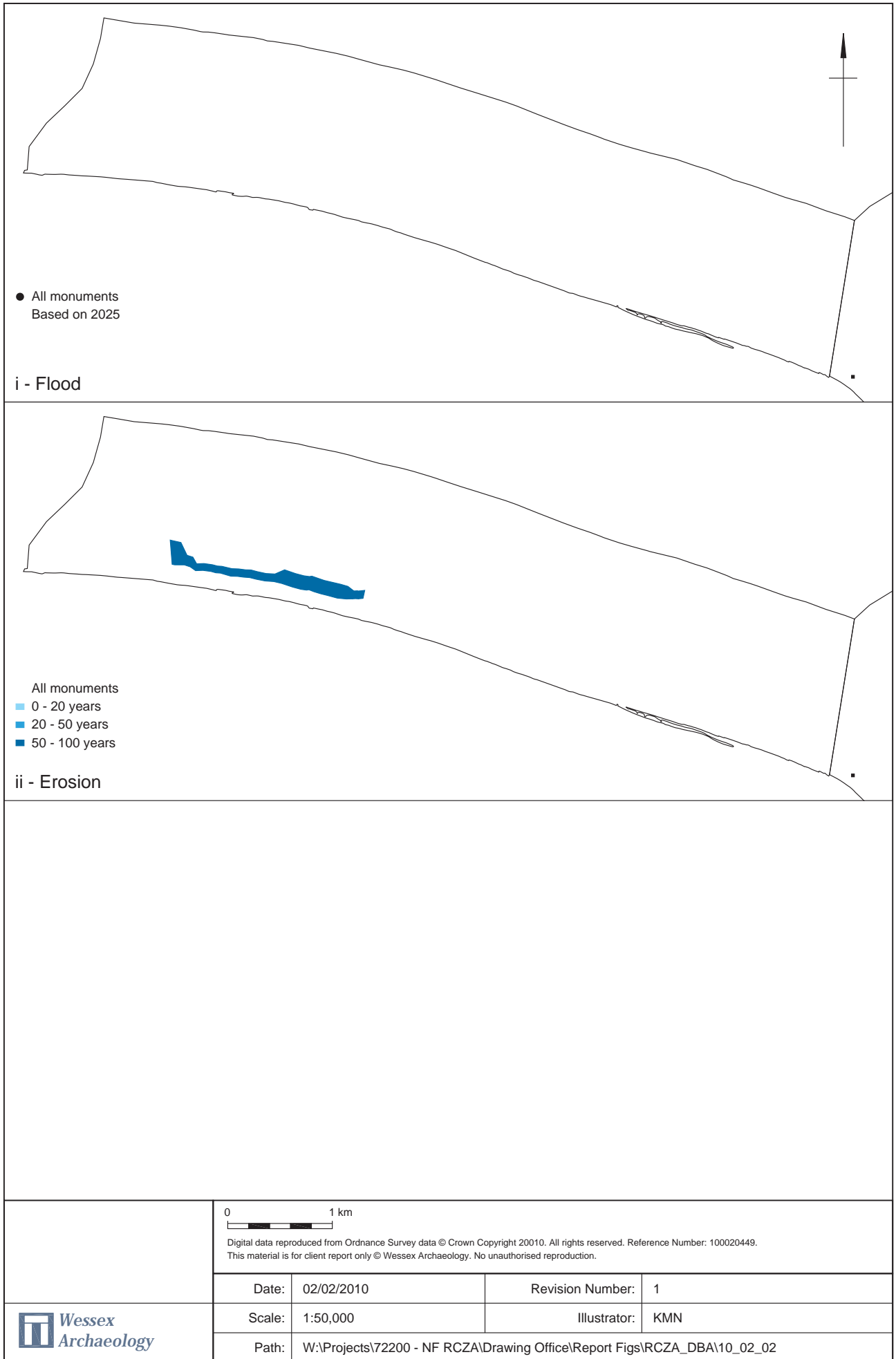
Chronological phases

Figure A.2



Functional themes

Figure A.3



Environmental threats to the coastline

Figure A.4



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