



New Forest Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment

Phase I: Desk-based Assessment

Appendix C
Coastal Stretch C



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COASTAL STRETCH C

ELMER'S COURT TO SALTERNSHILL

Report ref.: 72200.02C

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COASTAL STRETCH C

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. DOCUMENT PARAMETERS

- 1.1.1. This document provides an assessment of Coastal Stretch C, 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 C

- 1.2.1. Coastal Stretch C runs from Elmer's Court in the west to Salternshill in the east (**Figure C.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 in the second phase of Shoreline Management Plans (SMP2) to indicate Policy Units specified for the North Solent area. These lines were provided to WA by the Channel Coastal Observatory.

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 chronological periods specified. It should be noted that in some cases, a single record in the coastal stretch may be linked to more than one chronological period.

Chronological period	Records
Early Prehistoric (-500,000 to -4,000)	0
Late Prehistoric (-4,000 to 42)	0
Mesolithic (-10,000 to -4,000)	2
Neolithic (-4,000 to -2,351)	0
Bronze Age (-2,350 to -701)	17
Early Iron Age (-800 to -401)	0
Iron Age (-800 to 42)	0
Romano-British (43 to 409)	1
Early Medieval (410 to 1065)	21
Medieval (1066 to 1539)	36
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900)	82
17 th century (1601 to 1700)	3
18 th century (1701 to 1800)	7
Modern (1901 to 2050)	0
19 th century (1801 to 1900)	25
20 th century (1901 to 2000)	41
Unknown	18
Total	253
Total number of records in coastal stretch	215

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

Prehistoric to Romano-British period

- 2.1.4. The earliest prehistoric records in this coastal stretch date to the early Mesolithic period. These are the findspots of a possible Mesolithic flint projectile at Pitts Deep (**MWX30153**) and an unspecified flint tool from Pylewell Park (**MWX55126**).
- 2.1.5. There are no records dating to the Neolithic period within the dataset for this coastal stretch. However, there are a number of Bronze Age records, including evidence of settlement and possibly ritual activity. Ring ditches of Bronze Age date are recorded at Walhampton Wood (**MWX61644**), Bampton Farm (**MWX61647**), Pitts Deep (**MWX62524**), Thorns Copse (**MWX62545**) and Snooks Farm (**MWX61651**).
- 2.1.6. At Snooks Farm there is evidence of a prehistoric settlement of possible Bronze Age date (**MWX61652**). Three roughly rectilinear ditched enclosures, fragments of boundary ditches and a single pit have been identified from aerial photography in this location.
- 2.1.7. This coastal stretch sees an increase in records of Bronze Age date when compared with the records from Coastal Stretch 2. This trend continues eastward into Coastal Stretch 4, where a dramatic increase in the number of records for this period occurs. One reflection of the increase in number and variety of records in Coastal Stretch C is the presence of possible ritual or funerary sites. Circular mounds which are thought to be possible Bronze Age barrows have been recorded from aerial photography at Warren Farm (**MWX61792**) and Great Marsh (**MWX61794**).
- 2.1.8. Only one site of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date exists in the enhanced dataset for Coastal Stretch C. This is the site of a single ditch rectilinear enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs at Snooks Farm (**MWX61650**).

Early medieval to post-medieval

- 2.1.9. There are a number of earthworks and enclosures of possible early medieval date within the dataset. One example is at St. Leonard's Grange (**MWX61750**), where two linear banks are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. However, with the majority of these features having been identified from aerial photographs and not corroborated by archaeological investigation, their dating remains unclear and many of them may date to the medieval period or later.
- 2.1.10. The only site recorded in the dataset which is confidently dated to the early medieval period is the saltern site at Great Marsh (**MWX57681**). As in Coastal Stretch B, the salt-working industry continues to be an important industry along this stretch of coast. This industry has been seen to have a longevity which continues through the medieval and into the post-medieval and modern periods. Medieval salt production sites are recorded at Needs Ore Point (**MWX61861**, **MWX61893** and **MWX61894**) where sea banks and salterns are evident on aerial photographs and LIDAR images.
- 2.1.11. A large number of ditches and enclosures of medieval date are recorded in the dataset. These would have served to delineate property ownership in growing settlements. Examples of medieval boundary ditches and enclosures exist at Salternshill (**MWX61812**) and Needs Ore Point (**MWX61860**), among others.
- 2.1.12. There is also evidence for larger scale land enclosure in this coastal stretch. Field systems, most likely associated with food production and agriculture, are recorded at Pylewell Home Farm (**MWX62523**), Thorns Farm (**MWX62538** and **MWX62542**), Sowley Farm (**MWX62551**) and Pitts Deep Copse (**MWX62561**). These sites were identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
- 2.1.13. The growth in settlement activity in this coastal stretch during the medieval period is further reflected by additional sites which would have formed part of the infrastructure that supported such settlements and communities, including sites related to agriculture, transport and religion. Two examples of these sites are the remains of St. Leonard's Chapel (**MWX12207**), a chapel built in the 14th century as part of St. Leonard's Grange and a 14th century barn with 16th century alterations (**MWX12208**) built as part of the same grange. These are both Grade I listed buildings and are the only two Scheduled Monuments in this coastal stretch.
- 2.1.14. Evidence for maritime activity and seafaring is recorded during the medieval period in this coastal stretch. There is a record of a medieval harbour at Gins (**MWX55130**), described as being associated with the Cistercian Order who maintained St. Leonard's Grange. It is possible that archaeological remains associated with this medieval harbour could exist on the foreshore. Fragments of a linear structure (**MWX61777**), thought to be a landing stage, have been identified from aerial photographs in this location, as has a curvilinear ditch of uncertain date and function (**MWX61776**).
- 2.1.15. A possible post-medieval landing stage has also been recorded at Gins (**MWX61902**). This may reflect a duplication of records in the dataset, with the same feature being recorded twice but attributed to different chronological periods. Maritime infrastructure is also recorded in the dataset for the post-medieval period and there are records of two hardes on the foreshore near Pylewell House (**MWX57666** and **MWX57212**), possibly associated with the salt-working industry.
- 2.1.16. Maritime sites such as harbours, landing stages and hardes would have become more numerous during the medieval and particularly the post-medieval periods as

they were established to meet the needs of growing industrial activity in the area. During this period there is also the first visible evidence of an attempt to maintain the coastline, and a record of a post-medieval sea defence occurs at Sowley Gate (**MWX55137**).

- 2.1.17. A number of industrial sites are recorded within the dataset for the post-medieval period. In addition to sites related to the salt-working industry, there are records of ironworks, brickworks and gravel extraction sites. These will be discussed in more detail in relation to the functional theme of Coastal Trade and Industry in **Section 2.2** below.

Modern

- 2.1.18. The majority of 19th and 20th century records within the dataset are connected with warfare and defence. These include advanced landing grounds, airfields, anti-aircraft batteries and other defensive features and will be discussed in more detail in the section on functional themes (**Section 2.2**) below.
- 2.1.19. Salt production, which characterises industry in this area, continues into the 20th century. Earthworks representing salterns, thought to be of early 20th century date, are visible on aerial photographs at Gins Farm (**MWX61810**) and Great Marsh (**MWX61769** and **MWX61770**).
- 2.1.20. As with the post-medieval period, coastal defences are also evident in the dataset for this period. This is not particularly surprising, given the current levels of flood risk and erosion in this area. Modern groynes have been recorded from aerial photography at Park Shore (**MWX61796**) and Warren Beach (**MWX61800**).
- 2.1.21. Maritime features recorded in the dataset include buildings at Needs Ore Point thought to be associated with a boat house (**MWX61863**), a quay at Pitts Deep (**MWX55136**), a hard at Tanners Yard (**MWX55133**) and a modern boat graveyard near the edge of Lymington (**MWX58146**), just inside the western boundary of this coastal stretch. This was a collection of discarded vessels recorded as part of an archaeological walkover survey in advance of the construction of two new breakwaters in this area.
- 2.1.22. In addition to these discarded vessels, three wrecks are recorded in the dataset within this coastal stretch which are thought to date to the 19th or 20th centuries. These are records of wrecks on the shoreline or foreshore; however, in the majority of cases, there was insufficient information in the original datasets to determine if the remains of these vessels are still extant. The three records refer to an unidentified wooden vessel observed in 1987 on the foreshore near Pylewell Lake (**MWX28073**), an unknown wreck identified from aerial photography on the foreshore near Lisle Court Farm (**MWX27701**), and an unidentified wreck in the same location (**MWX61200**), sourced from the UKHO and which may represent some duplication within the dataset.
- 2.1.23. 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.

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	47
Transport and communications	26
Warfare, defence and military installations	8
Total number of records in coastal stretch	215

2.2.4. The results of the thematic queries for this coastal stretch are illustrated in **Figure C.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 along Coastal Stretch C. There are slight concentrations of records at Boldre foreshore, Walhampton, Pylewell, Sowley, Pitts Deep, Park Shore and Gins. These concentrations relate to records of industrial sites, mainly salterns, and associated maritime infrastructure such as hards, landing stages, harbours, docks and quays.

2.2.7. The principal industry in this area was salt production. Evidence for salt-workings at Great Marsh (**MWX57681**) date from the early medieval period and there is evidence for medieval salterns at Needs Ore Point (**MWX61861**, **MWX61893** and **MWX61894**). The exploitation of the coastal fringe for the production of salt continues to be important during the post-medieval period and there are sites associated with this industry at Lisle Court Farm (**MWX61631**). Other salt-working sites dating to the 19th and 20th centuries are recorded at Gins Farm (**MWX61810**) and Great Marsh (**MWX61770** and **MWX61769**).

2.2.8. As can be expected, there are a number of maritime features in the dataset which have been included in this query. These records relate to the general maritime infrastructure of the area and include the various harbours, hards, quays and docks described in **Section 2.1** above, as well as the record of a Custom House built at Pitts Deep in the early 19th century (**MWX55135**).

2.2.9. In addition to the salt-working industry, the importance of the extractive industry is highlighted in the dataset for this coastal stretch. A number of post-medieval and modern gravel pits are recorded from aerial photography at Portmore (**MWX61638**), Newells Copse (**MWX61646**), Snooks Farm (**MWX61648**), Sowley Pond (**MWX62536**), Lower Beckheath (**MWX62547**) and Croutears Hole (**MWX62536**).

- 2.2.10. Additional sites pertaining to coastal trade and industry include the record of a late 18th or early 19th century brickworks at Pitts Deep (**MWX55134**) and a post-medieval ironworks at Sowley (**MWX22744**).
- 2.2.11. Additional records related to coastal trade and industry include the wrecks described in **Section 2.1** above. Due to their classification within the monument thesauri, wrecks can be seen to be representative of the functional themes related to both Coastal trade and industry and Transport and communications. They will be further discussed with reference to Transport and communications below.

Warfare, defence and military installations

- 2.2.12. There is a relatively low number of records corresponding to the theme of warfare, defence and military installations within this coastal stretch and there is no evident concentration of records at any given location. Due to the limitations based on the classification of terms within the monument thesauri, records of airfields at Lymington (**MWX61637**) and Needs Ore Point (**MWX61748**) were classified under the theme of Transport and communications, despite the fact that they represent military airfields associated with the Second World War.
- 2.2.13. In addition to these airfields, the dataset was found to contain records of advanced landing grounds used in the preparation of the Allied invasion of Europe. These are situated at Needs Ore Point (**MWX60544**) and Lymington (**MWX60554**) at the same locations as the airfields.
- 2.2.14. Other records associated with this theme comprise the site of an anti-aircraft battery at Sowley (**MWX37529**), a gun emplacement at Warren House (**MWX61798**), records of two bombing decoys at Sowley Pond (**MWX62531** and **MWX38283**) and possible beach defences at Park Shore (**MWX61767**).

Transport and communications

- 2.2.15. Records identified within this theme are distributed relatively evenly along this coastal stretch. There is a slight concentration of records near Gins Farm, most likely due to the hards, landing stages and harbour recorded there which fall within the thematic queries for Transport and communications as well as Coastal trade and industry.
- 2.2.16. The maritime features and wrecks associated with this theme have been described in **Section 2.1** above. In addition to these records, sites representative of this theme within the coastal stretch comprise a bridge at Pylewell Park (**MWX51535**), stables at Thorns Farm (**MWX50651**) and Park Farm (**MWX50649**) and trackways ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the modern period at Gins Farm (**MWX61806**), St. Leonard's Grange (**MWX61749** and **MWX61784**), Sowley Farm (**MWX62552**) and Park Farm (**MWX61744**).

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. 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 two Scheduled Monuments in this coastal stretch: the medieval chapel (**MWX12207**) and barn (**MWX12208**) at St. Leonard's Grange. In addition to these

sites, there are 19 listed buildings in this area. These comprise two Grade I, one Grade II* and 16 Grade II listed buildings.

- 2.3.3. The archaeological potential of this coastal stretch can be considered to be 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 some of the other stretches being assessed.
- 2.3.4. This stretch of coastline is not particularly densely populated or highly developed, and this should be taken into account when considering the low 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 due to human impacts.
- 2.3.5. It should be noted that current settlement and land use patterns do not necessarily correspond with 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.
- 2.3.6. The presence of a number of maritime sites in this coastal stretch is interesting in terms of the area's archaeological potential. Numerous land stages, hardes and harbours dating from as early as the medieval period are still extant along this coastal stretch. The fact that these are maritime features may have an additional bearing on their archaeological potential, as these sites will be situated on or near the foreshore and anaerobic environments such as mudflats and saltmarsh may serve to add to the level of preservation of archaeological material on these sites.
- 2.3.7. A number of these maritime features are related to the saltworking industry, which is another reflection of the archaeological potential of this coastal stretch. There are a number of extant sites connected with this industry in this area. This is particularly interesting when compared with the records in Coastal Stretch B, which depicts this industry spanning both coastal stretches.
- 2.3.8. Similarly, the archaeological potential of the area is raised by the frequency of sites dating to the Bronze Age period. Whilst not as numerous as the Bronze Age records for Coastal Stretch D, the number of records for this period stands out in contrast to the datasets for the more westerly coastal stretches and can be seen as part of a trend of more dense Bronze Age activity running from west to east along the Study Area.
- 2.3.9. The archaeological records which pre-date the Bronze Age are limited to two isolated findspots of Mesolithic artefacts. 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.
- 2.3.10. However, 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. Taking this into consideration, it can be said that the occurrence of findspots of Mesolithic date along this coastal

stretch can be considered to further enhance the archaeological potential of the area.

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 as this coastal stretch is largely undeveloped and not heavily populated. However, it may be worth considering the potential impact of the Marine and Coastal Access Bill. Increasing visitor numbers along the coast, encouraged by the coastal access bill, may increase the vulnerability of certain areas while the creation of new access routes may directly impact the coastal resource.

3.3. NATURAL PROCESSES

3.3.1. Areas along this stretch of coastline are vulnerable to coastal erosion, although the hydrodynamic processes affecting coastal erosion are somewhat limited by the barrier formed by Hurst Spit at the approaches to the Western Solent.

3.3.2. A series of coastal erosion lines were produced by the Channel Coastal Observatory as part of the SMP2 for the North Solent 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 C.4**.

3.3.3. It can be seen that even over the initial 20 year period there will be some erosion of the shoreline at Pitts Deep, with an approximate average recession of 10 metres occurring in this area. In the intermediate 50 year period this will extend inland, resulting in an approximate average recession of 20 metres at Pitts Deep.

3.3.4. In the longer term, erosion will impact the shoreline from Elmer's Court to Pitts Deep and from Warren Farm to Needs Ore Point. These areas will see an approximate average recession of 30 to 40 metres over the 100 year period.

3.3.5. Sea defences along this coastal stretch are largely comprised of natural features, with saltmarsh being the primary defence along the coast from Walhampton to Pylewell and beaches from Pitts Deep to Warren Farm. The beach defences at Pitts

Deep and Sowley are also reinforced by groynes and embankments and revetments form part of the sea defences from Needs Ore Point to Salternshill.

- 3.3.6. According to the draft SMP2 for the North Solent, the condition of the sea defences along this coastal stretch is described as ranging from fair to good. The beach defences at Pitts Deep and Sowley are described as having a residual life of 20 to 30 years, with the groynes forecast to remain effective for another 10 to 20 years. However, the saltmarsh which currently acts as a defence for the coastline between Walhampton and Pitts Deep is not predicted to act as an effective defence for very long nor are the beach defences at Needs Ore Point.
- 3.3.7. The draft SMP2 for the North Solent area indicates that almost the entire stretch of coastline is potentially vulnerable to flooding events in the intertidal area, with additional risk of flooding above the high water mark at Needs Ore Point and Gins near the mouth of the Beaulieu River. These flood zones are illustrated in **Figure C.4**. The flood zones depicted in this figure were taken from the Channel Coast Observatory's Solent Dynamic Coast Project, which also predicts a significant loss of intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh in this area over the next 100 years, resulting in more serious wave climate conditions and increased potential for storm surges.
- 3.3.8. Current short-term recommendations are to undertake no active intervention and allow the shoreline to evolve naturally between Elmer's Court and Sowley Pond over the next 100 years. This will result in increased levels of erosion in this area which will be accelerated by the loss of saltmarsh and mudflats at the mouth of the Lymington River.
- 3.3.9. Between Sowley Pond and Salternshill, the recommendation is to hold the current line over the next 50 years, and to allow managed realignment of the shoreline between Park Shore and Salternshill over the 50 to 100 year period. It is acknowledged in the SMP that maintenance of current defences in this area may contribute to additional erosion in some locations.

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 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 intertidal erosion, or in locations seaward of the projected erosion line.

Site ID	Description
MWX61776	A curvilinear ditch of uncertain date and function visible on aerial photographs on the foreshore at Gins.
MWX61903	A landing stage visible on aerial photographs on the foreshore at Gins, probably of post-medieval or later date.

Site ID	Description
MWX61902	A linear structure visible on aerial photographs on the foreshore at Gins, probably a landing stage of post-medieval or later date.
MWX61777	Fragments of a linear structure of unknown date and function visible on aerial photographs on the foreshore at Gins, possibly a landing stage of medieval or later date.
MWX61653	Field boundaries of medieval or later origin visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs at Lisle Farm.
MWX58146	Modern boat graveyard, Lymington Harbour.
MWX61865	A group of rectilinear structures of uncertain date and function visible on aerial photographs at Needs Ore Point.
MWX61738	A series of parallel linear banks of uncertain date and function visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and LIDAR at Needs Ore Point.
MWX61737	A sluice visible as an extant structure on aerial photographs at Needs Ore Point, probably medieval or post-medieval in date.
MWX61861	Medieval and post-medieval seabanks and salt-workings visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and LIDAR at Needs Ore Point.
MWX61862	Two buildings and a linear structure visible on aerial photographs at Needs Ore Point, probably a landing stage and boat or storage houses of modern date.
MWX61767	A group of sub-square structures extending in a linear line along the beach from Little Marsh House to Park Shore visible on aerial photographs, probably WWII beach defences.
MWX61796	Sea defence groynes visible on aerial photographs at Park Shore, considered likely to be of modern date.
MWX62561	Parallel field ditches considered likely to be of medieval or later date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs at Pitts Deep Copse.
MWX57212	Possible post-medieval hard at Pylewell, associated with nearby salt works.
MWX61422	Possible saltern site near Pylewell Lake.
MWX55137	Post-medieval sea defences at Sowley Gate.
MWX57666	Row of timbers at Pylewell, possibly indicative of a post-medieval hard.
MWX62525	Remains of post-medieval groynes.
MWX57664	Site of saltern with extant pond at Pylewell.
MWX57393	Site of saltern with extant pond at Pylewell.
MWX57681	Site of saltern at Park Shore.
MWX62554	Gun emplacements and anti-aircraft battery at Sowley.
MWX27714	Unidentified maritime feature identified from aerial photography.
MWX27715	Unidentified maritime feature identified from aerial photography.

Site ID	Description
MWX27716	Unidentified maritime feature identified from geophysical survey.
MWX27701	Unknown vessel identified from aerial photography.
MWX28073	Unknown wooden vessel observed in 1987.
MWX61200	Unknown wreck.
MWX61734	Possible WWII military features on Warren Beach.
MWX61907	Sea defence groynes, most likely of modern date, at Warren Beach.
MWX61800	Sea defence groynes, most likely of modern date, at Warren Beach.

- 4.1.3. As described in **Section 3.3** above, the risk from coastal erosion along this stretch is moderate. This is partly due to the low level of sea defences and the recommendation to undertake no active intervention between Elmer's Court and Sowley Pond, as well as allowing managed realignment of the shoreline from Park Shore to Salternshill.
- 4.1.4. In addition, the area around Elmer's Court is predicted to experience a significant loss of saltmarsh and mudflats due to sea-level rise and there will be a reduction in the area of the intertidal zone. The area from Park Shore to Salternshill is also vulnerable to flooding events.
- 4.1.5. These two areas, near the western and eastern limits of the coastal stretch boundary, can thus be said to be at risk from a number of environmental factors. Archaeological sites on or near the foreshore in this areas can be considered to be particularly vulnerable to damage or deterioration.

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. However, there are a number of records related to maritime infrastructure, such as harbours, hard and landing stages, are recorded in or near the intertidal zone at Gins, that may warrant further survey as part of Phase 2.

Site ID	Description
MWX61776	A curvilinear ditch of uncertain date and function on the foreshore at Gins.
MWX61903	A landing stage visible on aerial photographs on the foreshore at Gins, probably of post-medieval or later date.
MWX61902	A linear structure visible on aerial photographs on the foreshore at Gins, probably a landing stage of post-medieval or later date.

MWX61777	Fragments of a linear structure of unknown date and function visible on aerial photographs on the foreshore at Gins, possibly a landing stage of medieval or later date.
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- 5.1.3. These sites may date from the medieval period and are thought to be associated with both the important local salt-working industry and the Cistercian site at St. Leonard's Grange. Due to their high archaeological potential, vulnerability and information within the dataset which indicates that remains of these sites are likely to be extant, further survey it is recommended that these sites should be subject to further investigation:
- 5.1.4. In addition to the sites at Gins, a number of sites exist on or near Needs Ore Point which can be considered to be vulnerable and which may also be of significant enough archaeological potential to warrant further investigation.

Site ID	Description
MWX61865	A group of rectilinear structures of uncertain date and function visible on aerial photographs at Needs Ore Point.
MWX61738	A series of parallel linear banks of uncertain date and function visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and LIDAR at Needs Ore Point.
MWX61737	A sluice visible as an extant structure on aerial photographs at Needs Ore Point, probably medieval or post-medieval in date.
MWX61861	Medieval and post-medieval sea banks and salt-workings visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and LIDAR at Needs Ore Point.
MWX61862	Two buildings and a linear structure visible on aerial photographs at Needs Ore Point, probably a landing stage and boat or storage houses of modern date.

- 5.1.5. 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.
- 5.2.2. The sites proposed for further work in this coastal stretch are in private ownership and fall within the bounds of the Beaulieu Estate. Preliminary enquiries to the land agent for the Beaulieu Estate indicate that the Montagu family would be willing, in principle, to allow access to their land for Phase 2 fieldwork. However, there may be restrictions on fieldwork between the months of February and July, as the coastline in this area is an important habitat for nesting birds.

Access to sites

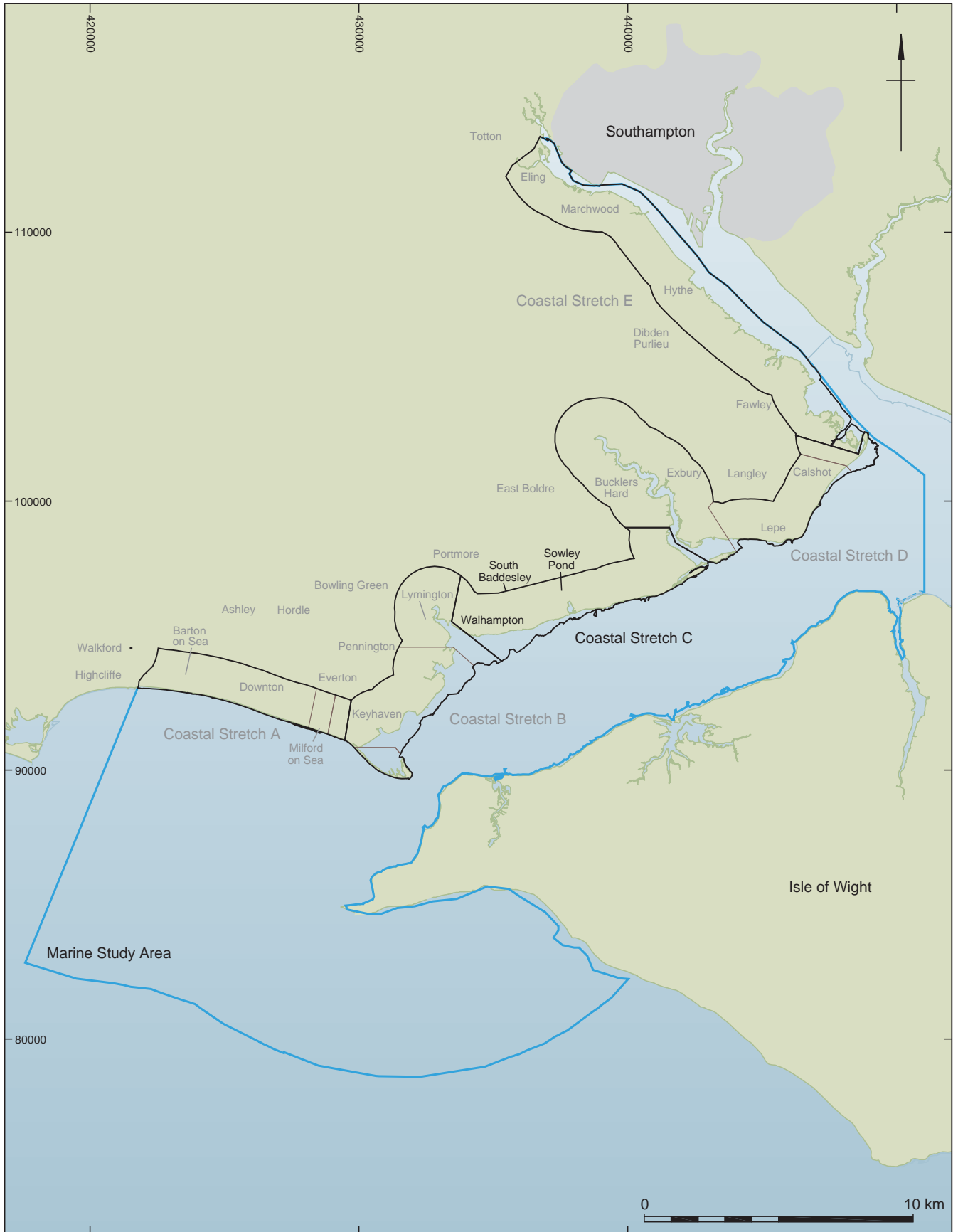
- 5.2.3. Access to the shoreline at Gins should be possible adjacent to the slipways by the Royal Southampton Yacht Club which is situated near Gins Farm. There is a clubhouse connected with the yacht club at this location and parking and other facilities may be available with permission from the yacht club.
- 5.2.4. Needs Ore Point is part of a bird sanctuary, access to which is limited during the nesting season from March to July. Access to the area is by permit only which can be obtained from the National Motor Museum in Beaulieu.

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 Lymington in British Summer Time (GMT +1).

Neap tides	High water	Low water
Thursday, 8 th April 2010	07:09	00:20
	20:13	12:56
Friday, 23 rd April 2010	05:56	11:36
	18:46	
Friday, 7 th May 2010	06:04	11:54
	19:16	
Saturday, 22 nd May 2010	06:31	12:03
	19:24	
Sunday, 6 th June 2010	06:17	11:50
	19:13	
Monday, 21 st June 2010	07:14	00:07
	19:48	12:35
Monday, 5 th July 2010	05:11	10:40
	17:59	23:17
Tuesday, 20 th July 2010	06:40	12:00
	19:20	
Wednesday, 4 th August 2010	05:23	10:49
	18:07	23:35
Thursday, 19 th August 2010	07:36	00:20
	20:03	12:55
Friday, 3 rd September 2010	06:21	11:45
	19:02	
Friday, 17 th September 2010	07:20	12:34
	19:44	

- 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

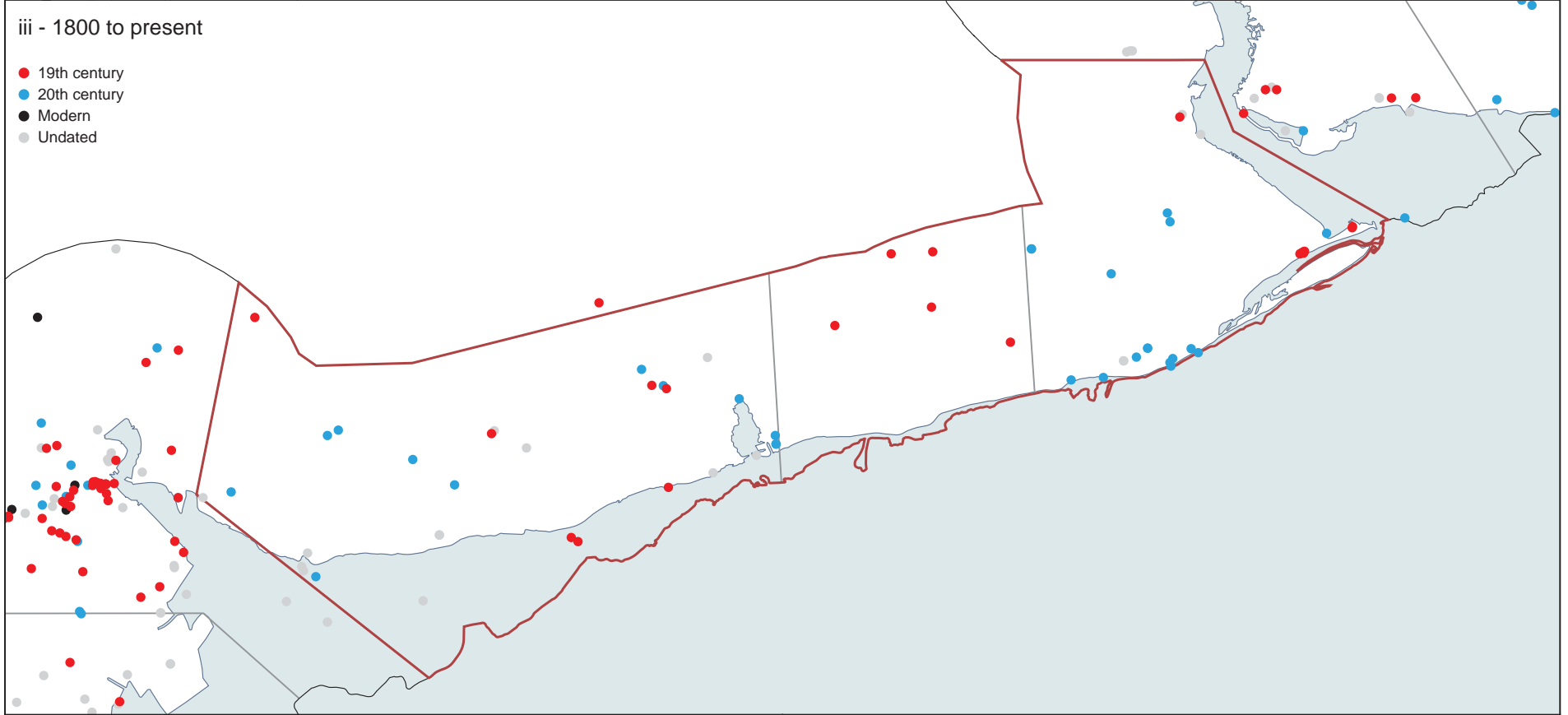
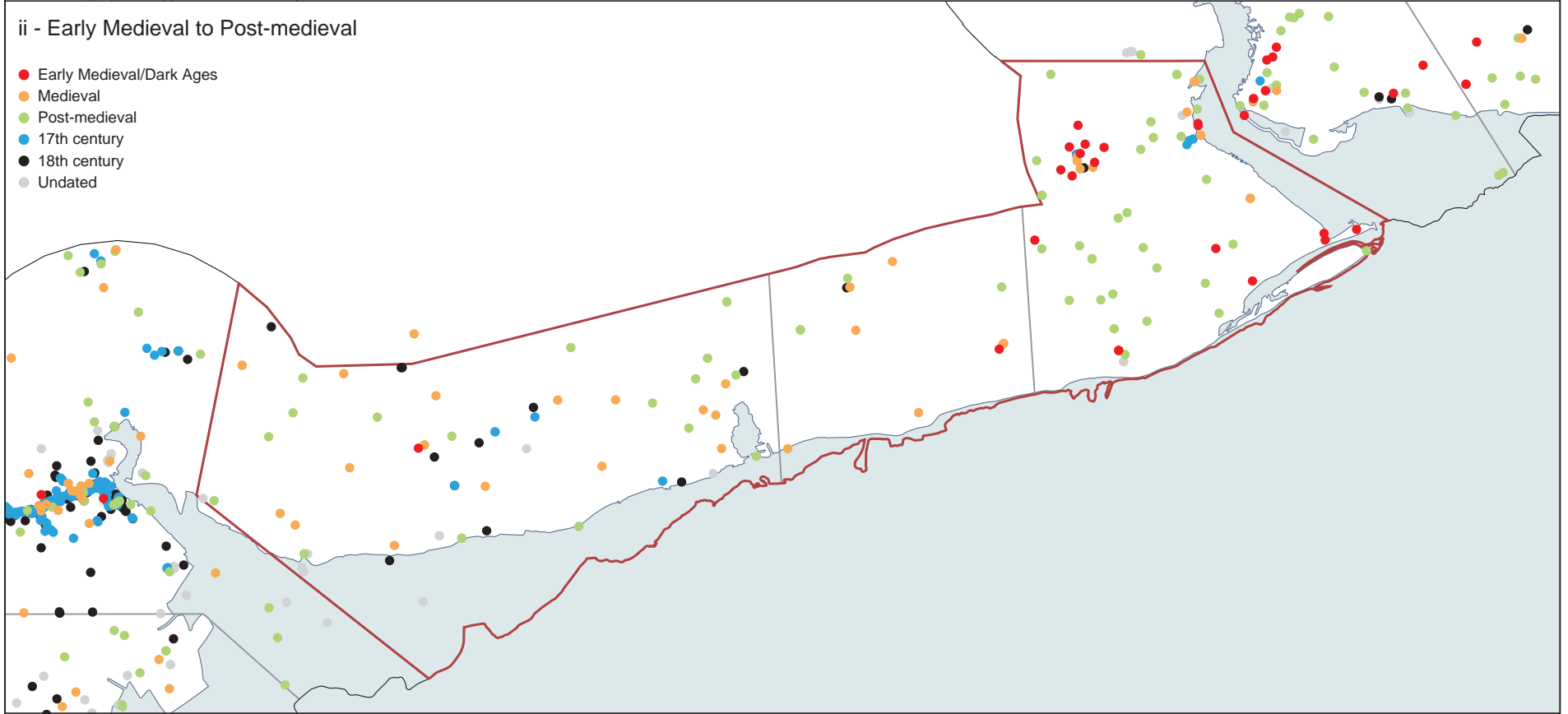
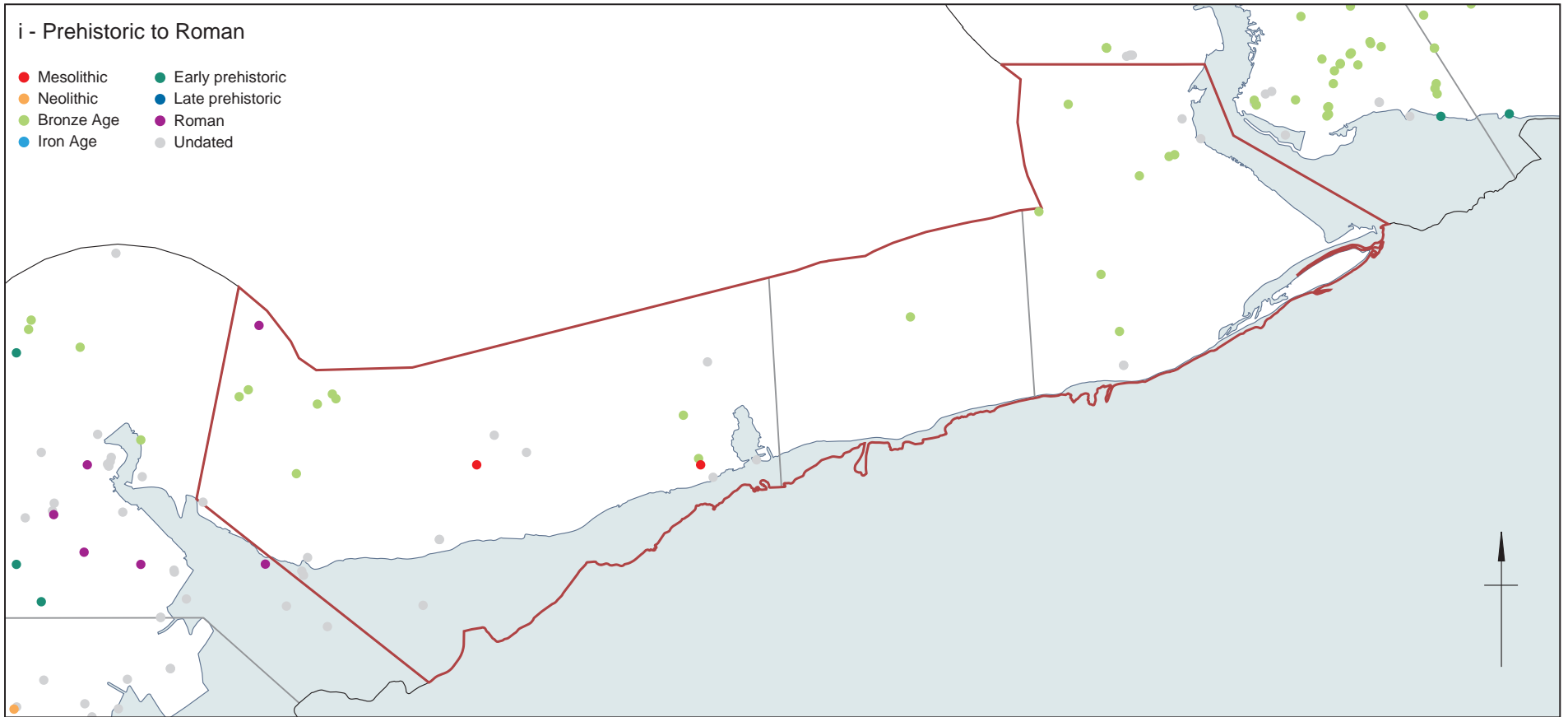


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Location of Coastal Stretch C

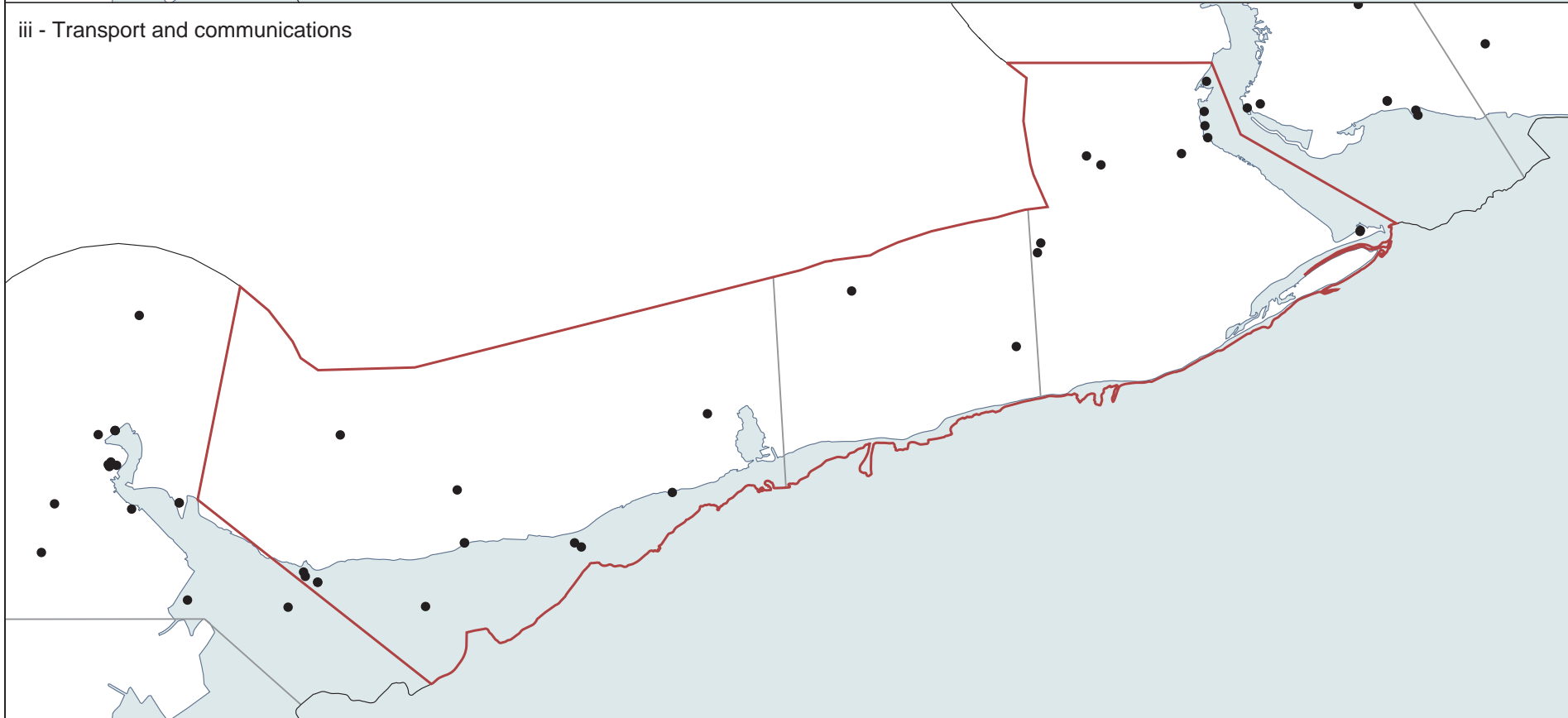
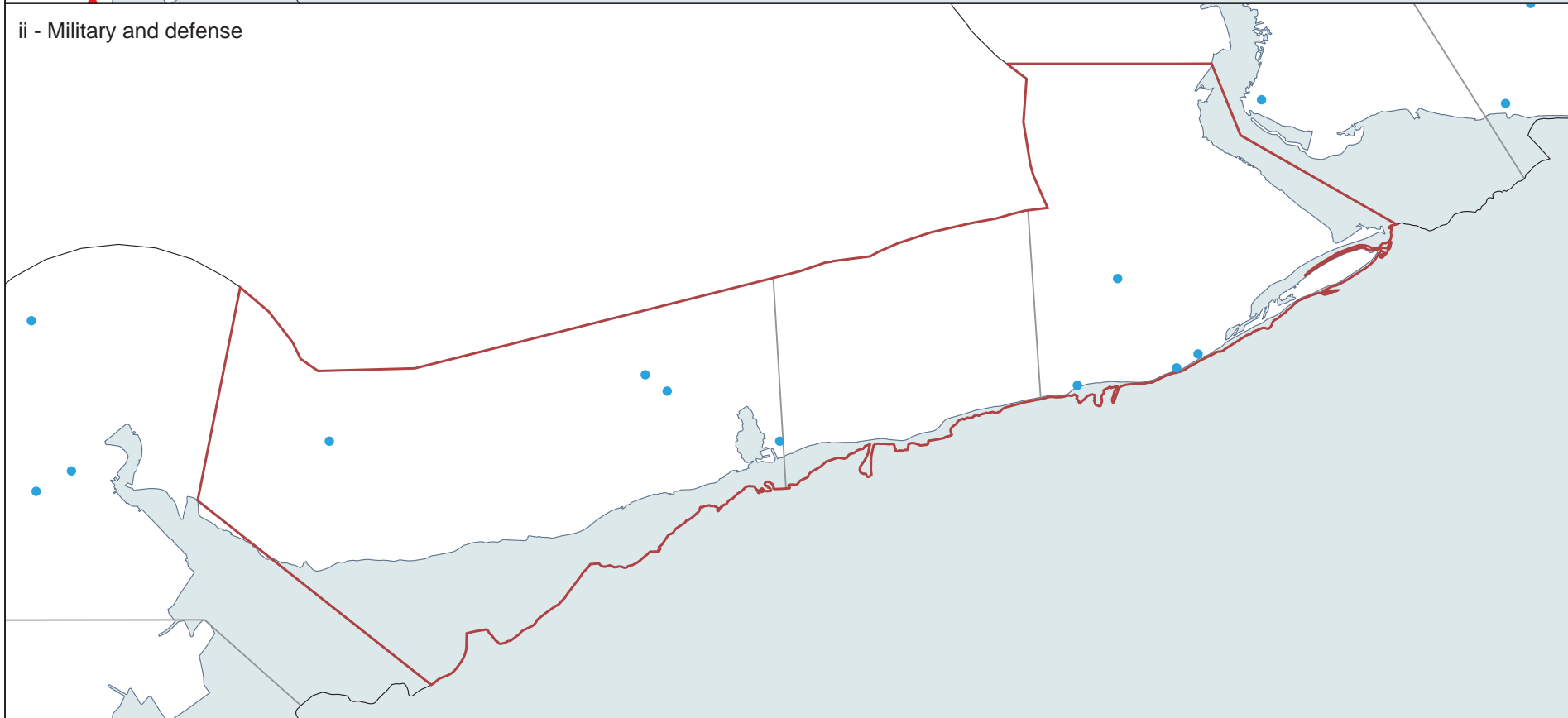
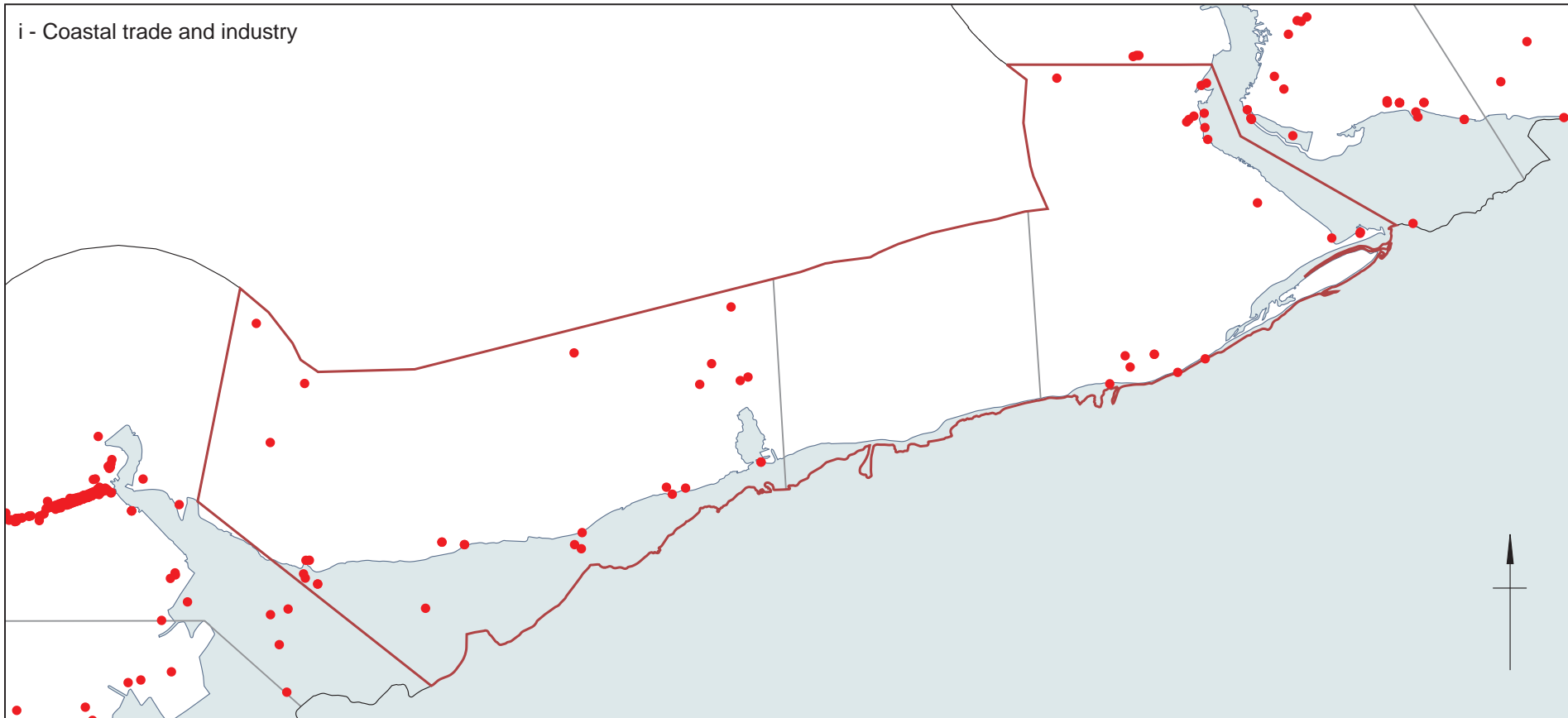
Figure C.1



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Chronological phases

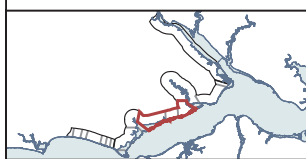
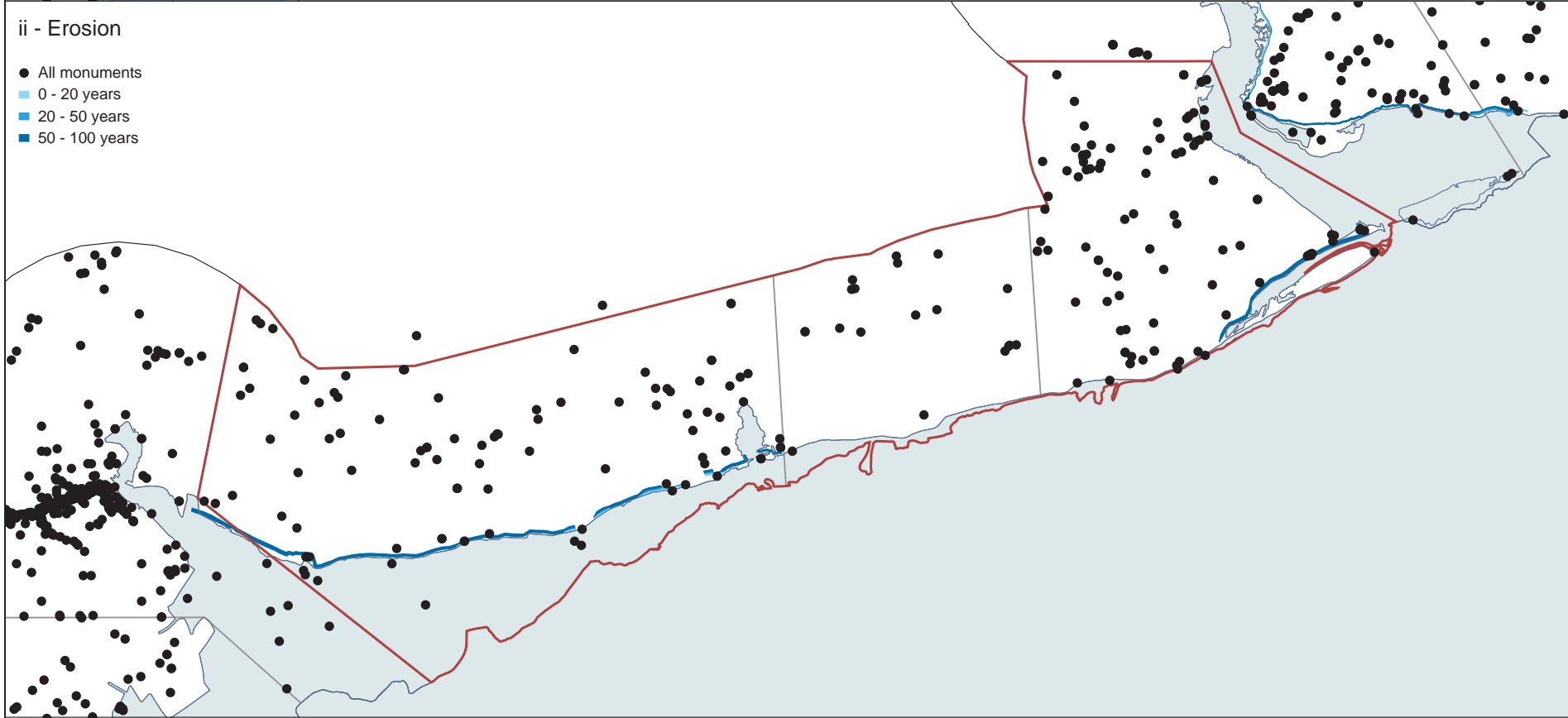
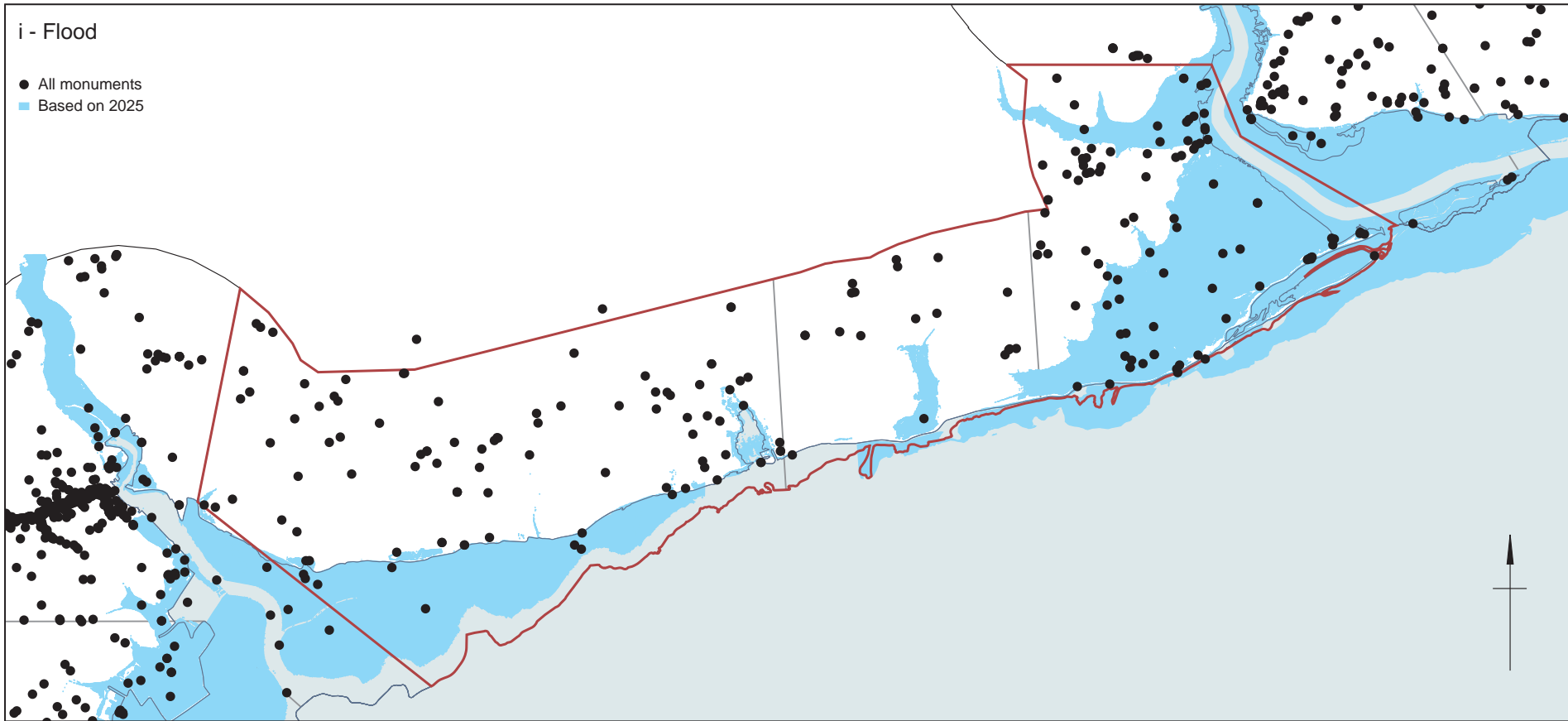
Figure C.2



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Functional themes

Figure C.3



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