



**SCHEDULED ANCIENT  
MONUMENT ASSESSMENT**

**LAND AT REDHILL ROAD  
ROWLANDS CASTLE  
HAMPSHIRE**

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EDITED BY  
DUNCAN HAWKINS BA MIFA**

**JUNE 2011**

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MONUMENT ASSESSMENT**

**LAND AT REDHILL ROAD  
ROWLANDS CASTLE  
HAMPSHIRE**

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT  
COUNCIL**

**SITE CENTRED AT:  
NGR SU 733 104**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- The impact of development proposals on the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Rowlands Castle motte-and-bailey, have been assessed at land off Redhill Road, Rowlands Castle, Hampshire.
- This assessment was undertaken in line with national policy PPS5: Planning for the historic environment, the East Hampshire Local Plan, English Heritage Conservation Principles and a Consultation Draft of a publication entitled 'The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance'.
- This assessment has established that development proposals will have no physical impact on the SAM.
- In order to assess any impacts on the setting of the SAM, the setting of the monument was defined. It was established that due to modern use of the surrounding area as a railway line, a brickworks and for residential development surrounded by high fencing, and also due to the current condition of the SAM beneath untended woodland, the setting of the SAM can only be considered within its immediate extent and within a woodland environment.
- This assessment also considers that the amount of dense woodland between the area of the proposed development and the SAM will provide an ample screen to ensure the woodland setting of the monument is not impacted.
- No negative impacts on the setting of the SAM are therefore anticipated from the development proposals.
- In terms of positive impacts it is considered that the change of the site to residential usage will reduce the amount of heavy vehicles which will pass the monument. It is also considered that the creation of an amenity and play area at the north of the site may offer an opportunity to provide greater understanding and exposure to the general public of the monument.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY**

- 1.1 This Scheduled Ancient Monument Assessment has been researched and prepared by Matthew Smith of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Explore Living PLC.
- 1.2 The assessment considers a current builders yard and former quarry site in the area off Redhill Road, Rowlands Castle, Hampshire. The study site is centred on grid reference SU 733 104 (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 Explore Living are considering the possibility of developing the site for residential purposes. This assessment builds on a previous archaeological assessment undertaken on the site by CgMs (CgMs Jan 2010). The previous assessment considered the archaeological potential of the site and the likely impacts of the development proposals inline with former government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPG16). This assessment however considers the proposed development at the site, primarily in relation to the adjacent Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Rowlands castle (NMR Ref: HA 124 Hampshire), which is located immediately to the north and not within the application site the site. The proposed development and its potential impacts are considered on the SAM in adherence with up to date planning policy PPS5: Planning for the historic environment.
- 1.4 Therefore, in accordance with national Government Planning Policy Statement PPS5, Planning for the Historic Environment, and local planning policy, Explore Living PLC have commissioned this SAM Assessment in order to establish any impacts of the proposed development on the SAM or its setting.
- 1.5 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) and the Nation Monuments Record (NMR). The report also considers the recommendations gained from consultations with the English Heritage's Scheduled Ancient Monument Inspector Richard Massey. These consultations have helped clarify the nature of the potential impacts at the site and provided guidance on the methodology of this assessment in line with English Heritages Conservation Principles.
- 1.6 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological impacts of the site on the SAM and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to the potential identified.

## 2.0 **PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK**

2.1 Since the previous archaeological assessment in January 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published Planning Policy Statement, PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment which replaces PPG16 as national guidance regarding Heritage.

2.2 PPS5 sets out Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The policies in the PPS are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions.

2.3 Annex 2 of PPS5 defines as a "Heritage Asset", '*a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions*'; heritage assets are also defined as '*valued components of the historic environment*'.

2.4 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Has a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
- Protects the settings of designated heritage assets;
- Takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets;
- Requires applicants to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by their proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of those heritage assets;
- Accepts that where the loss of whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, provision must be made for the recording of assets and publication of the resulting evidence.

2.5 The Regional Spatial Strategy document provided by the South East of England Plan was revoked in July 2010.

2.6 Local policy provided by governed by The East Hampshire Local Plan Second Review (adopted March 2006) has not changed since the original desk based assessment. The following relevant policies are saved regarding archaeology and heritage:

## **ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS**

### **HE17**

**DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECTS IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS OR FEATURES, WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT, OR THEIR SETTINGS. IF THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY EXIST WHOSE EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE ARE UNKNOWN THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE DEVELOPERS TO ARRANGE FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD ASSESSMENT TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE THE PLANNING APPLICATION CAN BE DETERMINED, THUS ENABLING AN INFORMED AND REASONABLE PLANNING DECISION TO BE MADE. THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL SEEK MITIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS BY SECURING SUITABLE DESIGNS TO MINIMISE PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION. WHERE THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE OR FEASIBLE THEN THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL NOT ALLOW DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE PLACE UNTIL SATISFACTORY PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT.**

- 2.7 The development proposals need to be considered in line with both PPS5 and Policy HE17 of the Local Plan both of which require the impact of the development to be considered in relation to the setting of the adjacent Scheduled Ancient Monument.



### **3.0 TOPOGRAPHY**

#### **3.1 Topography**

3.1.1 Rowlands Castle is situated within undulating country side on the eastern edge of the South Downs. The site is situated on a slight north-east facing slope as the land rises up towards Durrants. The north-east of the site stands at around 40m AOD rising to around 50m AOD at the south-west.

3.1.2 Although no there is no site specific topographical information available for the site, visits undertaken in preparation of this assessment have revealed that the area of built development, in the north east of the site, is significant lower than the area around the access and the road at the north of the site. This is expected to be related to the extensive clay extraction which has taken place in the north eastern area.

## 4.0 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Including Map Regression Exercise.

### 4.1 Timescales used in this report.

#### **Prehistoric**

Palaeolithic	450,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	2,200	BC
Bronze Age	2,200	-	700	BC
Iron Age	700 BC	-	43 AD	

#### **Historic**

Roman	AD	43	-	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD	410	-	1066
Medieval	AD	1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD	1486	-	Present

### 4.2 **Introduction and previous work**

#### Archaeological Desk based Assessment

4.2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has already been considered in an archaeological desk based assessment undertaken in 2010 (CgMs 2010). The assessment considered archaeological information from a 'study area' defined by a 1km radius of the study site as held on the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic buildings Record (AHBR) (Fig. 2). Below is a brief summary of the findings.

4.2.2 The site is located adjacent to the SAM of Rowlands Castle (NMR Ref: HA 124 Hampshire), which lies to the north.

4.2.3 The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential for remains associated with a nearby Roman villa to the south of the site and the Roman pottery industry of Rowlands Castle. It is also considered to have a moderate to high potential for Mesolithic evidence associated with temporary settlement and a moderate potential for medieval remains associated with the adjacent Rowlands Castle. The site is also

considered to have a moderate archaeological potential for post-medieval remains associated with the former brickworks which was located at the site.

4.2.4 A map regression exercise undertaken for the previous assessment revealed the quarrying at the site to have had a widespread and severe archaeological impact. Two maps which highlight the extent of the clay extraction and the brickworks on the site are included as figure 3, the 1897 Ordnance Survey, and as figure 4, the 1962 Ordnance Survey. Based on the information provided by the mapping, archaeological remains were anticipated to be restricted to relatively small areas of the site.

#### Archaeological Fieldwork

4.2.5 With a view to clarifying the archaeological conditions on site in July 2010 Wessex Archaeology, on behalf of CgMs, undertook the monitoring of 5 geotechnical test pits which were excavated across the site.

4.2.6 No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the excavation of the geotechnical test pits. Any artefacts encountered were of modern date and clearly debris associated with the earlier use of the land as a brickworks.

4.2.7 Deposits of Made Ground appeared to have truncated the natural geology across the majority of the investigated area and destroyed and potential for the survival of archaeological deposits unless these were of a very substantial depth.

4.2.8 However, in TP3, BH3, WS4 and WS5 (Fig. 5) the identification of natural clay at a shallower depth of between 0.25m to 0.70m may indicate that small islands of potential archaeology may survive at the site.

#### Rowlands Castle

4.2.9 The SAM earthwork of Rowlands Castle motte and bailey is located immediately bordering the north of the study site. The 12th century castle was first documented in 1381 as *Rolokecastel* and is thought to have been in use until the 14th century.

4.2.10 The castle was a seasonal residence or hunting lodge within the extensive Forest of Bere that covered the general area of the site at the time. Consequently no other medieval entries are recorded on the HER within the 1km study area of the site.

## **5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Site Conditions**

5.1.1 The site (Fig. 6 and 7) currently comprises a builder's yard located in the north-eastern corner of the site with the remaining area comprising woodland or is overgrown covering areas of former quarrying (Plate 1). The access to the yard is in the north-west and divides halfway following the previous route of the quarry traffic, adjacent to the SAM, and a new branch southwards directly into the builder's yard area (Plates 2, 3). The yard comprises a large shed building with 2 ancillary buildings (Plates 4 & 5). These building are surrounded by a large area of hard standing some of which is used for storage.

5.1.2 The remainder of the site to the south remains heavily wooded from the accumulation of growth since its former use as a clay pit. The coverage of trees makes it difficult to evaluate the mounds of earth, quarry pits and ponds that are still present.

5.1.3 To the north the parcel of land located between the two access roads is also one of the higher parts of site. The parcel is the location of the original buildings of the quarry and may have survived intensive extraction or is an area for waste material. A structure still survives in this area (Plate 6).

5.1.4 The area around the buildings and the yard area is considerably lower than the adjoining areas of site. For construction purposes this area appears to have undergone levelling even after its use as a clay pit and severe truncation is anticipated.

### **5.2 The Proposed Development**

5.2.1 Development proposals are to convert the site in to a residential development (Fig. 8). The focus of the development is in the south eastern corner of the site mainly occupying the area which is currently developed. The proposals also include the creation of an amenity and play area at the north of the site and the creation or exposing of a pond on the southern site boundary.

## **6.0 ASSESSMENT OF SETTING/IMPACTS**

- 6.1 With regard to national planning policy the impact of development proposals on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) need to be considered. Government policy on development affecting heritage assets and their settings is contained in PPS5, HE7. The policies contained within the document state that the starting point of all assessments is the understanding of the significance of a heritage asset<sup>1</sup>, whether designated or not designated. PPS5 is supported by guidance in a document called Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (HEPPG), also issued in March 2010. PPS5 merges listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments into one category of Designated Heritage Assets for the purposes of national policy.
- 6.2 Policies HE8 and HE9 add further detail to Policy HE7, and Policy HE9 applies in particular to Designated Heritage Assets, in this case a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Although the emphasis of these policies is on physical change, it is clear that development within the setting of a heritage asset can harm its significance, or cause loss to its significance. This is made more explicit in Policy HE10, where two key considerations apply:
- When considering applications that do not preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the significance of the heritage asset, the decision maker should weigh any harm against the wider benefits of the application.
  - The greater the negative impact on the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.
- 6.3 Therefore, it is important to (i) identify those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the significance of the heritage asset, and (ii) assess the extent of any negative effect.

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<sup>1</sup> As defined in Annex 2 of PPS5: Designated heritage assets include; World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments Listed buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, and Conservation Areas

## 6.4 **Other Guidance**

### *Conservation Principles*

6.4.1 Conservation Principles was published by English Heritage in 2008. The guidance relates to the sustainable management of the historic environment. Four key values are ascribed to heritage assets (pages 27 to 32 of the document), and understanding these values is fundamental to understanding the significance. The four values are evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal.

6.4.2 The Guidance sets out a staged approach (introduced in paragraphs 5 and 6):

1. Understand the range of heritage values: Evidential value, Historic value, Aesthetic value and Communal value, then
2. Assess heritage significance by understanding the fabric and evolution of the place (attention is drawn to documentation underpinning existing statutory designation, historical archives and the Historic Environment Record as key sources of information), identify who values the place and why, relate heritage values to the fabric of the place, consider the relative importance of those identified values, consider the contribution of associated objects and collections, **consider the contribution made by setting and context**, compare the place with other places sharing similar values, and articulate the significance of the place.

6.4.3 Guidance by EH on setting and context is particularly relevant to this assessment. EH define setting as: ***"Setting' is an established concept that relates to the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape. Definition of the setting of a significant place will normally be guided by the extent to which material change within it could affect (enhance or diminish) the place's significance."*** (Paragraph 76, p39).

6.4.4 Context is defined as: ***"Context' embraces any relationship between a place [or asset] and other places. It can be, for example, cultural, intellectual, spatial or functional, so any one place can have a multi-layered context. The range of contextual relationships of a place will normally emerge from an understanding of its origins and evolution. Understanding context is particularly relevant to assessing whether a place has greater value for being***

***part of a larger entity, or sharing characteristics with other places.***" (Paragraph 77, p39)

- 6.4.5 These definitions have been used as the basis for establishing the setting of Rowlands Castle in order that the potential impact of development on its setting can be assessed.
- 6.4.6 The staged process, to establish heritage value and then define setting and context are followed, as appropriate, in the following section.

*Draft Setting Guidance*

- 6.4.7 In July 2010, English Heritage released the consultation draft of a publication entitled 'The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance'. This document builds on the definitions and guidance set out in PPS 5 and the accompanying practice guide.

*Rowlands Castle: Setting and Context*

- 6.4.8 The EH staged approach suggests that one should first understand the range of heritage values of the site. These comprise the following four values:
- a) **Evidential value** - Motte-and-bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced in to Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. The bailey comprised a more lightly defended embanked enclosure adjoining the motte. Rowlands Castle has a high potential to yield evidence about past human activities. Excavation of former motte and bailey sites have produced evidence of structures, supporting walls within the bank, paved or cobbled entrance ways, post built gate structures and finds of material culture. Evidence for industrial activity has been recovered from some sites.
  - b) **Historic value** - Over 600 motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape.

- c) Aesthetic value** - The site is scheduled as an ancient monument and aesthetic value is not one of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for defining nationally important monuments. The earthwork however is not easily viewed as it is located on land not accessible to the public and hidden from the site by dense woodland and undergrowth that isolates the monuments from view (Plates 7 and 8). The monument itself is covered by trees making it difficult to appreciate even from the private garden within which it is located. Current views to the monument are very limited from all areas. There is currently no public access to areas where the monument can be viewed and a high fence has recently been constructed around the land in which the monument is situated (Plates 9 and 10).
- d) Communal value** - The site appears to be located on private land with no public access. Initial impressions are that the site is rarely viewed or visited.

6.4.9 In order to further understand the heritage significance of Rowlands Castle motte-and-bailey, the Conservation Principles suggest that the following categories should be explored and understood:

#### **The fabric and evolution of the place**

6.4.10 The statutory description for Rowlands Castle is included at Appendix 1 and this section draws on those sources and other published material in the NMR Library (Swindon) and on the Hampshire AHBR.

#### The fabric

6.4.11 The monument includes a raised mound, 9.45m above its corresponding ditch, which is 18m in diameter at the top. Early descriptions of the monument have recorded large scale fragmented stonework at the top of the mound and within the eastern ditch. The eastern side of the mound is described as eroded or has been dug away. The bank and ditch of the rectangular bailey extends westwards from the motte and an entrance way is recorded through the western bank (Fig. 9).

6.4.12 The eastern bank of the monument has been heavily truncated by the route of the railway. The southern extent has been truncated by clay pits dug for tile production and is now physically lower than what appears to be a large bank of waster tiles overgrown



with trees and bushes adjoins the boundary of the monument and the site (Plate 11). A description of the monument, before the railway truncation (and possibly the quarrying) has taken place, is recorded in Charles Longcroft's *The Hundred of Bosemere* (1857) which describes:

*The only remains of Rowlands Castle now to be seen are two large masses of wall composed of flint, undressed stone, chalk and mortar, apparently not Roman, and powdering to dust whilst rubbed.*

6.4.13 The northern earthworks of the monument have been described as removed with all trace by the construction of Deerlap, the house in whose grounds the monuments now stands (Information provided by the AHBR - 2011).

6.4.14 It is likely the motte-and-bailey went out of use within the 14th century as the fortification design was superseded by other types of castle.

6.4.15 The motte-and-bailey is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, reflecting its national importance.

### **Evolution of the site**

6.4.16 Since its abandonment the site has probably stood overlooking an agricultural and industrial landscape protected from ploughing and quarrying due to the extent of the surviving earthworks and the quantities of tree cover and undergrowth which have obscured it.

6.4.17 Access is restricted as the monument is located within a private residence called 'Deerlap'. The monument was not visited in the preparation of this assessment due to these access restrictions but viewed through the partially constructed fence from around a 30m distance.

6.4.18 The earthwork appears almost entirely covered by trees and undergrowth (Fig. 7 and Plate 12). Away from the immediate setting any wider setting for the monument in the local confines is difficult to define due to the truncation inflicted on the monument on the north, east and south and the heavily altered surrounding landscape.

6.4.19 Spatially in the wider landscape the monument can be considered to form part of a group of mottes and ringworks, which includes Motleys Copse to north west, which all lie in close proximity within the medieval boundaries of the forest of Bere.

6.4.20 The character of the SAM and its surroundings is of unmanaged woodland. The higher ground on which the monument was originally located is now barely distinguishable due to modern development and the altering of the landscape.

6.4.21 Plates 13 to 16 illustrate elements of the site and views north towards the monument from the site (from the northern access road) taken in January 2010 (winter) and June 2011 (summer).

### **Identify who values the place and why**

6.4.22 The site is clearly valued as a monument of national importance by English Heritage. Additionally, Hampshire County Council has recognised the importance of this site.

6.4.23 The site is recorded as having suffered some impact on the north, eastern and southern extents as well as some damage to the motte itself. However, the monument is understood to be a reasonable surviving example of its class. Accordingly the monument still has a high potential to provide valuable information relating to its construction, use, position and relation to the medieval landscape. It is therefore suggested that the motte-and-bailey is valued as an archaeological monument and heritage resource.

### **Values and fabric**

6.4.24 Rowlands Castle is a reasonably preserved example of its class that will retain archaeological evidence of the monuments construction, the lives of the inhabitants and the social climate and the context in which they lived.

### **Relative importance**

6.4.25 The site is scheduled as an ancient monument (see Scheduled Entry Copy at Appendix 1); the site is therefore of national importance.

## **The contribution of associated objects and collections**

6.4.26 Not a relevant consideration in this instance.

## **The contribution made by setting and context**

6.4.27 Although the elements of both the motte-and-bailey still survive as earthworks (Plates 8 and 17) the monument is not situated at sufficient height to dominate the surrounding landscape.

6.4.28 In the context of the wider landscape the monument is one of three or four known mottes or ringworks of a contemporary date which lie within 5km of the monument. The closest associated monument is Motleys Corpse 1.9km to the northwest but there are no surviving views between the monuments. Accordingly the development proposals to the south are not considered to hinder or impact any views between Rowlands Castle and any associated monuments.

6.4.29 The following analysis is based on the guidance in EH's 'Conservation Principles':

### **a) Setting**

**The surroundings in which a place is experienced, is local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape.**

Modern views towards Rowland's Castle have been shown to be limited from all directions by topography, limited public access to areas from which the monument can be viewed and the dense trees on and around the monument that prevent the monument being viewed from any kind of distance. Due to the density of the tree cover, which has shown to be considerable in both winter and summer, the viewed is obscured all year round. As a result, the monument can only really be identified from its immediate environment which is within the scheduled area; this is likely to be the only place where the monument can be appreciated as a significant earthwork.

## **b) Context**

**Any relationship between a place and other places, relevant to the values of that place.**

Although there is no clearly defined strategic link the monument forms part of a group of three or four mottes and ringworks, including Motleys Copse to the north west, which lies in close proximity within the boundaries of the medieval forest of Bere.

### **Compare the place with other places sharing similar values**

6.4.30 This is not considered relevant in the context of this particular monument.

### **Articulate the significance of the place**

6.4.31 The site is valued as a nationally important, Scheduled Ancient Monument, comprising the earthwork remains of a motte-and-bailey. The earthwork has an archaeological value but is difficult to appreciate aesthetically particularly from distance. The monument is likely to hold information on fortified structures in the Saxo/Norman-early medieval period giving the monument a particular archaeological importance and justifying its designation as a scheduled ancient monument.

## **6.5 Impacts of Development Proposals**

6.5.1 The proposed development plan is to change the use of the application site into a residential area. The proposed area of development is to occupy the footprint of the current buildings and hardstanding on the site. The routes of the existing roads are proposed to be used as access to the site. The dense area of trees located in the centre/north of the site is proposed to be thinned and an amenity and play area created (Figure 8).

6.5.2 It is considered that the change of use of site into residential development will not impact the setting of the SAM in any way. The setting of the SAM has been shown to consist of its immediate confines and that the location of the development is separated from the SAM behind dense woodland and set within the lower ground of the former quarry.

- 6.5.3 Furthermore, the change of use will reduce the amount of heavy traffic which currently uses the north access road, which runs adjacent to the SAM, as access to the builder's yard.
- 6.5.4 The creation of an amenity area and play area at the north of the site may offer an opportunity for members of the general public to view, albeit from a distance, the SAM or at least understand or acknowledge its presence. This can only be an improvement on the current situation in which the monument, which gives name to the town, is highly restricted/limited in access and viewing areas.

## **7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 In short, having considered the available archaeological and historic evidence for Rowland Castle motte-and-bailey within the framework provided by EH's 'Conservation Principles', it is concluded that the setting of the motte only includes the immediate land on which it is situated, which is the only area which the monument affects visually. The wider spatial context of the motte is more extensive and is likely to incorporate other mottes and ringworks in the surrounding area which possibly formed a strategic group position in the medieval landscape. The development proposal however is not considered to have an impact on any wider spatial relationship.
- 7.2 It is therefore considered the development proposals will not encroach on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Ancient Monument of Rowlands Castle motte-and-bailey. The setting of the monument has been severely truncated by modern development and views to the monument from the site (south) are masked by the dense woodland, topography in the form of an artificial ridge created from industrial refuse, and most recently a high fence which surrounds the extent of the monument. The proposals do not affect the primary views to the monument, which are from the north and east from within the grounds of the private residence. The proposed development could offer an opportunity to improve public knowledge of the monument.

## **SOURCES CONSULTED**

### 1. General

The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record AHBR  
Hampshire County Record Office  
Charlotte Malone (Historic Environment Record)  
Richard Massey Scheduled Ancient Monuments Inspector for English Heritage  
British History Online

### 2. Bibliographic

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*'Hampshire Castles and the Landscape'* by Mike Hughes, in 'Landscape History' VOL11 (1989) - The Society for Landscape Studies

*'The Hundred of Bosemere'* 1857. Charles Longcroft.

*Rowlands Castle*. Undated by June Williams. Unpublished document provided by the Hampshire AHBR.

### 3. Cartographic

1595 Morden's Map of Hampshire

1651 Speeds Map of Hampshire

1751 Kitchins Map of Hampshire

1866 Ordnance Survey Map

1897 Ordnance Survey Map

1932 Ordnance Survey Map

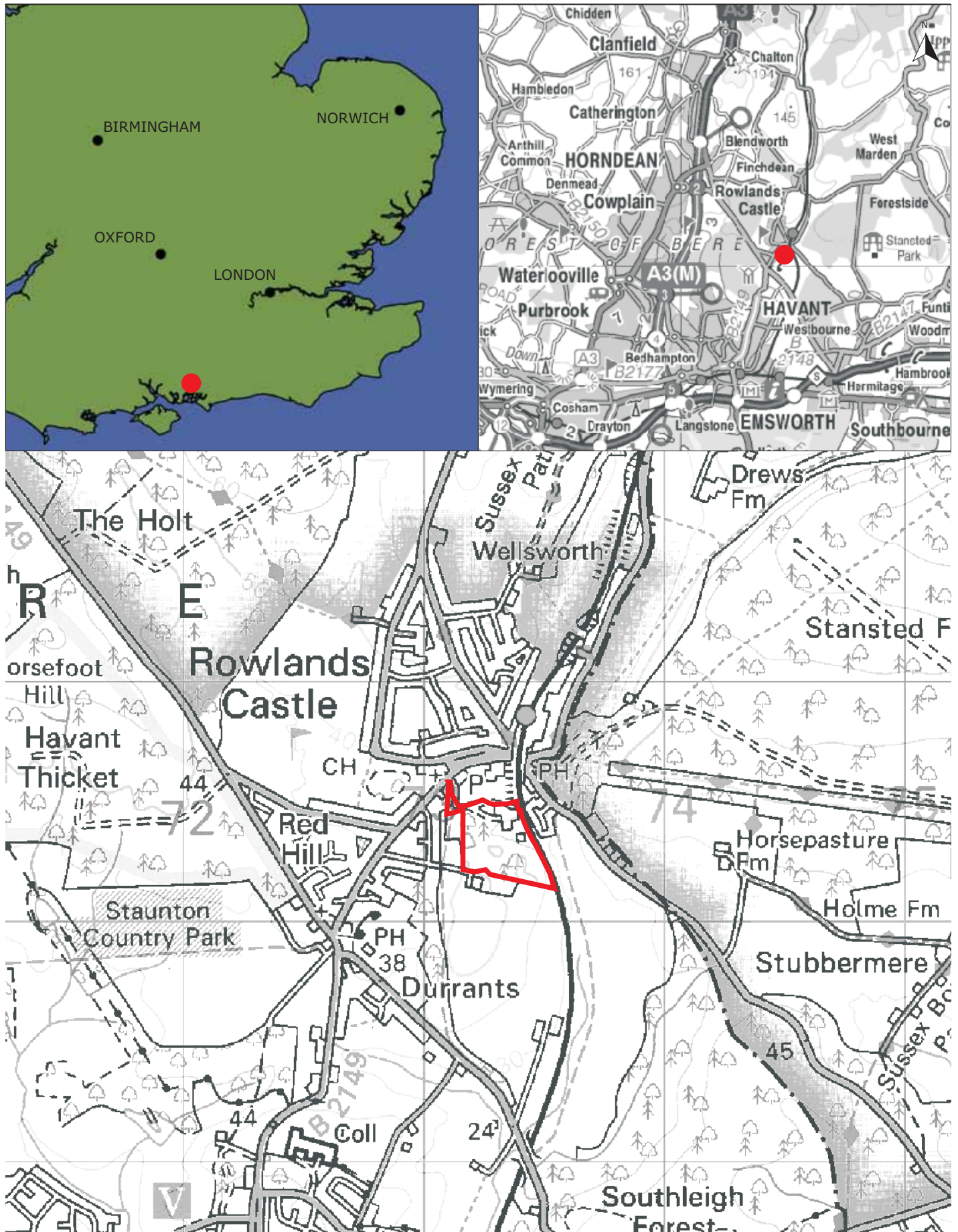
1962 Ordnance Survey Map

1970 Ordnance Survey Map

1982 Ordnance Survey Map

1992 Ordnance Survey Map





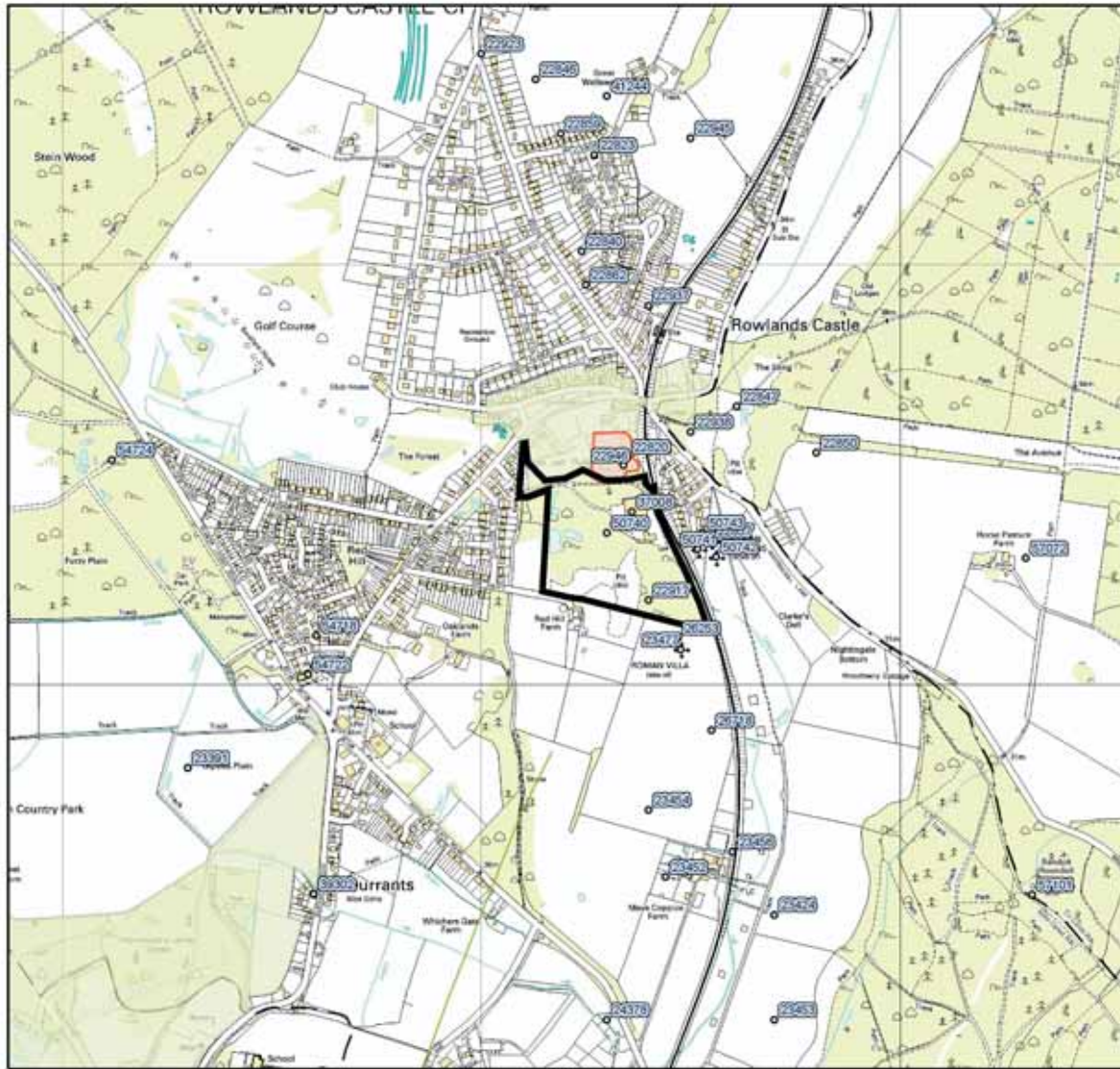
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Figure 1: Site location



# Land off Redhill Road, Rowlands Castle Hampshire. Archaeology within a 1 kilometer radius. 1:10400



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**Legend**

- Archaeology\_1Km
- ▭ Land off Redhill Road
- ▭ Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- South\_Downs\_NMP\_cropmarks
- cropmarks
- NMP cropmark layer
- Roman Roads (Routes)
- ▲ Hampshire Historic Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Water Meadows
- ▭ deerparks

**Historic Rural Settlement POTENTIAL**

- Area of Archaeological Potential
- Area of High Archaeological Potential

Additional information:

▭ Site Boundary



Project title:

Rowlands Castle

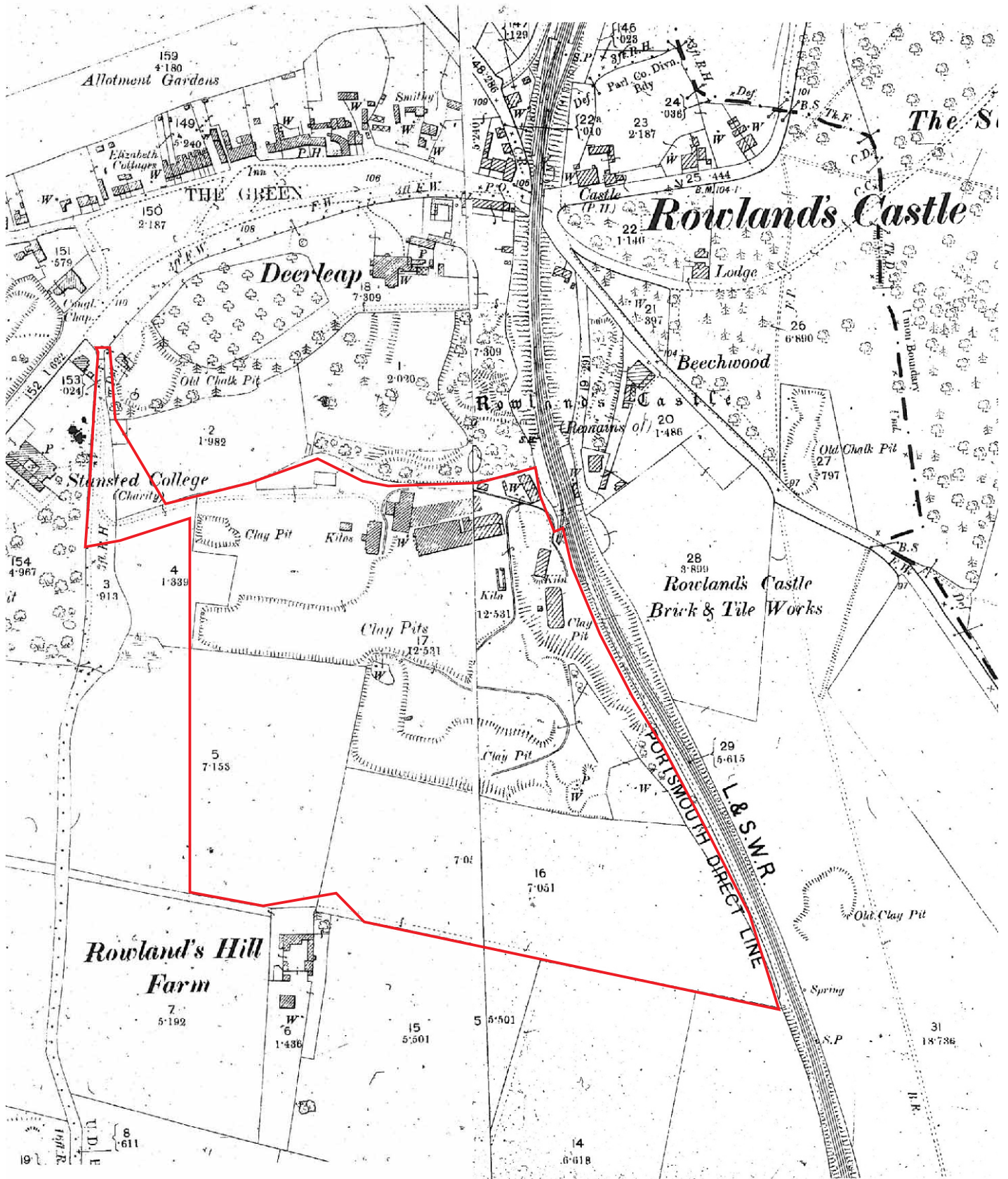
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Figure 2: AHBR Data Plan





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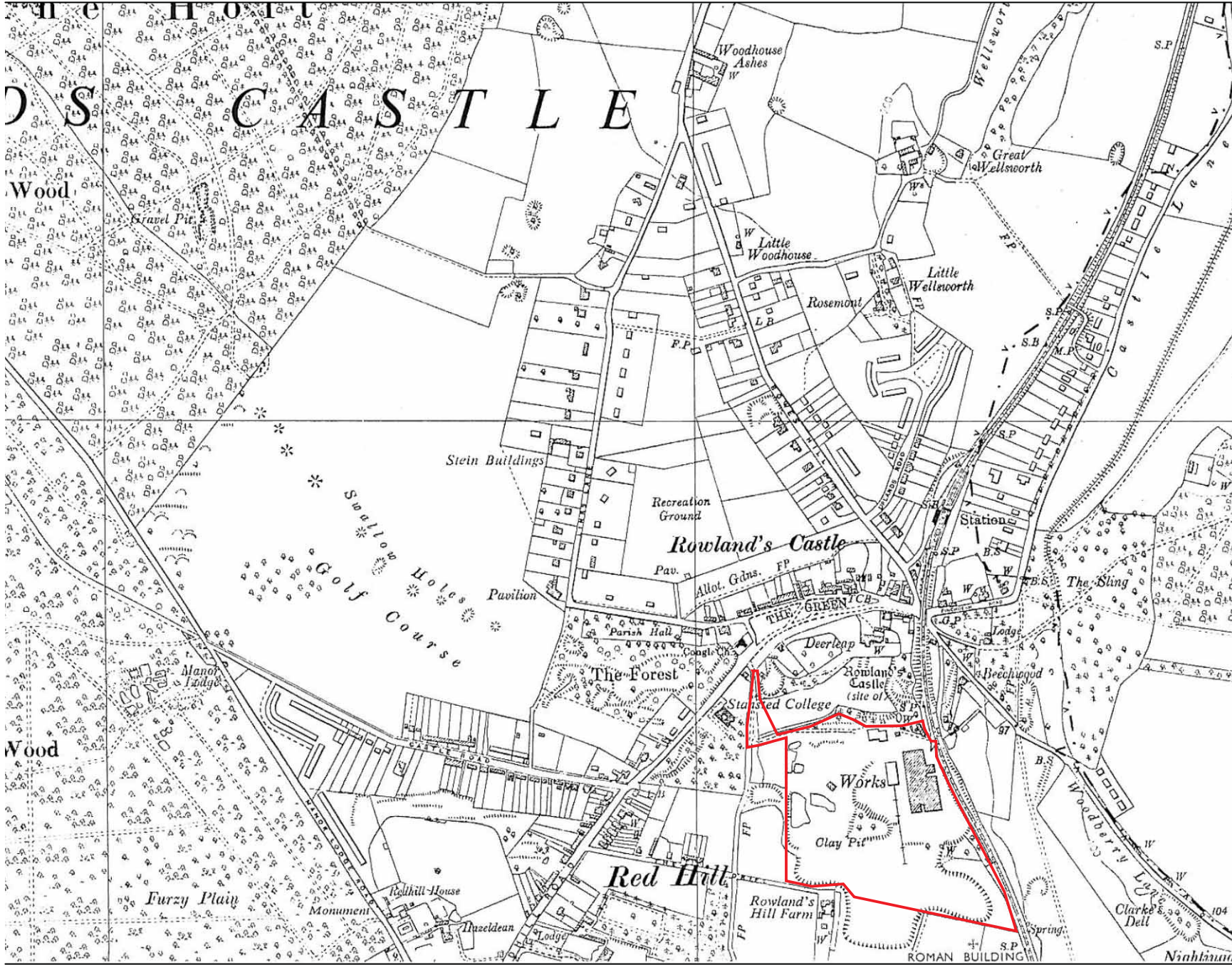
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Figure 3: 1897 Ordnance Survey








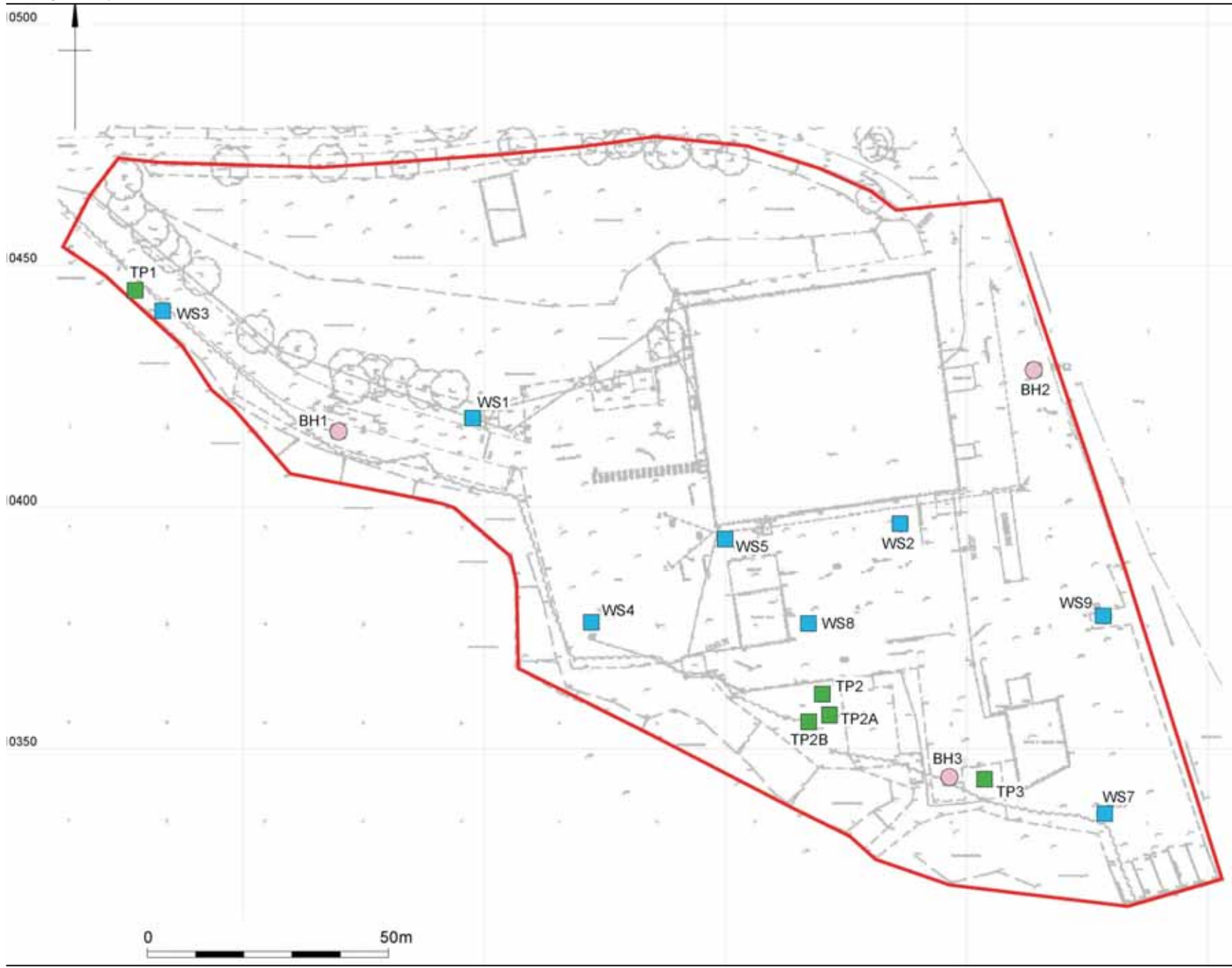
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Figure 4: 1962 Ordnance Survey

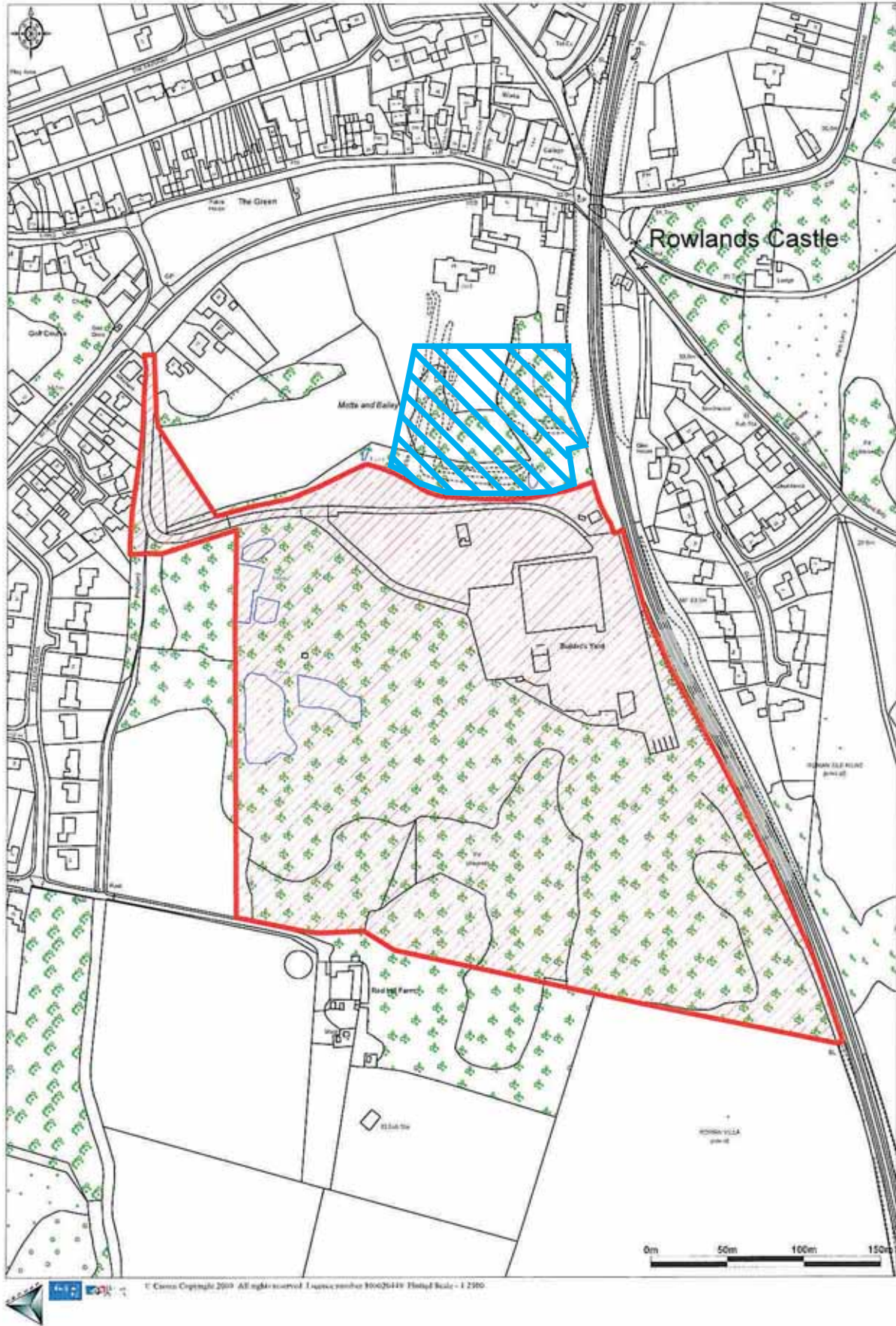
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Additional information:	
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Project title:	
Rowlands Castle	
<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;">                 London                  Cheltenham                  Kettering                  Newark                  Birmingham                  www.cgms.co.uk  <i>Planning &amp; Development                  Archaeology &amp; Historic Buildings</i> </div>	
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Figure 5: Geotechnical Monitoring Location Plan



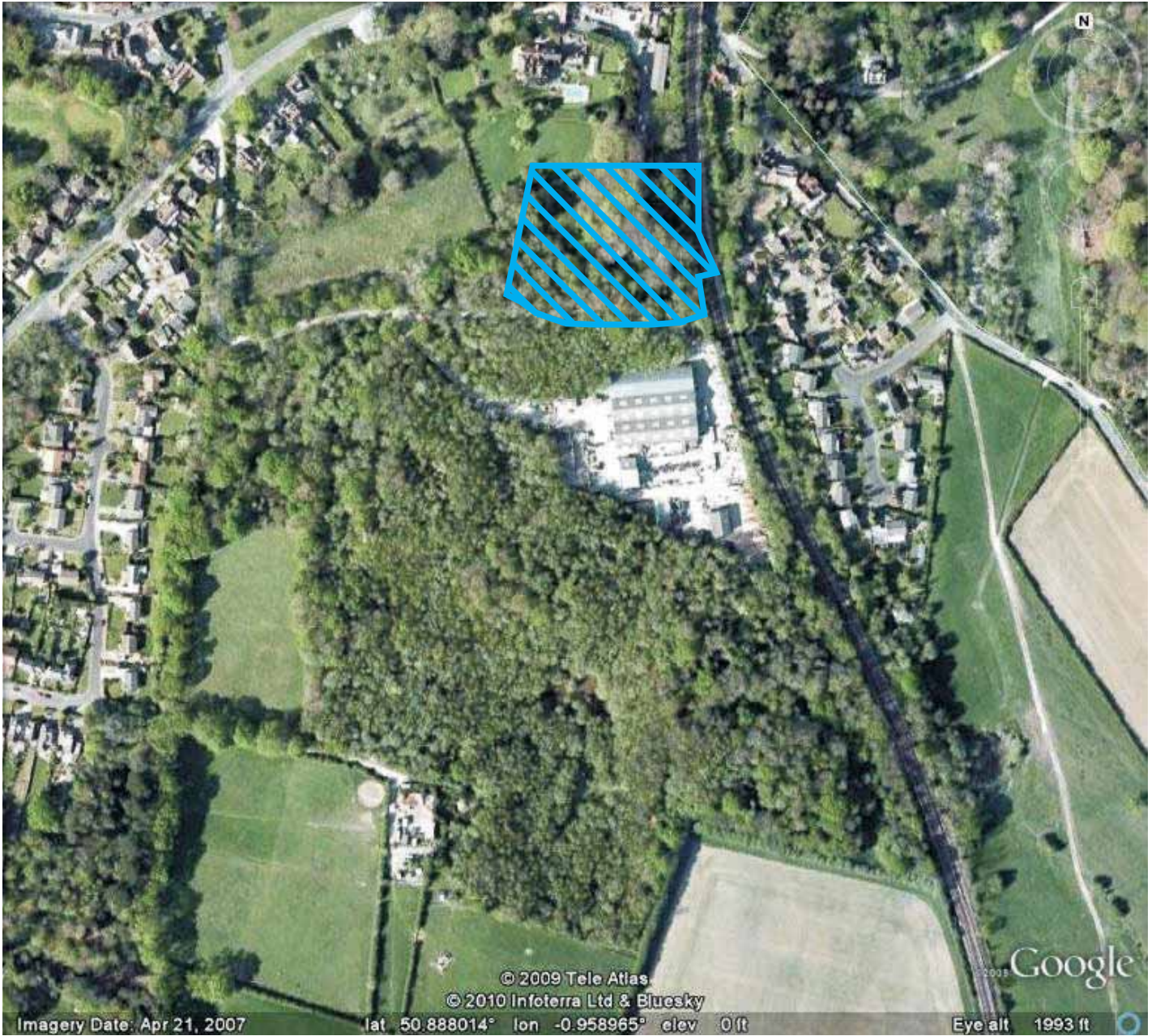


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Figure 6: Site Plan





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Figure 7: Google Earth Image







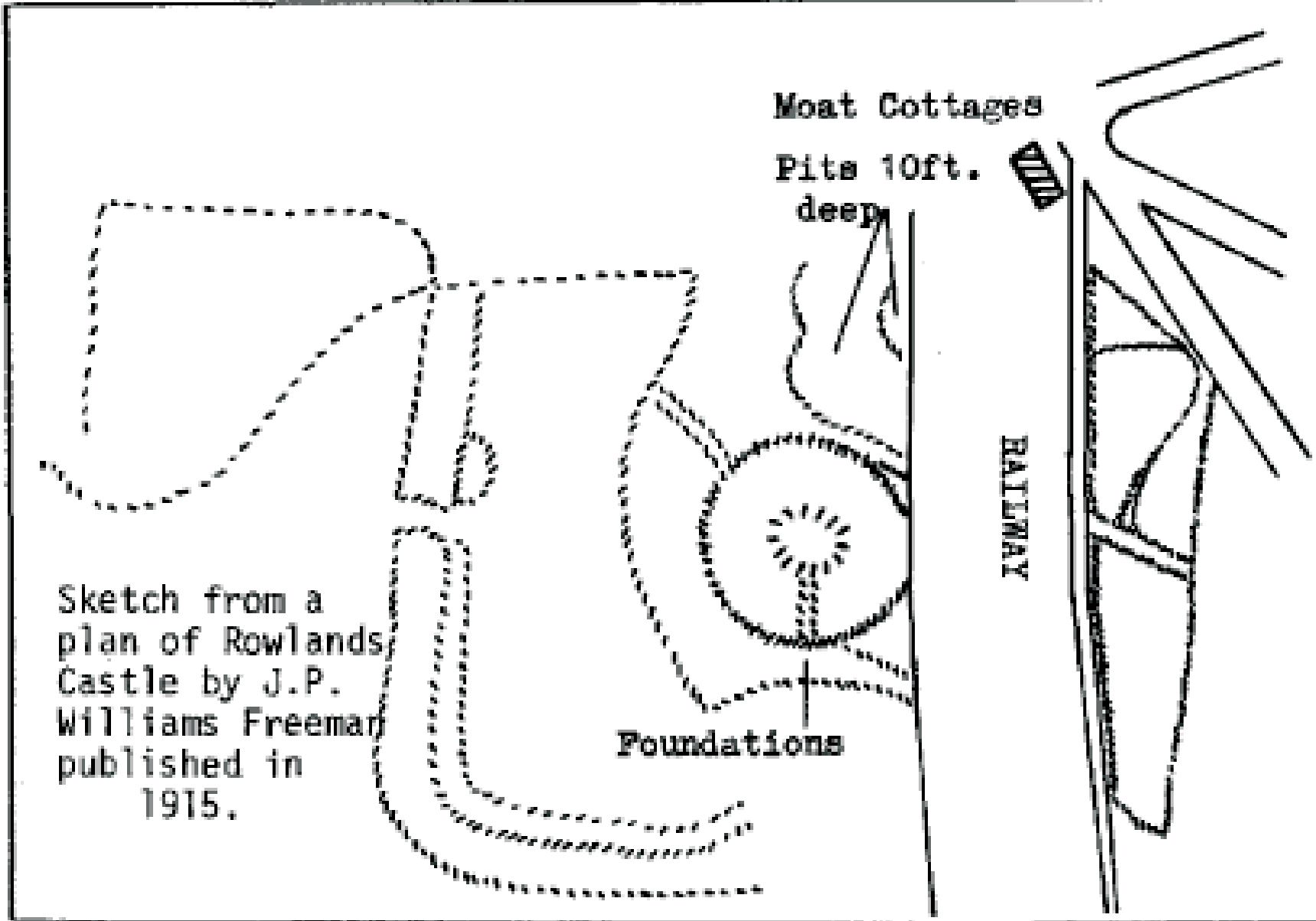
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Figure 8: Proposed Development Plan





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Figure 9: Plan of Rowlands Castle, c.1915



Plate 1: Aerial View of site from the east



Plate 2: The higher ridge of the northern access route





Plate 3: View down the southern access to the builders yard area



Plate 4: Main building from the west





Plate 5: Main and ancillary building from the south east



Plate 6: Small structure on the higher ground north of the yard area

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Plate 7: View of the bailey from the property fence line to the south (June 2011)



Plate 8: View of motte from the property fence line to the south (June 2011)

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Plate 9: Fence line from the raised area of the northern access road (June 2011)



Plate 10: Creation of a new fence line through the bank at the northern boundary of the site (June 2011)

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Plate 11: Bank seemingly formed of tile wasters and debris at the north of the site adjacent to the monument (June 2011)

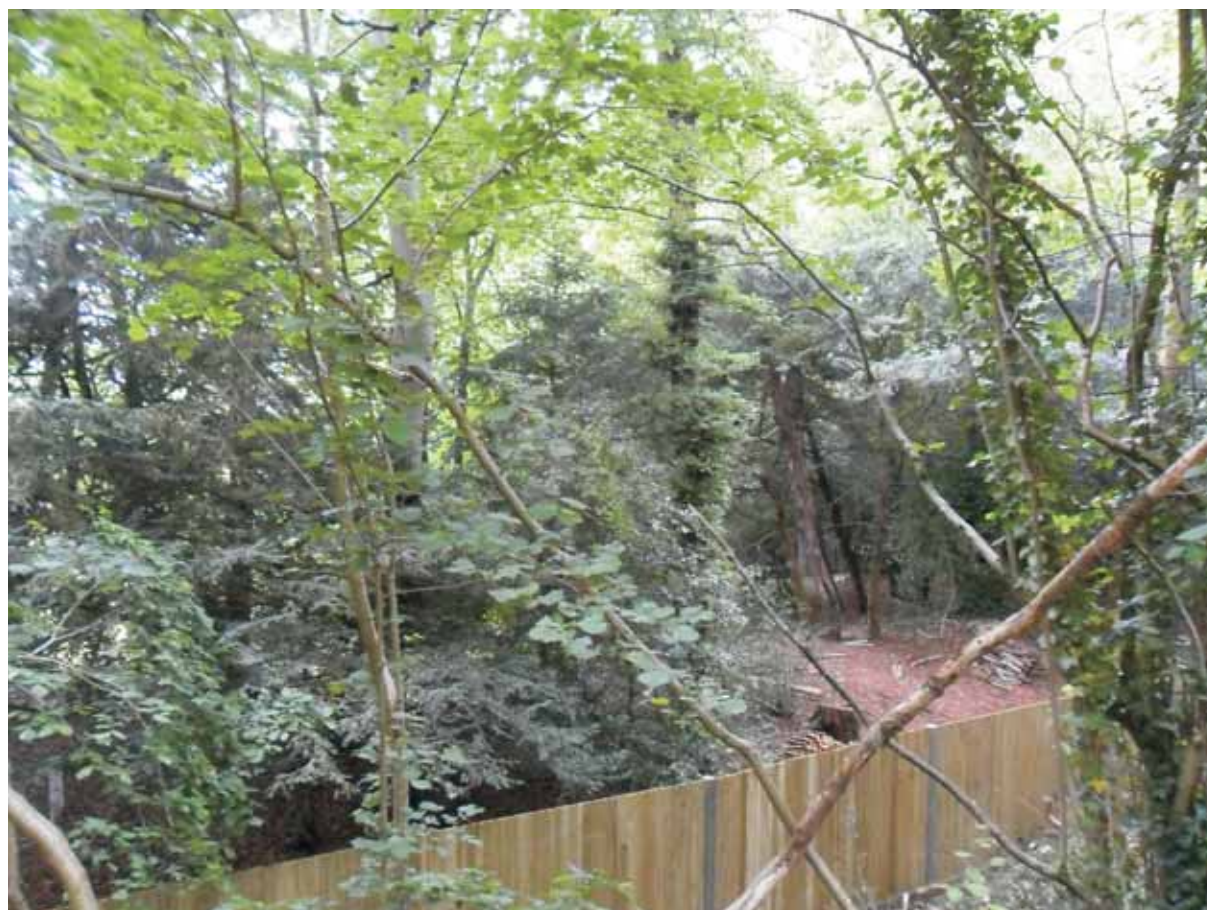


Plate 12: View toward the monument from the northern access road (June 2011)

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Plate 13: View toward the monument from the northern access road (Jan 2010)



Plate 14: View toward the monument from the northern access road (June 2011)

---





Plate 15: View toward the monument from the northern access road (Jan 2010)



Plate 16: View toward the monument from the north east of the site (June 2011)

---





Plate 17: The bailey views over the fence at the north of site (June 2011)

**Appendix 1:**

National Monuments Record Scheduling Description: Rowlands Castle

County: HA 124 HAMPSHIRE

Site Name: The Castle

Local Auth.: EAST HAMPSHIRE Parish: ROWLANDS CASTLE

Nat Grid Ref: SU733105

Site Description Details:

Motte 31ft above ditch and 40ft in diameter at top.

Rectangular bailey with bank and ditch to W.



**Heritage Category:** Scheduling  
**List Entry No.:** 1001923

**County:** Hampshire  
**District:** East Hampshire  
**Parish:** Rowlands Castle

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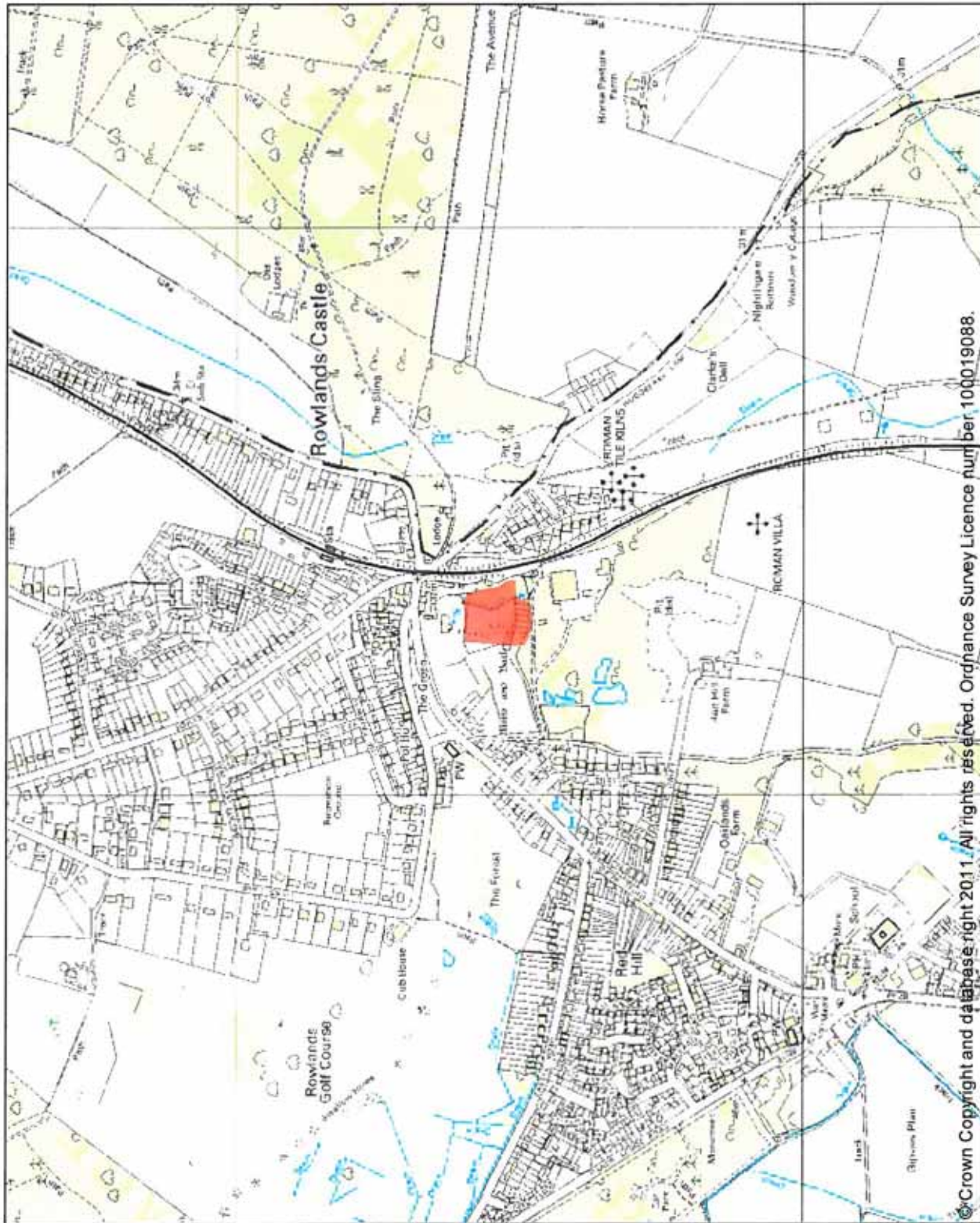
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**Map Scale:** 1:10000  
**Print Date:** 17 June 2011



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