M3 Junction 9 Improvement

Scheme Number: TR010055

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendix 6.1 - Detailed Cultural Heritage Baseline

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6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT - APPENDIX 6.1: DETAILED CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Stantec UK was commissioned by VolkerFitzpatrick on behalf of National Highways (the Applicant) to review and update the previous cultural heritage baseline assessments to inform proposals for the M3 Junction 9 Improvement Scheme, hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme' situated at National Grid Co-ordinate 449706 130493. The boundary of the Scheme will be referred to throughout this report as the Application Boundary.

1.1.2 A cultural heritage desk-based assessment **(Document Reference HE551511-WSP-GEN-M3J9PCF2-RP-CE-00019)** was prepared by WSP in 2017 as part of Project Control Framework (PCF) Stage 2. This was followed by another desk-based assessment **(Document Reference HE551511-JAC-EHR-0_00_00-RP-LH-0001 P00)** carried out by Jacobs in 2018 as part of PCF Stage 3A. Feedback from the consultation exercise showed that there was a high level of support for the Scheme. However, some concerns were raised including the weaving length for vehicles joining the A34 from Junction 9 and then heading on the A33/Kings Worthy, the future capacity of the Scheme and duration of construction impacts. Subsequently, the Applicant undertook to amend the design, as consulted upon, to seek to resolve the identified issues. Following a review of the Stage 2 and 3A PCF documents including the 2019 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping opinion and statutory consultation responses and gap analysis carried out by Stantec, it was decided that a new cultural heritage baseline was required to update the previous historic and archaeological background and to provide greater detail on the potential, significance and setting of cultural heritage assets in order to better assess the impacts of the revised Scheme on the historic environment.

1.1.3 This detailed cultural heritage baseline draws upon and, where necessary, updates the results of the previous assessments incorporating up-to-date historic environment record data and previous archaeological work carried out as part of the previous assessments. This document supersedes an earlier version of the report which was submitted with the 2021 Preliminary Environment Impact Report (PEIR) (Highways England, 2021) and has been used as the key baseline document to support **Chapter 6 (Cultural Heritage)** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** (**Document Reference 6.1)** that is submitted as part of the DCO submission. This document has also been used for consultation with Winchester City Council, Hampshire County Council, Historic England, the South Downs National Park Authority and other relevant stakeholders to discuss outline mitigation requirements.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Application Boundary is located in South Hampshire, to the east of the City of Winchester (**Figure 1** at **Annex B**) and falls within the planning authority

boundaries of Winchester City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority.

1.2.2 The Application Boundary covers an area of approximately 109 hectares (ha). It contains Junction 9 of the M3 along with sections of the M3 to the north and south of the junction and sections of the A33, A34, A272 and Easton Lane. The Application Boundary includes a narrow buffer around the carriageways and several fields to the east of the M3 (**Figure 1** at **Annex B**). The Application Boundary also includes several fields located between the A34 and M3. The surrounding landscape is primarily urban to the west of the M3 and rural to the east. Immediately to the west of Junction 9 is Winnall, a suburb of Winchester which contains residential, commercial and industrial areas. Other urban areas in close proximity to the Application Boundary include the villages of Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy to the north, Easton to the northeast and the City of Winchester itself to the west.

1.2.3 The landscape surrounding the Application Boundary generally consists of well-drained rolling chalkland along the upper slopes of Itchen Valley. It is characterised by medium and large fields, enclosed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with straight surveyed boundaries. The area has an open, exposed character with panoramic views across the river valley and beyond with sparse woodland cover and low, clipped hedgerows often fragmented with occasional hedgerow trees. A small number of isolated farm holdings or rural dwellings lie to the east and southeast of the Application Boundary. Much of the surrounding landscape is part of the South Downs National Park which extends into the eastern part of the Application Boundary up to the edge of the M3 motorway and includes areas of water meadow on the western side of the M3 (**Figure 9** at **Annex B**).

1.2.4 The River Itchen flows through the northern part of the Application Boundary, with the M3, A33 and A34 crossing the river valley. Within the base of the valley, the ground level is approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) rising to between 80m and 90m AOD on the valley sides. The carriageway at the M3 Junction 9 is approximately 59m AOD and 66m AOD at roundabout level.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as chalk across land within the Application Boundary (**Figure 1** at **Annex B**). Seaford Chalk is recorded in the central and northern parts of the Application Boundary, whilst in the southern part, either side of Petersfield Road, bands of Lewes Nodular Chalk, New Pit Chalk and Holywell Nodular Chalk are recorded. These chalk deposits were formed approximately 84 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in warm shallow 'Chalk' shelf seas with little sediment input from land (*BGS 2020*). They often consist of a calcareous ooze of the microscopic remains of plankton, especially the disc shaped calcite plates or coccoliths that make up the spherical coccolithophores (ibid). Superficial (archaeologically relevant) deposits, where recorded, consist of alluvium within the river valley comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel. Elsewhere, head deposits are recorded on the subaerial slopes formed by soil creep, solifluction and hill wash. These deposits also comprise clay, silt, sand and gravel.

2 Methodology

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 This detailed cultural heritage baseline is undertaken in accordance with:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (as revised 2020)
- Historic England's 'The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) (2017)
- Historic England's 'Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019)
- National Highway's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (LA 104 and LA 106) (2020)
- Winchester City Council's 'Standards for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (DBA)' (n.d.)

2.2 Data sources

2.2.1 The spatial scope of this baseline appraisal uses a 1km study area around the Application Boundary for designated heritage assets and a 300m study area around the Application Boundary for non-designated heritage assets. In line with Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) guidance (DMRB LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment (Highways England, 2020), it has been confirmed by National Highways and the Winchester City Council historic environment advisor that these study areas, which were deemed appropriate for the previous desk-based assessments, are still acceptable for this baseline appraisal. This baseline appraisal has been informed through a desk-based review and walkovers of the wider study area (September 2020, July 2021 and June 2022) and land within the Scheme's Application Boundary (December 2020).

2.2.2 The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of heritage assets within the study area and inform the baseline for the assessment of their significance:

- The Winchester Historic Environment Record (WHER) for archaeological sites, events, findspots, historic buildings, historic landscape character (HLC) data and National Mapping Programme (NMP) data
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) as maintained by Historic England for designated heritage assets
- The Hampshire Record Office in Winchester for historic maps and manuscripts (visited September 2020)

- The Historic England Archives in Swindon for aerial photographs (visited July 2021).
- Environment Agency online archive[1] for LiDAR data
- Groundsure mapping for Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other freely available online websites including Heritage Gateway and Britain from Above
- Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished reports relating to previous archaeological investigations and ground investigations works considered relevant

2.2.3 Designated heritage assets are referenced by their National Heritage List for England entry number which is listed in **Table 1** (**Annex A**) and depicted on **Figure 2** at **Annex B**. For ease of reference the *WHER* data (previous archaeological investigations, heritage assets and findspots) has been rationalised and records assigned a Stantec Reference Number (**SRN**) starting from **SRN 1**. This is referred to in the text where relevant, listed in **Table 2** in **Annex A** and shown on **Figures 3 – 7** at **Annex B**. Note that the Application Boundary has been revised since the publication of the PEIR and the previous version of this Detailed Cultural Heritage Baseline with the study areas also changed to reflect this. To maintain continuity and allow cross referencing with the earlier version of this report the SRN numbers have been kept the same but those records now outside the study areas have been removed from the figures and are recorded as such in **Annex A**. *National Mapping Programme (NMP)* data is shown on **Figure 8** at **Annex B** and the *Historic landscape characterisation (HLC)* data is shown in **Figure 9** at **Annex B**. Historic mapping, predating the first edition Ordnance Survey map, is shown on **Figures 10 – 17** at **Annex B**. Ordnance Survey mapping from the first edition onwards is provided in **Annex C**. All appendices referred to in this report are (unless stated otherwise) attached to this document.

2.2.4 The LiDAR data utilised in this assessment was processed in accordance with Historic England's guidance document *Using Environment Agency LiDAR data (2018)*. In this instance Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) tiles for Ordnance Survey sheets SU42SE, SU43SE, SU52NW and SU53SW, surveyed at 1m intervals, were downloaded. The DTM tiles were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) and visualisations were created using analytical hillshade, multi-hillshade, slope gradient, simple local relief model (SLRM), sky-view factor, open-positive and open negative visualisation techniques. A selection of visualisations and interpretation plots are shown on **Figures 18a** and **18b** at **Annex B**.

[1] Accessed December 2021

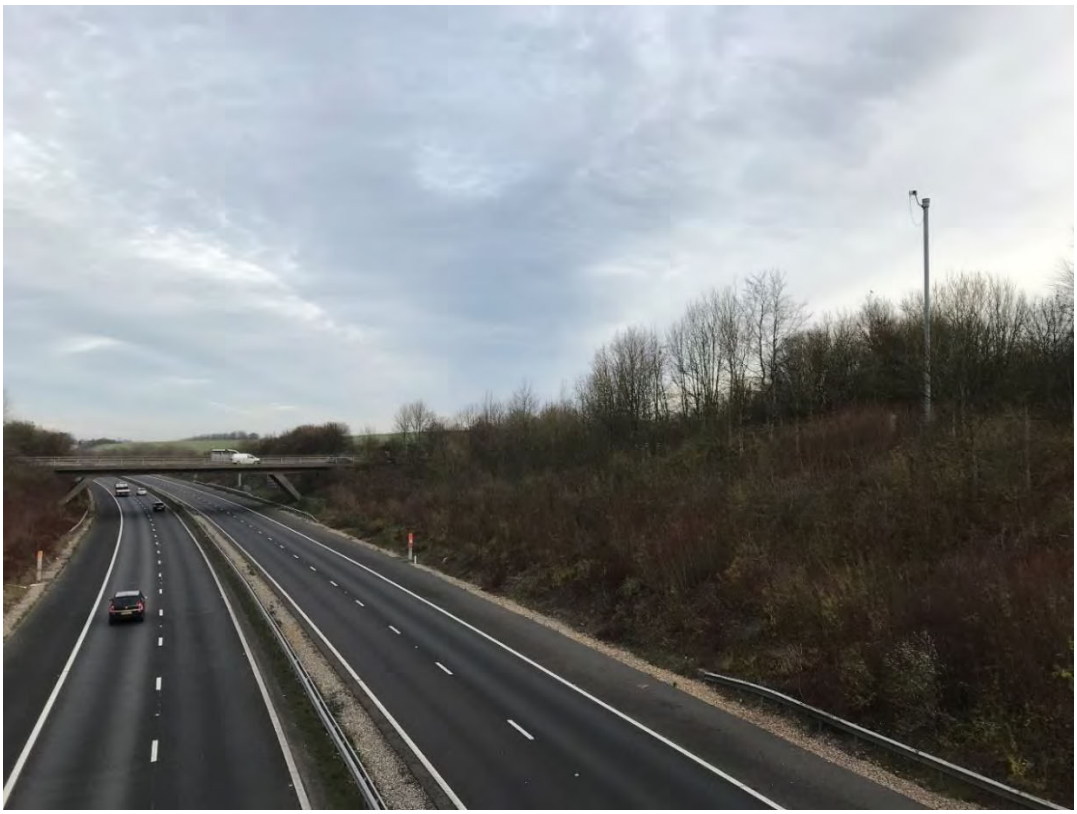
3 Walkover survey

3.1.1 A walkover of land within the Scheme's Application Boundary was carried out in December 2020 in order to assess the current character and condition of land within the Application Boundary, identify whether any earthworks of archaeological interest survive and to inform the assessment of previous impacts. The majority of land within the Scheme's Application Boundary was visited apart from the active carriageways, an area of dense vegetation and trees between the A33 and A34 carriageways and a narrow strip of land along the western side of the A34. No features of archaeological interest were visible as earthworks.

3.1.2 Land within the Scheme's Application Boundary contains sections of the M3, A33, A34, A272 and Easton Lane. The M3 crosses undulating ground and is variously in cuttings, at grade and on embankments. The A33 and A34 are to the west of the M3. The A34 is partially built on an old railway embankment and both carriageways cross several bridges over the River Itchen. Easton Lane is divided into two sections by the motorway junction. The south-western part provides access to Winnall Industrial Estate and Winchester. There is no vehicular access to the north-eastern part of Easton Lane from the roundabout. The A272 is to the east of the M3 and southeast of the junction and provides access to the A31. This also crosses undulating ground and is in parts within a cutting.

3.1.3 At the M3 Junction 9 roundabout which connects these carriageways the M3 is within a cutting and passes beneath the roundabout (**Plate 1**). The sides of this cutting rise steeply towards the roundabout and have been planted with trees. A footpath crosses the roundabout connecting the north-eastern and south-western sides of Easton Lane.

Plate 1: General view north showing the M3 carriageway which is within a cutting as is passes beneath the Junction 9 roundabout



3.1.4 To the north of the roundabout, on the eastern side of the M3 between the motorway and the A34 is the National Highways / KIER depot which is not included within the Application Boundary.

3.1.5 To the north of the depot and between the M3 and A34 is a long narrow strip of undulating ground which extends from the depot north to Long Walk. This area is approximately 12 ha in size and is between 42m AOD and 61m AOD with a natural slope from the M3 down towards the River Itchen. It contains two fields, separated by a copse of trees, which at the time of the walkover survey were fallow / scrub (**Plate 2** and **3**). The carriageways either side of this area are lined with trees.

Plate 2: General view south-west across the central part of the Scheme's Application Boundary towards Winchester



Plate 1: General view south-west from land within the Scheme's Application Boundary (north of the National Highways / KIER depot) towards the Winnall Industrial Estate



3.1.6 A number of fields are included in the Application Boundary on the eastern side of the M3 which are being considered for temporary compounds and ecological mitigation.

3.1.7 To the south of Long Walk and to the rear of Easton Manor Farm land within the Scheme's Application Boundary contains a large arable field which is bounded to the west by the M3 and to the east by Easton Lane (**Plate 4**). The field gently undulates with a general slope north-east and south-west. The highest point is at approximately 90m AOD and the lowest is approximately 60m AOD.

Plate 2: General view south across fields to the east of the M3 and to the north-east of the M3 Junction 9 roundabout



3.1.8 Directly east of the M3 Junction 9 roundabout and the A272, the western parts of two fields are included within the Application Boundary. Both are under arable cultivation and separated by a recently planted copse of trees. **Plate 5** shows the southern of these two fields. To the south of these two fields is a track which connects the A272 to Winnall Down Farm. The topography in this area gently undulates and is between approximately 80m AOD and 55m AOD.

Plate 5: General view south across fields to the east of the M3 and south-west of the M3 Junction 9 roundabout



4 Historical and archaeological baseline

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section identifies the known heritage assets within the study area which have been identified from sources listed in **section 2.2**. In accordance with Step 1 of *Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)* this section also identifies heritage assets that have the potential to receive effects to their setting and heritage significance from the Scheme.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

4.2.1 A total of 131 designated heritage assets are located within the 1km study area, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments (**Table 1**, **Annex A**, **Figure 2** at **Annex B**). No registered battlefields, registered park and gardens or world heritage sites are recorded within 1km of the Application Boundary.

4.3 Listed buildings and conservation areas

4.3.1 There are no listed buildings located within the Application Boundary. Within the 1km study area there are a total of 117 listed buildings comprising four Grade I listed buildings, 11 Grade II* listed buildings and 102 Grade II listed buildings (**Figure 2** at **Annex B**). These are predominantly located within one of the five conservation areas (Abbots Worthy, Easton, Kings Worthy, Martyr Worthy and Winchester) which are located within the 1km study area.

4.3.2 The Application Boundary includes a small part of the Abbots Worthy and Kings Worthy Conservation Areas. More broadly the Scheme has the potential to impact upon the setting of both conservation areas. Generally it was found during the site visit that there is no inter-visibility between the listed buildings within the two conservation areas and land within the Scheme's Application Boundary, although the tower of the Church of St Mary (Grade I listed building, **NHLE: 1156360**) is visible from a short stretch of the A33 which is within the Application Boundary (**Plate 6**).

Plate 6: View west from the A33 towards the tower of the Church of St Mary in the Kings Worthy Conservation Area



4.3.3 Easton and Martyr Worthy conservation areas are located approximately 485m and 700m from the Application Boundary respectively. Easton is located on a north facing slope above the Itchen Valley with views north across the river towards Martyr Worthy and the surrounding countryside. There is no inter-visibility between the listed buildings within the Easton Conservation Area and land within the Scheme's Application Boundary. During the site visit the M3 was audible from the western end of the Easton Conservation Area but the carriageway and movement of vehicles was largely screened by vegetation along the south-eastern side of the carriageway (**Plate 7**). Martyr Worthy is located on the northern side of the river within the valley bottom and extends northwards up the gradually sloping side of the valley. There is no inter-visibility between the Martyr Worthy Conservation Area or the listed buildings within the conservation area and land within the Scheme's Application Boundary. Therefore, land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not contribute towards the setting of the conservation area or the listed buildings within the conservation area.

Plate 7: General view north-west from the western end of the Easton Conservation Area towards the M3 Junction 9 Improvement site. Worthy Park House can be seen in the trees in the background



4.3.4 The eastern edge of the Winchester Conservation Area is approximately 280m from the Application Boundary. The conservation area is divided into eight character areas with St Giles' Hill (eastern suburb) being the closest to the Application Boundary. This character area is defined by St Giles' Hill which rises steeply eastwards from the River Itchen. In 1937 a cutting was created for the first Winchester bypass which separated St Giles' Hill from the Downs further to the east. The M3 now passes through this cutting and modern development has extended eastwards from the conservation area boundary to the edge of the motorway. There is no inter-visibility between the conservation area and land within the Scheme's Application Boundary and it is considered that land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not currently contribute towards the setting or heritage significance of the conservation area or the listed buildings within the conservation area.

4.3.5 Other listed buildings within the study area but outside of conservation areas can be broadly divided into four areas. This comprises a group at Headbourne Worthy to the north-west of the Application Boundary, two listed buildings at Worthy Park to the north of the Application Boundary, two listed buildings at Grace's Farm to the east of the Application Boundary and several listed buildings at Wales Street to the west. At Headbourne Worthy, the listed buildings are enclosed within well-defined plots with substantial boundaries of mature vegetation which limit the extent of their setting to their immediate

surroundings. At the northern end of Headbourne Worthy there are several listed buildings at Upper Farm. Whilst there are some glimpsed views towards the current M3 to the north, tall hedgerows and the topography largely screen land within the Scheme's Application Boundary in views from these listed buildings. Overall, it is considered that land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not currently contribute towards the setting of the listed buildings within the Headbourne Worthy area.

4.3.6 Worthy Park House (Grade II* listed building, **NHLE: 1095892**) and the associated stable block (Grade II listed building, **NHLE: 1155825**) are both located within Worthy Park approximately 350m from the Application Boundary. The park and the house are in a prominent position above the River Itchen (**Plate 7**). Given the extensive views of the surrounding landscape from the park and house it is considered that the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary is likely to be within the setting of the listed building which could receive effects from the Scheme.

4.3.7 To the west of Grace's Farm (formerly Martyr Worthy Farm) the M3 is within a cutting and as such there is no inter-visibility between the two listed buildings at the farm and the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary. It is therefore considered that the M3 Junction 9 Improvement site does not contribute towards the setting of the listed buildings. Several listed buildings on Wales Street to the west of the Application Boundary are surrounded by modern development. The land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not currently contribute towards their setting or heritage significance.

4.4 Scheduled monuments

4.4.1 There is a total of nine scheduled monuments within 1km of the Application Boundary (**Table 1**, **Annex A**, **Figure 2** at **Annex B**). The closest is a late Iron Age settlement (**NHLE: 1001825**) to the north of Grace's Farm which is located 40m west of the Application Boundary. At this point, the M3 is within a cutting, with trees either side, although due to the prominent position of the scheduled monument there are long distance views of the surrounding landscape and land within the Scheme's Application Boundary.

4.4.2 The site of St Gertrude's Chapel (**NHLE: 1005518**) is located 185m west of the Application Boundary between two channels of the River Itchen. The M3 is audible from the scheduled monument although trees along the western side of the carriageway largely screen the motorway and the movement of vehicles. Land within the Scheme's Application Boundary includes an area between the A34 and M3 which is visible beyond the A34 in views looking east across the scheduled monument; the trees along the western side of the carriageway and includes some of the flood plain of the River Itchen adjacent to the motorway. These elements are within the setting of the scheduled monument.

4.4.3 A round barrow cemetery on Magdalen Hill Down (**NHLE: 1016746**) is located approximately 300m from the Application Boundary. The monument consists of five barrows, dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, and are arranged

in a line along a false crest above ground that slopes steeply southwards. The prominent position of the barrows allows extensive views across the landscape looking south. When originally constructed, the barrows would have been higher than they are now and would most likely have been covered in building material such as chalk which would have made them highly visible from the surrounding landscape and other prehistoric monuments to the south of the barrows. Due to the topography and intervening vegetation land within the Scheme's Application Boundary is not visible from the scheduled monument. A small section of the M3 adjacent to St Catherine's Hill is visible from the scheduled monument but this is beyond the southern end of the Application Boundary (**Plate 8**). The land within the Scheme's Application Boundary contains remains which are likely to be contemporary with the barrows. However these barrows were constructed to be experienced from the landscape to the south and sites which are outside of the Application Boundary. Therefore, it is considered that the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not contribute towards the setting or heritage significance of the scheduled monument.

Plate 8: General view south from the barrow cemetery on Magdalen Hill Down. The M3 and St Catherine's Hill can be seen in the distance



4.4.4 St Catherine's Hillfort (**NHLE: 1016489**) and the remains of a Roman road to the east of St Catherine's Hill (**NHLE: 1001798**) are located to the south of the Application Boundary. St Catherine's Hill is a univallate hillfort approximately 660m southwest of the Application Boundary. It is located on a steep sided chalk hill overlooking the Itchen Canal to the west, the city of Winchester to the northwest and Twyford Downs to the south-east. The hillfort defences enclose

an area of approximately 9ha which is bounded to the northeast by a field containing numerous drains and pastoral land on all other sides. Originally an undefended Iron Age settlement dating to between 550 and 450 BC, the defences were added around 250-200 BC. Whilst the prominent position of the fort affords long distance views of the surrounding landscape, due to the distance and the intervening townscape and topography, Junction 9 of the M3 is not visible from the hillfort and beyond this the M3 is largely screened by trees around the north-eastern edge of the monument and the western side of the M3 (**Plate 9**). Overall, it is not considered that the Application Boundary currently contributes towards the setting of the scheduled hillfort.

Plate 9: General view north-east from St Catherine's Hillfort towards the southern end of the M3 Junction 9 Improvement site. Magdalen Hill Down can be seen in the distance



4.4.1 The Roman road, to the south-east of St Catherine's Hill, was in use as the main road between London and Southampton until it was bypassed in the early twentieth century. The road would have led to the east gate of the Roman town and whilst there are contemporary remains within the Application Boundary these are focussed further to the north and not associated with this road. There is no inter-visibility between the scheduled monument and land within the Scheme's Application Boundary and as such it is considered that the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not currently contribute towards its setting or heritage significance.

4.4.2 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Worthy Park (**NHLE: 1001817**), to the north of Abbots Worthy, was partially excavated in 1944 and 1961-2. A total of 94

inhumations and 46 cremations were excavated which dated to the late fifth to seventh century. There are no above ground remains associated with the scheduled monument, which is located approximately 450m from the Application Boundary within a small copse of trees to the west of Worthy Park House. It is considered that land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not currently contribute towards the setting of the scheduled monument.

4.4.3 To the north-west of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery is an Iron Age field system, banjo enclosure and Romano-British villa (**NHLE: 1013269**). which is approximately 940m north of the Application Boundary. The scheduled monument is completely screened in views to and from land within the Scheme's Application Boundary by modern housing and trees along the southern edge of the monument and the northern side of the A34. It is considered that land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not currently contribute towards the setting of this scheduled monument.

4.4.4 Wolvesey Palace (**NHLE: 1005535**) and the City Bridge at the junction of High Street and Bridge Street (**NHLE: 1021112**) are located to the west of the Application Boundary within the Winchester Conservation Area. Wolvesey Palace contains buried remains of part of the Roman *civitas* of *Venta Belgarum*, the upstanding remains of the Roman and medieval city walls, and remains of the early medieval, medieval and late seventeenth century bishops' Palace, also known as 'Wolvesey Castle'. The city bridge is nineteenth century in date but is situated on the location of the main crossing place into medieval Winchester. Three medieval stone arches survive underneath the road surface to east of the current bridge and medieval masonry probably associated with the bridge, is present along the riverside. Both scheduled monuments are located within the city and are surrounded by urban development. There are no views from either scheduled monument to land within the Scheme's Application Boundary and as such land within the Scheme's Application Boundary is not considered to contribute towards their setting or heritage significance.

4.5 Previous archaeological investigations

Geophysical survey (2018 and 2019) and trial trenching (2019)

4.5.1 During the design phase of the previous version of the Scheme two geophysical surveys and a trial trench evaluation (**SRN 55**) were undertaken across part of the Application Boundary directly to the north of the Junction 9 roundabout (the extent of these is shown on **Figure 3** at **Annex B**). The first phase of geophysical survey (SUMO 2018) was carried out in February 2018 and identified an anomaly consistent with the partial remains of the ring ditch (**SRN 71**) excavated in 1974 (Site R7 in the original M3 excavations). Other anomalies were interpreted as former field boundaries, whilst discrete anomalies and trends which were unlikely to have archaeological provenance were also noted. A modern pipe was clearly visible in the survey results.

4.5.2 Following the first phase of geophysical survey, an intrusive programme of archaeological survey, comprising the excavation of 32 trial trenches and the

monitoring of 11 geotechnical pits, was carried out in March and April 2019 (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The purpose of the survey was to test the results of the first phase of geophysical survey, to examine the remains of the Neolithic/ Bronze Age ring ditch within the Application Boundary and to identify areas of chalk back fill resulting from the original construction of the motorway junction. The trial trench evaluation identified the eastern part of the ring ditch (approximately 32.5m or c. 35%) and confirmed that the remains are relatively undisturbed. In general, few other significant archaeological features were found during the evaluation, although two probable prehistoric pits were identified, suggesting some limited potential for further as yet undiscovered discrete prehistoric features to occur within the Application Boundary. Former field boundaries and a parish boundary were found but were of limited significance. The trial trench evaluation identified some areas of disturbance from agricultural activity, previous archaeological investigations and construction work associated with the building of the M3, none of which substantially diminished the potential for archaeologically significant remains to survive.

4.5.3 A second phase of geophysical survey was carried out within the Application Boundary to the north of the earlier fieldwork in July 2019 (SUMO 2019). The survey identified a number of linear and discrete anomalies of uncertain origin which could be of archaeological interest and several former field boundaries.

Geophysical survey (2021)

4.5.4 Headland Archaeology carried out a geophysical (magnetometer) survey across land within the Scheme's Application Boundary suitable for the technique and not previously surveyed in order to inform the requirement for further archaeological investigations. The survey also included an area to the south and east which were included within the Indicative Application Boundary used for the PEIR but have since been removed. The survey identified ditch and pit like anomalies associated with a settlement site dating from the Bronze Age to the Romano-British period and excavated in the 1970s. Several possible ring ditches (outside of the Application Boundary) and linear anomalies associated with an extensive prehistoric field system were also identified. Other anomalies identified include former field boundaries, extractive pits and cultivation marks. The results of the geophysical survey suggest that in general there is a low potential for significant archaeological remains although remains of higher significance were recorded (Headland Archaeology, 2021a).

Trial trenching (2021)

4.5.5 A trial trench evaluation was carried out across the area of the 2019 geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2021b). In total 59 trenches were excavated, 29 on the western side of the M3 and 30 on the eastern side. On the western side of the M3 there was between 0.2m and 0.4m of topsoil overlying the natural chalk geology or colluvium. Several undated linear features were found sealed below the colluvium. In general, these produced few finds but burnt unworked flint and flint flakes were recovered from a ditch and another ditch in the same

trench contained post-medieval pottery and a fragment of Romano-British or medieval/ post-medieval pottery. The brick foundations of a building were identified below a likely demolition layer. The building is visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1874) and appears to have been demolished sometime between 1938 and 1961. Based on the typology of the brick it is thought to have been constructed in eighteenth or nineteenth century. A paleochannel was also identified. On the eastern side of the M3 there was between 0.2m and 0.45m of topsoil above the natural geology or colluvium. Several undated linear features and pits were identified. The most significant feature identified was a circular pit, 0.67m in diameter and 0.25m deep which contained 183 pieces of flint (which is the majority of the finds recovered during the trial trench evaluation).

Ground investigation watching brief (2021)

4.5.6 As part of Stage 3 works, Wessex Archaeology (2021) carried out a watching brief during ground investigation (GI) works. During the watching brief a total of 19 mechanically excavated trial pits to the north of junction 9 were monitored and recorded. No archaeological features were recorded, and no finds recovered.

Other investigations

4.5.7 In addition, the *WHER* records archaeological investigations at a further 45 locations within the 300m study area including 14 within the Application Boundary (**Figure 3** at **Annex B**). The majority of these investigations are associated with rescue excavations carried out during the construction of, and later alterations to the M3 and include geophysical surveys, trial trench evaluations, excavations and watching briefs. The most significant investigations within the Application Boundary were carried out at Winnall Down (**SRN 1**) and Easton Lane Interchange (**SRN 2**), which revealed evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and early medieval activity. Whilst large parts of these areas were subject to controlled excavation, equally large areas were only investigated by the excavation of transects, controlled watching brief or salvage works. These investigations and those carried out within the 300m study area which are considered relevant to the archaeological potential of the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary are discussed by period below.

4.6 Prehistoric period (500,000 BC – AD 410)

Palaeolithic (500,000 – 10,000 BC)

4.6.1 There is a wealth of evidence within the study area and the surrounding landscape for the prehistoric period, the earliest of which dates to the Palaeolithic period. Some of the undiagnostic worked flint assemblage (**SRN 116**) found during a test pit survey (**SRN 45**) at Lovedon Lane, Kings Worthy was thought to date to the Palaeolithic period. The flints were found just outside of the study area and whilst no finds of Palaeolithic date are recorded by the *WHER* within 300m of the Application Boundary, at least five handaxes dating

to the Palaeolithic have been found within Winchester and its environs (*Ottaway, 2017*). The details of the findspots are not clear but at least three were found within the floodplain of the River Itchen and demonstrate activity within the area during this period. A palaeochannel (**SRN 56**) found during an evaluation (**SRN 30**) at the Peek Management site in Kings Worthy, 25m to the north of the Application Boundary, is recorded by the *WHER* as dating to the Palaeolithic period but it is not clear if this is conclusively dated to this period or not.

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

4.6.2 No finds or features of Mesolithic date are recorded by the *WHER* within 300m of the Application Boundary. Whilst Mesolithic artefacts have been recorded in the Itchen Valley, particularly from Winchester southwards and through the lowland belt to the coast, no sites of this date have yet been identified within the Itchen Valley (Hampshire County Council, 2012). However, the presence of finds within the other parts of the Itchen Valley implies that it was exploited during this period and deeply buried alluvial and peat sequences associated with former courses of the River Itchen and its tributaries may well date to this period and have the potential for preservation of Mesolithic sites, artefacts and associated palaeoenvironmental remains by waterlogging.

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

4.6.3 Neolithic finds within the Winchester area are in general scarce (Ottaway, 2017). However, evidence of activity during this period is recorded within the study area and in total the *WHER* returned seven records of Neolithic date within the 300m study area, the majority of which are located within the Application Boundary. The earliest identifiable monument within the study area is an early Neolithic ring ditch (**SRN 59**) which was excavated (**SRN 1**) at Winnall Down (Site R17 in the original M3 excavations). The ring ditch was approximately 16.5m in diameter and comprised eight connected scoops which varied from 2.8m to 7.5m long, 0.9m to 1.8m wide and 0.23m to 0.70m deep. It was thought to have three entrances and contained numerous small post and stake holes although it was not ascertained whether these were contemporary. A red deer antler recovered from the bottom of a ditch section produced a radiocarbon date of 4690±90 BP. Although there was a lack of associated features either internally or externally to conclusively interpret the feature, it was thought to have had a ceremonial function (Fasham 1982).

4.6.4 Further evidence of Neolithic funerary activity was identified directly adjacent to the Application Boundary during archaeological investigations at St Swithun's School. A geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (**SRN 50**) prior to the regrading of an area of pasture for a sports pitch, located a sub-circular feature which was approximately 50m long and 27m wide and defined by a ditch. The ditch was 1.25m deep with steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base. Based upon comparison with monuments of a similar form, it was concluded that this was the ploughed out remains of a Neolithic long barrow (**SRN 61**).

4.6.5 The earliest archaeological evidence identified during the excavations at Easton Lane (**SRN 2**) dated to the Neolithic period and consisted of a posthole, and flint working waste. A small quantity of residual Neolithic pottery was recovered from later features and a circular posthole structure (**SRN 58**) thought to represent a dwelling, was interpreted as late Neolithic in date, although the *WHER* notes that this feature could date to the Bronze Age.

4.6.6 Other Neolithic remains found within the Application Boundary include a number of pits found during the excavation of a Bronze Age ring ditch (**SRN 71**) at Easton Down (Site R7 in the original M3 excavations). The pits which were cut by, and were therefore earlier than, the early Bronze Age ring ditch contained fragments of animal bone (**SRN 63**). A single isolated pit found on the south-western side of the ring ditch contained small quantities of Neolithic pottery. During the construction of the Winchester bypass in 1932 several flint implements (**SRN 60**), including awls, hammer stones and scrapers dating to the Neolithic period were found within the Application Boundary. Neolithic pottery (**SRN 57**) found during the excavation of a reservoir at Abbots Barton, approximately 115m west of the Application Boundary, suggests that there are further areas of Neolithic activity within the 300m study area.

Bronze Age (2,600 – 700 BC)

4.6.7 The *WHER* returned 24 records of Bronze Age date within the 300m study area (**Figure 4** at **Annex B**). The early Bronze Age is represented by two small mixed cremation and inhumation cemeteries (**SRN 85, 91**) found within the Application Boundary, approximately 520m apart, during the excavations at Easton Lane (**SRN 2**). The northern cemetery (**SRN 85**) contained two cremations and the inhumation of an elderly lady, whilst the southern cemetery (**SRN 91**) contained two inhumations and five cremations.

4.6.8 Evidence for Bronze Age settlement was identified during excavations at Easton Lane (**SRN 2**), Winnall Down (**SRN 1**) and Winnall Allotments (**SRN 53**). An unenclosed middle Bronze Age settlement (**SRN 87**) at Easton Lane (**SRN 2**) consisted of several roundhouses and associated features. Several four post structures which are normally found in Iron Age contexts and a long rectangular posthole building were also of middle Bronze Age date. The settlement extended over an area of approximately 15ha and was associated with a series of east to west and north to south aligned ditches which formed large field or stock enclosures. Some of the enclosure ditches were recut and reused in the late Bronze Age, suggesting that the settlement may have continued in use throughout this period although other than the reused middle Bronze Age features the only other features dating to the late Bronze Age were several pits and postholes. During a smaller excavation (**SRN 53**) at Winnall Allotments, approximately 225m to the west of the Application Boundary, at least eight post-built structures, one post-built long house and a large number of pits, representing another middle Bronze Age settlement, were identified. Many of the features contained a small quantity of mid to late Bronze Age pottery. At Winnall Down (**SRN 1**) four post-built roundhouses and possible fence lines were found which represented an unenclosed late Bronze Age settlement (**SRN**

88). These were thought to be part of a larger settlement that extended beyond the area investigated (Fasham 1985).

4.6.9 In addition to the evidence of settlement, a number of Bronze Age funerary remains have been identified within the study area, represented by barrows/ ring ditches. The most significant of these is a Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Magdalen Hill Down (**NHLE: 1016746**) which is just beyond the 300m study area. The cemetery consists of five barrows, three of which survive as earthworks, and is designated a scheduled monument.

4.6.10 The remains of further Bronze Age barrows were excavated at Easton Down (**SRN 71**), Graces Farm (**SRN 82**) and St Swithun's School (**SRN 89**) during the construction of the M3. At Easton Down (Site R7 in the original M3 excavations) the partially excavated ring ditch had an internal diameter of 27.5m and an external diameter of 32.5m. The ditch varied in width from 2.59m to 4.22m at the top and 1.29m to 1.44m across the base, with depths of between 1.29m and 1.44m. The primary fill contained Neolithic pottery (**SRN 62**) although radiocarbon dates taken from a layer of ash and charcoal just above the primary fill dated to 3070±120 BP (HAR-1040,1690-1920 ca BC, early-middle Bronze Age). The *WHER* records this feature to the west of the M3 which is further west than its actual location. The unexcavated part of the ring ditch, which lies to the east of the M3, was recently investigated by *Wessex Archaeology (2019)*. Associated features excavated during the original excavations include a central pit, which contained a single cremation (**SRN 68**); five inhumation graves (**SRN 67**); four secondary cremation graves; and a number of intercutting pits. The excavations also produced a large quantity of Bronze Age finds including amber beads (**SRN 69**), baked clay objects (**SRN 74**), a bronze knife-dagger (**SRN 70**), worked flint (**SRN 72**), and pottery (**SRN 73**). One (**SRN 75**) of the five ring ditches (**SRN 81**) visible on aerial photographs to the north-west of Graces Farm (Site R30 in the original M3 excavations) was excavated during the construction of the M3 (Fasham 1982). The ring ditch was 9.3m in diameter with a continuous ditch which varied between 1.84m and 2.35m wide and was between 0.3m and 0.4m deep. During the excavation animal bone (**SRN 77**), flint (**SRN 76**) and pottery (**SRN 78**) dating to the Bronze Age were recovered. Excavations (**SRN 37**) at St Swithun's School, at the southern end of the Scheme's Application Boundary, revealed a ring ditch (**SRN 89**) which had a diameter of 24m and contained a variety of pottery with fragments dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, Iron Age and the Romano-British period (Fasham and Whinney, 1991). Another ring ditch (**SRN 75**), located within the Application Boundary, was identified during the initial survey of the M3 and remains unexcavated. This feature was not identified during the recent geophysical survey carried out within the Application Boundary and might correspond with an area of possible quarrying.

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

4.6.11 The *WHER* returned 19 records of Iron Age date within the 300m study area representing settlements and surrounding agricultural remains (**Figure 4** at **Annex B**). An early Iron Age D-shaped enclosure (**SRN 95**) was revealed during

the excavations at Winnall Down (**SRN 1**) which was defined by a V-shaped ditch that was between 1.3m and 3.35m wide and between 0.7m and 1.48m deep. The enclosure had a causewayed entrance that was 3.8m wide and was defended by a timber gate structure. Within the enclosure eight early Iron Age roundhouses, 19 four post structures (commonly interpreted as raised granaries), 27 pits, several posthole fence lines, evidence for extensive quarrying, and the disarticulated fragments of 21 adult and three infant skeletons were revealed (Fasham, 1985). This enclosed settlement was superseded in the middle Iron Age by an unenclosed settlement which contained up to 10 roundhouses, up to 80 contemporary storage pits and posthole fence lines. In addition, there were 16 possible four post structures, a large rectangular structure that was 15.25m by 14m and defined by a gully and 18 complete or near complete inhumation burials. To the east of this enclosure and outside of the Application Boundary, a geophysical survey and limited excavation (**SRN 22**) carried out by Cardiff University on a sub-circular or oval cropmark (**SRN 104**) revealed that the enclosure covered approximately 0.78ha and had a 7m – 8m wide entrance on the south-western side, with another possible entrance on the northwest corner. The enclosure contained some evidence of occupation and was dated to the early Iron Age.

4.6.12 At Easton Lane (**SRN 2**), the Bronze Age ditches appear to have been recut in the early Iron Age and a number of pits and postholes containing early Iron Age pottery were also identified. An unenclosed settlement (**SRN 92**) was established in the middle Iron Age which contained several roundhouses marked by either circles of postholes or ring ditches (Fasham et al. 1989). A number of four post structures, fence lines and 'bee-hive' pits were also found, along with three inhumations and four occurrences of disarticulated human bone dating to the middle Iron Age. A rectilinear ditched enclosure or series of enclosures dating to the late Iron Age or Romano-British period were found within the south-eastern corner of the investigated area. Within one of the enclosures was a rectangular posthole building, possibly a dwelling, and five pits. Five inhumation burials were also thought to be associated with the enclosure. To the north of this settlement, an east to west aligned Iron Age ditch, or depression was identified to the north of the ring ditch (**SRN 71**) excavated at Easton Down (Site R7 in the original M3 excavations). This ditch was approximately 39m long, 4.25m wide, 0.26m deep.

4.6.13 Another Iron Age settlement (**SRN 112**) was found to the north of Graces Farm, approximately 100m west of the M3. Extensive earthworks demonstrated that the settlement covered at least 2ha and comprised circular and rectangular enclosures which were connected by trackways and linear boundaries. The settlement, which dates to the late Iron Age, has been designated a scheduled monument (**NHLE: 1001825**).

4.6.14 In addition to the Iron Age settlements there is also extensive evidence of Iron Age agricultural activity within the surrounding landscape. Evidence of Iron Age field systems have been identified from aerial photographs at Eaton Down (**SRN 107**) and at the Shoulder of Mutton Farm (**SRN 109**). These field systems are

represented by numerous banks and ditches recorded to the east of the M3 by the South Downs National Park and Hampshire NMP (**Figure 8** at **Annex B**).

Later prehistoric (4,000 BC – AD 43)

4.6.15 The *WHER* returned four records dating broadly to the late prehistoric period. A watching brief (**SRN 29**) monitoring the excavation of drainage ditches at the side of the M3, and within the Application Boundary, revealed a number of late prehistoric field boundaries and possible prehistoric lynchets (**SRN 117, 118**). The lynchets were approximately 10m wide and 0.25m deep.

4.6.16 Other late prehistoric records returned by the *WHER* relate to worked and burnt flint (**SRN 119, 120**) found during the evaluation at the Peek Management site in Kings Worthy.

4.7 Romano-British period (AD 43 – 410)

4.7.1 During the Romano-British period, the main focus of activity within the wider landscape was the Roman town of Venta Belgarum (Winchester). The settlement was approached by at least five long distance roads that were laid out in the early post-invasion (from AD 43) period (Ottaway, 2017). Two of these roads pass through the Application Boundary (**Figure 5** at **Annex B**). The road between Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester) and Venta Belgram (Margary 42a), which is thought to have led to the northern entrance of the town, is aligned north-east to south-west on a line followed by the A33. A thick hard deposit consistent with a metalled road surface and probably representing this road was found during excavations (**SRN 28**) at St Marys Church in Kings Worthy. The eastern gate of the town was approached by a road from the southeast (Margary 420), a surviving part of which is designated a scheduled monument (**NHLE: 1001798**), and a road from the east which follows the B3404 and passes through the Scheme's Application Boundary. The road, which would have led to the small town of Vindomis (Neatham), first appears on maps of Hampshire predating the turnpike of 1753 (ibid).

4.7.2 During the construction of the M3, a 70m length of linear feature (**SRN 123**) was identified to the north-west of Grace's Farm. The linear feature which was aligned east to west and was nearly vertical-sided, was 2 to 2.7m wide and 0.65m deep and was interpreted as a water channel. Analysis of mollusc shells recovered from the base of the feature show that it originally carried fresh water. The feature continues further to the east and the west and has been interpreted as the early Roman aqueduct which would have provided water to the Roman settlement at Winchester.

4.7.3 The *WHER* records a further 14 records of Romano-British within the 300m study area including evidence of a small settlement at Winnall Down (**Figure 5** at **Annex B**). During these excavations (**SRN 1**) a series of four ditched enclosures (**SRN 136, 137**), aligned north to south and linked by a ditched trackway were recorded. These were originally laid out in the late Iron Age but continued in use into the Romano-British period. It was thought that the

enclosures were probably stock enclosures with several post-built buildings, within and outside of one of these enclosures, interpreted as Roman farm buildings. A number of pits, five inhumations and a cremation all dating to the Romano-British period were also found. The full complex was not completely revealed during the excavation and further Romano-British remains are likely to be present beyond the investigated area. The recent geophysical survey carried out within the Application Boundary suggests that further remains could be present to the south of the previously investigated area. Whilst the settlement continued in use into the Romano-British period, it did not survive for long and appears to have been abandoned in the second century. The late Iron Age settlement located at Graces Farm also continued in use into the Romano-British period as indicated by a number of Romano-British finds (**SRN 125, 130-133**) identified during field walking surveys carried out along the route of the M3.

4.7.4 Other Romano-British records within the study area include a number of coins found at Pudding Farm House (**SRN 122**), Roselia on London Road (**SRN 127**), at Abbots Worthy (**SRN 128**), at Winnall Allotments (**SRN 138**) and Gordon Avenue (**SRN 139**). Another findspot at Nuns Walk in Abbots Barton (**SRN 135**) suggest further areas of Romano-British activity within the 300m study area.

4.8 Medieval period (AD 410 – 1540)

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

4.8.1 The *WHER* returned eight records of early medieval date providing evidence of early-medieval activity at several locations within the 300m study area (**Figure 5** at **Annex B**). The earliest activity dating to this period was found within the river valley close to Abbots Worthy during the watching brief (**SRN 10**) carried out during the construction of the M3. The excavations identified five grubenhauser, or 'sunken-featured' buildings (**SRN 141**), a series of postholes (**SRN 143**) and 12 pits (**SRN 142**) dating to the fifth or sixth century. Beyond the 300m study area (but within the wider 1km study area) a cemetery (**NHLE: 1001817**) was partially excavated in 1961-2 and 1994 and contained inhumations and cremations which dated to the late fifth century through to the seventh century.

4.8.2 Further evidence of early medieval settlement was identified during the excavation at Easton Lane (**SRN 2**). The excavations revealed a rectangular ditched enclosure (**SRN 147**), measuring 40m by 16.5m, which was likely to have formed part of a small rural settlement (Fasham 1985). The enclosure had an entrance on the eastern side and contained seven pits also of early medieval date. The settlements at Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy and Martyr Worthy which are all recorded within the *Domesday Survey (1086)* were established during the earlier medieval period. King Athelstan held a meeting of his Witan at Kings Worthy which is thought to have been the location of a royal residence (**SRN 144**), although no archaeological evidence of this has yet been found.

4.8.3 To the west of the Application Boundary, early medieval burials representing two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (**SRN 145**) have been found at Winnall. Several

inhumation graves were originally found during the excavation of the cutting for the Southampton to Newbury railway in 1884. There are few details about these, but it is reported that the graves encountered were relatively shallow with no visible mounds and several contained shield bosses which date the cemetery to the sixth and seventh centuries. In 1955-6 a further eight inhumations were found with a further 36 found in 1957-8. These were all buried on the same orientation and approximately 0.6m deep. The skeletons were of all ages and sexes and probably dated to the late seventh century. A number of finds at the northern end of the 300m study area indicate the location of another possible early medieval cemetery (**SRN 146**) close to the parish boundary near Headbourne Worthy.

Later medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

4.8.4 The settlements at Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy and Martyr Worthy are all record within the *Domesday Survey (1086)* and had relatively large populations. At the northern end of the study area 55 households were recorded at Headbourne Worthy, 44 at Kings Worthy and 23 at Martyr Worthy (*Powell-Smith 2020*). Whilst Abbots Worthy is not recorded within the Domesday Survey, quantities of Saxon glass and green glazed pottery have been found on earthworks (**SRN 153**), thought to be the remains of the deserted medieval settlement, indicating that the settlement may have originated in the early-medieval period. The four settlements collectively named the 'Worthys' (Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy, Abbots Worthy and Martyr Worthy), are thought to have been part of an estate, possibly a royal estate of high importance, in the Micheldever Hundred. The Church of St Swithun (Grade I Listed Building, **NHLE: 1350461**) in Headbourne Worthy dates to the early eleventh century, the Church of St Swithun (Grade II* Listed Building, **NHLE: 1350471**) in Martyr Worthy and the Church of St Mary (Grade II* Listed Building, **NHLE: 1156360**) in Kings Worthy all date to the twelfth century and the Church of St Mary (Grade I Listed Building, **NHLE: 1095898**) in Easton dates to the thirteenth century.

4.8.5 The *WHER* returned a further five records of later medieval date within the 300m study area, none of which are located within the Application Boundary (**Figure 6** at **Annex B**). To the west of the Application Boundary is the site of St Gertrude's Chapel (**NHLE: 1005518; SRN 150**) which survives as a few earthworks within the water meadows on the western bank of the River Itchen. There is little documentation for the chapel which was in existence by 1249 when a charter records that the tithes of St Gertrude's were payable to the infirmarian of Hyde Abbey. An earthwork and geophysical survey (**SRN 23**) carried out in 2007 suggest that the site consisted of a single chapel with an apsidal end. It had an enclosed yard immediately adjacent to it, which was surrounded by a bank and ditch. The site was accessed by a metalled track connected to Nun's Walk.

4.8.6 The remaining medieval records within the study area relate to graves (**SRN 154**) identified at St Marys Church in Kings Worthy and a small number of findspots (**SRN 151, 155**).

4.8.7 The majority of land within the Scheme's Application Boundary was situated outside of the later medieval settlements and encompasses the surrounding landscape that would have been under arable cultivation or used for pasture.

4.9 Post-medieval period (AD 1540 – 1901)

4.9.1 In addition to the listed buildings mentioned in section 4.2, the majority of which date to the post-medieval period, the *WHER* records 38 other assets of post-medieval date (**Figure 6** at **Annex B**). A total of 12 water meadows (**SRN 184-188, 190-194, 196**) are recorded within the study area with eight located within the Application Boundary (**SRN 186-188, 190, 192-4, 196**). The water meadows are a consistent feature along the River Itchen and are likely to have originated in the early seventeenth to nineteenth centuries around the headwaters below natural springs. They were introduced to encourage early growth of grass in the spring and enabled early grazing and an increased number of hay crops. A large number of water meadows were constructed between 1640 and 1750 with a decline in the nineteenth century resulting in the river valley floor becoming more wooded. The meadows within the Application Boundary are generally laid out in rectangular blocks with leats acting as head main and main drain for each meadow or larger complex meadows which have taken advantage of the rivers broad meanders and contain a complex system of major carriers and drains. The condition of the meadows is variable with some being well-preserved but in general they only survive in part with only the basic elements surviving as earthworks. A post-medieval fulling mill (**SRN 169**) was located within one water meadow (**SRN 191**). The mill has been demolished but a brick mill cottage survives, albeit much altered.

4.9.2 To the north of the Application Boundary, there are eight historic park and gardens (HPG) (**SRN 197-201, 202-205**) recorded by the *WHER* within and surrounding Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy. The largest of these is Worthy Park (**SRN 204**), which developed originally as a deer park (**SRN 183**) and at its closest is approximately 130m from the Application Boundary. Abbots Worthy House HPG (**SRN 200**) which is on the local register is directly adjacent to the Application Boundary. It was bought in 1801 by the Baring family who had Abbots Worthy House (**SRN 168**) constructed in 1836. Land within the Scheme's Application Boundary is also close to the Kings Worthy House HPG (**SRN 199**) and Kings Worthy Grove HPG (**SRN 201**). Kings Worthy House HPG is a post 1810 park although the associated house has since been demolished and the grounds remain unmanaged. The Kings Worthy Grove HPG is a small nineteenth century villa landscape, surrounding Kings Worthy Grove (Grade II listed building, **NHLE: 1095841**), that was restored in the twentieth century.

4.9.3 The Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway (**SRN 160, 161, 163**) passed through the Application Boundary. The railway was opened in 1885 but was closed in sections between 1964 and 1966 and the track removed in 1967. Part of the route is now under the A33 and A34. Two further post-medieval assets are recorded by the *WHER* within the Application Boundary. To the north-west of the junction between the A33 and the B3407, the *WHER* records the site of a group of common edge cottages (**SRN 179**) which were present in 1874 but

have since been demolished. A scatter of post-medieval pottery (**SRN 164**) is also recorded at Winnall Cottage Farm.

4.10 Modern (1901 – present)

4.10.1 The *WHER* returned three records of modern date within the 300m study area. These relate to a former railway bridge (**SRN 206**) which is now the route of the A34 and the Kings Worthy train station (**SRN 207-8**).

4.10.2 Other modern features within the study area include a number of latrine pits which were identified within a fenced enclosure during a watching brief (**SRN 43**) on Magdalen Hill Down during the creation of a butterfly reserve. These were associated with a First World War army camp linked with Avington Park Camp and depicted on historic plans. During the Second World War, a line connecting the Winchester to Basingstoke line and the Newbury line was opened and then closed in 1966.

4.11 Undated

4.11.1 The *WHER* returned a total of 20 undated records within the 300m study area, including five within the Application Boundary. At the northern end of the Scheme's Application Boundary, close to the west edge of Grace's Farm, a V-shaped ditch (**SRN 216**) was excavated during the construction of the M3 and was thought to be part of an enclosure. Another square enclosure (**SRN 217**) of unknown date is recorded to the north of this and it is not clear if it is the same enclosure or a sperate feature.

4.11.2 A geophysical (magnetic) survey (**SRN 6**) at Easton Down identified an area of pit-like and weak linear anomalies which were cautiously interpreted as a settlement. It was thought that the linear anomalies represented a possible enclosure, and the pits might represent grubenhauser or sunken featured buildings (**SRN 214**) but this has not been archaeologically tested. To the south-east of this, the *WHER* records a linear feature (**SRN 215**), aligned east to west, which was traced by a survey (**SRN 7**) in a slope above the river valley at Manor Farm, but it does not state whether this was identified during a geophysical survey, identified from aerial photographs or whether it was identified during a site visit. On the eastern side of the M3 in the White Hall Cottage area, a large area of flint and dark clay (**SRN 213**) was identified during initial surveys along the M3, indicating the location of an archaeological site which is at present undated.

4.11.3 At the southern end of the Scheme's Application Boundary, the *WHER* records a boundary stone (**SRN 212**) recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping. No details about the stone are provided and its date is therefore unknown.

4.12 Cartographic evidence

4.12.1 The earliest historic map, identified as part of this baseline appraisal, that shows a part of land within the Scheme's Application Boundary in detail is a map of St Giles (**Figure 10** at **Annex B**) that was part of a collection of maps dating to the

early eighteenth century. The map shows the Alresford Road (B3404) with the Short Sledge Tollgate and Petersfield Road, part of which is now the A31. Between these two roads the section of the M3 within the Application Boundary crosses a narrow field recorded as Short Sledge Piece and a small pond to the north of Petersfield Road.

4.12.2 Kings Worthy is first shown in detail on an eighteenth-century plan (**Figure 11** at **Annex B**). The plan is an 'informal' enclosure agreement by Sir Chaloner Ogle. It shows a small number of buildings around the church, extending east along London Road and north along Church Lane. Surrounding the village are areas of arable land and pasture. The A34 now crosses a number of fields that were under cultivation. The A33 now crosses several meadows and plots containing barns, stables and orchards. To the south of Kings Worthy, the site of the Kings Worthy Mill appears to be within the Application Boundary. This is described as having a stable, yard and garden.

4.12.3 All of the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary is covered in *Thomas Milne's Atlas of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* (**Figure 12** at **Annex B**) *published in 1791* and the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings Sheet 80 and 82 (**Figure 13** at **Annex B**), published in 1806 and 1808. Thomas Milne's Atlas provides a broad overview of Hampshire and the Isle of White and depicts the areas of settlement, roads, natural features and key landmarks or features. The map shows the area of the Scheme as largely undeveloped land crossed by several roads. To the north Worthy Park is shown along with the name of the owner, Sir Chaloner Ogle. A barn is shown within the Application Boundary on the southern side of Easton Lane. The Short Sledge Turnpike is shown adjacent to the southern part of the Application Boundary along with the barrows on Magdalen Hill and a Roman Camp, to the south of St Giles Hill. The Ordnance Surveyors Drawing shows largely the same landscape as that shown on Thomas Milne's earlier Atlas of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight although the area to the north of Alresford Road appears to have been enclosed along with other parts of the wider landscape. Winnall is recorded as Winnal Magdalen and the Roman Camp to the south of St Giles Hill is not shown.

4.12.4 The estate map (**Figure 14** at **Annex B**), published in 1819, showing the land owned by the Dean of Winchester in the parishes of Winnall, Chilcomb and St John's in Winchester shows the enclosed fieldscape to the north of Alresford Road in detail. The fields are medium to large in size, with straight and curved boundaries demarcated with banks or ditches and trees. Easton Lane is shown lined with trees. No other features are shown within the Application Boundary.

4.12.5 The estate map (**Figure 15** at **Annex B**) published in 1823, shows the lands owned by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle in the Worthy's. As with the earlier map of Kings Worthy a small number of buildings are shown along London Road and Church Lane with the Cart and Horses Public House shown adjacent to the Scheme's Application Boundary. Three buildings (possibly the three cottages (**SRN 179**) recorded by the *WHER* and depicted on later Ordnance Survey maps) are shown to the north-east of the junction between London Road and Basingstoke Road (now the A33). To the south of Kings Worthy and within the

Scheme's Application Boundary is the mill and mill pond which were accessed by a road that led south past the church. Other than these no other features are shown within the Application Boundary which crosses several fields and meadows. Abbotts Worthy Farm is shown at the junction between London Road, Park Lane and Mill Lane. Worthy Park House is shown within its large grounds and is recorded as 'mansion and premises'.

4.12.6 A map of Chilcomb and Spasholt (*Crabwood*) (**Figure 16** at **Annex B**), published in 1850, shows the area to the south of Alresford Road. The fields are small to medium in size and are generally narrow with straight boundaries suggesting planned enclosure of the earlier strip fields. Magdalen Hill appears to have remained unenclosed and was crossed by a road joining Alresford Road to Petersfield Road, the alignment of which is now in part preserved by a Public Right of Way. New Barton Farm, which was partly destroyed by the construction of the M3 is shown within the Scheme's Application Boundary. No other features are shown within the Scheme's Application Boundary.

4.12.7 The 1851 map of Winnall (**Figure 17** at **Annex B**) shows the lands owned by the Dean of Winchester in Winnall, Chilcomb and St John's in Winchester. The Short Sledge Tollgate is shown adjacent to the Scheme's Application Boundary and the fieldscape is similar to that depicted on the earlier 1819 estate map (**Figure 14** at **Annex B**), the only difference being some additional buildings in Winnall, outside of the Scheme's Application Boundary.

4.12.8 The Ordnance Survey maps described below are provided in **Annex C**. The first edition *Ordnance Survey map published in 1874* shows that the Scheme's Application Boundary encompasses former fields along the eastern side of the Itchen Valley and crossing the valley onto the western side. Winchester is shown largely on the western bank of the river, but the St Giles Hill and Winnall suburbs are shown extending eastwards across the river and along the main roads heading east and north-east out of the city. To the south-east of Winchester, the Scheme's Application Boundary passes through small to medium sized rectangular fields with straight boundaries. New Barton Farm (now Chilcomb House) is shown to the west of Bar End Road and to the north of Chilcomb Lane. Further north to the east of Winnall the Scheme's Application Boundary passes through several large fields. The Itchen floodplain contained a network of channels and ditches and was recorded as 'liable to floods'. Within the Scheme's Application Boundary an old chalk pit, sluice and a building are shown on the edge of the floodplain in the area now located between the A34 and M3. At the northern end of the Scheme's Application Boundary, Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy are all shown as small villages surrounded by small to medium sized fields, and scattered farmsteads. The Worthy Park estate is shown to the north of the Scheme's Application Boundary and appears to cover a large area including Abbots Worthy.

4.12.9 By the time of the publication of the *1898 Ordnance Survey map*, Victoria Hospital, which was close to the site of St Mary Magdalen's Hospital, had been constructed to the north of Alresford Road and the five scheduled barrows. At this time, Magdalen Hill to the east of the barrows was in use as a golf course.

To the north-east of Easton Lane, a number of north-west - south-east aligned drains are shown between the road and the recently constructed London to Southampton railway line which at this point was on an embankment above the Itchen floodplain and cut between Headbourne Worthy and Kings Worthy.

4.12.10 By 1911 Winchester had expanded northwards further onto the floodplain and a gas works had been constructed at Winnall to the east of the railway line. The *1931 Ordnance Survey map* shows Winchester continuing to expand with St Swithun's School and Magdalen Hill Cemetery constructed on the edge of the city. The gas works at Winnall had expanded and a new railway line was under construction heading east from the mainline (although it is not clear if this was completed). To the east of the gas works, Whitehill Farm and Winnall cottages had been built to the northeast of Easton Lane.

4.12.11 There had been significant development on the eastern side of Winchester by the publication of the *1962 Ordnance Survey map* which also shows the A33 under construction. The A33 is shown passing between Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy. At the same time there were large housing developments constructed to the north of Kings Worthy. The railway line that passed between Headbourne Worthy and Kings Worthy was marked as dismantled on the *1969 Ordnance Survey map*. The alignment of the railway was in part used for the A34.

4.12.12 The M3 and Junction 9 are first shown under construction on the *1983 Ordnance Survey map*. Industrial buildings are shown to the west and north-west of the junction expanding Winchester's urban edge to the western side of the motorway. By this date there had also been further modern development to the north of the Kings Worthy. Other than the expansion of St Swithun's school, the eastern side of the M3 has remained largely undeveloped and in continued agricultural use.

4.13 Aerial photographs

4.13.1 As mentioned above in the baseline, the *National Mapping Programme (NMP)* recorded extensive cropmarks, visible on historic aerial photographs, across the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary (**Figure 8** at **Annex B**). Rather than rereview these photographs, it was agreed with the Winchester City Council Archaeologist that aerial photographs taken after the completion of the *NMP (2008)* would be reviewed as part of this assessment. Historic England recorded a total of six photographs post-dating the *NMP* within the 300m study area. These were reviewed but appear to show an area outside of the 300m study area.

4.14 LiDAR

4.14.1 As mentioned above in the baseline, the *NMP* recorded extensive cropmarks, visible on historic aerial photographs, across the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary (**Figure 8** at **Annex B**). Rather than rereview these photographs, it was agreed with the Winchester City Council Archaeologist that

aerial photographs taken after the completion of the *NMP (2008)* would be reviewed as part of this assessment. Historic England recorded a total of six photographs post-dating the *NMP* within the 300m study area. These were reviewed but appear to show an area outside of the 300m study area.

4.14.2 The area between the M3 and the A34 (**Figure 18a** at **Annex B**) contains several north-west to south-east aligned linear features which may align with several on the eastern side of the M3 and represent field boundaries visible on Ordnance Survey mapping. An irregular shaped feature directly adjacent to the A34 and south of the water meadows was picked up by the geophysical survey carried out in 2019 and whilst it might be archaeological in origin it might also represent an area of former quarrying. Several circular anomalies adjacent to the M3 appear to relate to modern features visible on Google Earth Satellite imagery.

4.14.3 On the eastern side of the M3 the area being considered for landscape reprofiling to the north of Easton Lane (**Figure 18a** and **18b at Annex B**) contains a number of linear features which are likely to represent 'Celtic' field boundaries and post-medieval field boundaries. At the northern end of this area is a former chalk quarry. Another cut feature which coincides with a ring ditch recorded by the *WHER* is also more likely to relate to a former quarry pit.

4.14.4 There are a number of linear features to the south of Easton Lane in the area being considered for ecological mitigation and the compound (**Figure 18b** at **Annex B**). Some of these relate to boundaries shown on historic mapping but others are likely to be earlier.

4.15 Previous impacts

4.15.1 Examination of historic mapping shows that prior to the construction of the M3 the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary was predominantly farmland with a number of woods, coppices and water meadows although it was crossed by several roads heading east out of Winchester and the former railway line between London and Southampton. The improvement and widening of the roads that cross the Scheme's Application Boundary will have impacted upon earlier road surfaces which would have some archaeological interest. The railway line was on an embankment where it crosses through the Scheme's Application Boundary and whilst there is anticipated to have been some impact upon below ground archaeological remains the raising of the ground level will most likely have resulted in the preservation of remains below the embankment.

4.15.2 The biggest impact upon archaeological remains within the Scheme's Application Boundary will have occurred during the construction of the M3, A33 and the A34, although a programme of archaeological investigation was carried out during these construction works to mitigate the impact. Intrusive groundworks associated with the construction of these roads and the associated services will have resulted in the damage or destruction of buried archaeological deposits. Where the roads are in deep cuttings, for example at the Junction 9 roundabout, there is likely to have been the complete removal of archaeologist

deposits within the footprint of the carriageway. There is also likely to have been significant impacts to archaeological remans where the roads are at grade. It is anticipated that where the roads are located on embankments archaeological deposits are likely to have survived below the embankment. Despite significant impacts upon archaeological remains within the footprint of the roads the recent archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out within the Scheme's Application Boundary in 2019 noted that this had not substantially diminished the potential for archaeologically significant remains to survive in the areas immediately adjacent to the carriageway.

4.15.3 There is one area of historic landfill recorded by the Environment Agency within the Scheme's Application Boundary which is located at on the eastern side of the M3 Junction 9 roundabout (the Spitfire Link Landfill). Examination of Ordnance Survey maps also shows that there are several areas of chalk quarrying within the Scheme's Application Boundary. The excavation of these landfill and quarry sites will have significantly impacted upon archaeological remains within their footprint, damaging or more likely removing any deposits that might have been present.

4.15.4 Land within the Scheme's Application Boundary beyond the carriageways appears to have remained relatively undeveloped. Recent fieldwork carried out within the Scheme's Application Boundary has demonstrated that archaeological remains do survive within these areas. The trial trench evaluation carried out in 2021 demonstrated that in general there was very little topsoil above the natural chalk geology and as such later agricultural activities appear to have impacted upon the archaeological horizon. This will have resulted in the loss of some shallow archaeological features, which might explain why some of the features recorded as cropmarks during the *NMP* were not present, although deeper remains have been shown to have survived. It is also anticipated that archaeological remains are likely to survive within the River Itchen flood plain, where deep layers of made ground underlain by alluvium and peat sequences (to 5m+ depth) are recorded in the logs of boreholes undertaken for geotechnical purposes, see below.

4.16 Ground investigation works

4.16.1 The British Geological Survey records a number of boreholes excavated within the Scheme's Application Boundary in the early 1970s in the area around Junction 9 of the M3 prior to its construction. All of the boreholes showed that there was between 0.3m and 0.4m of topsoil above the natural chalk geology.

4.16.2 A ground investigation survey was carried out between March and June 2019 which involved the excavation of 11 trial pits, seven window samples and 32 boreholes located in an area covering Junction 9 of the M3 northwards to the junction between the A33 and the A34 (*Soils Ltd 2020*). All the boreholes and window samples that were excavated to the north of Winnall industrial estate, and either side of the A34, recorded deep deposits of alluvium. On the western side of the A34 there was between 1.2m and 4.74m of made ground above alluvium. The deep deposits of made ground probably represent the former

railway embankment over which the A34 passes. On the eastern side of the A34 between the A34 and A33 the stratigraphy comprised a thin layer of topsoil above 4.65m to 9.7m of alluvium. Peat layers have been recorded within the alluvium at >4m depth in boreholes recorded within the modern River Itchen floodplain (**WS02 and WS03 Stantec 2019**). To the south of these, test pits located on the eastern and western sides of the M3 recorded between 0.25m and 0.32m of made ground or topsoil above the natural chalk, with the exception of TP02, which was located within the floodplain and contained made ground above 3.7m of alluvium. The boreholes and windows samples excavated around the M3 carriageway and the roundabout recorded between 0.25m and 0.6m of topsoil or made ground directly about the natural chalk.

4.16.3 More recent ground investigation works to the north of M3 Junction 9 were monitored by Wessex Archaeology (2021). Generally, it was found that approximately 0.3m of topsoil was either directly above the natural chalk geology or subsoil. Subsoil was found to be between 0.25m and 0.5m thick and in some places may have represented a colluvial deposit although it was not possible to determine this during the works. A deeper deposit of colluvium up to 1m thick was found within trial pit 5.

5 Statement of significance

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In accordance with Step 2 of *Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)* the following section assesses the heritage value of known heritage assets that have the potential to receive effects from the Scheme within the Application Boundary. The section assesses whether, and to what degree, land within the Scheme's Application Boundary contributes towards the setting and heritage significance of these heritage assets. The archaeological potential of the site is then summarised based on the historic environment baseline, recent archaeological investigations carried out as part of this assessment and known previous impacts. The value of heritage assets within this section is derived from definitions in the Design Manuel for Roads and Bridges (DMRB).

5.2 Built heritage assets

Kings Worthy conservation area

5.2.1 The Kings Worthy Conservation Area is located to the north of the Application Boundary and approximately 3km northeast of Winchester, on the edge of the chalk lands of the Hampshire Downs. The conservation area covers the historic core of the settlement which is at the southern end of Kings Worthy around the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary (**NHLE: 1156360**). The conservation area includes a further 11 listed buildings, the earliest of which date to the seventeenth century. During the twentieth century there has been some modern infill within the conservation area but in general development is low density and comprises a mixture of residential and commercial properties.

5.2.2 The conservation area is considered to be of high value. The principal characteristics which contribute towards the special character and appearance of the conservation area are detailed in a technical assessment produced by Winchester City Council (2007a). In summary these include:

- Listed and unlisted historic buildings which have architectural and historic interest and reflect the agricultural origins of the settlement and its later use as a coaching stop
- The pattern and layout of the buildings and surviving street plan which reflects the historic form of the settlement
- The Winchester to Silchester Roman road and the village's role as a coaching stop which contribute towards our understanding of the creation of the settlement and its subsequent survival and provide historic interest for the conservation area
- A large number of trees and hedges which create a green and 'semi-rural' or suburban character and which enclose the conservation area and screen the majority of long-distance views into and out of the conservation area

- Other key features such as well treed grounds of larger properties, trees, walls and railings

5.2.3 The conservation area is located on a southeast facing slope above the River Itchen and is directly to the west of Abbots Worthy. The river valley contains a wide floodplain with gently undulating landscape of chalk streams, unimproved grassland, meadows and carr and reed beds that would historically have been exploited by the residents of the village. Abbots Worthy also has an historic link with Kings Worthy, sharing the common Saxon name Worthy (also shared with Headbourne Worthy and Martyr Worthy) which is believed to refer to an early medieval estate or well-defined area. During the medieval period Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy were in separate hundreds but have been within the same parish since the 1830s. Whilst these elements make some positive contribution towards the setting of the conservation area their contribution has been limited by the A33 which has separated the conservation area from the river valley landscape and Abbots Worthy and forms an abrupt barrier to the southeast of the conservation area.

5.2.4 The immediate setting of the conservation area consists mainly of man-made features such as the A33 and modern housing estates to the north and west which have restricted the setting of the conservation area. The housing estates show the later development of the surrounding area but do not contribute towards the setting of the conservation area. The A33 which is visible from the eastern end of the conservation area can be considered a negative element of the setting because it has diverted traffic away from the former coaching stop, separated the conservation area from historically associated areas and the noise produced by traffic can be heard throughout the conservation area.

5.2.5 The Scheme's Application Boundary abuts the southern boundary of the conservation area and includes a thin strip of the conservation area along its south-eastern boundary, which is currently a green verge along the north-western side of the A33 and part of the green adjacent to Victoria Cottage at the junction between the London Road and A33. (**Plate 10**). The green verge beside the A33 is not considered an important element of the conservation area, although the area of trees (just outside of the Application Boundary and green space at the junction are recorded as important in the technical assessment and are therefore considered a positive feature of the conservation area. There are no views of the remainder of the Scheme's Application Boundary from the conservation area and as such is not considered to contribute towards the setting or overall value of the conservation area.

Plate 10: General view looking north across the A33 towards the Kings Worthy Conservation Area. The green verge on the opposite side of the road adjacent to the wooden fence is included within the conservation area boundary



Abbots Worthy conservation area

5.2.6 Abbots Worthy lies to the east of Kings Worthy, approximately 3.2km north of Winchester, and is situated on the northern side of the Upper Itchen Valley. The conservation area covers two distinct areas. In the northern part of the conservation area is the historic settlement, which is focused on the crossroads between the B3047, Park Lane and Mill Lane. The southern part of the conservation area covers a section of the River Itchen and the surrounding water meadows which contain the remains of a deserted medieval settlement.

5.2.7 The conservation area is considered to be of high value. The principal characteristics which contribute towards the special character and appearance of the conservation area are detailed in a technical assessment produced by Winchester City Council (1997b). In summary these include:

- Listed and unlisted historic buildings dating from the seventeenth to nineteenth century which have architectural and historic interest. The buildings have a mixture of architectural styles and detailing and use a variety of materials

- The historic plan form which has changed little since the nineteenth century and is likely to have been influenced by the existence of tracks crossing the river and following the valley
- The relationship between the built environment in the northern part of the conservation area and the natural environment in the south which contains flora and fauna associated with the river
- The topography and change of gradient and alignment of the roads which constrain long distance views and create a sense of enclosure
- Boundary walls, such as the Grade II listed wall of Abbots Worthy House, which form an important element of the streetscape
- Other key features such as well treed grounds of larger properties, trees and railings

5.2.8 The conservation area is located entirely within the valley of the River Itchen, however this is not readily apparent from the immediate setting which consists of trees and woodlands, open farmland and pasture. This rural setting is also not readily appreciable from the conservation area as views are generally short due to the changes in gradients and the alignment of roads and belts of trees and hedges which screen views into the valley floor. The surrounding water meadows (part of which is included within the conservation area boundary) are an important element of the conservation areas setting contributing towards the character of the conservation area and providing context for the historic development of the conservation area. The conservation area is located between the A33 and the M3 which generate continual noise that can be heard from the conservation area. The embankment of the M3 also obscures longer views towards the southern part of the conservation area and the River Itchen.

5.2.9 The Scheme's Application Boundary includes a small strip of land within the conservation area directly adjacent to the A33 which currently consists of a small area of grass verge, trees and scrub which is not considered an important element of the conservation area (**Plate 11**).The land within the Application boundary to the south of the Cart and Horses junction is within an important view out of the conservation area towards Kings Worthy as identified in the Abbots Worthy Technical Assessment (Winchester City Council, 1997b) (**Plate 12**). In general there are no views of the remainder of the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary from the conservation area. At its closest the conservation area is approximately 15m from the Application Boundary. At this point the area of downland between the M3 and the conservation area which has been altered by the construction of the M3, is a green buffer between the conservation area and the motorway. The remainder of the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary is not considered to contribute towards the setting or overall value of the conservation area.

Plate 11: General view north along the north-western boundary of the Abbots Worthy Conservation Area



Plate 12: Key view south-west from the Abbots Worth Conservation Area towards the Kings Worthy Conservation Area



Worthy Park House

5.2.10 Worthy Park House (Grade II* listed building, **NHLE: 1095892**) is a medium sized Georgian country house approximately 360m north-west of the Application Boundary. Built on the site of an earlier L-shaped building constructed in 1722 by William Evelyn, it was inherited by Sir Charles Ogle who in c. 1829 had the west wing pulled down and a new house constructed by Sir Robert Smirke. The new house was constructed of Southampton Brick and Portland Stone and consisted of the main central building with two wings in corresponding style, surmounted by a balustrade with an elegant main entrance portico. It is located within large grounds (**SRN 204**) on the northern side of the B3047 which originated as a deer park (**SRN 183**). During the Second World War the house and gardens were requisitioned by the army, after which the house became the staff training centre for Curry's before coming into the ownership of National Express. It was bought by Princes Mead school in 1999, since which the house has remained largely unchanged.

5.2.11 Worthy Park House is of high value due to its artistic, architectural and historic interest, which derive from the age and quality of the listed building and its fabric as well as the quality of architectural design. There is a detailed documentary history of the house outlining its original construction by Sir Robert Smirke and the later development by subsequent owners which adds to the historic interest of the listed building. Worthy Park House is mentioned by William Cobbett in his Rural Rides, published in the 1820s, which adds further historic interest to the listed building. The listed building is also considered to have archaeological interest due to the potential for remains of the earlier building on the site and evidence of earlier phases and the later development of the current building to survive.

5.2.12 The immediate setting of the listed building is defined by its location within the former parkland (**SRN 204**) occupying a prominent position above the Itchen Valley. It is from the immediate park that the artistic and architectural interest of the listed building can be best appreciated. Within this immediate setting is the stable block (Grade II listed building, **NHLE: 1155825**), an ornamental walled garden and a walled kitchen garden which, as historic features associated with the listed building, contribute towards its historic interest. However, a house has been constructed within the walled garden and another in the walled kitchen garden destroying the original layout and design of the gardens and slightly diminishing their contribution to the setting of the listed building. The surviving walls do make a positive contribution towards the setting of the house as do the surviving specimen trees in the parkland and the woods.

5.2.13 The elevated position of the listed building affords it a prominent position within the landscape making it visible from beyond its immediate setting (**Plate 7**) and providing extensive views from the house across the surrounding landscape. During the walkover surveys it was found that Worthy Park House was prominent in views from the surrounding landscape and from land within the northern parts of the Scheme's Application Boundary (**Plate 7** and **13**). However, much of the modern infrastructure around the surrounding area is

screened in views from the house and grounds by the trees along the southern boundary of the parkland, either side of the M3 and along the valley of the River Itchen (**Plate 14**). It is anticipated that moving vehicles are likely to be partially visible from the house and grounds during winter months when there are no leaves on the tree. A description at the time of Sir Charles Ogle reads *'Below the south front of the mansion winds the River Itchen, on the opposite banks of which rise beautiful eminences, partly covered with wood, beyond which are the more romantic downs'* (Parks and Gardens 2020). Whilst the surrounding historic landscape has been significantly altered since the above description by the construction of the M3, the existing junction and the modern encroachment of Winchester from the west, the Downs on the eastern side of the M3 have remained relatively undeveloped and retain some of the views as described above and provide a rural backdrop/ character in views from the house and garden.

Plate 13: Long distance view north from land within the Scheme's Application Boundary towards Worthy Park House



Plate 14: View south-east from the lawn at Worthy Park House towards the M3 and the Downs



Abbotsworthy House and historic park and garden

5.2.14 Abbotsworthy House (**SRN 168**), is an historic but undesignated building which was constructed in 1836 by John Buckler as a rectory for the Reverend Charles Baring. Originally constructed in a gothic style, the top two floors were removed in the early 1950s and the main body of the house remodelled in a Neo-Georgian style. The large building is constructed of brick which has been partly rendered and partly colour washed. It is set within a 5ha landscaped park (**SRN 200**), which is locally listed and is defined on the northern and eastern sides by a high flint and brick wall. Abbotsworthy House is unlisted but despite the modern remodelling of the house it is still considered to have some architectural and historic interest and is of low heritage value.

5.2.15 During the medieval period most of the land within Abbots Worthy belonged to Hyde Abbey. An area was sold to the Baring family in 1801 and in 1836 Abbotsworthy House was built. Historic mapping shows the substantial house within park-like grounds which stretched down to the River Itchen. The park and the estate remained in the Baring family until the late nineteenth century when it was sold to William Cotesworth. In the early twentieth century it was owned by George Lefevre and upon his death in in 1928 it was sold back to the Baring Family. At this time, it was described as including pleasure grounds, a terraced lawn, west lawn and summer house, pergola, flower beds and parkland sloping down to the south. The estate also included pasture and water meadows. Five acres now remain around the house with the remainder of the estate divided

and sold off. The detailed history of the park and garden is well documented and despite the house and gardens degraded condition, it still retains some historic and visual value and overall, it is considered to be of low value.

5.2.16 The immediate setting of Abbotsworthy House is defined by the surrounding grounds in which it is located. To the north of the B3047, buildings including Kings Worthy Grove (now flats) and an accompanying coach house were all formerly part of the estate and contribute towards the unlisted building and historic park and gardens historic interest. Garden Cottage also contributes towards the historic interest and was formerly the head gardener's cottage. Other original features within the immediate setting that contribute towards the historic interest of the unlisted building include the Grade II listed wall (**NHLE: 1061370**) along the B3047 and the perimeter walls of the kitchen garden although two houses were constructed within the walls within the late 1960s. The setting of Abbotsworthy House is contained largely to its surrounding parkland (**SRN 200**). The house is not visible from the B3047 although from Long Walk on the southern side of the river valley the building is clearly visible as a landmark within Abbots Worthy. The setting of the HPG is defined by its location at the northern end of the Abbots Worthy Conservation Area between the B3047 and the River Itchen. The historic settlement of Abbots Worthy is directly to the east of the HPG and there are glimpsed views from the western end across towards Kings Worthy. The A33, which is between the HPG and Kings Worthy was constructed through a large field which was part of the wider estate associated with Abbotsworthy House. The road is completely screened in views from the main house by an area of woodland and a tall wooden fence (**Plate 15**) although it is visible from the far western end of the HPG. The majority of the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary does not contribute towards the setting or value of the unlisted building and locally listed HPG. The section directly adjacent to the HPG is considered to make a neutral contribution towards the setting of the HPG and no contribution towards the setting of the unlisted building.

Plate 15: A view south from within Abbotsworthy House HPG (SRN 200). A fence and the trees on the left screen the A33 in views from Abbotsworthy House (SRN 168) and its immediate setting



Fulling Mill Cottage

5.2.17 Fulling Mill Cottage is located approximately 60m from the Application Boundary (see **Figure 6** at **Annex B**). The mill has been demolished but the site of the watermill remains along with a sluice. A brick mill cottage with a tiled roof survives but has been heavily altered and extended in the late 1960s and 1970s. The building is not nationally or locally listed but is considered to have some historic value. Given the level of alteration it is considered to be of negligible heritage significance. The surrounding waterways have been altered to improve the garden and the construction of the M3 has impacted upon the setting of the non-designated heritage asset. That said there are still positive elements of the buildings setting such as the surviving sluices and waterways which provide historic context for the building.

5.3 Archaeology

St Gertrude's Chapel

5.3.1 The site of St Gertrude's Chapel, a scheduled monument, is located to the west of the Application Boundary between two channels of the River Itchen. Archaeological surveys carried out in 2007 suggest that the site consisted of a simple single-celled chapel, probably with an apsidal east end and an enclosed

yard which was surrounded by a bank and ditch which probably drained into the nearby water channels. The entire complex seems to have been protected by a revetment or bank that shielded it from encroachment by the nearby watercourses. The chapel was largely demolished, possibly by the mid sixteenth century and only a few low earthworks now survive.

5.3.2 The scheduled monument is of high value due to its archaeological and historic interest which derives from the age, rarity and archaeological potential. Whilst there are very few documents relating to the chapel it is mentioned in a charter of 1249 and later post-medieval documents and maps record St Gertrude's Mead which contribute towards the historic interest of the scheduled monument. Several archaeological investigations in the early twentieth century and earthwork and geophysical surveys carried out in 2007 indicate the potential for archaeological remains to survive which contribute towards the archaeological interest of the scheduled monument. Due to the location of the monument adjacent to the river, conditions are good for preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains which can provide information about the site such as the date of its construction, its plan and layout, the subsequent development and abandonment and information about its use and the people that occupied and used the chapel during the medieval period.

5.3.3 The setting of the scheduled monument is principally defined by its position between two channels of the River Itchen. This location would have provided a secluded site and would have been chosen for its isolated location contributing towards the historic interest of the scheduled monument. The construction of the A34, A33 and M3 which are audible from the scheduled monument and the construction of the Winnall Industrial Estate and expansion of Winchester which are visible from the scheduled monument have encroached upon this secluded location. However, trees largely screen the carriageways and movement of vehicles from the scheduled monument which still largely retains a sense of isolation. The surviving earthworks associated with the monument are relatively low and are best appreciated from the area immediately adjacent to the monument. The site was accessed via a metalled trackway that connected to Nuns Walk to the south of the scheduled monument and this is considered to make a positive contribution towards the setting of the monument.

5.3.4 St Gertrude's Chapel is located 185m to the west of the Application Boundary. Junction 9 of the M3 is largely screened in views from the scheduled monument by intervening trees and the Winnall Industrial Estate and does not contribute towards the setting of the scheduled monument. A small section of the higher ground to the to the north of the National Highways depot between the M3 and A34 is visible in views across the monument. In summer trees dominate this backdrop (**Plate 16**) but in winter when the trees have shed their leaves some of the grassland between the M3 and A34 is just visible through the trees (**Plate 17**). This area is considered to make a neutral contribution towards the setting of the scheduled monument. Whilst the A34 is audible from the scheduled monument, trees along the western side of the carriageway largely screen views of the road and vehicle movement during the summer months but can be seen

through the trees during winter from the scheduled monument (**Plate 16** and **17**).

Plate 16: View north-east across the St Gertrude's Chapel scheduled monument towards land within the Scheme's Application Boundary. The trees in the background largely screen views of the road and vehicle movement. Photo taken in September 2020



Plate 17: View north-east across the St Gertrude's Chapel scheduled monument towards land within the Scheme's Application Boundary. Vehicles on the A34 can be seen through the trees which have shed their leaves. Photo taken in September 2020



Iron Age settlement at Graces Farm

5.3.5 A number of earthworks and cropmarks were identified to the north of Graces Farm and represent the remains of a late Iron Age settlement (scheduled monument, **NHLE: 1001825, SRN 112**). The features identified consisted of circular and rectangular enclosures, trackways and other linear boundaries and covered an area of approximately 2ha. The scheduled monument is located within an agricultural field approximately 100m to the west of the M3. Excavations within this area have also produced Romano-British material and worked flint has been recovered during field walking.

5.3.6 As a scheduled monument these remains are of high value and national importance largely due their archaeological interest which derives from the age, relatively rarity of this type of feature and the survival and archaeological potential as demonstrated through fieldwork and the existence of cropmarks and earthworks, although ploughing has limited the contribution of the latter. Fieldwork as also demonstrated Bronze Age and Roman remains present within/ directly adjacent to the scheduled monument which suggest that the settlement may have been used over a long period and contributes further towards the archaeological interest of the monument.

5.3.7 The setting of the monument is defined by its topography, on an elevated position above the Itchen Valley, which would have been chosen for its

extensive views of the surrounding landscape. The settlement is one of a number of enclosed or defended sites on higher ground overlooking the valley and would have been the focus of settlement/ administration for an area of land around it. Other such examples within the immediate landscape include the D-shaped enclosure excavated in the 1970s at Winnall Down and St Catherine's Hill Fort to the south of Winchester. The scheduled monument to the north of Graces Farm is located on the northern side of the valley and is surrounding by a number of north-east to south-west linear cropmarks/ earthworks which are likely to have formed part of the contemporary agricultural landscape associated with the settlement and as such contribute towards the setting and the historic interest of the monument. On the opposite side of the valley the field systems, represented by cropmarks are aligned northwest to southeast and whilst possibly contemporary with the scheduled monument are likely to be associated with the D-shaped enclosure at Winnall. The construction of the M3 and other modern infrastructure within the landscape has severed the relationship between the scheduled settlement and areas of contemporary and associated remains within the landscape which are now separated and on the eastern side of the M3.

5.3.8 The Application Boundary is approximately 40m from the scheduled monument. At this point the M3 is within a cutting, with trees on either side. Whilst the motorway here is largely screened from the scheduled monument existing lighting, signage and traffic associated with the motorway are visible in longer distance views, although woodland around Worthy Park House does help to screen much of the motorway and modern expansion of Winchester, which represent modern intrusion into the wider setting of the scheduled monument (**Plate 18**). Overall land within the Scheme's Application Boundary is considered to make a neutral contribution to the setting of the scheduled monument.

Plate 18: View from the public footpath adjacent to the scheduled Iron Age settlement looking south-west towards the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary



Known archaeological remains

5.3.9 Previous archaeological investigations have demonstrated that the Scheme's Application Boundary contains archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period through to the twentieth century. The remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments, two small early Bronze Age cemeteries, middle and late Bronze Age settlements, 'Celtic' field systems, an early Iron Age settlement, a late Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement and evidence of early medieval occupation have all been found within the Application Boundary as described in the baseline assessment above. These remains would have been of at least medium value and could possibly have been of high value given the density of remains and evidence of multi period occupation, particularly at Winnall and Easton Lane. However, the majority of these remains and the associated finds were removed during previous investigations and during the construction of the M3 and therefore have no remaining value/sensitivity. Recent trial trenching (**SRN 55**) carried out in 2019 demonstrated that the remains of the ring ditch partially excavated prior to the construction of the M3, several discrete possibly prehistoric pit like features and former land divisions including a parish boundary survive within the Application Boundary. Approximately 35% of the ring ditch still survives and was considered to retain considerable archaeological interest. It is considered that the surviving part of the ring ditch is of medium value. The discrete prehistoric pits were considered to be of at least local interest and the former land divisions and parish boundary

are at most of low value. The more recent trial trenching also identified a prehistoric pit, a palaeochannel, several undated linear features and an eighteenth to nineteenth century building within the Application Boundary. These remains are considered to be between low and medium value.

5.3.10 Other known archaeological remains within the Scheme's Application Boundary that have not been removed by previous archaeological investigations or development are discussed below. Several features were identified within the Scheme's Application Boundary during the initial surveys along the route of the M3. A ring ditch (**SRN 75**) thought to be a Bronze Age barrow was identified at Manor Farm. It is situated within a landscape that has produced significant evidence of prehistoric activity. Cropmarks indicate that the remains are of relatively low complexity, although they appear to be in an area that has received relatively little previous impact. This feature appears to coincide with an area of magnetic disturbance identified during the recent geophysical survey and as such might relate to quarrying rather than a prehistoric ring ditch. An east to west aligned linear feature (**SRN 215**) recorded at Manor Farm during a survey in the slope above the river valley is of unknown date and is therefore of unknown value. The feature is of low complexity and is most likely of low value but could be higher. Despite this no east to west aligned features were identified during the recent geophysical survey.

5.3.11 The Roman road between Winchester and Silchester is thought to follow the line of the A33 (see **Figure 4** at **Annex B**). Evidence of a possible road surface was found during archaeological investigations at St Mary's Church in Kings Worthy, but no other evidence of the road has been found in this area. The postulated route of another Roman road between Winchester and Neatham, is recorded following the line of Alresford Road but this has not been archaeologically tested. It is not known if remains of the Roman roads are present within the Scheme's Application Boundary. If they are, it is likely that they will have been significantly impacted upon by the construction of later roads. The roads if present would most likely be of no more than medium value.

5.3.12 The remains of the aqueduct (**SRN 123**) that provided water to the Roman settlement at Winchester was first recorded during the archaeological investigations carried out in advance of the construction of the M3. The aqueduct follows the 50m contour and its conjectured route crosses through the Scheme's Application Boundary to the southwest of Graces Farm although the route is currently undergoing a major revision. The section nearest to Graces Farm that crosses the Scheme's Application Boundary was excavated in advance of the construction of the M3 and has therefore been removed.

5.3.13 A geophysical survey carried out on land to the west of Manor Farm and adjacent to the M3 identified anomalies that suggest the presence of earthworks and a possible settlement. These are undated but it has been postulated that some of the anomalies could represent sunken-featured buildings and the remains of an Anglo-Saxon settlement (**SRN 214**). The value of these anomalies is currently unknown but if they represent an early medieval settlement, they are likely to be at least medium value. The remains are

recorded within an area of trees adjacent to the M3 and it was not possible to survey as part of this assessment. No associated remains were identified in trenches excavated close to the location in the recent trial trench evaluation. Kings Worthy is reported to have been the location of an early-medieval royal residence (**SRN 144**). This is recorded by the *WHER* to the north of the Scheme's Application Boundary although this is conjecture and, as yet, no evidence of the royal residence has been identified. Given that this feature has yet to be archaeologically identified its presence and value is currently unknown. It is anticipated that if present these remains would have been damaged by later development. However, such remains are rare and in a worst-case scenario they could be of high value.

5.3.14 During the post-medieval period a network of water meadows were established along the River Itchen. The *NMP* records surviving earthworks within these meadows within the 300m study area including remains within the Application Boundary. Hampshire contains nearly half of the surviving water meadows within England. Many are designated areas of special nature conservation, but few have protection for their historic interest. The *WHER* records a number of water meadows within the Scheme's Application Boundary and whilst it is likely that they will have received some degree of impacts from later development they appear to have survived relatively well with upstanding earthworks. It is anticipated that any remains would most likely be of medium value. Examination of historic maps indicates that a post-medieval watermill and mill pond were located to the south of Kings Worthy and within the Scheme's Application Boundary. The site of the watermill is now under the A33 and likely to have received significant impacts from the construction of the carriageway which will have either damaged or completely removed any remains. If remains do survive they are likely to be significantly damaged but will still be of local interest. As such they would most likely be of low value.

5.3.15 The former Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway line, is recorded within the Scheme's Application Boundary. The railway line is now defunct and survives as an embankment on which the A34 was built. Due to the limited surviving archaeological interest this feature is considered to be of negligible value.

5.3.16 Initial surveys along the route of the M3 identified an area of flint and dark clay (**SRN 213**) record within the Scheme's Application Boundary in the White Hall Cottage Area. This suggests the presence of archaeological deposits, but no further details are provided by the *WHER*. This was not identified during the recent geophysical survey or trial trenching and therefore the presence value of the feature is currently unknown.

5.3.17 The *NMP* records extensive cropmark and earthwork remains within the 300m study area and within the Scheme's Application Boundary (**Figure 8** at **Annex B**). Some of these were removed during earlier excavations and therefore have no value/ sensitivity. Other features identified by the *NMP* were confirmed by the trial trenching although others were not present and have been truncated by later agricultural activity. The surviving remains are most likely to be of low

value. Other remains identified by the *NMP* have also been recorded by more recent geophysical survey. These have not been intrusively evaluated and are currently of unknown value. It is anticipated that these will also have been impacted by later agricultural activity and are most likely to be between low and medium value.

Archaeological potential

5.3.18 Previous archaeological investigations within the 300m study area have demonstrated that land within the Scheme's Application Boundary lies within an archaeologically sensitive area. Significant multi period remains were identified during excavations carried out during the construction of the M3. However, a more recent geophysical survey carried out in 2021 as part of this assessment has demonstrated that in general the previously undeveloped fields to the east of the M3 have a low potential to contain significant archaeological remains although remains of higher significance were recorded within two areas. One of these areas relates to a known area of prehistoric and Roman settlement activity, impacted upon by the construction of the M3 and likely to be of medium value, and another relates to a previously unknown ring ditch which is now outside of the Application Boundary. Other linear features were also identified during the geophysical survey. The date, condition and significance of these is currently unknown but they are most likely to be between low and medium value. Beyond this there is considered to be the potential for further as yet unknown archaeological remains to be present. These would most likely be of a similar character and value to remains so far identified.

5.3.19 In addition to the potential noted above, land within the Scheme's Application Boundary close to the River Itchen has the potential for Pleistocene deposit which may contain lower and/or middle Palaeolithic remains. An assessment of the archaeological potential for Pleistocene deposits in Hampshire (Wilkinson and Hennessy, 2004) suggests that there are several areas at the northern end of the Scheme's Application Boundary which have the potential to contain low quantities of lower to middle Palaeolithic artefacts (**Figure 4** at **Annex B**). One area to the north of Manor Farm is considered to have the potential to contain high concentrations of lower to middle Palaeolithic artefacts although none were identified during the trial trench evaluation carried out in this area. The alluvial deposits along the line of the Itchen also have the potential for Palaeolithic remains and whilst no Mesolithic finds or features have been found within the 300m study area, there is the potential for undiscovered sites under the later alluvial deposits, as has proved to be the case in other local river valleys. The presence and value of such deposits is currently unknown, but it is considered that unstratified finds of early prehistoric date would be of low value and any in situ finds or features have the potential to be of medium or high value. Alluvial deposits also have the potential to contain well preserved finds, such as textiles, and organic material. The presence and value of which is presently unknown.

5.4 Historic landscape

Historic landscape character

5.4.1 There are five broad historic landscape character types within the Scheme's Application Boundary. These comprise downland, parliamentary enclosure, old settlement, recent settlement, valley floor. These are further subdivided into historic landscape types which are described below. The water meadows in the valley floor landscape type are considered to be of medium value whilst the remainder are likely to be of low value.

5.4.2 Water meadows were formed in river valleys throughout Hampshire during the seventeenth and nineteenth century although the vast majority date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They have typically survived as earthwork features in the landscape and will invariably also contain built structures such as sluices, hatches, weirs, bridges and aqueducts (Clark, n.d.). Hampshire contains nearly half of the surviving water meadows in England. The Winchester water meadows show several periods of development and appear to survive relatively well having avoided negative impacts as a result of the construction of the M3. They are well documented with surviving original boundaries and features and are therefore considered to be of medium value.

5.4.3 The areas of Old Settlement at Kings Worthy, Abbots Worthy and Headbourne Worthy date to at least the medieval period. Kings Worthy and Abbots worthy are designated conservation areas due to their special character and appearance and are therefore considered to be of medium value. Whilst Headbourne Worthy is not designated a conservation area the HLC type here is also likely to be of medium value. A small area of the 'Old Settlement' at Kings Worthy is within the Scheme's Application Boundary.

5.4.4 The remaining historic landscape types within the Scheme's Application Boundary comprise:

Download

- Downland – This historic landscape type comprises areas of generally unimproved chalk grazing land. This is likely to be late medieval in date but could be earlier. Within the Application Boundary there is an area of download to the north of Winnall located between the M3 and the A33 and another area to the east of St Giles Hill.

Parliamentary fields

- Medium regular fields with straight boundaries – Field patterns of this landscape type are characterised by straight, surveyed, usually rectilinear boundaries, mostly deriving from late eighteenth and nineteenth century Parliamentary Enclosure Acts but can also include post-parliamentary enclosures. Medium regular fields of this type range from 6 to 25 hectares (Bramhill and Lambrick, 1999). This landscape type accounts for the majority

of the land within the Scheme's Application Boundary, particularly to the east of Winchester.

- Large regular fields with straight boundaries – Field patterns of this landscape type are characterised by straight, surveyed, usually rectilinear boundaries, mostly deriving from late eighteenth and nineteenth century Parliamentary Enclosure Acts but can also include post-parliamentary enclosures. Large regular fields of this type are over 25 hectares (Bramhill and Lambrick, 1999). This landscape type is present in the north-western and southern parts of the Application Boundary.

- Prairie Fields – Field patterns of this landscape type are characterised by very large enclosures with regular straight boundaries that have generally been created by twentieth century boundary loss of nineteenth century or earlier enclosures. This landscape type is present in the north-eastern part of the Application Boundary.

Recent settlement

- Post 1810 settlement – This more general landscape type covers areas which have developed since 1810 and include the expansion of settlements and new settlements. Within the Application Boundary there are areas of this historic landscape type in the southern part of the Application Boundary to the north of Alresford Road, at Winnall (to the east of the current of the junction) and at Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy.

Valley floor

- Miscellaneous valley bottom paddocks and pastures – These enclosures resulted from the enclosure of meadows along the valley floor and vary morphologically, dependent on the valley bottom, water courses and former channels. The fields are generally small ranging from regular rectangular enclosures to large irregular enclosures. A small part of this historic landscape type to the southeast of Abbots Worthy is located within the Application Boundary.

- Marsh and rough grazing – This valley floor landscape type is located adjacent to river courses and has usually never been used for agriculture. A small portion of this historic landscape type is located within the Application Boundary to the north of Winnall and is associated with the River Itchen.

5.4.5 These historic landscape types are considered to be robust and of local interest. They are therefore of low value.

Historic hedgerows

5.4.6 **Figure 19** at **Annex B** shows a number of existing hedgerows within the 300m study area which are also depicted on eighteenth and early nineteenth century historic mapping (**Figures 10 – 15** at **Annex B**). These include the hedgerows on either side of Eastern Lane and Long Walk which fall partially within the

Application Boundary. As these hedgerows predate *the Enclosure Acts (1845)* they are likely to meet the criteria for 'important hedgerows' as specified in the *Hedgerow Regulations (1997)*. These are not designated but do constitute non-designated heritage assets as they preserve part of the historic landscape. Overall, they are considered to be of medium heritage significance.

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Annex A Gazetteer of heritage assets

Table 1: Designated heritage assets

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1095898	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I	450913	132258
1095907*	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	I	450716	127920
1167781	CITY BRIDGE	I	448602	129298
1296158	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	I	448701	129447
1350461	CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN	I	448740	131992
1095347	1, WATER LANE	II*	448615	129316
1095386	24 AND 25, ST JOHN'S STREET	II*	448715	129537
1095387	ST JOHN'S CROFT	II*	448739	129557
1095502	PETER'S THEATRE	II*	448665	129205
1095857	DYMOKE HOUSE	II*	450944	132165
1095892	WORTHY PARK HOUSE	II*	450156	132924
1156360	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II*	449290	132341

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1271527	42, CHESIL STREET	II*	448679	129105
1350471	CHURCH OF ST SWITHUN	II*	451568	132777
1350648	No. 1 CHESIL STREET	II*	448662	129273
1350651	12, CHESIL STREET	II*	448655	129223
1061370	NORTH AND NORTH EAST BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS AT ABBOTS WORTHY HOUSE	II	449689	132667
1094709	1, BRIDGE STREET	II	448612	129305
1094710	4, BRIDGE STREET	II	448627	129305
1095315	THE RISING SUN PUBLIC HOUSE	II	448692	129295
1095346	THE FIRST IN AND LAST OUT PUBLIC HOUSE	II	448801	129789
1095348	WHARF MILL	II	448551	128961
1095385	21, ST JOHN'S STREET	II	448711	129494
1095388	GARDEN WALL OF ST JOHN'S CROFT	II	448726	129592
1095389	TUDOR HOUSE	II	448707	129400
1095409	1 AND 2, ROSEMARY CLOSE	II	448658	129600

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1095454	PAVEMENT ADJOINING THE COLLEGE WALL	II	448373	128893
1095498	3, CHESIL STREET	II	448672	129251
1095499	23-27, CHESIL STREET	II	448693	129166
1095500	4, CHESIL STREET	II	448642	129261
1095501	8 AND 10, CHESIL STREET	II	448649	129240
1095503	54, CHESIL STREET	II	448669	129053
1095504	GATES AND SCREENS OF NO 54	II	448677	129053
1095841	KINGS WORTHY GROVE	II	449581	132691
1095842	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	II	449617	132676
1095843	WELL COTTAGE	II	449646	132673
1095844	TUDOR COTTAGE	II	449182	132537
1095845	BRIAR COTTAGE	II	449246	132463
1095846	THE OLD COTTAGE AND KINGSWORTHY ANTIQUES	II	449400	132470

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1095847	3 TOMB CHESTS IN ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD TO 1 S KNAPP 1802; 2 B AND J EARLE 1798/1800; 3 A STONE COFFIN DATED 1786	II	449271	132345
1095848	1 AND 2, MILL LANE	II	449776	132670
1095849	MILL HOUSE	II	449771	132623
1095850	ABBOTS WORTHY MILL	II	449871	132500
1095856	WALL OPPOSITE LYCH GATE GOING E FROM 20 M NW OF DYMOKE HOUSE	II	450905	132191
1095858	THE COTTAGE	II	451011	132140
1095859	EAST VIEW	II	451020	132162
1095860	ROSEBANK	II	451058	132134
1095861	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	451543	132817
1095862	6 TOMBCHESTS IN ST SWITHINS CHURCHYARD RE-USED MEDIEVAL COFFIN LID AND TOMBCHESTS TO 1 H NEVILL 1795; 2 T NEVILL 1836; 3 A WHARTON AND FAMILY 1760; 4 B WHARTON AND FAMILY 1786; 5 C HILL 1796	II	451553	132773
1095863	CHURCH COTTAGE	II	451593	132691

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1095864	OLD MANOR HOUSE	II	451114	132227
1095865	STABLE BLOCK 100 M N OF MANOR FARM HOUSE	II	451144	132186
1095866	MEADOWSIDE COTTAGES	II	451240	132061
1095867*	GRASMERE	II	451299	132033
1095868*	THE CORNER	II	451338	132077
1095869*	OLD POST OFFICE COTTAGES, THE OLD POST OFFICE	II	451408	132219
1095878	THE OLD RECTORY	II	448504	132256
1095893	BARN AT GRACES FARM 50 METRES EAST OF HOUSE	II	451066	133034
1095897	CLAIR MARTIN	II	451093	131942
1095899	LYCH GATE 85 M S OF THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY	II	450915	132201
1095902*	MILESTONE 200 METRES EAST OF ENTRANCE TO MAGDALEN HILL CEMETERY	II	451013	129416
1095903*	BARN 90 METRES NORTH OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II	450715	128491
1095904*	KITCHEN GARDEN WALL TO S AND W SIDE OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II	450718	128363

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1095905*	ST KILDAS	II	450779	128276
1095906*	BARN ATTACHED TO EAST END OF ST KILDAS	II	450771	128266
1095916	LAUNDRY COTTAGE	II	448834	132197
1095917	BARN 15 METRES NORTH WEST OF UPPER FARMHOUSE	II	448255	132437
1095918	THE ELMS	II	448821	131988
1095919	BARN 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF PUDDING FARMHOUSE	II	448966	132029
1095920	GRANARY 15 METRES NORTH OF LOWER FARMHOUSE	II	448576	132096
1155579	UPPER FARMHOUSE	II	448280	132417
1155592	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	448449	132262
1155617	THATCHED COTTAGE	II	448873	132047
1155628	PUDDING FARMHOUSE	II	448936	132024
1155825	STABLE BLOCK 25 M NE OF WORTHY PARK	II	450204	132954
1155843	MARTYR WORTHY PLACE	II	451720	132955

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1155850	WAR MEMORIAL	II	451598	132917
1155900	3 TOMBCHESTS S AND E OF ST MARY'S CHURCH IN CHURCHYARD, TO 1 C AUGUSTA AND FAMILY 1836; 2 C WHITE 1811; 3 J H WHITE 1833	II	450905	132253
1156088	HORNTON COTTAGE	II	451650	132659
1156101	COMBED WHEAT	II	451107	132065
1156121	NORTH VIEW, THE TILED COTTAGE AND ALMA	II	451215	132060
1156169*	DAIRY FARMHOUSE	II	451370	132045
1156173*	BAT AND BALL, WICKETS	II	451353	132143
1156193*	BACTON THATCH	II	451412	132237
1156354	THE CART AND HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE	II	449379	132514
1156357	WISTERIA	II	449371	132432
1156413	3, MILL LANE	II	449789	132648
1156421	6 AND 7, MILL LANE	II	449810	132600
1156431	RAMBLERS	II	449725	132746

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1156435	TAVERN COTTAGE	II	449327	132357
1173628	STABLE BLOCK OF ST JOHN'S CROFT	II	448760	129552
1173632	GARDEN HOUSE AT ST JOHN'S CROFT	II	448745	129598
1174181	37 AND 38, WHARF HILL	II	448572	128908
1271526	44-52, CHESIL STREET	II	448673	129077
1295878	55-57, WALES STREET	II	448843	129831
1296126	22, ST JOHN'S STREET	II	448713	129506
1296992	64, CHESIL STREET	II	448669	129026
1301010	40, CHESIL STREET	II	448682	129110
1302891	VERGERS COTTAGE	II	449217	132491
1302969	GOFFS OAK, LEE COT AND THE NOOK	II	451382	132228
1302994	STEPS AND HOMER COTTAGES	II	451275	132049
1303039	GRANARY 100 M NE OF MANOR FARM HOUSE	II	451162	132179
1303249	LOWER FARMHOUSE	II	448579	132077

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1350450	GAZEBO 25 M N OF MARTYR WORTHY MINOR	II	451686	132994
1350452*	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	450740	128402
1350453*	COMPLYMS	II	450939	128303
1350454*	THATCHED COTTAGE	II	450714	128272
1350470	THE CRANNY AND JESSAMINE	II	451032	132141
1350472	3-5, CHURCH LANE	II	451642	132748
1350473	MANOR FARM HOUSE	II	451126	132123
1350474	YEW TREE COTTAGE	II	451124	132068
1350475*	STABLE BLOCK 10 M E OF GRASMERE	II	451318	132042
1350476	THE CHESTNUT HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE	II	451371	132200
1350477	THE FARMERY	II	451407	132291
1350488	GRACES FARMHOUSE	II	451018	133021
1350502	STABLE BLOCK 20 METRES NORTH WEST OF KINGS WORTHY GROVE	II	449569	132722
1350503	OLD FARMHOUSE	II	449764	132704

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1350504	OLD THATCH	II	449164	132544
1350505	THE OLD POST OFFICE	II	449326	132374
1350507	KEEPERS COTTAGE	II	449794	132627
1350508	THE HURST	II	449733	132716
1350649	17-21, CHESIL STREET	II	448689	129182
1350650	6, CHESIL STREET	II	448647	129251
1350652	WALL ON RIVER RUNNING BEHIND NOS 4 TO 12	II	448610	129231
1350653	KINGS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	448673	128964
1350668	BLACKBRIDGE HOUSE	II	448474	128809
1350727	THE BLACK BOY PUBLIC HOUSE	II	448643	128944
1350749	BLACK BRIDGE	II	448504	128830
1350750	53, WALES STREET	II	448841	129826
1351062	2 AND 3, BRIDGE STREET	II	448620	129302

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1391965	KITCHEN GARDEN WALL AND ADJOINING MELON/MUSHROOM HOUSE, FORMERLY TO ABBOTSWORTHY HOUSE	II	449692	132690
1437417	Kings Worthy War Memorial	II	449295	132350
1443709	Headbourne Worthy War Memorial	II	448743	131979
1000310	Magdalen Hill Cemetery	II Registered Park and Garden	451255	129288
1001798	Roman road	Scheduled Monument	449113	127620
1001817	Anglo-Saxon cemetery	Scheduled Monument	449950	132890
1001825	Iron Age settlement	Scheduled Monument	450662	133692
1001907*	Worthy Down ditch	Scheduled Monument	445951	134789
1005518	St Gertrude's Chapel	Scheduled Monument	449074	131433
1005535	Wolvesey Palace	Scheduled Monument	448456	129067
1013269	Iron Age field system, banjo enclosure and Romano-British villa	Scheduled Monument	448709	133366
1015984*	Bowl barrow	Scheduled Monument	451521	129074

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1016489	St Catherine's Hill hillfort	Scheduled Monument	448407	127657
1016746	Round barrow cemetery	Scheduled Monument	449989	129332
1021112	City bridge	Scheduled Monument	448606	129294
n/a	Winchester	Conservation Area	448010	129022
n/a	Abbots Worthy	Conservation Area	449781	132469
n/a	Kings Worthy	Conservation Area	449277	132422
n/a	Easton	Conservation Area	451209	132195
n/a	Martyr Worthy	Conservation Area	451681	132872

Table 2: HER data (investigations, monuments and findspots)

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
1	EWC10631, EWC1135-46, EWC9101, EWC9080	Winnall Down 1976-77 (MARC 3 R17)	n/a	449851	130324
2	EWC10630, EWC9045-79	Easton Lane Interchange 1982-83 (ELI)	n/a	449665	130374
3	EWC2310	Easton Down	n/a	449500	131300
4	EWC2311	Easton Down	n/a	449600	131600
5	EWC2312	Easton	n/a	449700	131000
6	EWC2313	Easton Down	n/a	449750	131720
7	EWC2314	Manor Farm, Easton Down	n/a	449900	131500
8	EWC552	Easton Down	n/a	449500	131190
9	EWC11021, EWC9166, EWC9212-14, EWC9166	Archaeological investigations at RMC site, Easton Lane	n/a	449457	130178
10	EWC2322	Abbots Worthy - 5th to 6th century Saxon occupation	n/a	450440	132660

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
11	EWC2326	Graces Farm - 70m long linear feature	n/a	450600	132870
12	EWC444-8	Graces Farm	n/a	450749	133533
13	EWC450	Graces Farm - excavation of cropmark	n/a	450830	133500
14*	EWC1127	M3 observations - round barrows opposite St Swithun's School	n/a	449981	129333
15*	EWC1134	Early excavations of barrow(s) forming part of the Magdalen Hill Down cemetery	n/a	449997	129328
16	EWC11398-9	UAD Deposit column. Winnall Industrial Estate and cemetery	n/a	449410	130160
17	EWC11462	UAD Deposit column. Winnall Allotments 1990-91 (WA 90)	n/a	449400	129500
18	EWC11479, EWC9038	UAD Deposit column. Easton Lane Sewer	n/a	449140	130340
19	EWC11524, EWC9040	UAD Deposit column. Moorside Road, Campbell and McGill	n/a	449320	130610
20	EWC11616-7, EWC9039, EWC9041	UAD Deposit column. Moorside Road, Conders	n/a	449311	130796

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
21	EWC11663, EWC9044	UAD Deposit column. Moorside Road, Unit D	n/a	449452	130839
22	EWC11953-4	Winnall II cropmark enclosure - geophysical survey by Cardiff University	n/a	450099	130398
23	EWC11972, EWC1870, EWC1872, EWC1874	Earthwork, geophysical survey, documentary research, site visit and excavation at St Gertrude's Chapel, Nun's Walk	n/a	449076	131425
24	EWC12249	Archaeological watching brief at Princes Mead School playing field	n/a	450219	132831
25	EWC12299	Evaluation trenching at the former Lindsay Works, Moorside Road, Winchester	n/a	449213	130368
26	EWC2958	Wisteria London Road	n/a	449367	132453
27*	EWC2977	Crouched burial, 5, Mill Lane, Abbotts Worthy	n/a	449800	132650
28	EWC4757, EWC4759, EWC5416	Geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy	n/a	449285	132331
29	EWC553	Longwalk Itchen Valley	n/a	449860	131890

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
30	EWC5935	Evaluation at Peek Management site, London Road, Kings Worthy	n/a	449223	132189
31*	EWC6038, EWC6049	Fieldwalking and evaluation at Woodhams Farm, Kings Worthy, 1990	n/a	448571	133153
32*	EWC6072	Watching Brief at the former Morton House site, Church Lane, Kings Worthy	n/a	449240	132809
33	EWC8991	Near New Barton Farm	n/a	449210	128750
34	EWC8992	Chilcomb House, Bar End. (CHH)	n/a	449250	128430
35	EWC8994	East of Chilcomb House	n/a	449480	128580
36	EWC9012	Observations at 87-97 Alresford Road	n/a	449305	129471
37	EWC9027	M3 excavations, St. Swithuns School - W72	n/a	449640	129690
38	EWC9042	Winnall Industrial Estate	n/a	449410	130160
39	EWC9133	1-6 Moorside Road (EL 97)	n/a	449397	130371
40*	EWC10978, EWC9428-35, EWC10965, EWC9143-4	Victoria Hospital Site, Alresford Road (Al 98)	n/a	450319	129490

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
41	EWC10982	Land Adjacent SCATS Countrystore, Easton Lane (EL 99)	n/a	449176	130147
42	EWC11002	New Veternary Clinic, Easton Lane	n/a	449167	130128
43	EWC11790, EWC5843	Watching brief and evaluation at Magdalen Hill Down butterfly reserve, Winchester	n/a	450607	129312
44	EWC11836	Negative watching brief at G Osbourne Compound, Nr J10, M3	n/a	449463	128508
45	EWC11893	Testpit survey over land at Lovedon Lane, Kings Worthy	n/a	449525	132958
46	EWC11945	Geophysical survey and watching brief at Bar End athletics track, Winchester	n/a	449049	128620
47*	EWC11978	North Winchester, Hampshire - Geophysical survey, 2002	n/a	447323	132757
48*	EWC12081	Archaeological evaluation at Meadowsweet, Headbourne worthy and Willis Waye, Kings Worthy, 2010	n/a	448896	132604

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
49	EWC12082	A negative archaeological watching brief and evaluation at Winnall Fire Station, Winchester, 2009	n/a	449266	130133
50	EWC12185-6, EWC12329, EWC8578	Gradiometer survey, evaluation and watching brief at St Swithun's School, Winchester	n/a	449964	129713
51	EWC12253	Gradiometer survey at Hinton's Field, Lovedon Lane, Kings Worthy	n/a	449508	132969
52*	EWC12306	Watching brief at 147 Springvale Road, Kings Worthy	n/a	448841	132856
43	EWC11790, EWC5843	Watching brief and evaluation at Magdalen Hill Down butterfly reserve, Winchester	n/a	450607	129312
44	EWC11836	Negative watching brief at G Osbourne Compound, Nr J10, M3	n/a	449463	128508
45	EWC11893	Testpit survey over land at Lovedon Lane, Kings Worthy	n/a	449525	132958
46	EWC11945	Geophysical survey and watching brief at Bar End athletics track, Winchester	n/a	449049	128620

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
47*	EWC11978	North Winchester, Hampshire - Geophysical survey, 2002	n/a	447323	132757
48*	EWC12081	Archaeological evaluation at Meadowsweet, Headbourne worthy and Willis Waye, Kings Worthy, 2010	n/a	448896	132604
49	EWC12082	A negative archaeological watching brief and evaluation at Winnall Fire Station, Winchester, 2009	n/a	449266	130133
50	EWC12185-6, EWC12329, EWC8578	Gradiometer survey, evaluation and watching brief at St Swithun's School, Winchester	n/a	449964	129713
51	EWC12253	Gradiometer survey at Hinton's Field, Lovedon Lane, Kings Worthy	n/a	449508	132969
52*	EWC12306	Watching brief at 147 Springvale Road, Kings Worthy	n/a	448841	132856
53	EWC9016-18	Evaluation. excavation and watching brief of the former Winnall Allotments	n/a	449416	129569
54	EWC9043	Winnall II Saxon cemetery	n/a	449413	130163

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
55	n/a	M3 J9 improvement scheme geophys and evaluation	n/a	449520	131029
56	MWC5935	Evaluation at Peek Management site, London Road, Kings Worthy (Palaeochannel)	Palaeolithic	449223	132189
57	MWC5476	Finds from reservoir cut, off Nuns Walk, Abbotts Barton (pottery)	Neolithic	449091	131694
58	MWC6587	HUT CIRCLE at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE NORTH	Neolithic	449667	130673
59	MWC6588	RING DITCH at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE NORTH	Neolithic	449843	130303
60	MWC7239	Finds of flint implements during construction of the Winchester bypass	Neolithic	449601	129199
61	MWC8013	Possible long barrow at St Swithun's School, Alresford Road, Winchester	Neolithic	449687	129704
62	MWC2303	Easton Down (pottery)	Neolithic	449500	131300
63	MWC2307	Easton Down (animal bone)	Neolithic	449500	131300

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
64	MWC1140	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (pottery and loom weights)	Bronze Age	449870	130370
65	MWC1145	Enclosure site/1976-7 (Loomweights)	Bronze Age	449870	130370
66*	MWC1150	Lithic implement found in field north of Chilcomb Lane	Bronze Age	450310	128800
67	MWC2299	Easton Down (inhumations)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
68	MWC2301	Easton Down (cremation)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
69	MWC2304	Easton Down (amber beads)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
70	MWC2305	Easton Down (Bronze knife-dagger)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
71	MWC2306	Easton Down (barrow)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
72	MWC2308	Easton Down (worked flint)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
73	MWC2309	Easton Down (pottery)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
74	MWC2310	Easton Down (baked clay objects)	Bronze Age	449500	131300
75	MWC2315	Manor Farm (round barrow)	Bronze Age	449950	131600

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
76	MWC2339	Graces Farm (flint flakes)	Bronze Age	450830	133500
77	MWC2340	Graces Farm (animal bone and snails)	Bronze Age	450830	133500
78	MWC2341	Graces Farm (pottery)	Bronze Age	450830	133500
79	MWC2409	North of Graces Farm (flint)	Bronze Age	451000	133500
80	MWC3058	Easton Down (linear features)	Bronze Age	449500	131190
81	MWC449	SW of Burntwood Cottages, adjacent M3 (four possible bowl barrows)	Bronze Age	450800	133500
82	MWC450	Graces Farm (ring ditch)	Bronze Age	450830	133500
83	MWC451	Graces Farm (post hole)	Bronze Age	450830	133500
84	MWC5475	Finds from reservoir cut, off Nuns Walk, Abbotts Barton (pottery)	Bronze Age	449091	131694
85	MWC6497	CEMETERY at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE NORTH AND SOUTH	Bronze Age	449675	130748
86	MWC6589	Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement and later remains, former Winnall allotments	Bronze Age	449361	129553

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
87	MWC6592	SETTLEMENT at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE NORTH AND SOUTH	Bronze Age	449654	130344
88	MWC6593	SETTLEMENT at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE SOUTH	Bronze Age	449829	130333
89	MWC7237	Bronze Age ring ditch and linear feature west of St Swithuns School (M3 excavations)	Bronze Age	449639	129688
90*	MWC1127	Barrow cemetery on Magdalen Hill Down	Bronze Age	449991	129332
91	MWC6591	CEMETERY at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE NORTH AND SOUTH	Bronze Age	449700	130233
92	MWC6608	SETTLEMENT at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE NORTH AND SOUTH	Iron Age	449811	130348
93	MWC6609	SETTLEMENT at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE SOUTH	Iron Age	449855	130319
94	MWC1135	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (Ring ditch)	Iron Age	449870	130370
95	MWC1136	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (Ditched enclosure)	Iron Age	449870	130370

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
96	MWC1137	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (Post built circular building)	Iron Age	449870	130370
97	MWC1138	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (sickle)	Iron Age	449870	130370
98	MWC1139	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (animal bone)	Iron Age	449870	130370
99	MWC1141	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (Grain seeds)	Iron Age	449870	130370
100	MWC1142	Enclosure Site/1976-7 (Quern stone)	Iron Age	449870	130370
101	MWC1143	Enclosure site/1976-7 (Enclosure)	Iron Age	449870	130370
102	MWC1144	Enclosure site/1976-7 (bone combs and loomweights)	Iron Age	449870	130370
103	MWC1146	Enclosure site/1976-7 (Loomweights)	Iron Age	449870	130370
104	MWC1167	Sub-circular crop mark enclosure on Winnall Down (Winnall Down II)	Iron Age	450100	130400
105	MWC2300	Easton Down (Pit)	Iron Age	449500	131300
106	MWC2302	Easton Down (animal bone)	Iron Age	449500	131300

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
107	MWC2311	Easton Down (Field system)	Iron Age	449600	131600
108	MWC2312	Easton (Earthwork)	Iron Age	449700	131000
109	MWC2317	Celtic field system at Shoulder of Mutton Farm	Iron Age	450200	130800
110*	MWC2318	Celtic field system to the North of Winnall Down Copse	Iron Age	450800	130300
111	MWC2408	North of Graces Farm (pottery)	Iron Age	451000	133500
112	MWC446	Graces Farm (settlement)	Iron Age	450749	133533
113	MWC7238	Chance find of coin on allotments overlooking Chilcomb Valley	Iron Age	449799	129299
114*	MWC8044	Early Iron Age ditch, later lynchet and colluvial deposits at Hinton's Fields, Lovedon Lane, Kings Worthy	Iron Age	449461	132847
115*	MWC6990	Late prehistoric settlement, former Victoria Road Hospital	Late prehistoric	450308	129481
116*	MWC7519	Finds from a testpit survey over land at Lovedon Lane	Late prehistoric	449517	132969

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
117	MWC552	Easton Down (lynchet)	Later prehistoric	449500	131190
118	MWC553	Longwalk Itchen Valley (field system)	Later prehistoric	449860	131890
119	MWC5936	Evaluation at Peek Management site, London Road, Kings Worthy	Later prehistoric	449223	132189
120	MWC5937	Evaluation at Peek Management site, London Road, Kings Worthy (flint flakes)	Later prehistoric	449223	132189
121*	MWC1865	Roman finds from Springvale Road	Romano-British	448700	132800
122	MWC1879	Coins found at Pudding House Farm	Romano-British	449000	132000
123	MWC2325	Route of Roman aqueduct supplying Venta Belgarum	Romano-British	450600	132870
124*	MWC2325	Route of Roman aqueduct supplying Venta Belgarum	Romano-British	448803	132872
125	MWC2326	Graces Farm (pottery)	Romano-British	450600	132870
126	MWC2338	Graces Farm (enclosure)	Romano-British	450570	133580
127	MWC2945	Roselia, London Road (coin)	Romano-British	449115	132307

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
128	MWC2962	Abbots Worthy (coin)	Romano-British	449400	132400
129*	MWC2967	Roman Road from Winchester (Venta Belgarum) to Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum)	Romano-British	449659	132907
130	MWC443	Graces Farm (pottery, animal bones, burnt flint and roof tile)	Romano-British	450570	133580
131	MWC444	Graces Farm (pottery, flint and a coin)	Romano-British	450700	133600
132	MWC445	Graces Farm	Romano-British	450700	133600
133	MWC448	Graces Farm (pottery tile etc)	Romano-British	450750	133550
134	MWC4762	Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (pottery)	Romano-British	449287	132327
135	MWC5474	Finds from reservoir cut, off Nuns Walk, Abbotts Barton (pottery)	Romano-British	449091	131694
136	MWC6504	DITCHED ENCLOSURE at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE SOUTH AND NORTH	Romano-British	449816	130243
137	MWC6691	DITCHED ENCLOSURE at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE SOUTH	Romano-British	449880	130344

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
138	MWC7235	Chance find of a Roman coin	Romano-British	449398	129599
139	MWC7240	Chance find of Greek Roman coin, 86 Gordon Avenue	Romano-British	449399	128920
140	MWC1878	Brooch found at Pudding House Farm	Early medieval	449000	132000
141	MWC2321	Abbots Worthy (grubenhaus)	Early medieval	450440	132660
142	MWC2322	Abbots Worthy (pits)	Early medieval	450440	132660
143	MWC2323	Abbots Worthy (post holes)	Early medieval	450440	132660
144	MWC2942	Royal residence at Kings Worthy	Early medieval	449027	132250
145	MWC6625	Winnall Saxon Cemetery	Early medieval	449413	130162
146	MWC7209	Possible early medieval cemetery Site	Early medieval	448926	131763
147	MWC6745	DITCHED ENCLOSURE at WINNALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE NORTH AND SOUTH	Early medieval	449691	130748
148*	MWC1161	Site of St Mary Magdalen Leper Hospital, used as a prison in late C17	Medieval	450570	129611

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
149*	MWC1862	Medieval pottery found at Watercress beds	Medieval	448550	132440
150	MWC1870	Site of St Gertrude's Chapel	Medieval	449078	131434
151	MWC2316	Abbots Worthy water meadows (horse fittings)	Medieval	449600	132100
152	MWC2895	24 Willis Waye (coin)	Medieval	448969	132461
153	MWC2976	Abbots Worthy (deserted settlement)	Medieval	449800	132300
154	MWC4758	Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (grave)	Medieval	449287	132327
155	MWC4763	Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (pottery)	Medieval	449287	132327
156*	MWC7651	Medieval (?) fenceline and ditches at 'Meadowsweet', Headbourne Worthy and Willis Waye, Kings Worthy	Medieval	448858	132583
157*	MWC1151	Chilcomb Manor, The Cromwell Barn	Post-medieval	450700	128399
158*	MWC1159	Boundary stone	Post-medieval	450400	129400

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
159*	MWC1160	Commemorative stone near site of St Mary Magdalen Hospital	Post-medieval	450550	129590
160	MWC1876	Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway	Post-medieval	449250	131800
161	MWC1877	Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway	Post-medieval	449400	131400
162	MWC1880	Coins found Pudding House Farm	Post-medieval	449000	132000
163	MWC2296	The Didcot Newbury and Southampton Railway	Post-medieval	449320	130910
164	MWC2297	Scatter of pottery at Winnall Cottage Farm	Post-medieval	449800	130950
165*	MWC2894	Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway	Post-medieval	448700	132700
166	MWC2954	Kings Worthy Churchyard	Post-medieval	449282	132310
167	MWC2958	Wisteria London Road (remains of earlier building)	Post-medieval	449367	132453
168	MWC2968	Abbotsworthy House	Post-medieval	449661	132619
169	MWC2975	Fulling Mill, River Itchen	Post-medieval	449800	132260

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
170	MWC4759	Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (grave)	Post-medieval	449287	132327
171	MWC4760	Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (coffin fittings)	Post-medieval	449287	132327
172	MWC4761	Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (shroud pin)	Post-medieval	449287	132327
173	MWC4764	Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (pottery)	Post-medieval	449287	132327
174*	MWC5843	Post-medieval ditch and finds, Magdalen Hill Down	Post-medieval	450118	129334
175*	MWC6991	Site of Victoria Isolation Hospital	Post-medieval	450314	129465
176*	MWC7171	House platform, Chilcomb	Post-medieval	450684	128295
177	MWC7208	Site of cottages	Post-medieval	448950	132197
178	MWC7208	Site of cottages	Post-medieval	448932	132185
179	MWC7367	Site of a group of cottages, Littleton.	Post-medieval	449529	132631

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
180*	MWC7629	Remains of building and outhouse, 85m east of Park Lane, Abbots Worthy	Post-medieval	449821	132719
181	MWC8045	Post-medieval field boundary and undated features, Hinton's Fields, Lovedon Lane, Kings Worthy	Post-medieval	449532	132798
182	MWC8097	Victorian sewer ventilation pipes, Quarry Road, Winchester	Post-medieval	449332	129283
183	n/a	Deer Park	Medieval/post-medieval	450061	132998
184	BLK14	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	448803	130099
185	BLK11	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	448866	130709
186	BLK168	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	449007	131811
187	BLK15	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	449108	131156
188	BLK20	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	449487	131708
189*	BLK16	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	448635	132239

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
190	BLK17	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	449537	132286
191	BLK18	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	449859	132282
192	BLK66	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	450341	132311
193	BLK67	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	450311	132453
194	BLK63	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	450734	132493
195*	BLK65	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	450823	132314
196	BLK19	Watermeadow	Post-medieval	449560	131983
197	1548	Hinton House - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	449356	132868
198	1820	Kings Worthy Court - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	449183	132432
199	1020	Kings Worthy House - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	449379	132703
200	1818	Abbotsworthy House - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	449644	132550
201	1819	Kings Worthy Grove - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	449564	132676

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
202*	1918	Upper Farm - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	448283	132502
203	1905	Northleigh - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	449318	132526
204	1550	Worthy Park - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	450041	132877
205	1821	Morton House - Historic Park and Garden	Post-medieval	449172	132693
206	MWC1881	Formerly railway bridge over road (A33)	Modern	449028	132243
207	MWC1882	Kings Worthy Railway Station	Modern	449050	132200
208	MWC3650	Kings Worthy Railway Station	Modern	449055	132200
209*	MWC7244	Site of pillbox	Modern	446400	134200
210*	MWC7245	Site of pillbox	Modern	446200	134200
211*	MWC7246	Site of pillbox	Modern	446040	134230
212	MWC1126	Boundary stone on Chilcomb Lane	Undated	449900	129200
213	MWC2298	Site at White Hall Cottage area	Undated	449810	130890
214	MWC2313	Easton Down (enclosure?)	Undated	449750	131720

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
215	MWC2314	East - west linear at Manor Farm, Easton Down	Undated	449900	131500
216	MWC2324	Abbots Worthy (ditch)	Undated	450440	132660
217	MWC2342	Square enclosure to the north of Graces Farm	Undated	450850	133350
218*	MWC2977	Crouched burial, 5, Mill Lane, Abbotts Worthy	Undated	449800	132650
219	MWC447	Graces Farm (flint)	Undated	450750	133542
220	MWC452	Graces Farm (pit)	Undated	450830	133500
221	MWC453	Graces Farm (lynchet)	Undated	450830	133500
222	MWC4756	Geophysical survey, St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (tomb)	Undated	449285	132331
223	MWC4757	Geophysical survey, St. Mary's Church, Kings Worthy (grave)	Undated	449285	132331
224*	MWC495	Stone found at Hinton House	Undated	449300	132900
225	MWC5417	Extension to St Mary's Church, Kings Worthy, archaeological excavation (yard)	Undated	449289	132323

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
226	MWC5477	Finds from reservoir cut, off Nuns Walk, Abbotts Barton (animal bone)	Undated	449091	131694
227	MWC5478	Finds from reservoir cut, off Nuns Walk, Abbotts Barton (flint)	Undated	449091	131694
228	MWC5479	Finds from reservoir cut, off Nuns Walk, Abbotts Barton (slag)	Undated	449091	131694
229	MWC5480	Finds from reservoir cut, off Nuns Walk, Abbotts Barton (iron objects)	Undated	449091	131694
230*	MWC5767	Well at Newlands, Springvale Road	Undated	448639	133024
231	MWC5934	Evaluation at Peek Management site, London Road, Kings Worthy (ditch)	Undated	449223	132189
232	MWC5938	Evaluation at Peek Management site, London Road, Kings Worthy (pottery and flint)	Undated	449223	132189
233*	MWC6072	Watching Brief at the former Morton House site, Church Lane, Kings Worthy (ditch)	Undated	449240	132809
234	MWC6969	Undated feature, St Swithuns' School	Undated	449714	129615

Stantec Reference Number (SRN)	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
235*	MWC7210	Point in former parish boundary	Undated	448882	131747
236	MWC7236	Two undated ditches	Undated	449306	129473

*Heritage asset/ archaeological investigation was within the study area used for the PEIR. Application Boundary has since been revised and heritage asset/ archaeological investigation is now outside of the study area. Record removed from the figures but retained in gazetteer

Annex B Figures

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 1 Site Location and Geology_v5.mxd

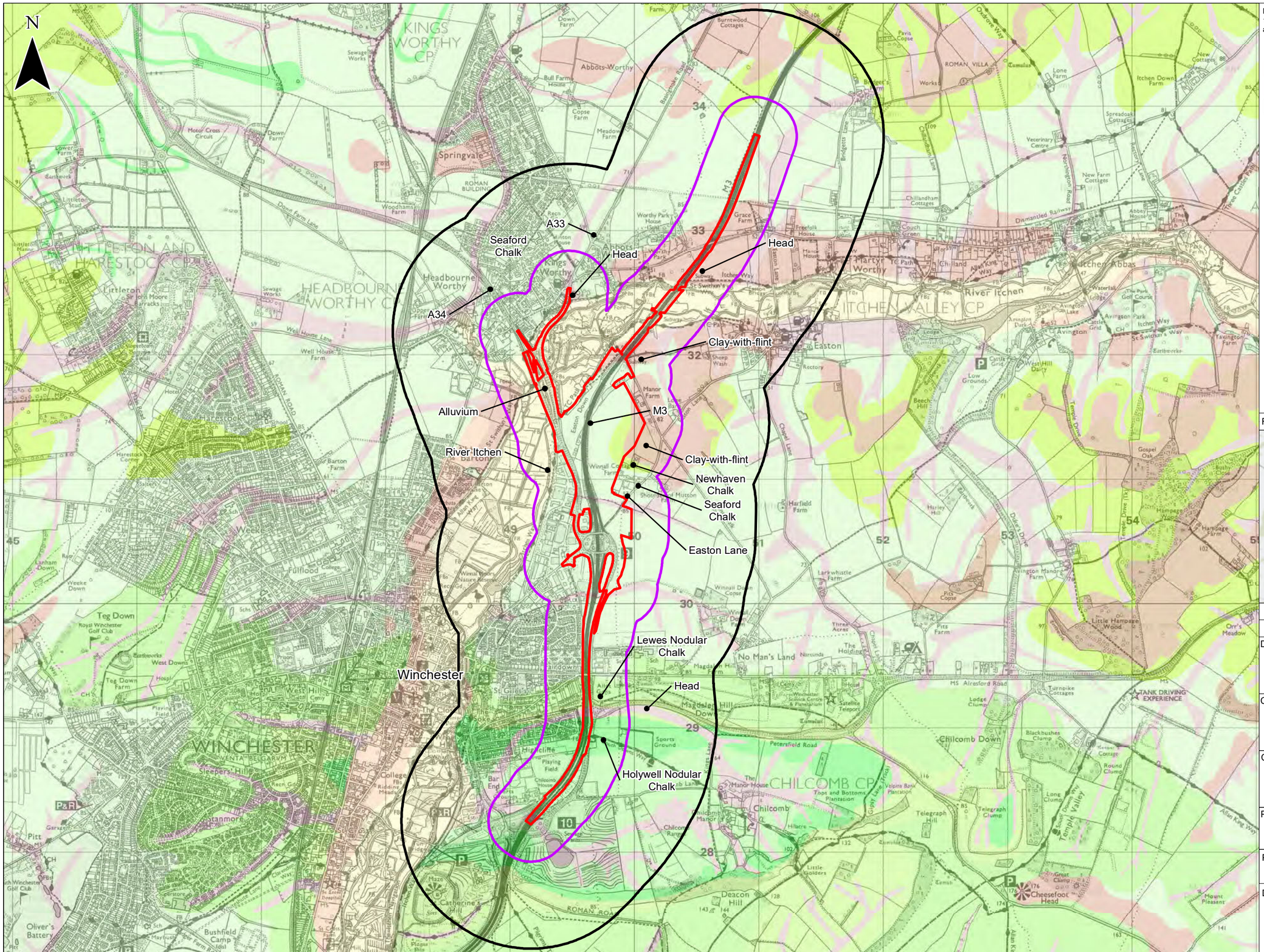


Figure shows the location of The Scheme, extent of the study areas used in this assessment and the natural underlying geology. For this assessment a 1km study area has been used to identify designated heritage assets and a 300m study area has been used to identify non-designated heritage assets

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NOTES
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Key
- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area
- 1km Study Area

REFERENCE MAP



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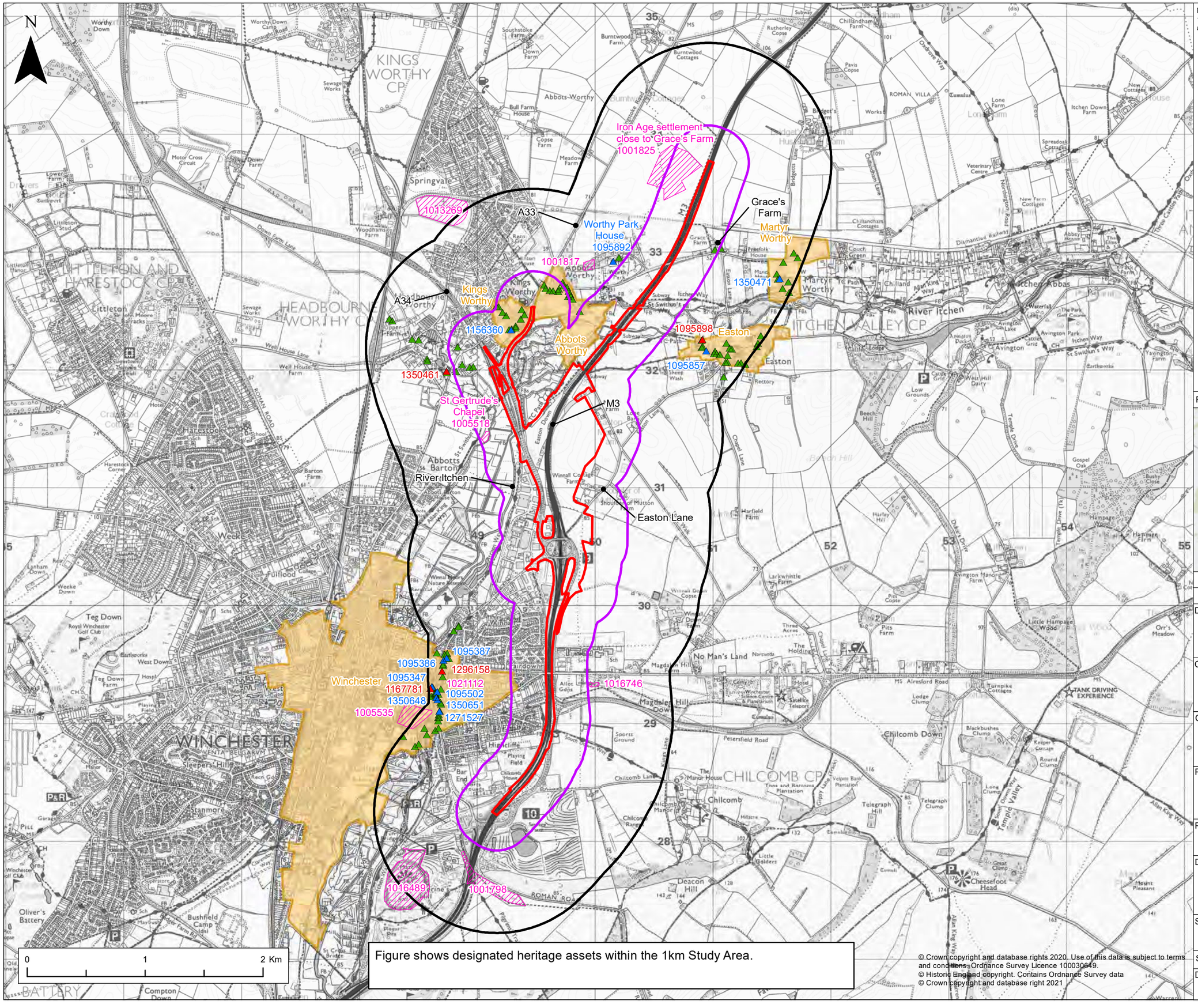
DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:30,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 2 Designated Heritage Assets_v5.mxd

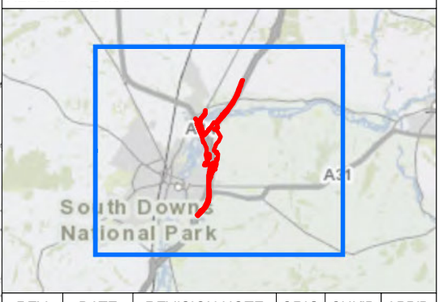


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NOTES
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Key
- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area
- 1km Study Area
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area

REFERENCE MAP



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FIGURE 2 - DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(m)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

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DOCUMENT REFERENCE
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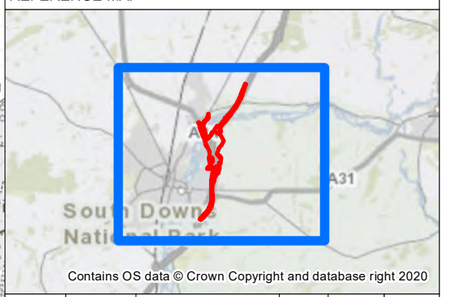
Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 3 Previous Archaeological Investigations_v5.mxd

N

NOTES
1. This drawing has been produced using GIS software, therefore all dimensions are shown in meters unless shown otherwise.

Key
- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area
- Archaeological Investigation (Point)
- Archaeological Investigation (Polygon)

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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 3 - PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:25,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

0 1 2 Km

Figure shows previous archaeological investigations which have been carried out within the Application Boundary and the 300m Study Area.

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Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 4 Prehistoric Heritage Assets_v5.mxd

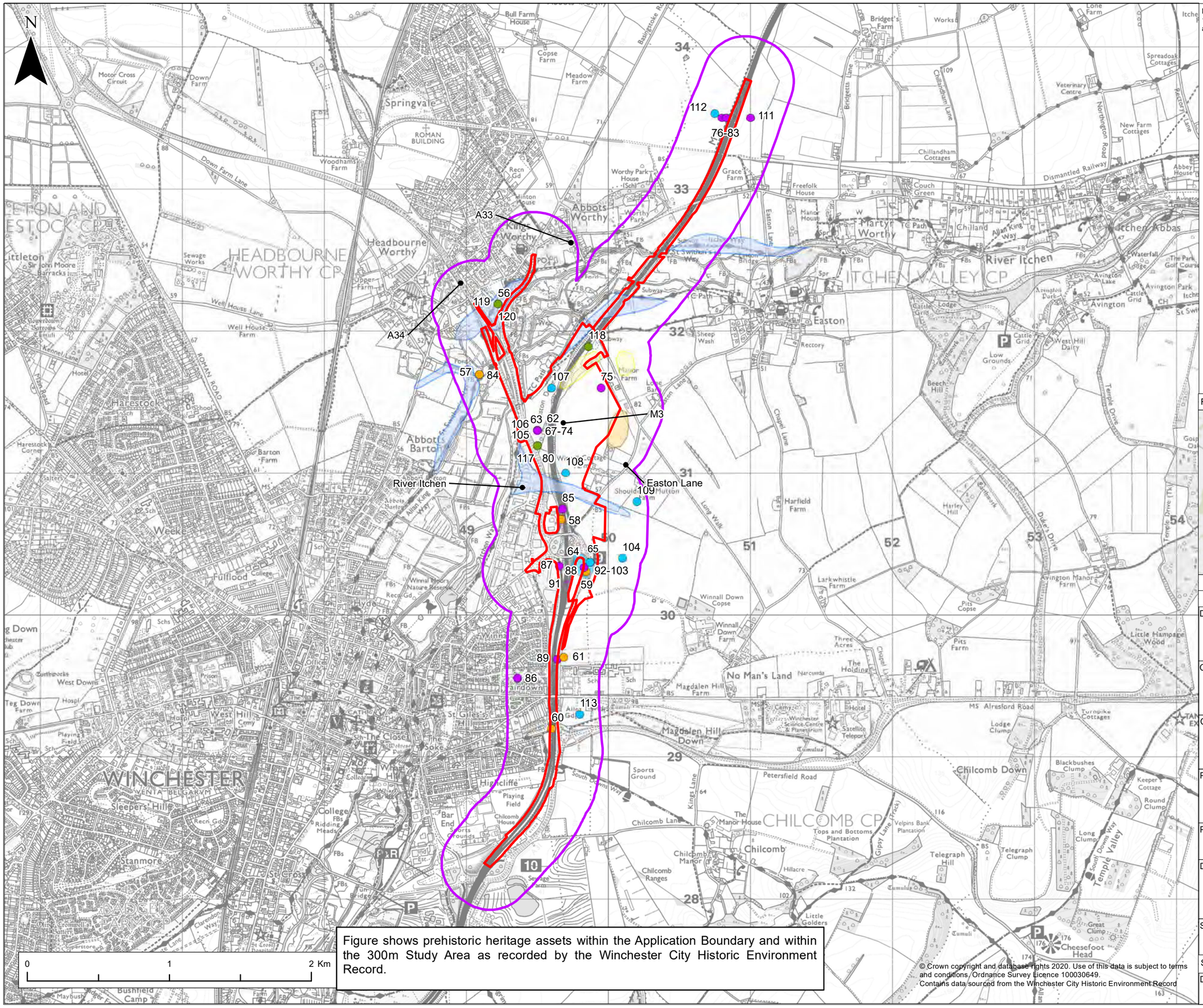


Figure shows prehistoric heritage assets within the Application Boundary and within the 300m Study Area as recorded by the Winchester City Historic Environment Record.

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NOTES
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Key

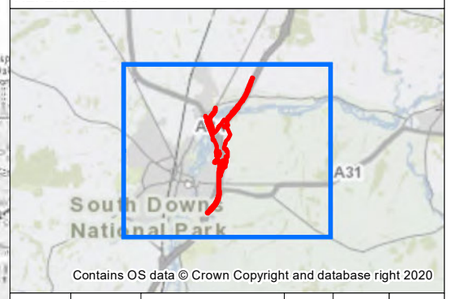
- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area

Heritage Asset

- Palaeolithic
- Neolithic
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Late Prehistoric

- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Palaeolithic Modelling - Few Derived
- Palaeolithic Modelling - Many Derived
- Palaeolithic Modelling - Unknown Lag

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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 4 - PREHISTORIC HERITAGE ASSETS
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

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DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 5 Roman and Early Medieval Heritage Assets_v5.mxd

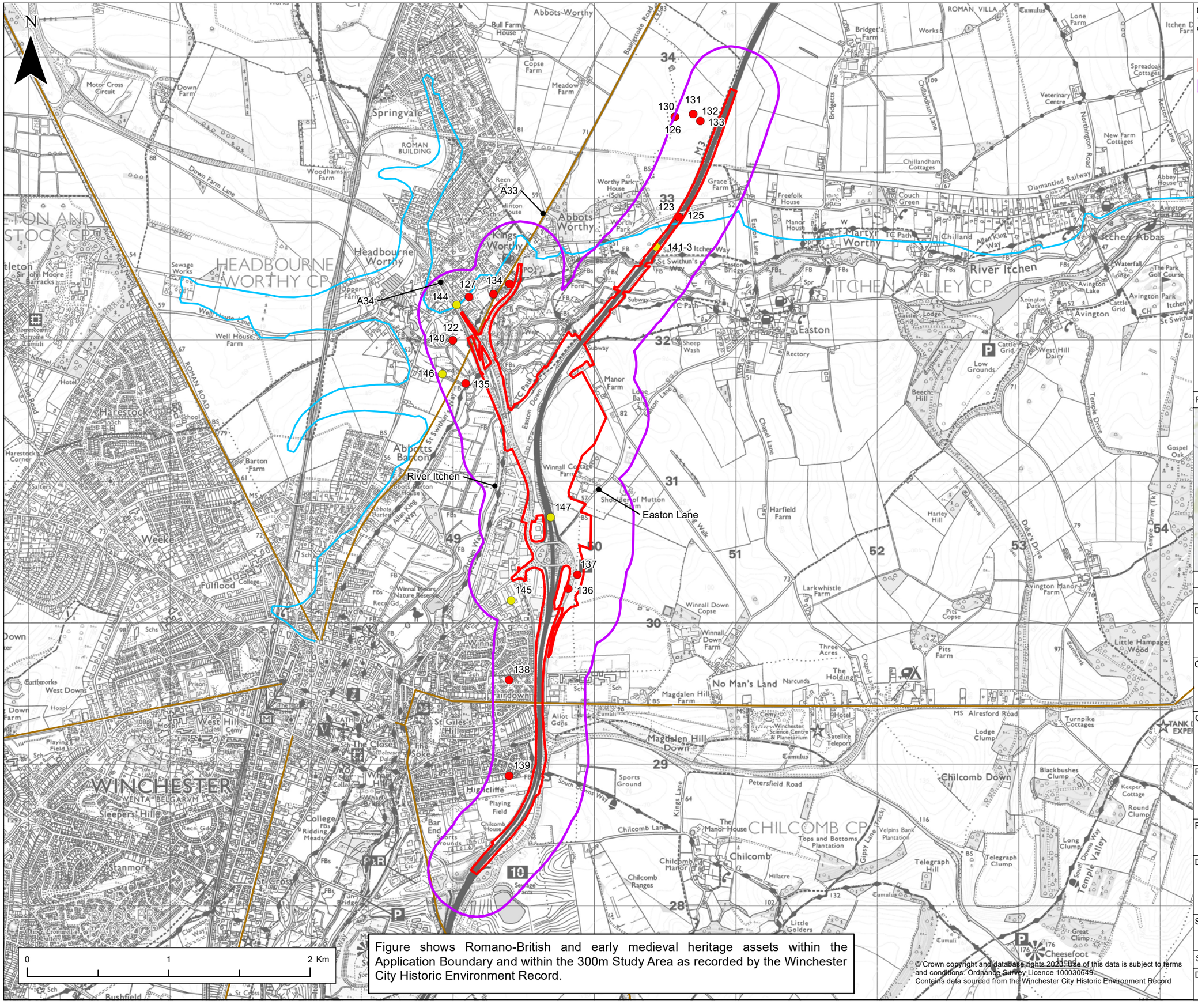


Figure shows Romano-British and early medieval heritage assets within the Application Boundary and within the 300m Study Area as recorded by the Winchester City Historic Environment Record.

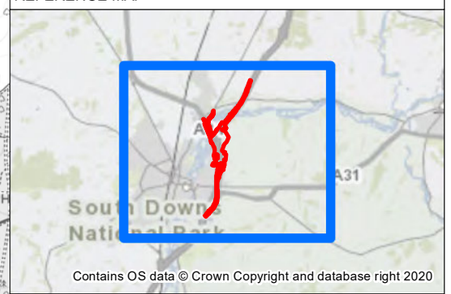
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NOTES
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Key

- Application Boundary
- 300m Study
- Heritage Asset
  - Romano-British
  - Early Medieval
- Roman Aqueduct
- Roman Road

REFERENCE MAP



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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 5 - ROMAN AND EARLY MEDIEVAL HERITAGE ASSETS
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:25,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 6 Medieval and Post-Medieval Heritage Assets_v5.mxd

N

Inset

A33
A34
M3
Easton Lane
River Itchen
Abbotts Barton
Headbourne Worthy
Springvale
Harestock
Weeke
Fulflood
Stanmore
WINCHESTER
HEADBOURNE WORTHY CP
CHILCOMB CP
Chilcomb Down
Magdalen Hill Down
No Man's Land
Abbotsworthy House and garden
Fulling Mill Cottage

152 153 154 155 160 161 162 163 164 166 167 168 169 170-3 176 177 178 179 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191 192 193 194 196 197 198 199 200 201 203 204 205

0 1 2 Km

Figure shows medieval and post-medieval heritage assets within the Application Boundary and within the 300m Study Area as recorded by the Winchester City Historic Environment Record.

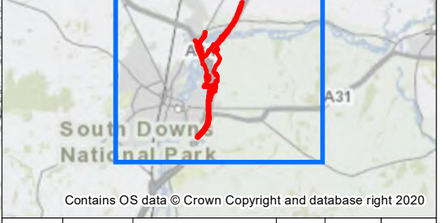
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NOTES
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Key
- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area

Heritage Asset
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Historic Deerpark
- Historic Water Meadow
- Historic Park and Garden

REFERENCE MAP



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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 6 - MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL HERITAGE ASSETS
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

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DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 7 Modern and Undated Heritage Assets_v5.mxd

N

Abbots-Worthy
Springvale
Kings Worthy
Abbots Worthy
Headbourne Worthy
HEADBOURNE WORTHY CP
ITCHEN VALLEY CP
Easton
Martyr Worthy
Itchen Abbas
Avington
Harestock
Weeke
WINCHESTER
CHILCOMB CP
Chilcomb
Chilcomb Down
Magdalen Hill Down
No Man's Land
Magdalen Hill
Harfield
Larkwhistle Farm
Winnall Down Copse
Winnall Down Farm
Pits Farm
Pits Copse
Little Hampage Wood
Vinton Manor Farm
Cheesefoot Head
Great Clump
Telegraph Hill
Telegraph Clump
Long Clump
Round Clump
Lodge Clump
Blackbushes Clump
Tops and Bottoms Plantation
Velpins Bank Plantation
Chilcomb Ranges
Chilcomb Manor
Hillacre
Little Golders
Harley Hill
Beech Hill
Low Grounds
West Hill Dairy
Avington Park
Avington Lake
Avington Park Golf Course
Chillandham Cottages
Chillandham Lane
Bridgets Farm
Bridgets Lane
Northington Road
Dismantled Railway
Allan King Way
Temple Drive
Dukes Drive
Harestock Corner
Fulflood
Winnall Moors Nature Reserve
Abbots Barton
Barton Farm
Bar End
Sleepers Hill
Stanmore
Hyde
Winnall
Bushfield
Down Farm Lane
Well House Lane
Petersfield Road
Chilcomb Lane
Kings Lane
Chapel Lane
Easton Lane
Gipsy Lane (Track)
Sheep Wash
Rectory
Manor Farm
Lone Barn
Winnall Cottage Farm
Shoulder of Mutton Farm
Grace Farm
Freefolk House
Manor House
Worthy Park House (Sch)
Worthy Park
Bull Farm House
Copse Farm
Meadow Farm
Down Farm
Woodhams Farm
Upper Farm
Sewage Works
Sir John Moore Barracks
Slaughterdown Barrows
Kennel Lane
Hotel
Three Acres
The Holding
Narcunda
Winchester Science Centre & Planetarium
Satellite Teleport
Turnpike Cottages
Lone Farm
Spreadoak Cottages
Veterinary Centre
New Farm Cottages
Abbey House
Waterfall Lodge
Cattle Grid
Couch Green
Chilland
Allan King Way
Itchen Way
St Swithun's Way
Subway
Ford
Easton Bridge
Manor House
Rectory
Sports Ground
Playing Field
Chilcomb House
Sports Grounds
Recn Gd
Allot Gdns
Cemy
Hospl
Prison
Earthworks
West Downs
West Hill Cemy
The Close
The Soke
College
College Meads
Riddings Meads
Stanmore Primary School
Harestock Primary School
Clarendon Way
Sleepers Hill
Playing Field
Sewage Farm
Bridge
Cattle Grid
Lodge
Ford
Subway
Pond
Tumulus
Roman Building
Roman Road
Roman Villa
Scheduled Monument
Earthwork
Schs
Sch
Recn Gd
Cemy
Hospl
Prison
Hotel
Lodge
Cattle Grid
Subway
Ford

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 8 NMP_v5.mxd

N

A33

A34

M3

River Itchen

Easton Lane

Figure shows cropmarks, earthworks and buildings visible on historic aerial photographs within the Application Boundary and within the 300m Study Area which were plotted as part of the National Mapping Programme (NMP).

0 1 2 Km

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NOTES
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Key

- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area

NMP Results

- Bank
- Ditch
- Large Cut Feature
- Direction of Earthwork Ridge/Furrow
- Direction of Levelled or Cropmark Ridge/ Furrow
- Extent of Ridge/ Furrow
- Extent of Cropmark Ridge/ Furrow
- Structure
- Ditch

REFERENCE MAP

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PROJECT STAGE
PCF STAGE 3

DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 8 - NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMME
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:25,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 9 HLC_v5.mxd

Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Large regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

"Prairie" fields (19th century enclosure with extensive boundary loss)

A33

Post 1810 settlement (general)

Large regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

A34

Deer parks

Village/hamlet 1810 extent

Village/hamlet 1810 extent

Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Watercress beds

Village/hamlet 1810 extent

Village/hamlet 1810 extent

Miscellaneous valley bottom paddocks and pastures

Water meadows

Village/hamlet 1810 extent

Village/hamlet 1810 extent

Miscellaneous valley bottom paddocks and pastures

Water meadows

M3

Downland

Marsh and rough grazing

River Itchen

Easton Lane

Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Miscellaneous valley bottom paddocks and pastures

Downland

Large regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)

Post 1810 settlement (general)

Village/hamlet 1810 extent

Medium irregular assarts and copses with wavy boundaries

Reservoirs and water treatment

0 1 2 Km

Figure shows the broad historic landscape character types within the Application Site and within the 300m Study Area.

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Contains data sourced from the Winchester City Historic Environment Record

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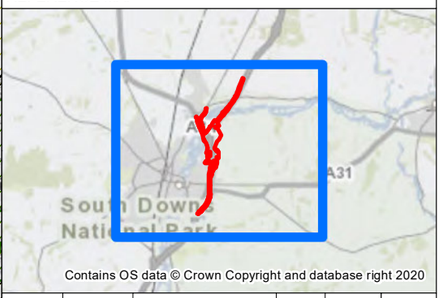
Key

- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area
- Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland
- South Downs National Park

HLC (Broad Type)

- Assarts
- Downland
- Industry
- Old Settlement
- Parks
- Parliamentary Fields
- Recent Settlement
- Valley Floor

REFERENCE MAP



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FIGURE 9 - HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:25,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A



Figure shows an eighteenth century map of St Giles [Hampshire Record Office Ref: 27M62].

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Key

Approximate Location of Application Boundary

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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 10 - EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ST. GILES
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:6,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 11 18C Kings Worthy_v5.mxd

N

River Itchen

M3

A33

A34

0 200 400 m

Figure showing an eighteenth century plan of the village of Kings Worthy [Hampshire Record Office Ref: 50M89/8].

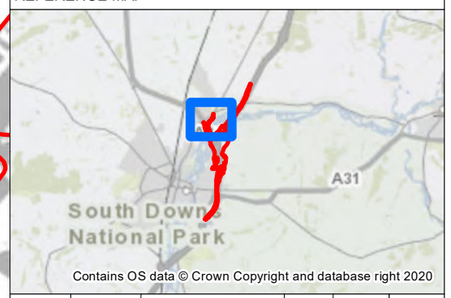
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PROJECT STAGE
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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 11 - EIGHTEENTH CENTURY KINGS WORTHY
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:5,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
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Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 12 1791_v5.mxd

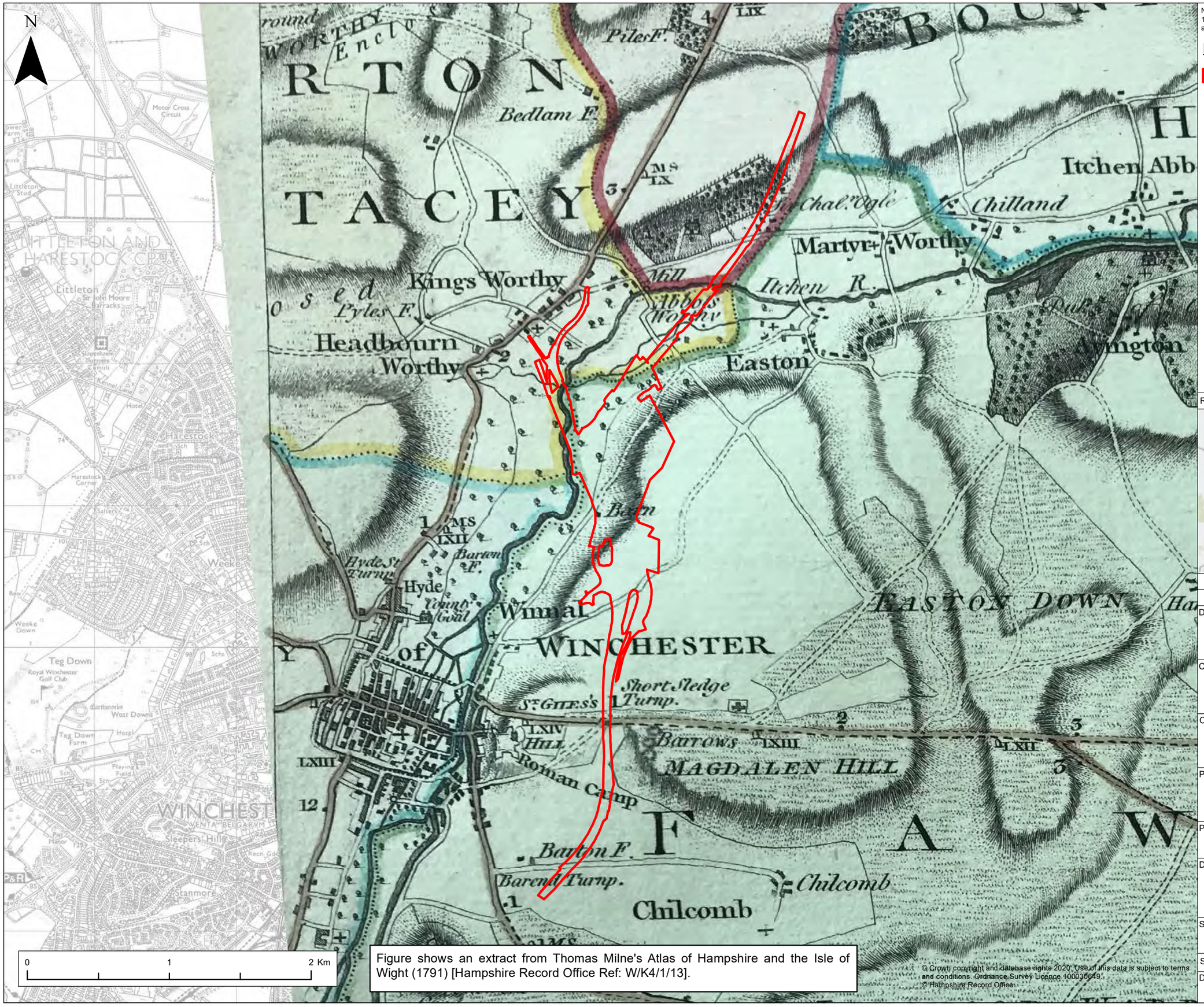


Figure shows an extract from Thomas Milne's Atlas of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (1791) [Hampshire Record Office Ref: W/K4/1/13].

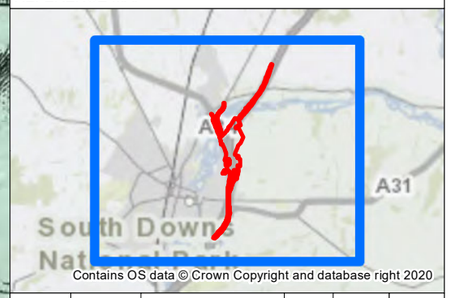
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FIGURE 12 - ATLAS OF HAMPSHIRE (1791)
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
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DOCUMENT REFERENCE
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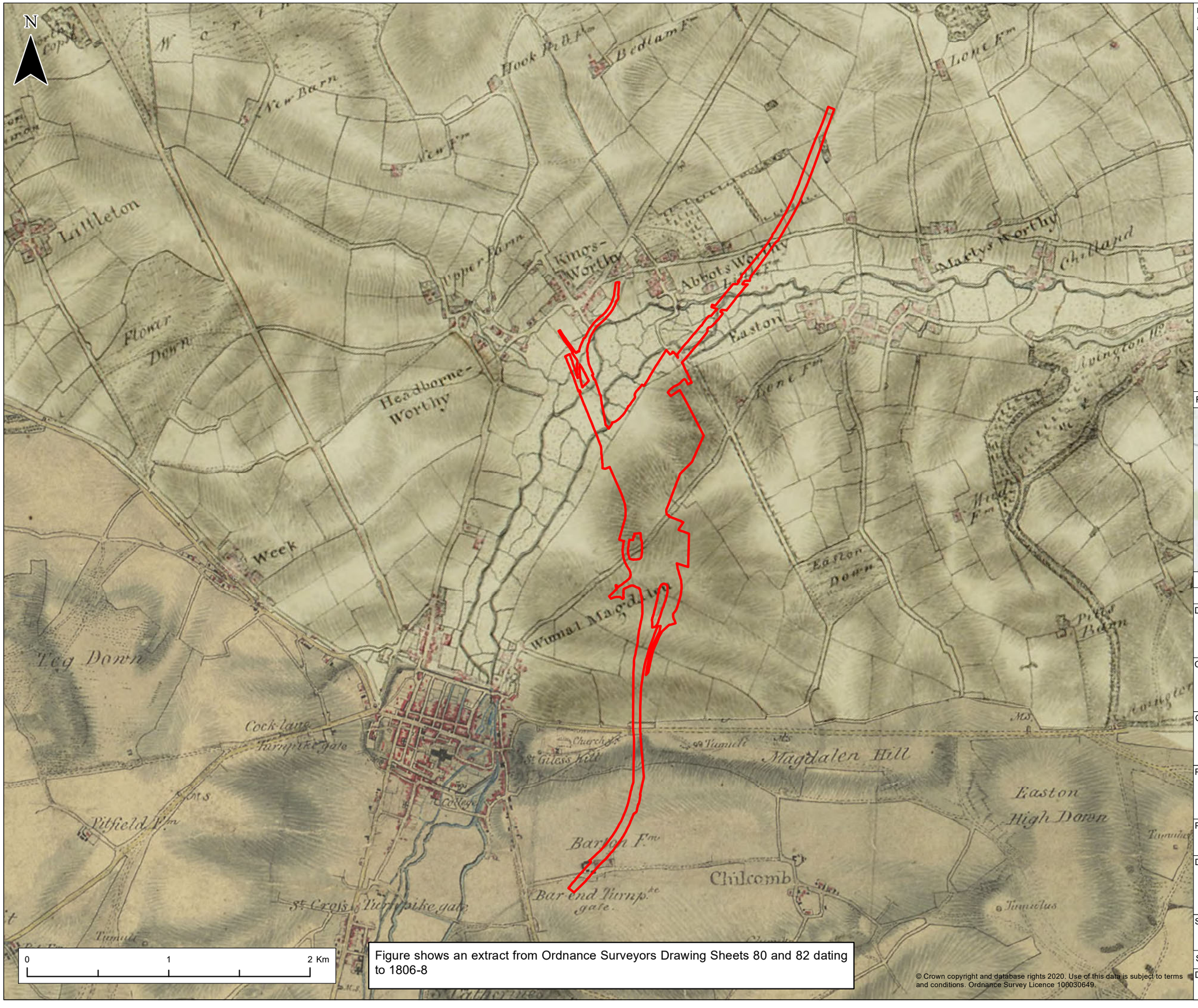


Figure shows an extract from Ordnance Surveyors Drawing Sheets 80 and 82 dating to 1806-8

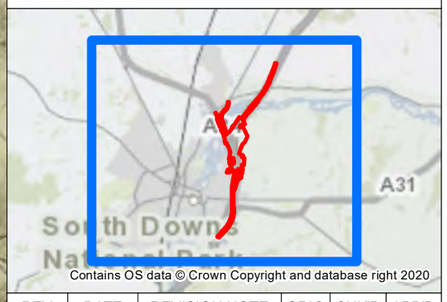
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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 13 - ORDNANCE SURVEYORS DRAWING (1806)
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
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SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:25,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 14 1819_v5.mxd



Figure shows an extract a map showing an estate in the parishes of Winnall, Chilcombe and St John's (1819) [Hampshire Record Office Ref: DC/J13/7/3].

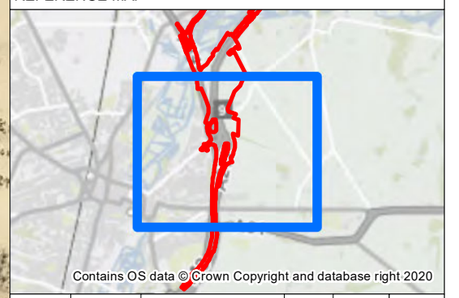
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FIGURE 14 - ESTATE MAP (1819)
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
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SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:8,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

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N

ROMAN BUILDIN

BSs

Park

Grace Farm

33

M3

Itchen Wa

FB

Path

Head Wo

pper arm

FB

FB

52

Ford

A34

FB

St Swithun's Way

River Itchen

FB

Easton

BS

32

Sheep Wash

Lone Barn

Easton Lane

82

Easton Lane

56 Barton

0 300 600 m

Figure shows an extract from an estate map of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle (1823) [Hampshire Record Office Ref: 59M90].

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FIGURE 15 - SIR CHARLES OGLE ESTATE MAP (1823)
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

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DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

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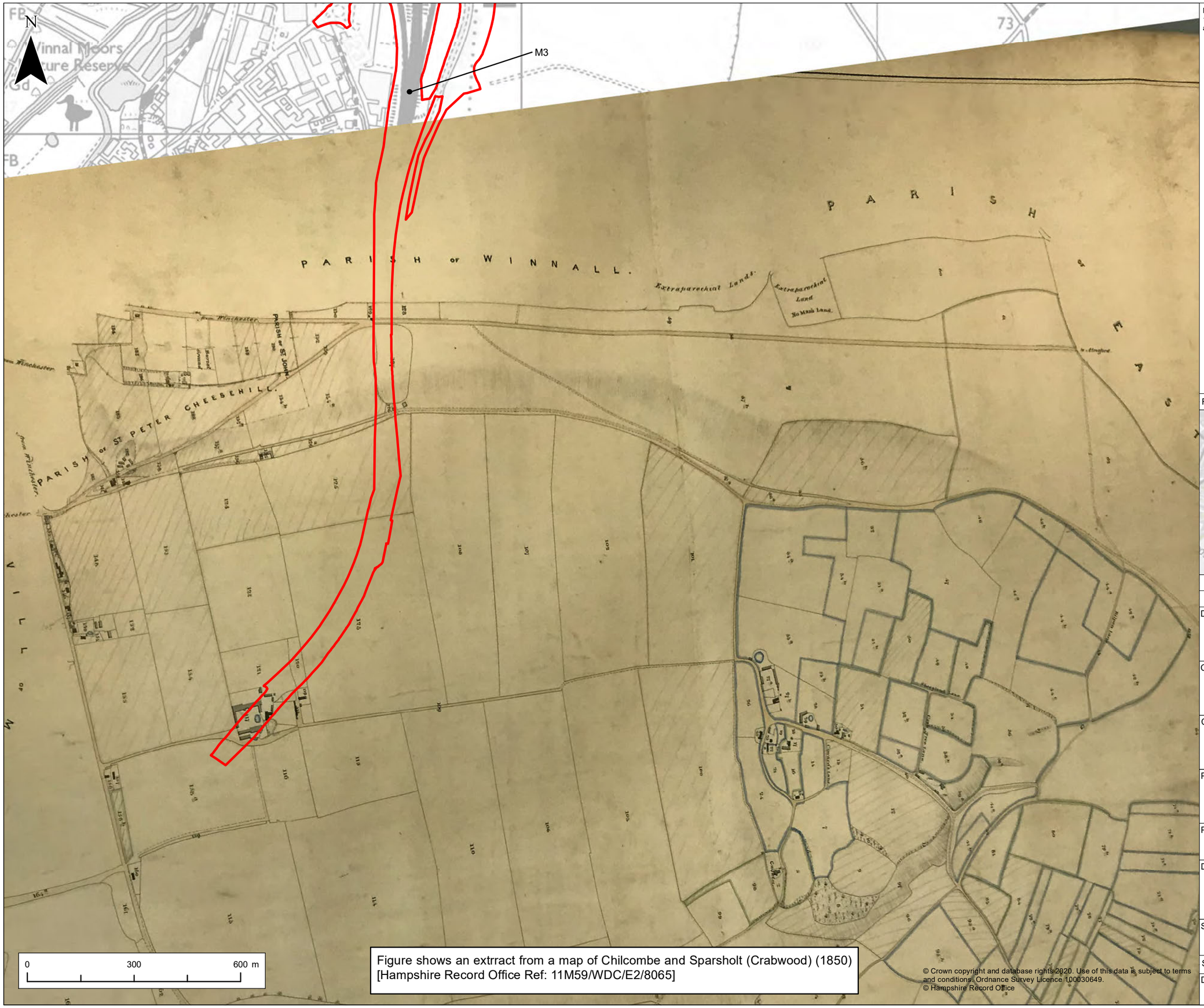


Figure shows an extrract from a map of Chilcombe and Sparsholt (Crabwood) (1850) [Hampshire Record Office Ref: 11M59/WDC/E2/8065]

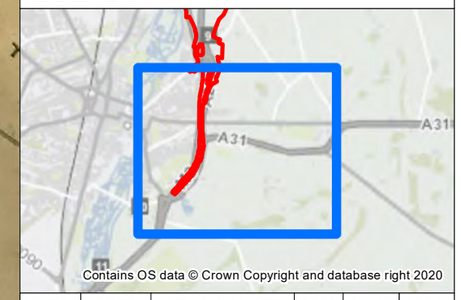
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FIGURE 16 - CHILCOMBE AND SPARSHOLT (1850)
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

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DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 17 1851_v5.mxd



Figure shows the map of the parish of Winnall (1851) [Hampshire Record Office Ref: DC/J13/7/5].

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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 17 - MAP OF WINNALL (1851)
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

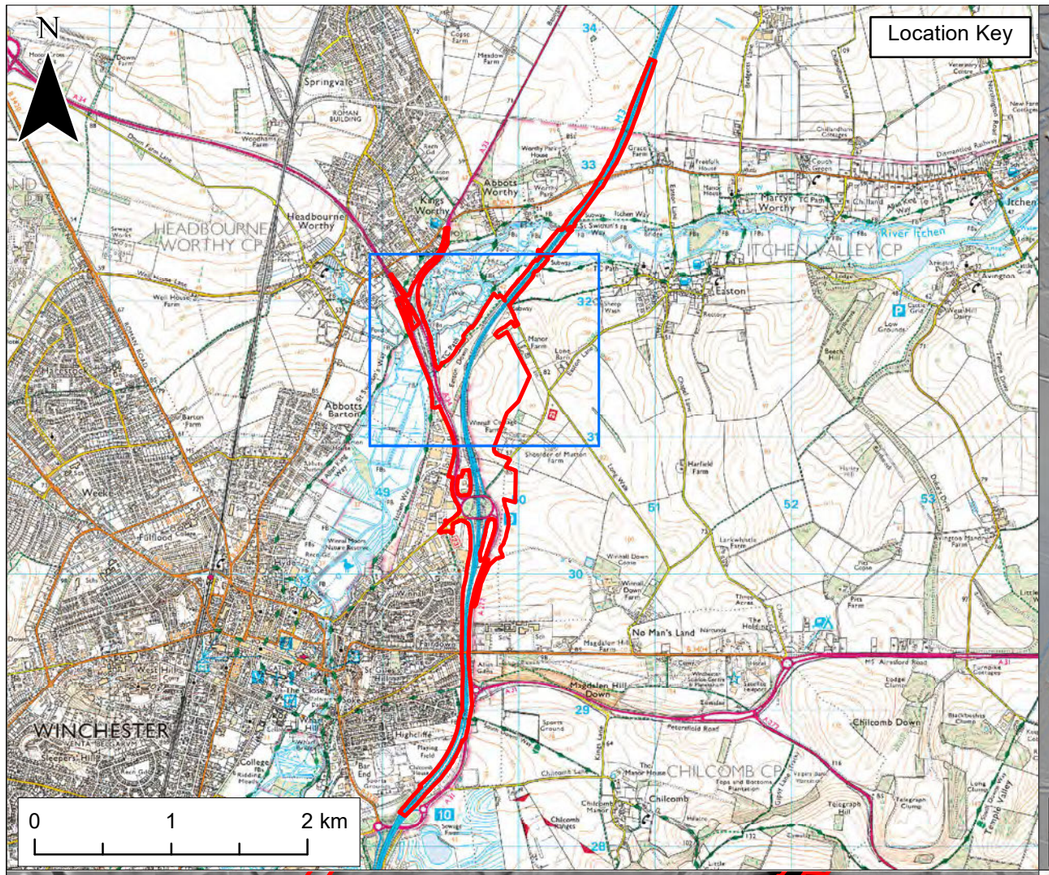
SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:8,000	STATUS: REV 0

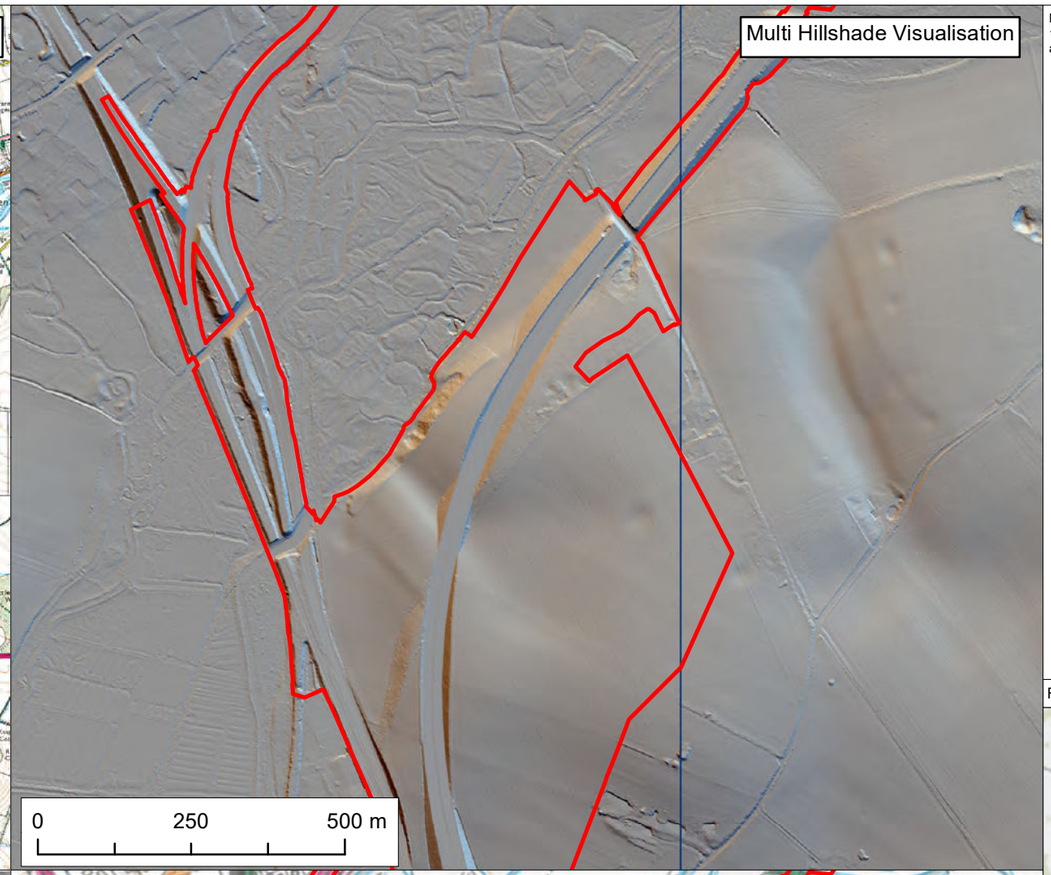
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Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 18a LiDAR_1_v5_10_7.mxd

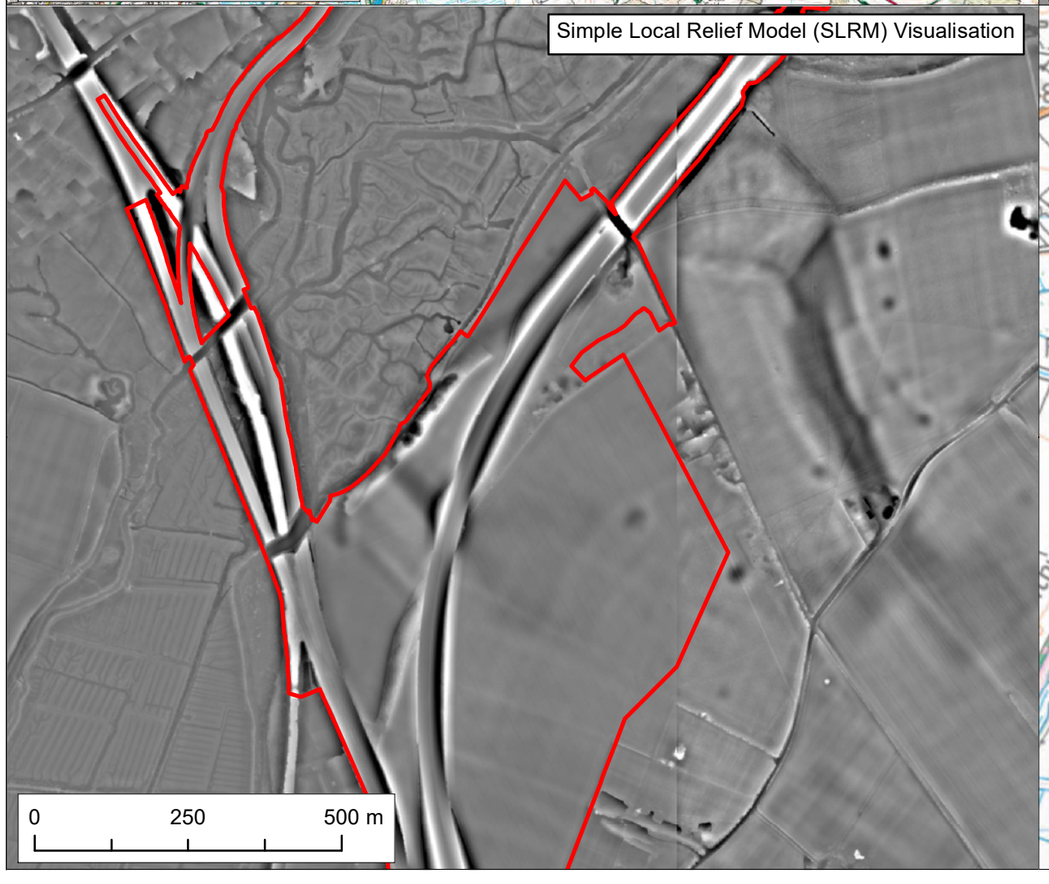
Location Key



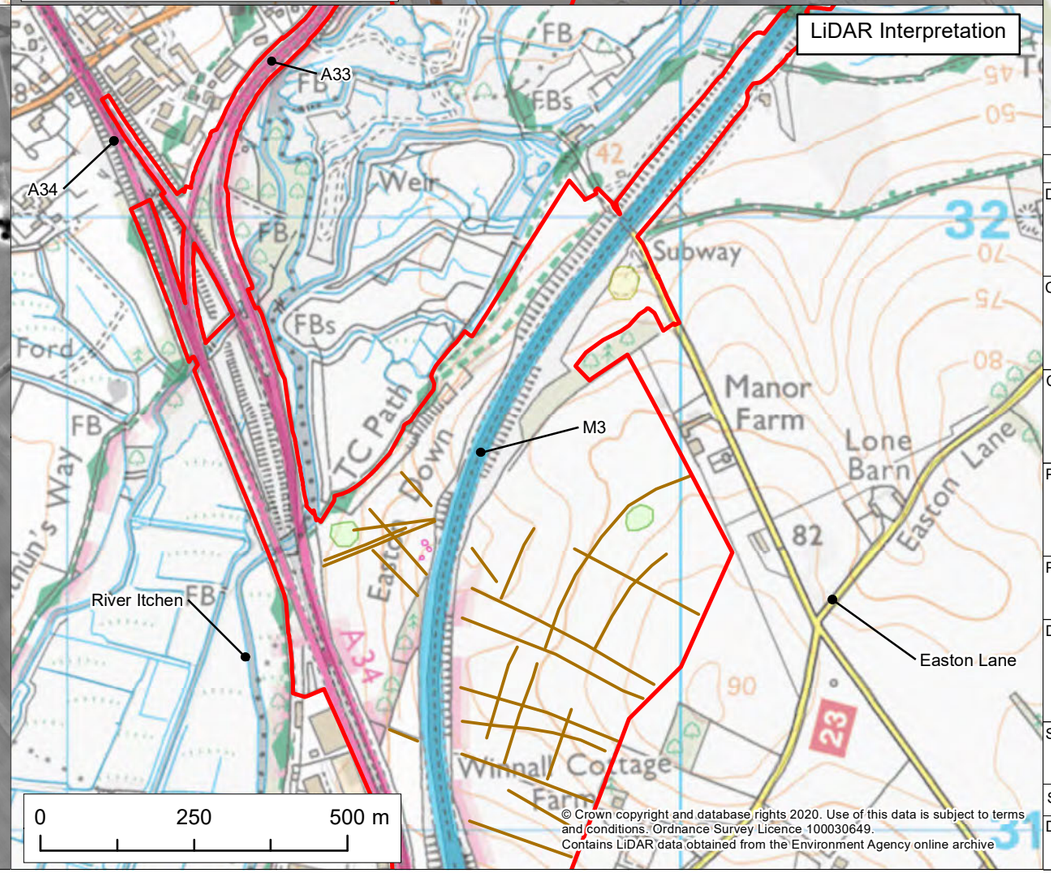
Multi Hillshade Visualisation



Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) Visualisation



LiDAR Interpretation

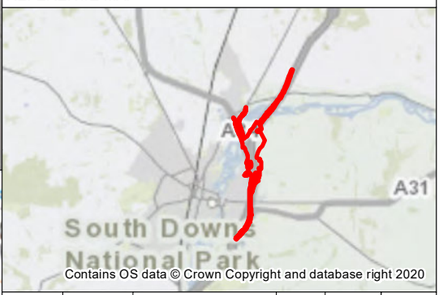


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Key
- Application Boundary
- Linear feature
- Cut Feature
- Former Chalk Quarry Pit
- Modern Disturbance

REFERENCE MAP



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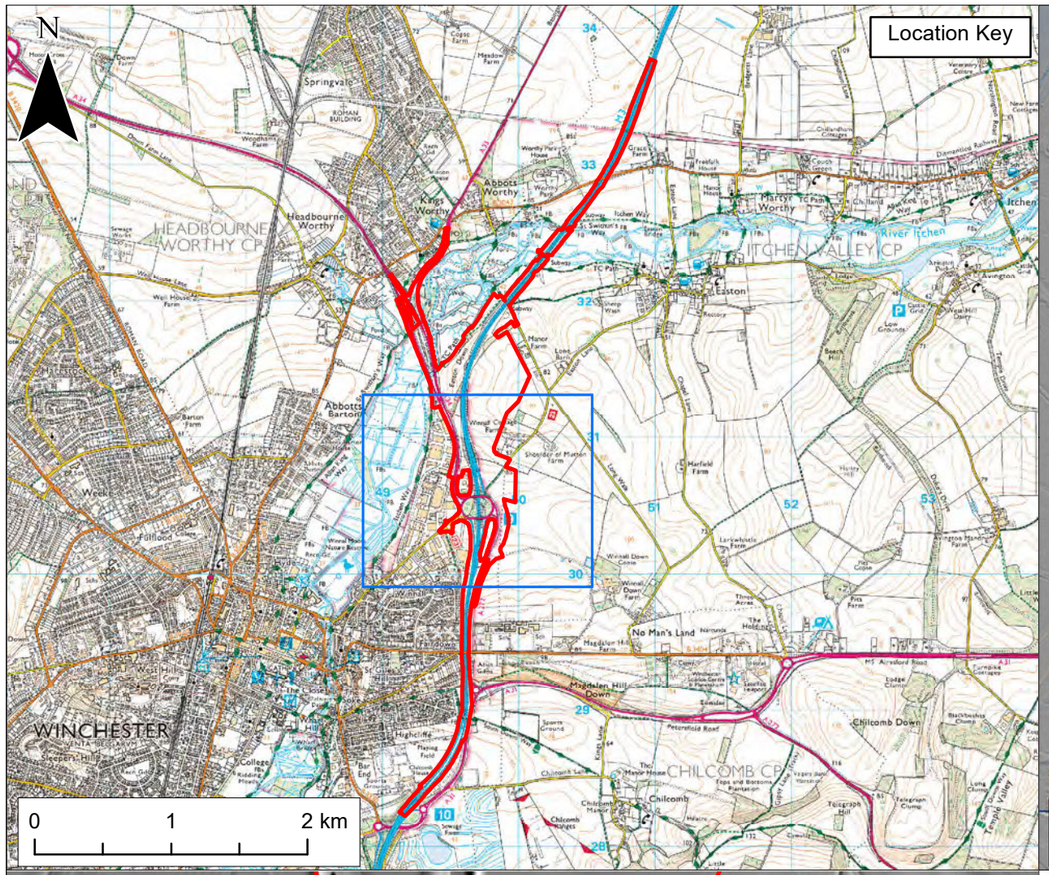
DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 18A - LIDAR VISUALISATIONS AND INTERPRETATION
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

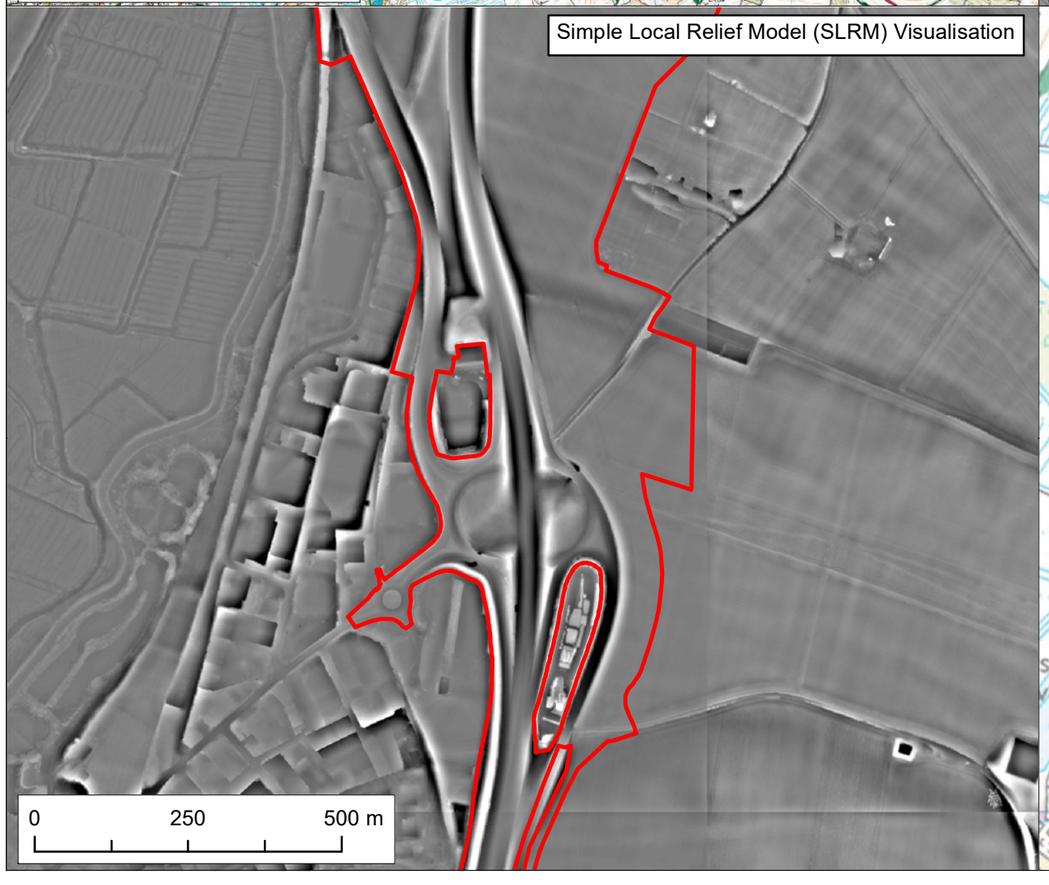
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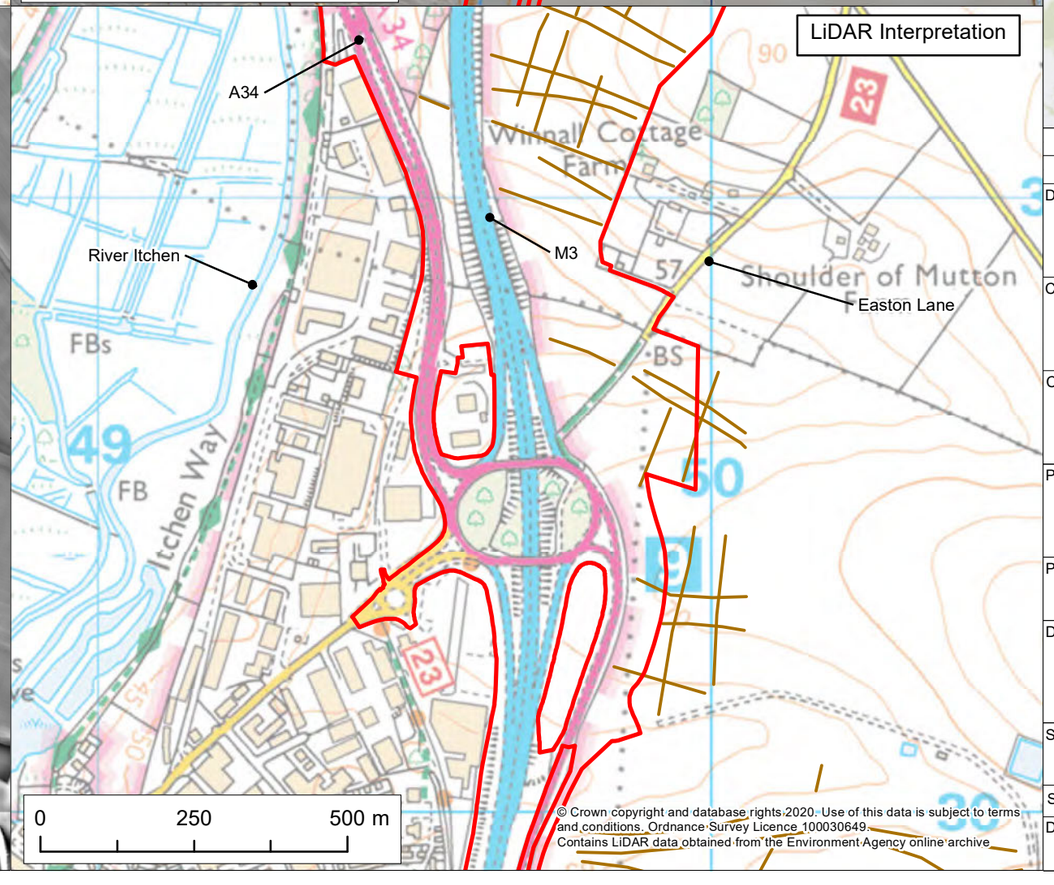
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Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 18b LiDAR_2_v5_10_7.mxd







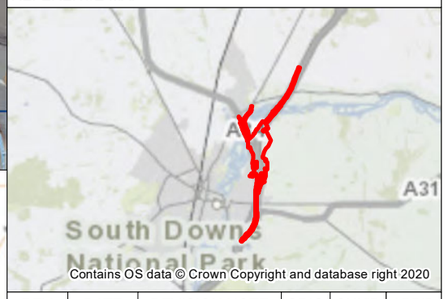


NOTES
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Key

- Application Boundary
- Linear feature
- Cut Feature
- Former Chalk Quarry Pit
- Modern Disturbance

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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE 18B - LIDAR VISUALISATIONS AND INTERPRETATION
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:194,538	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Document Path: J:\48176 M3 Junction 9\3000 - Environmental\Cultural heritage\GIS\MXDs\ES chapter\Figure 19 hedgerows_v5_10_7.mxd

N

A33

A34

M3

River Itchen

Easton Lane

0 1 2 km

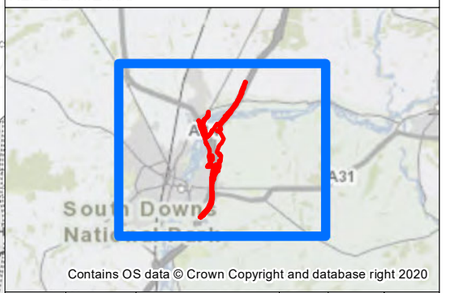
Figure shows hedgerows within the Application Boundary and within the 300m Study Area which might be considered 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).

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Key
- Application Boundary
- 300m Study Area
- Important Hedgerow

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DRAWING TITLE
FIGURE19 - IMPORTANT HEDGEROWS
APFP REGULATION 5(2)(M)
DOCUMENT REFERENCE 6.3

SUITABILITY
APPLICATION SUBMISSION

SHEET SIZE: A3	SCALE: 1:25,000	STATUS: REV 0

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
N/A

Annex C Ordnance Survey mapping

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Minor Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
R.D. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Pole
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

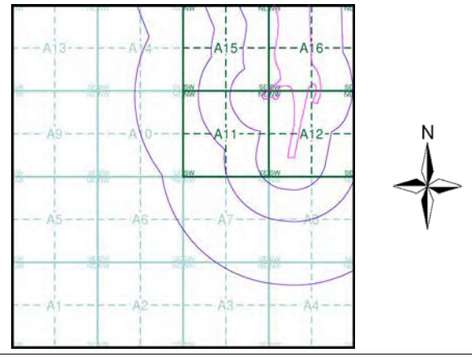
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

Envirocheck®

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1873 - 1874	2
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1897 - 1898	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1910 - 1911	4
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1931	5
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1932	6
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1938 - 1940	7
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961 - 1962	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966 - 1968	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1969	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1977	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1983 - 1989	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	14
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,000	1999	15
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	16
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	17
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2016	18

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 85178192_1_1
Customer Ref: Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference: 449350, 130020
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 58.28
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Minor Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
R.D. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Pole
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

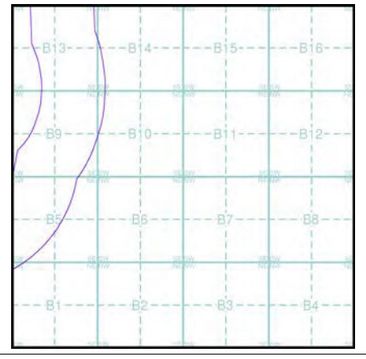
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
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Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1873 - 1874	2
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1897 - 1898	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1910 - 1911	4
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1931	5
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1932	6
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1938 - 1940	7
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961 - 1962	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1988 - 1989	11
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,000	1999	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	14
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2016	15

Historical Map - Slice B



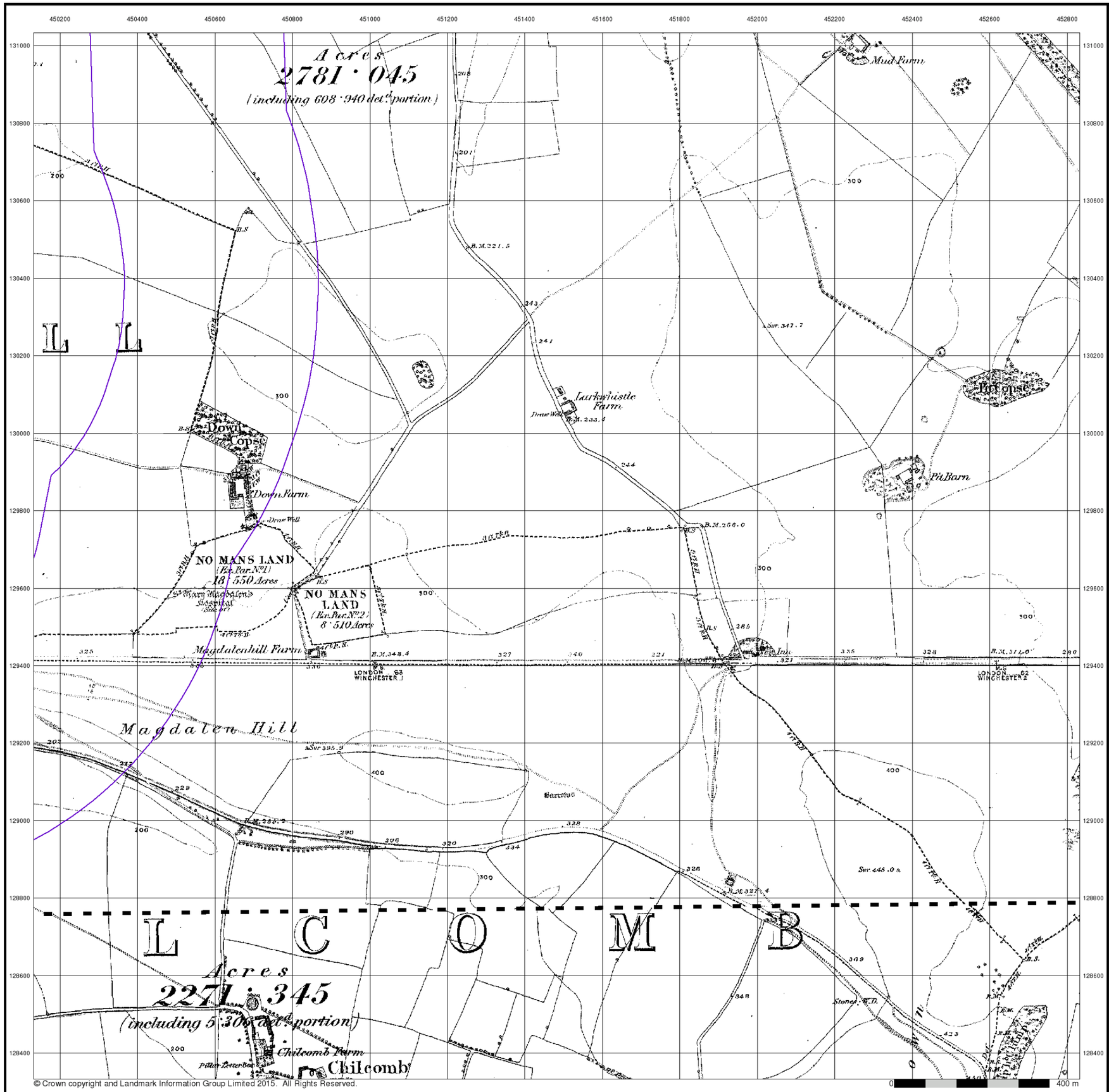
Order Details

Order Number: 85178192_1_1
Customer Ref: Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference: 450440, 130160
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 58.28
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1873 - 1874

Source map scale - 1:10,560

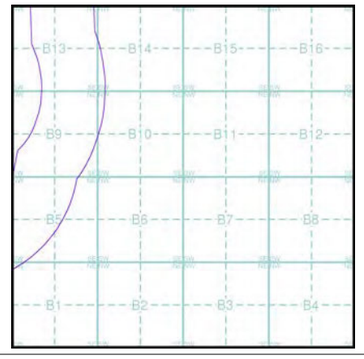
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

04100
1874
1:10,560

05000
1873
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

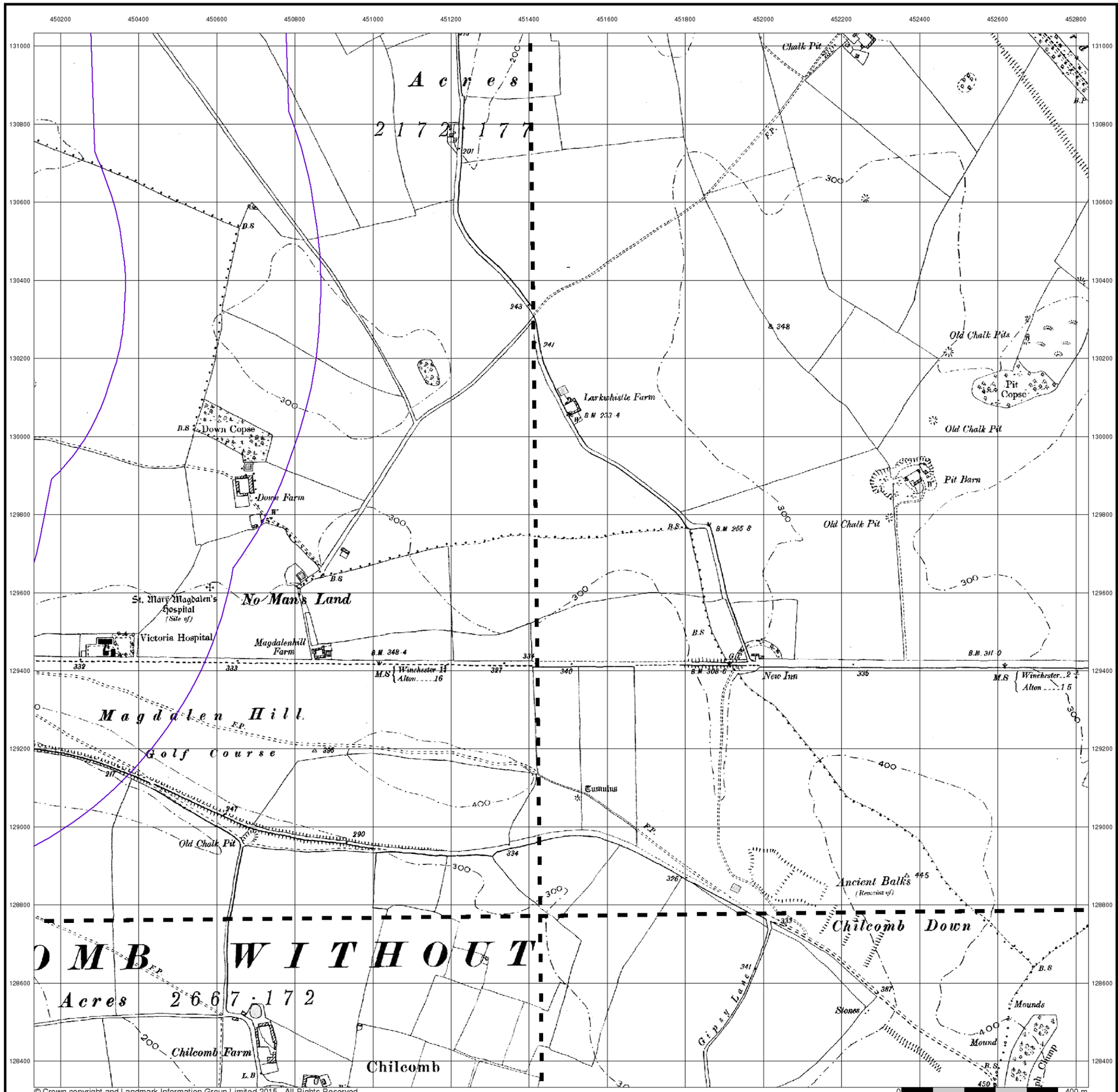
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1897 - 1898

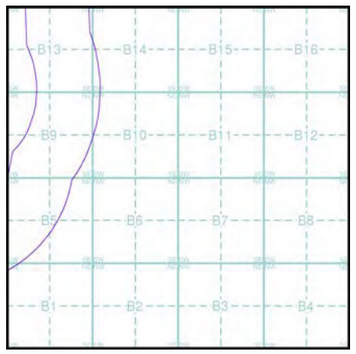
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

041SW 1898 1:10,560	041SE 1897 1:10,560
050NW 1897 1:10,560	050NE 1897 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



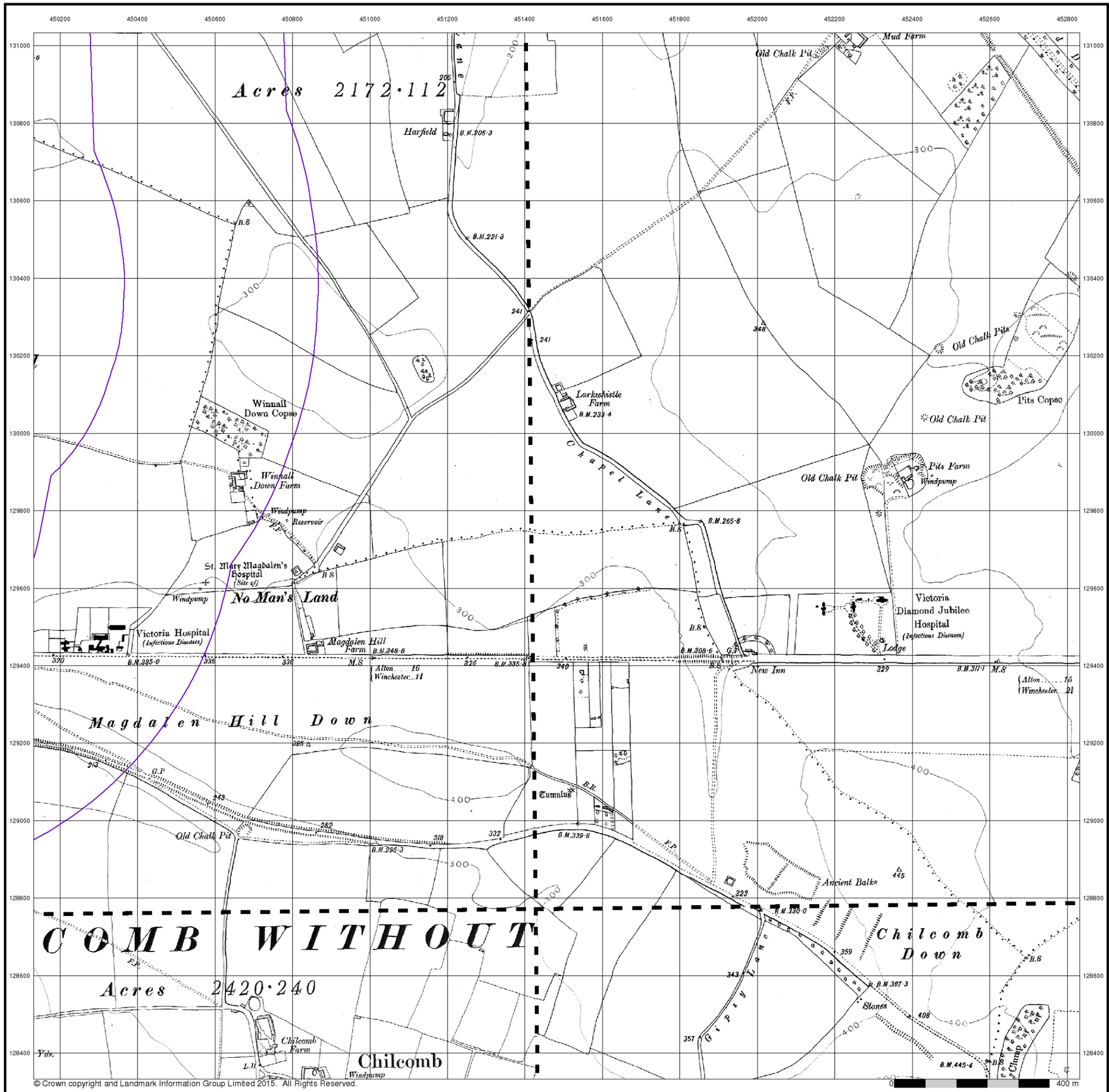
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1910 - 1911

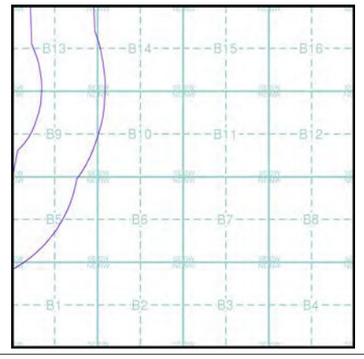
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

041SW 1910 1:10,560	041SE 1910 1:10,560
050NW 1911 1:10,560	050NE 1910 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



N

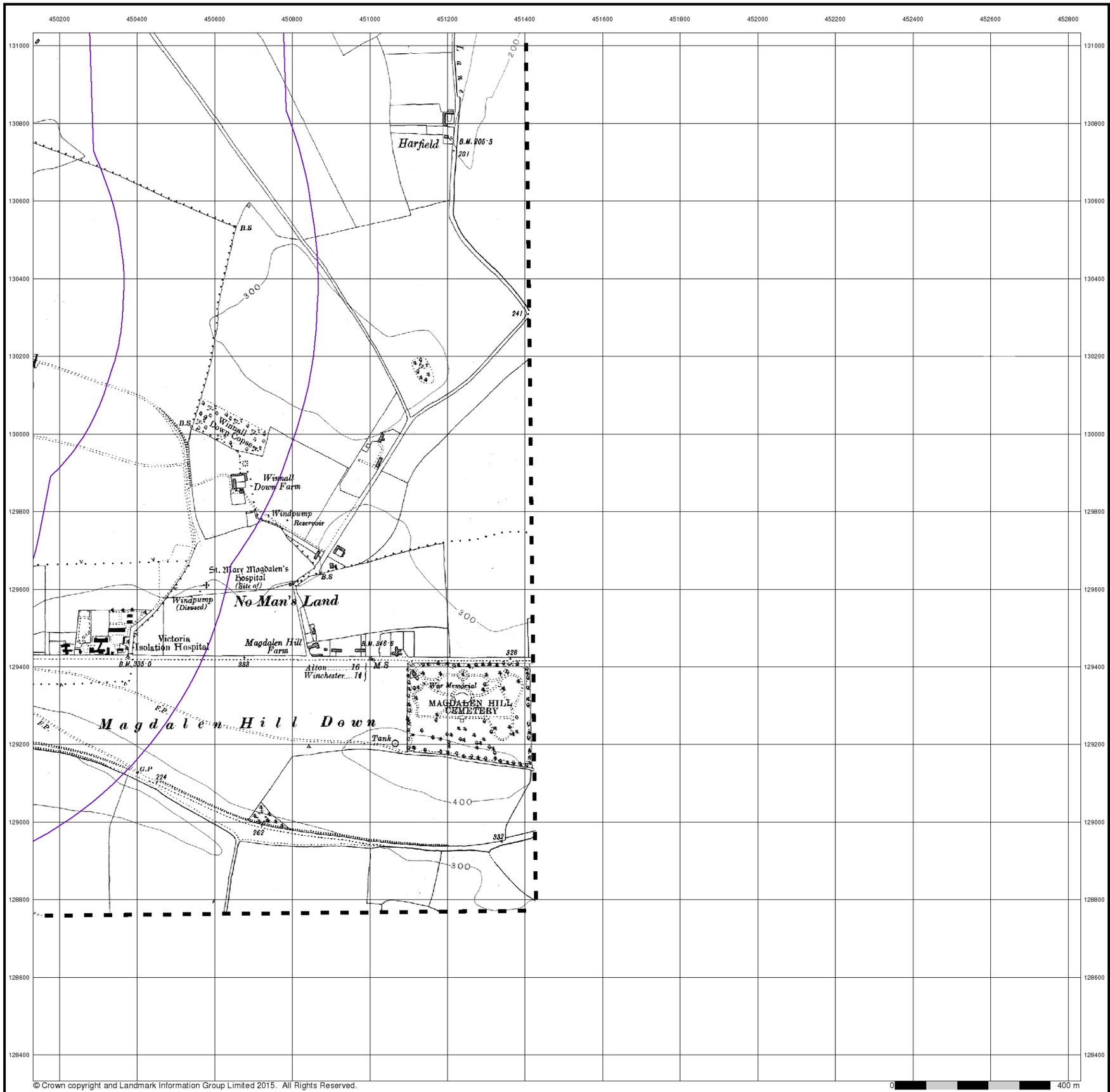
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group
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0 400 m

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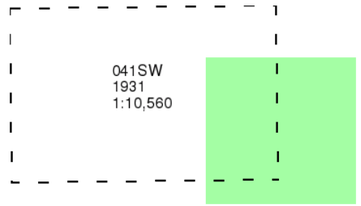
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1931

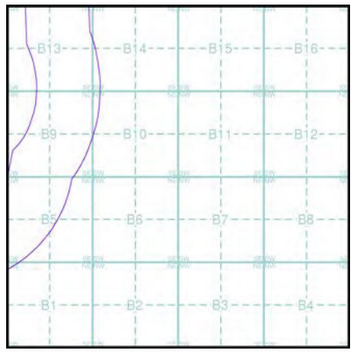
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

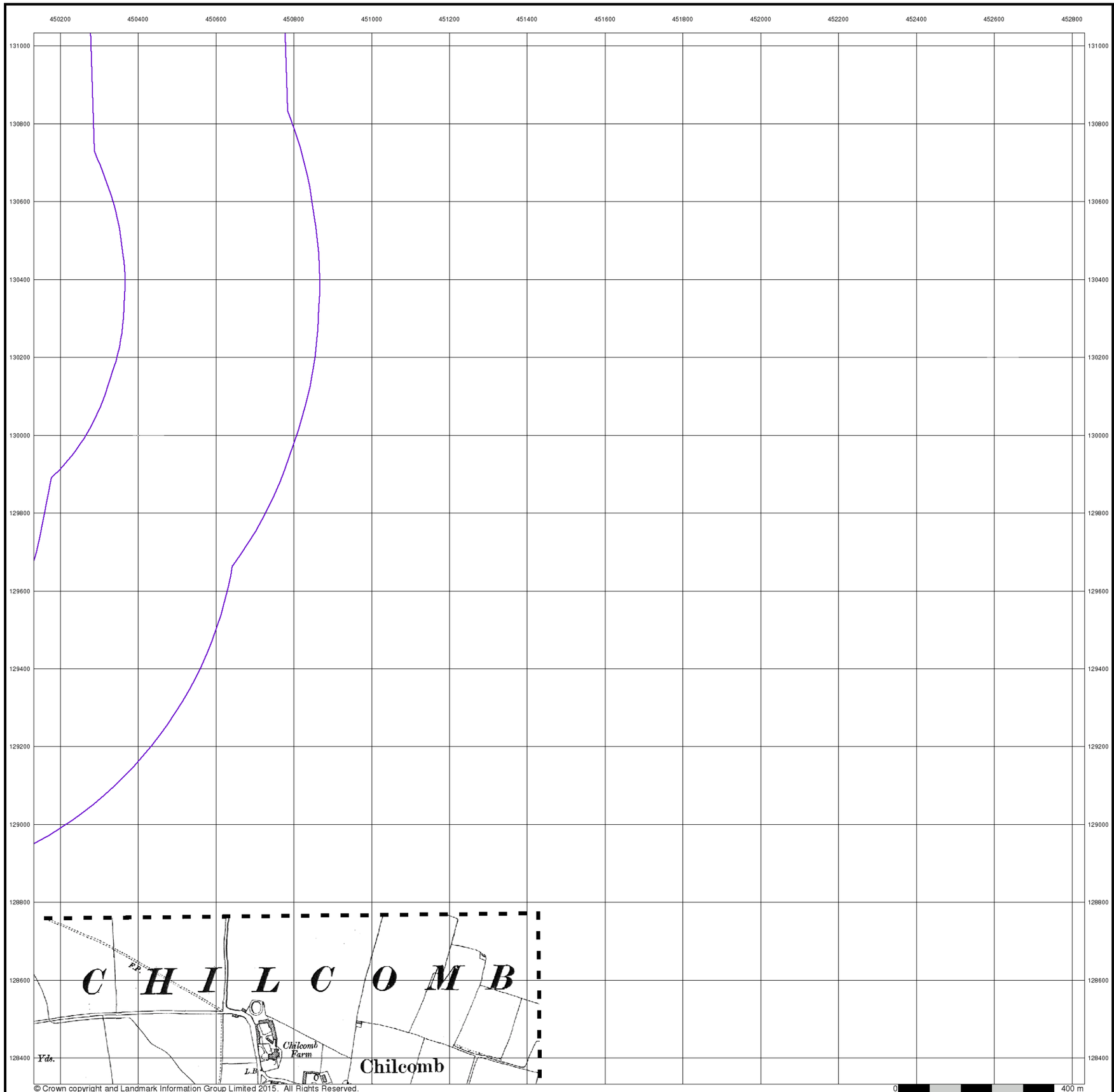
Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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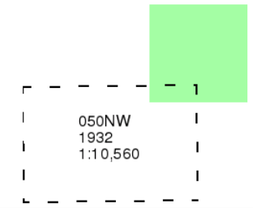
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1932

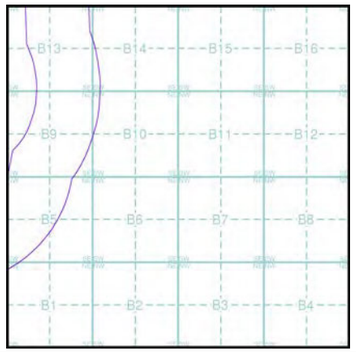
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

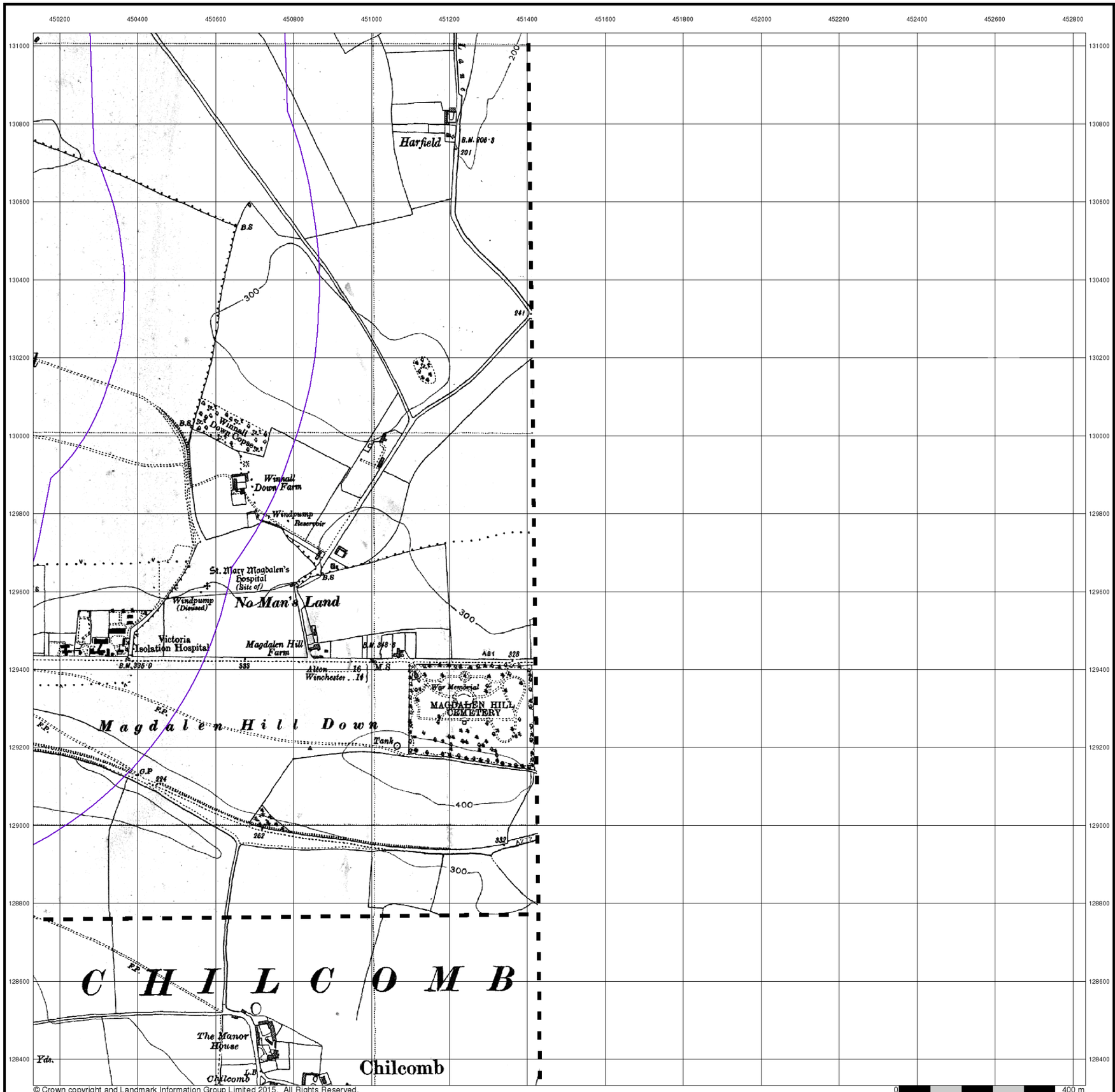
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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0 400 m

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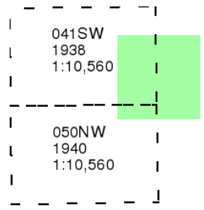
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1938 - 1940

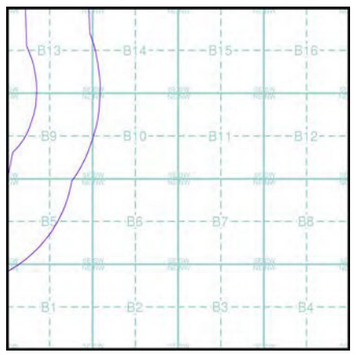
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



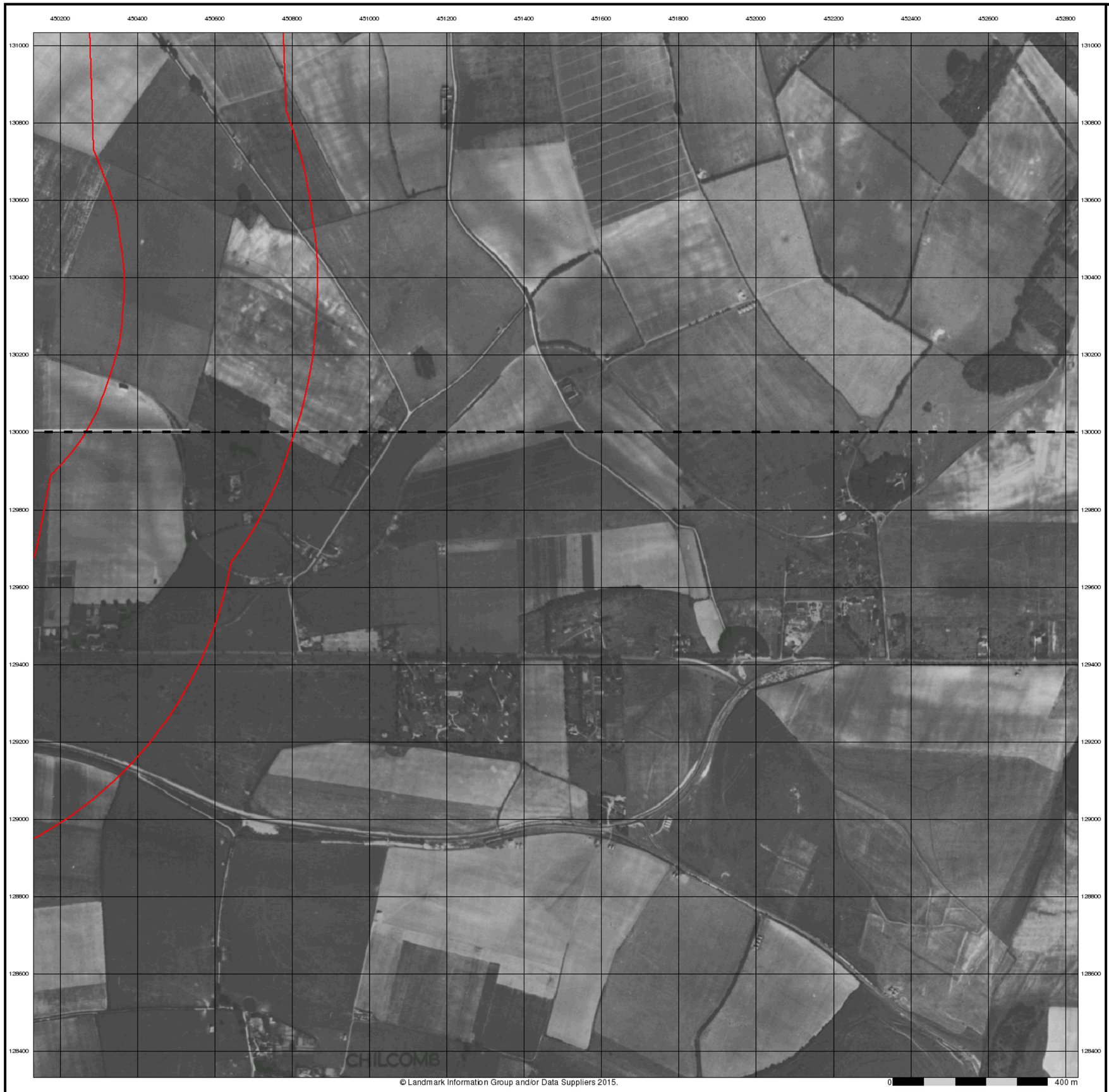
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

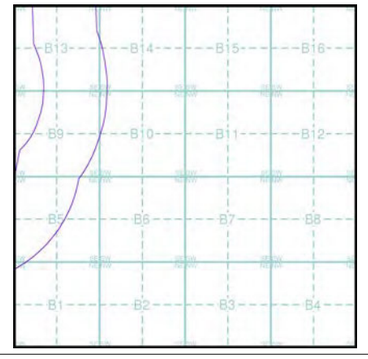
© Landmark Information Group and/or Data Suppliers 2010.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU53SW
1947
1:10,560

SU52NW
1947
1:10,560

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice B



BRITISH LIBRARY

Order Details

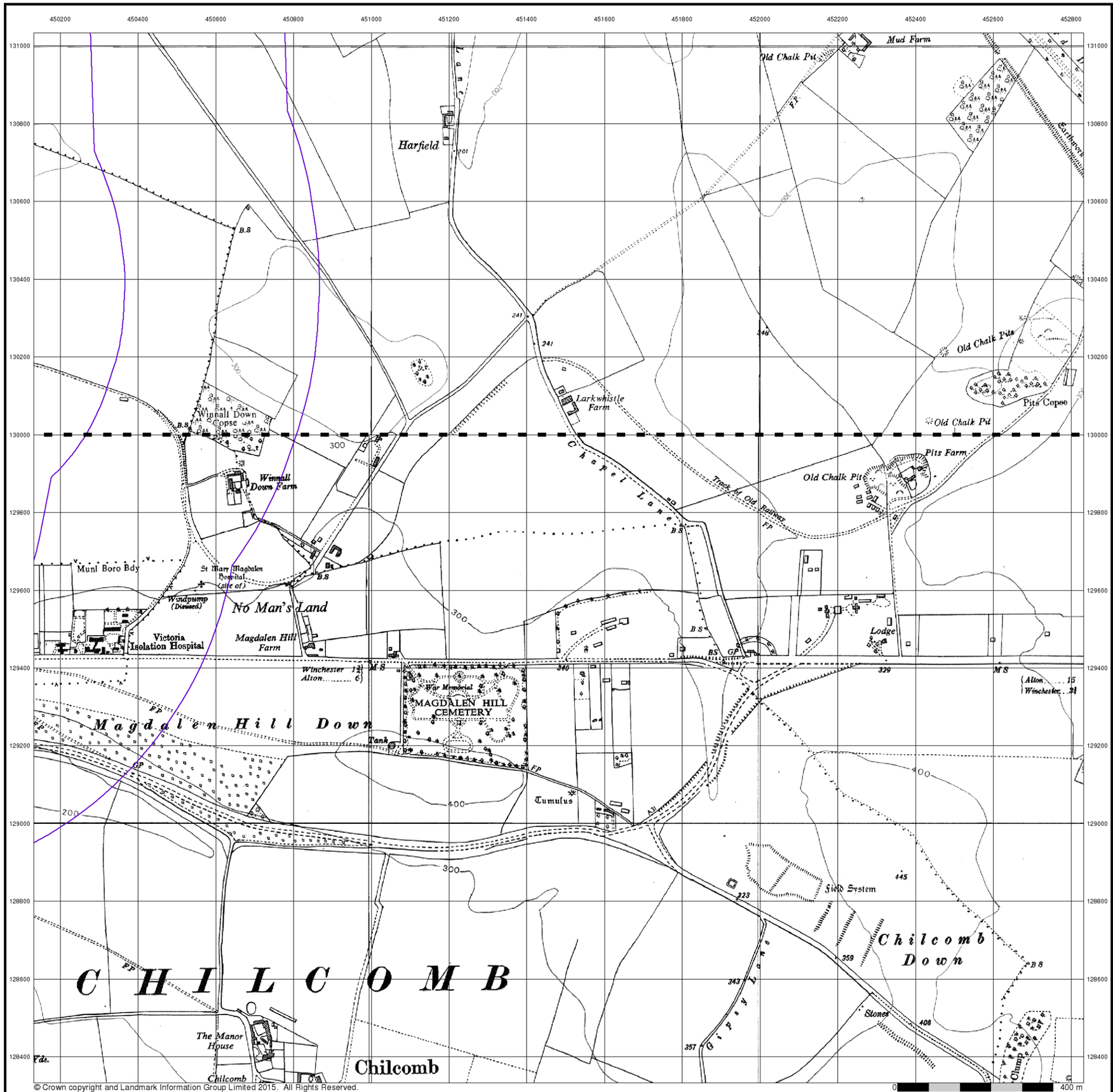
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1961 - 1962

Source map scale - 1:10,000

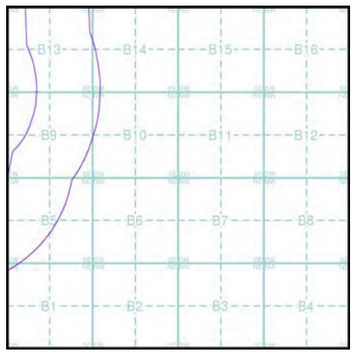
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU53SW
1962
1:10,560

SU52NW
1961
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



N

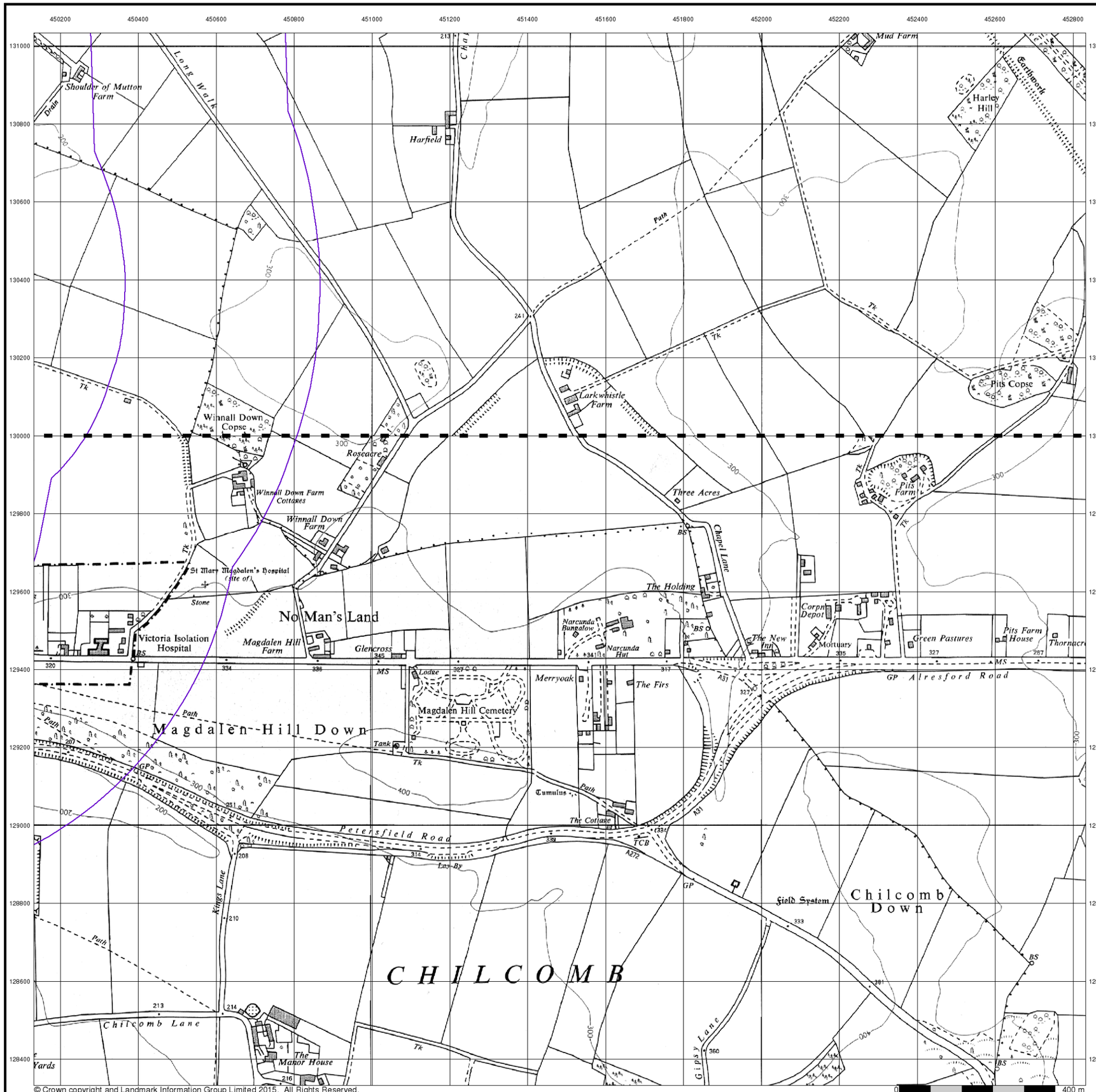
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

Source map scale - 1:10,000

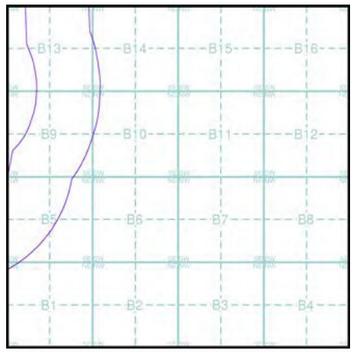
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU53SW
1968
1:10,560

SU52NW
1968
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



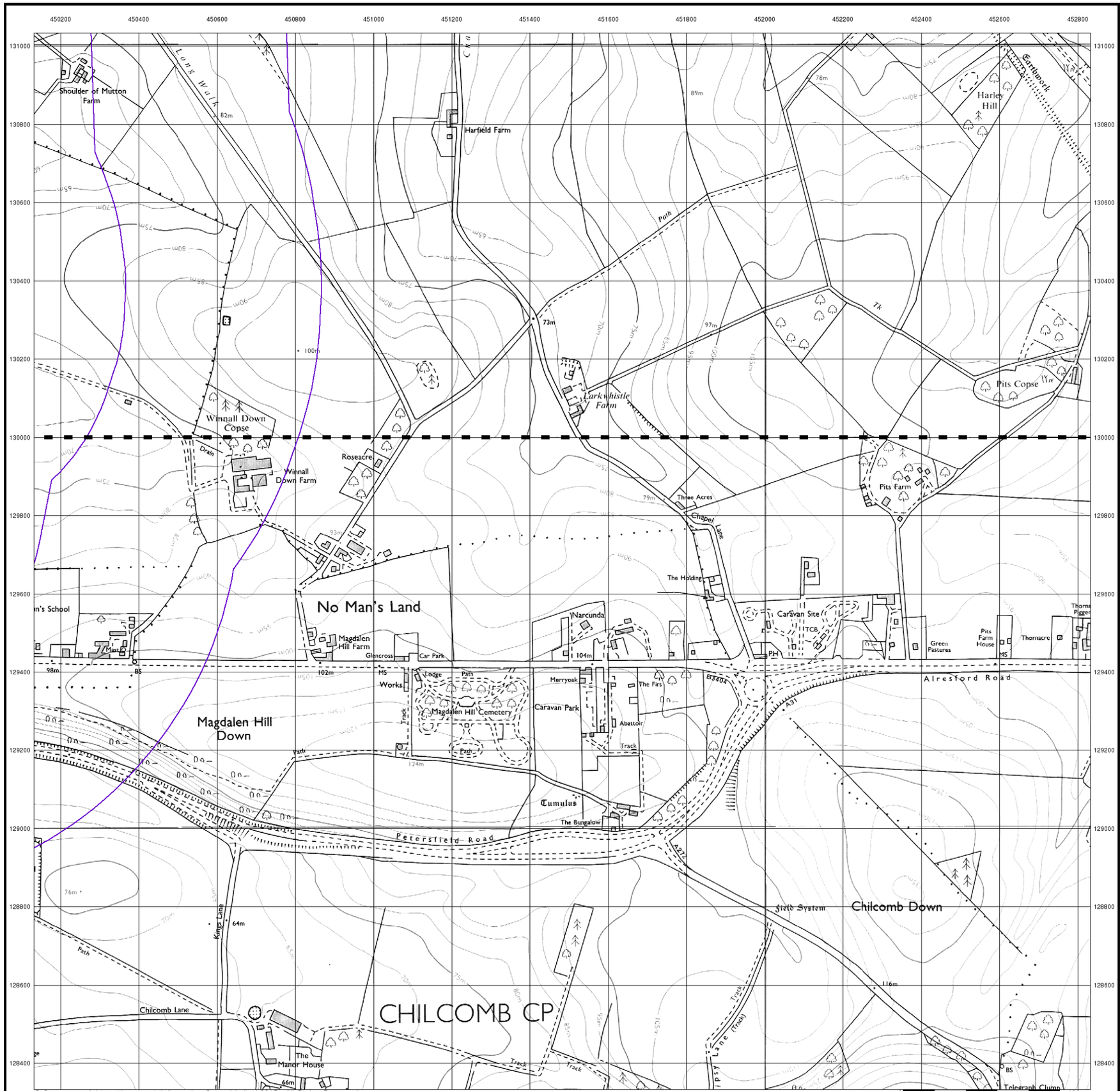
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1988 - 1989

Source map scale - 1:10,000

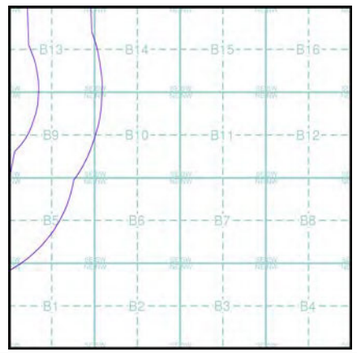
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU53SW
1988
1:10,000

SU52NW
1989
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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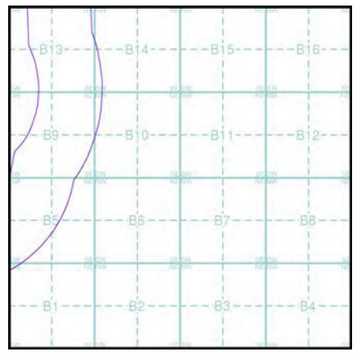


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice B



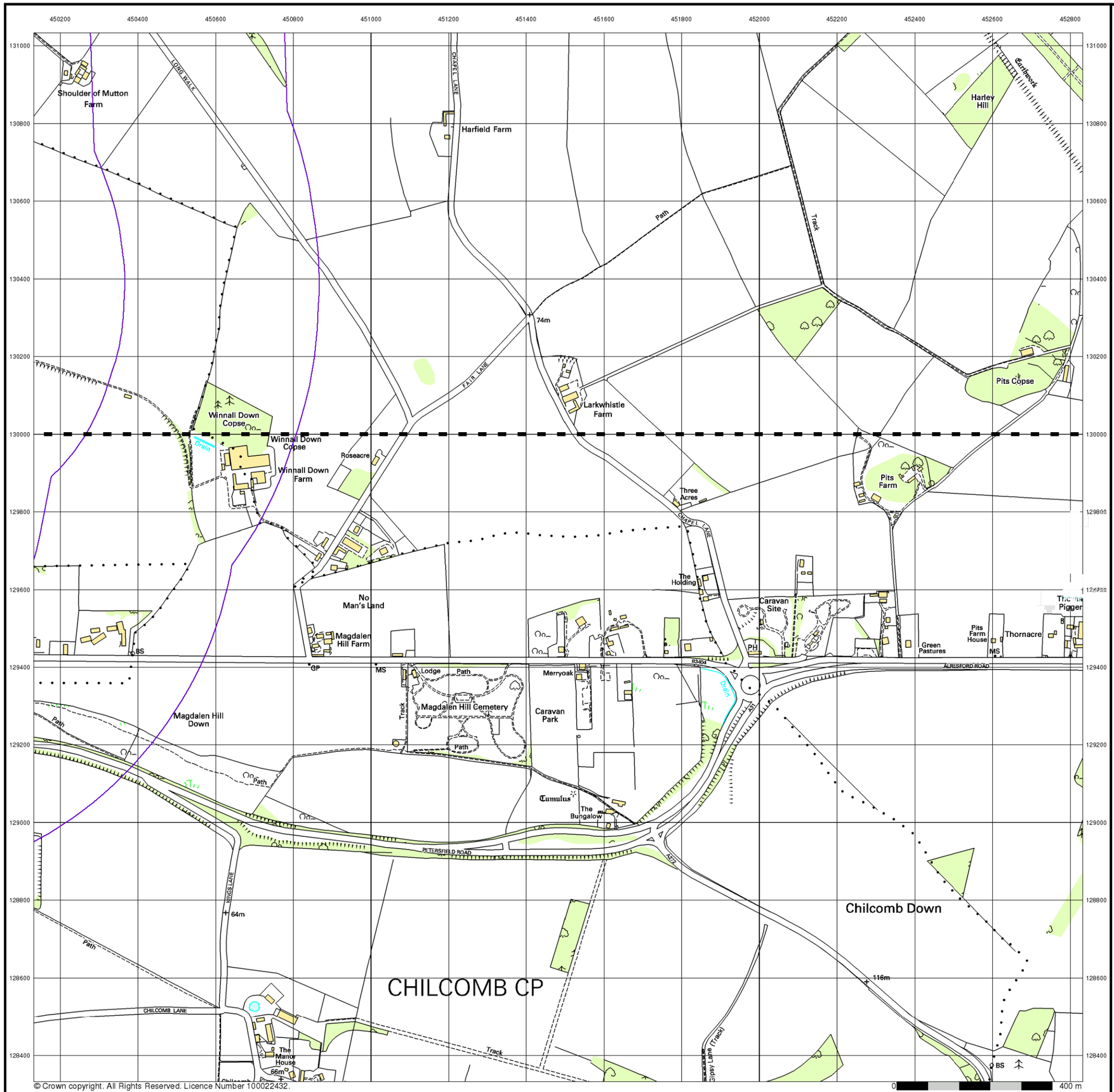
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

Source map scale - 1:10,000

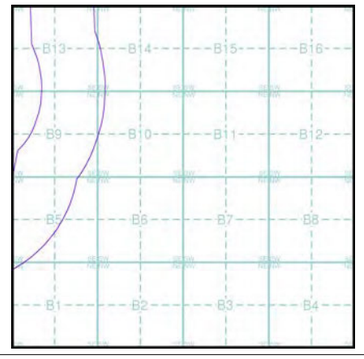
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU53SW
2000
1:10,000

SU52NW
2000
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

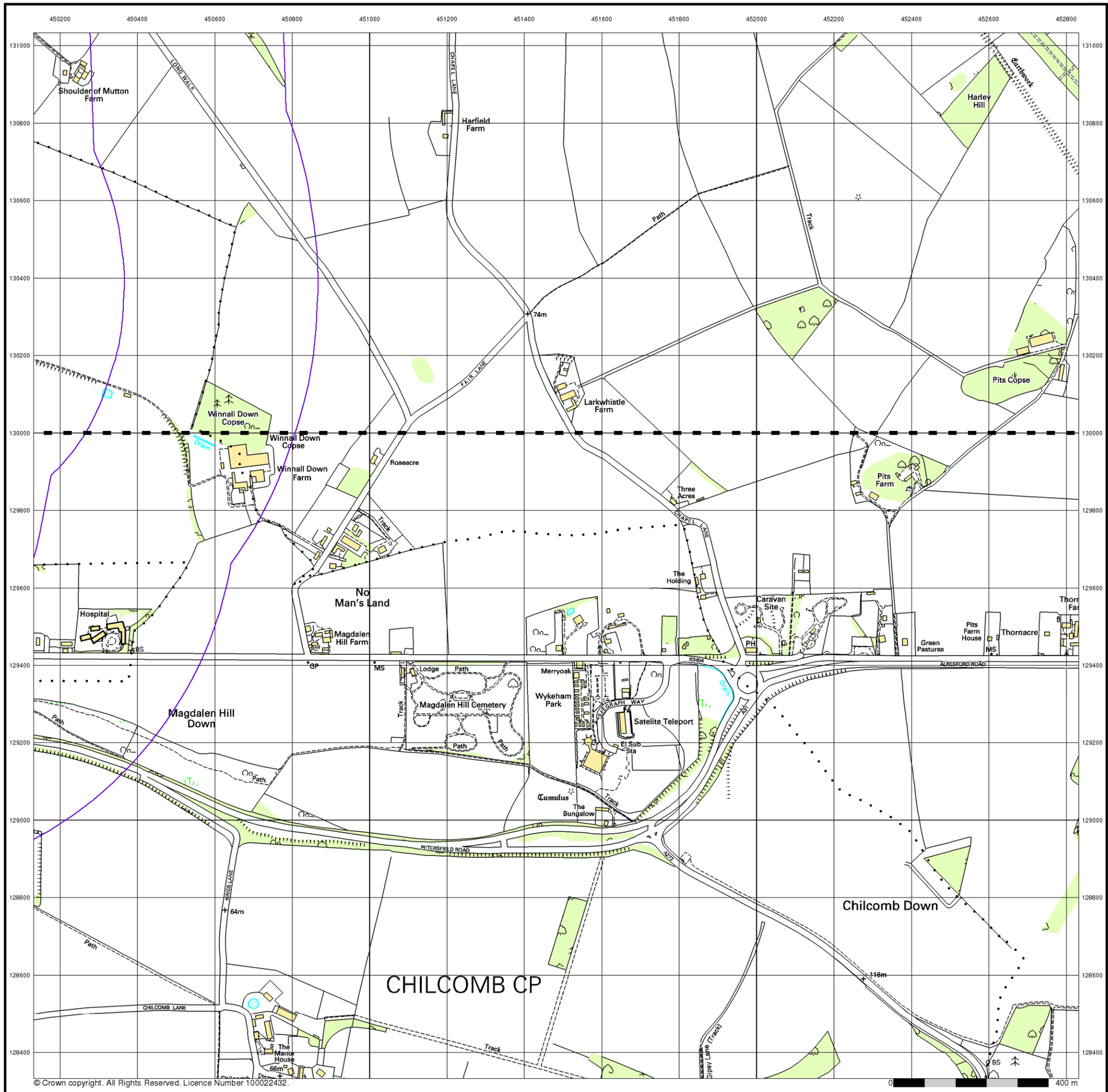
Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

Source map scale - 1:10,000

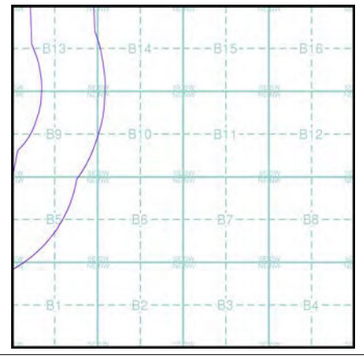
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU53SW
2006
1:10,000

SU52NW
2006
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

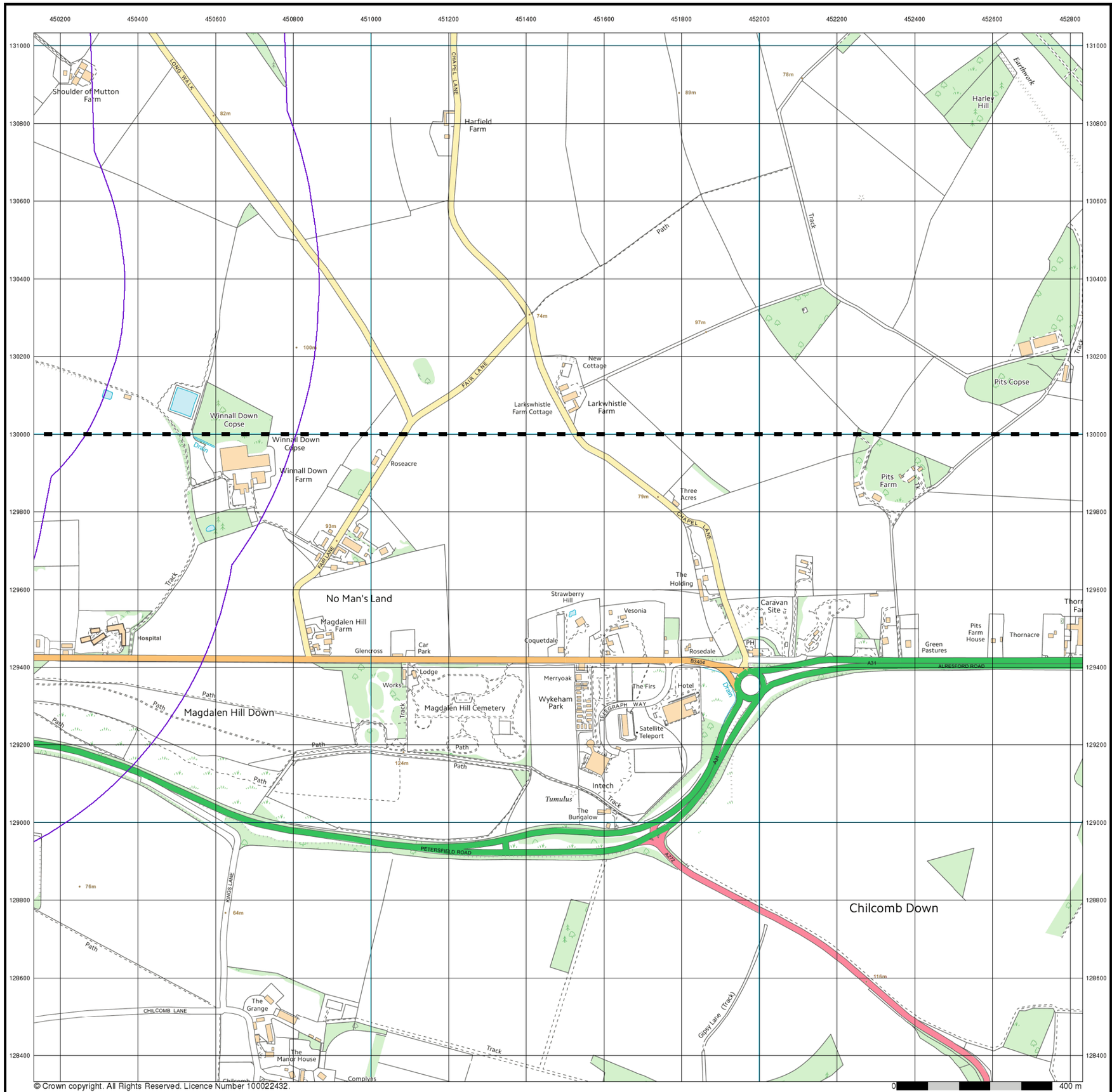
Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Envirocheck®

VectorMap Local

Published 2016

Source map scale - 1:10,000

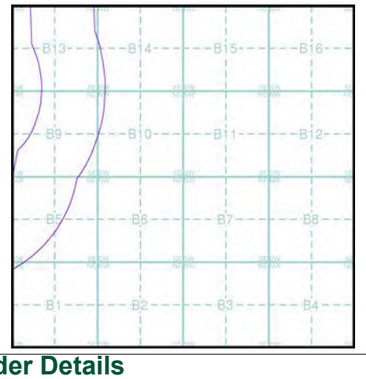
VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities),1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU53SW
2016
Variable

SU52NW
2016
Variable

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450440, 130160
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Minor Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
R.D. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

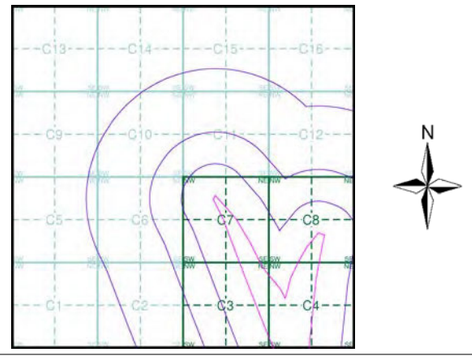
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Mud
Sand
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1874	2
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1897 - 1898	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1910	4
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1931	5
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1938	6
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1962	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966 - 1968	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1969	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1977	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1988 - 1989	12
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,000	1999	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	15
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2016	16

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 85178192_1_1
Customer Ref: Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference: 449130, 132080
Slice: C
Site Area (Ha): 58.28
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1874

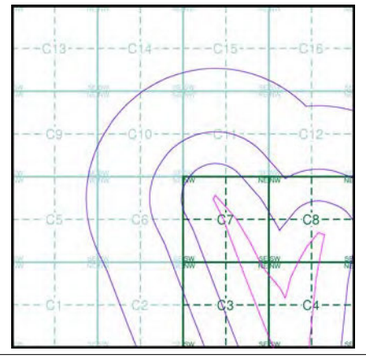
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

04100
1874
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

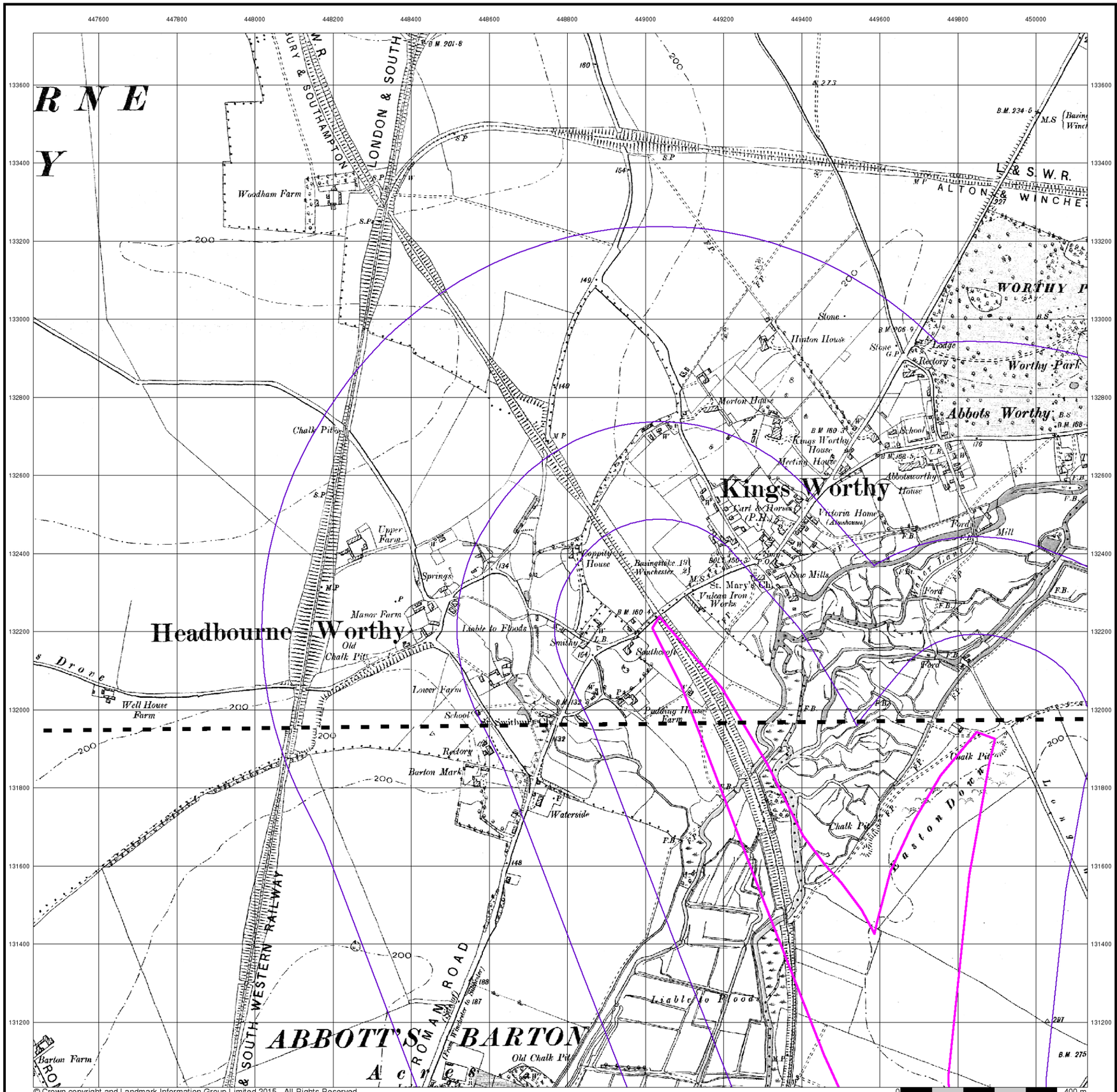
Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449130, 132080
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1897 - 1898

Source map scale - 1:10,560

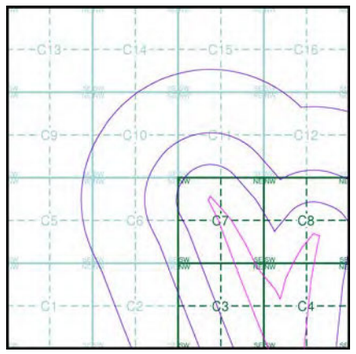
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

041NW
1897
1:10,560

041SW
1898
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice C



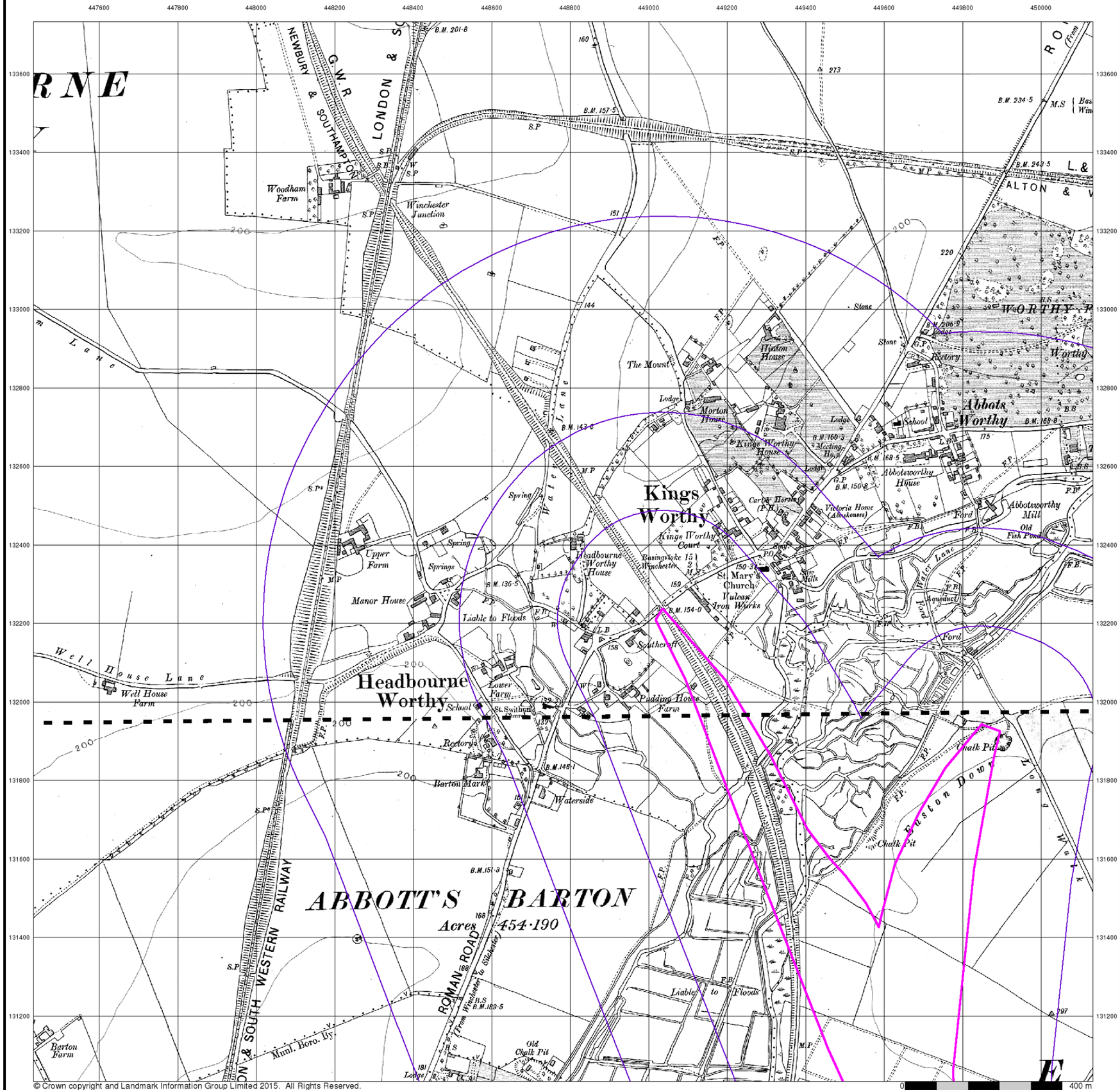
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449130, 132080
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1910

Source map scale - 1:10,560

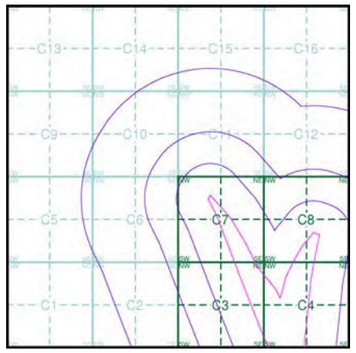
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

041NW
1910
1:10,560

041SW
1910
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice C



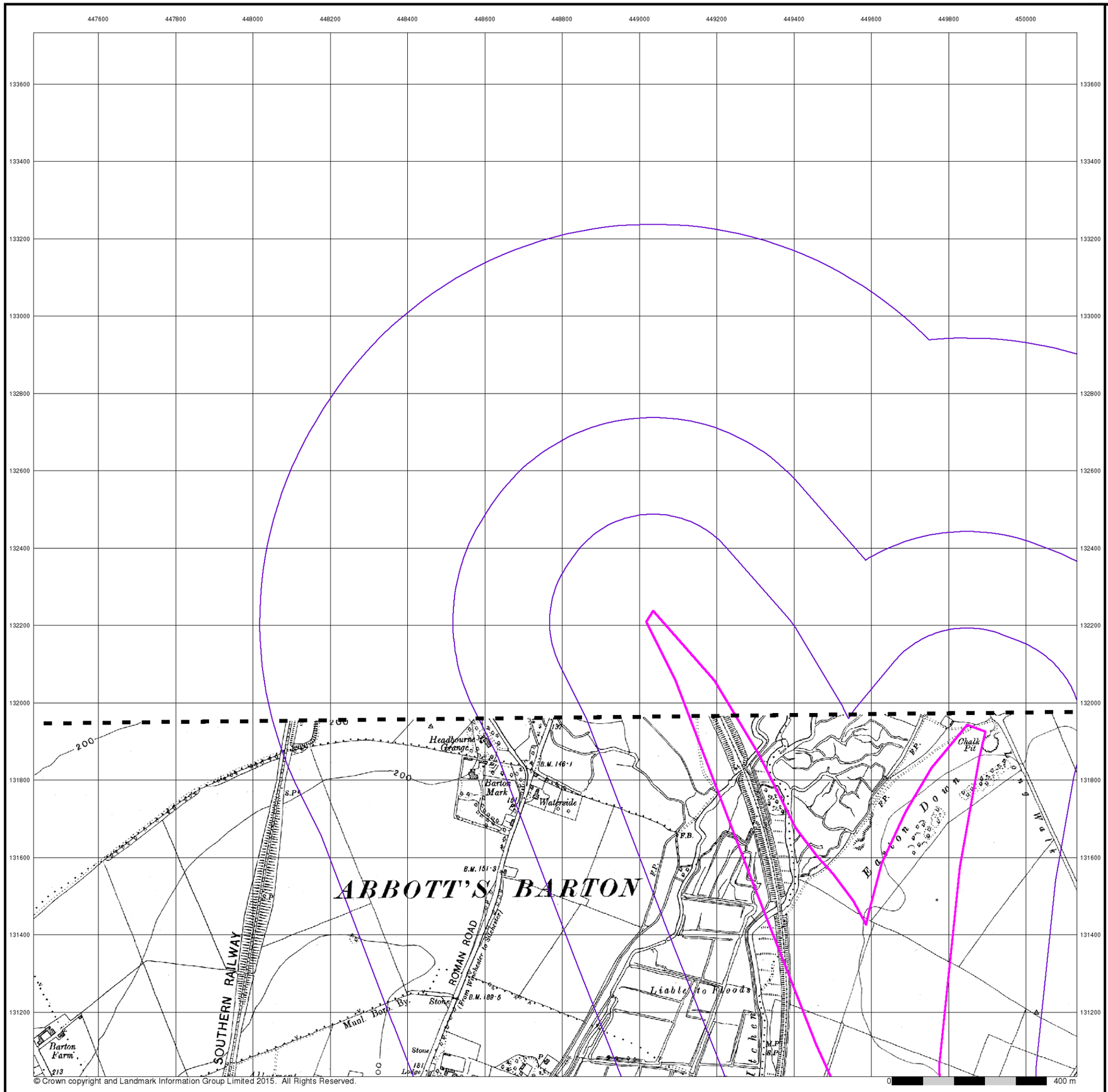
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
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Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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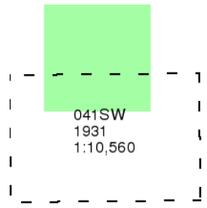
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1931

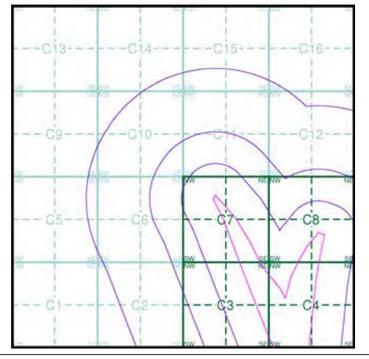
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



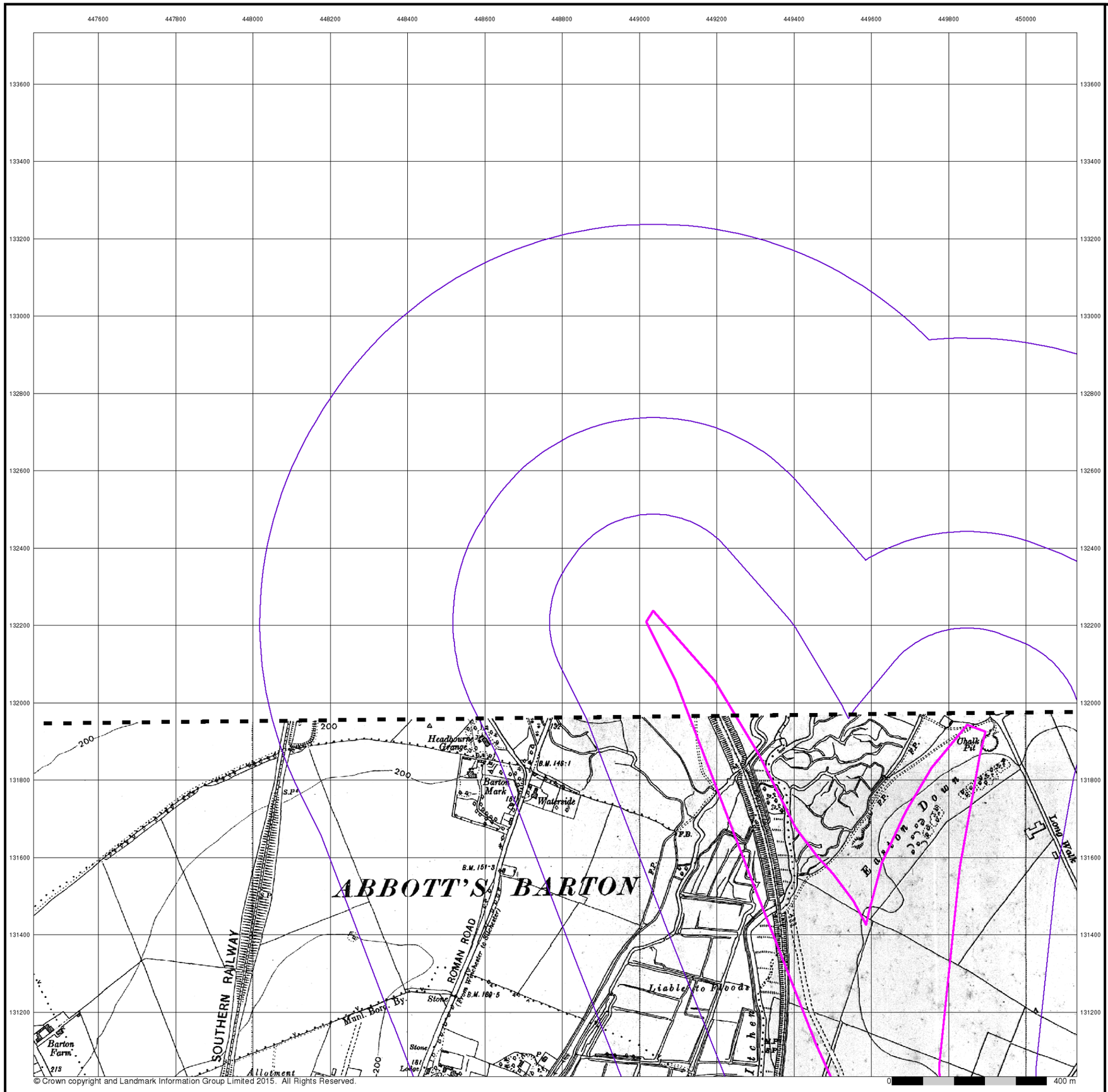
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449130, 132080
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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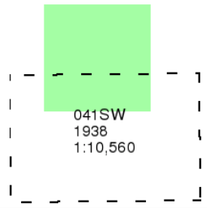
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1938

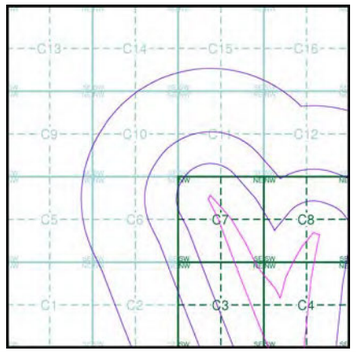
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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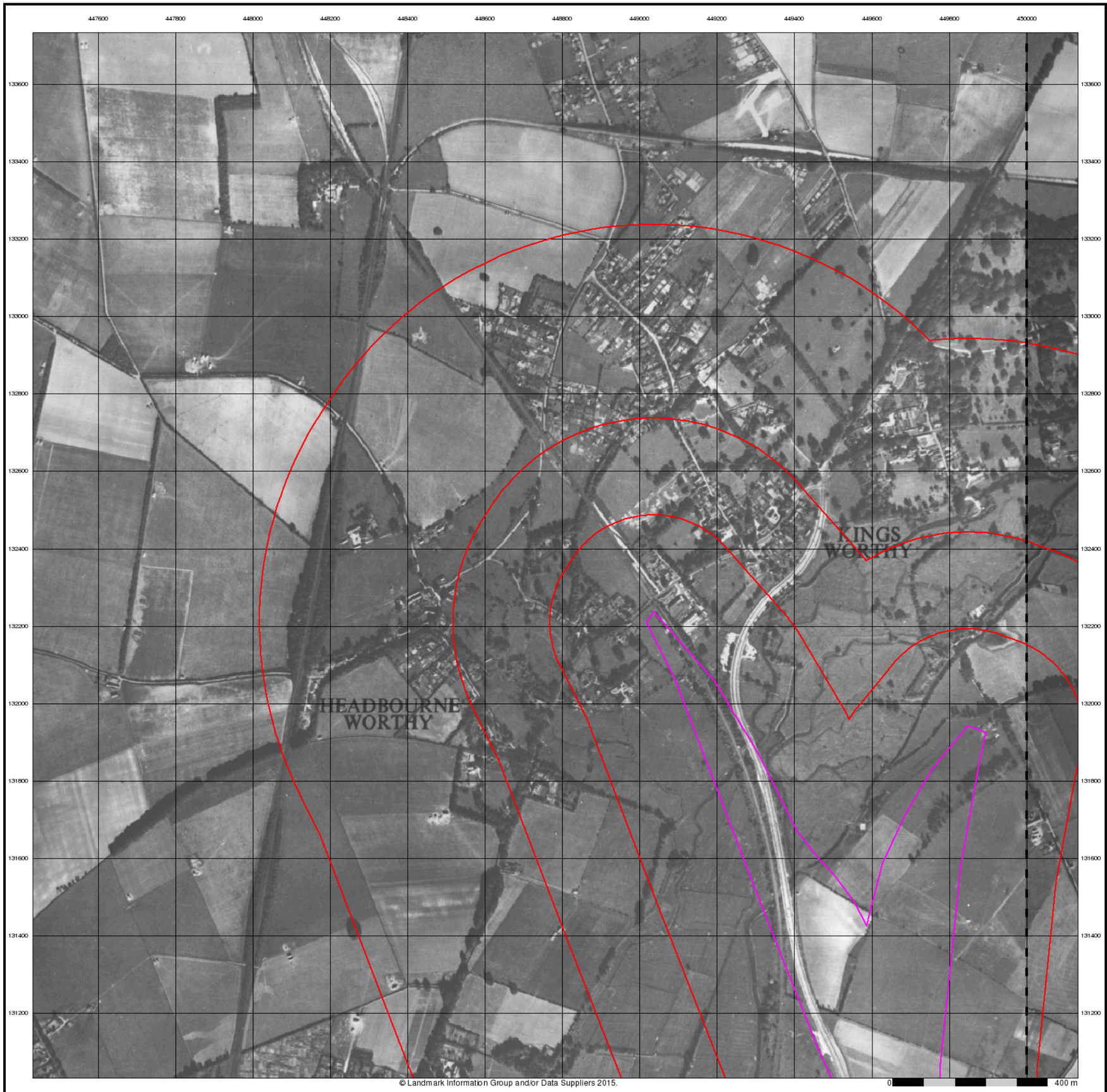
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Historical Aerial Photography

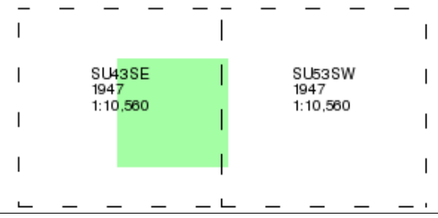
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Source map scale - 1:10,560

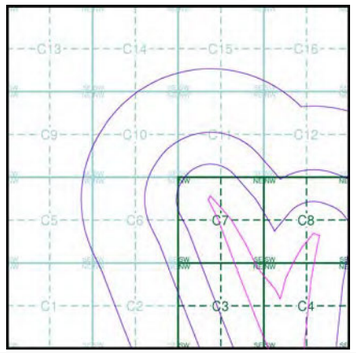
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice C



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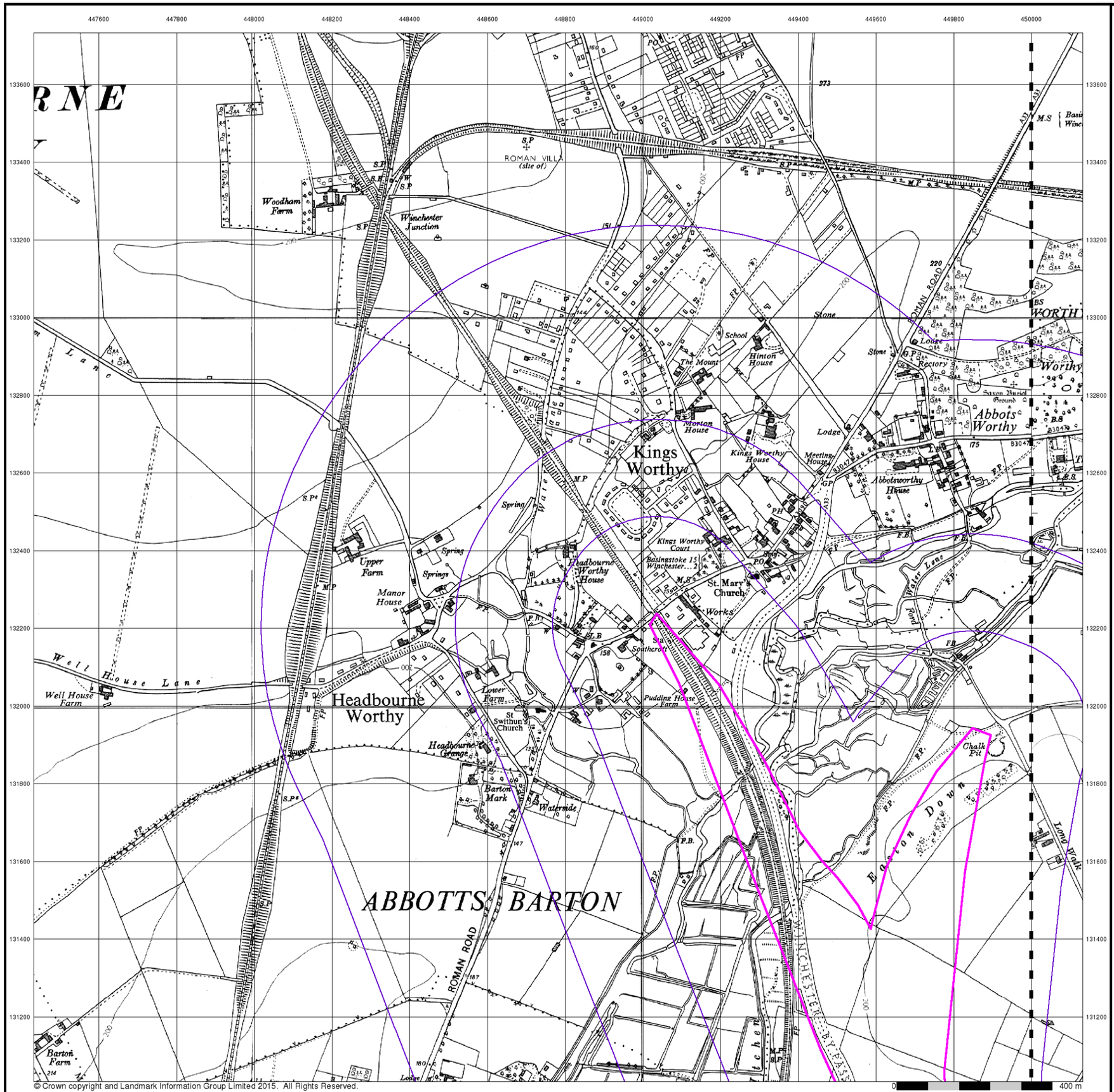
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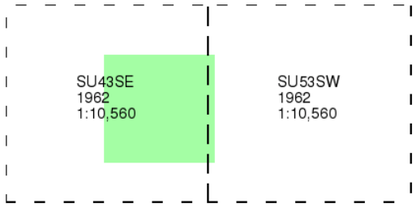
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962

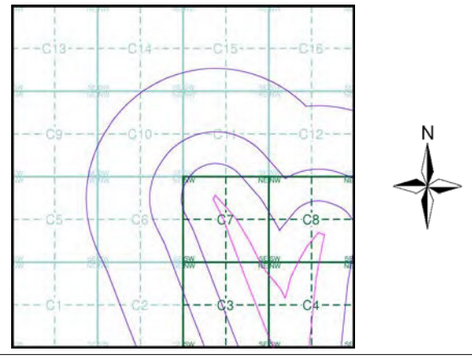
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Historical Map - Slice C



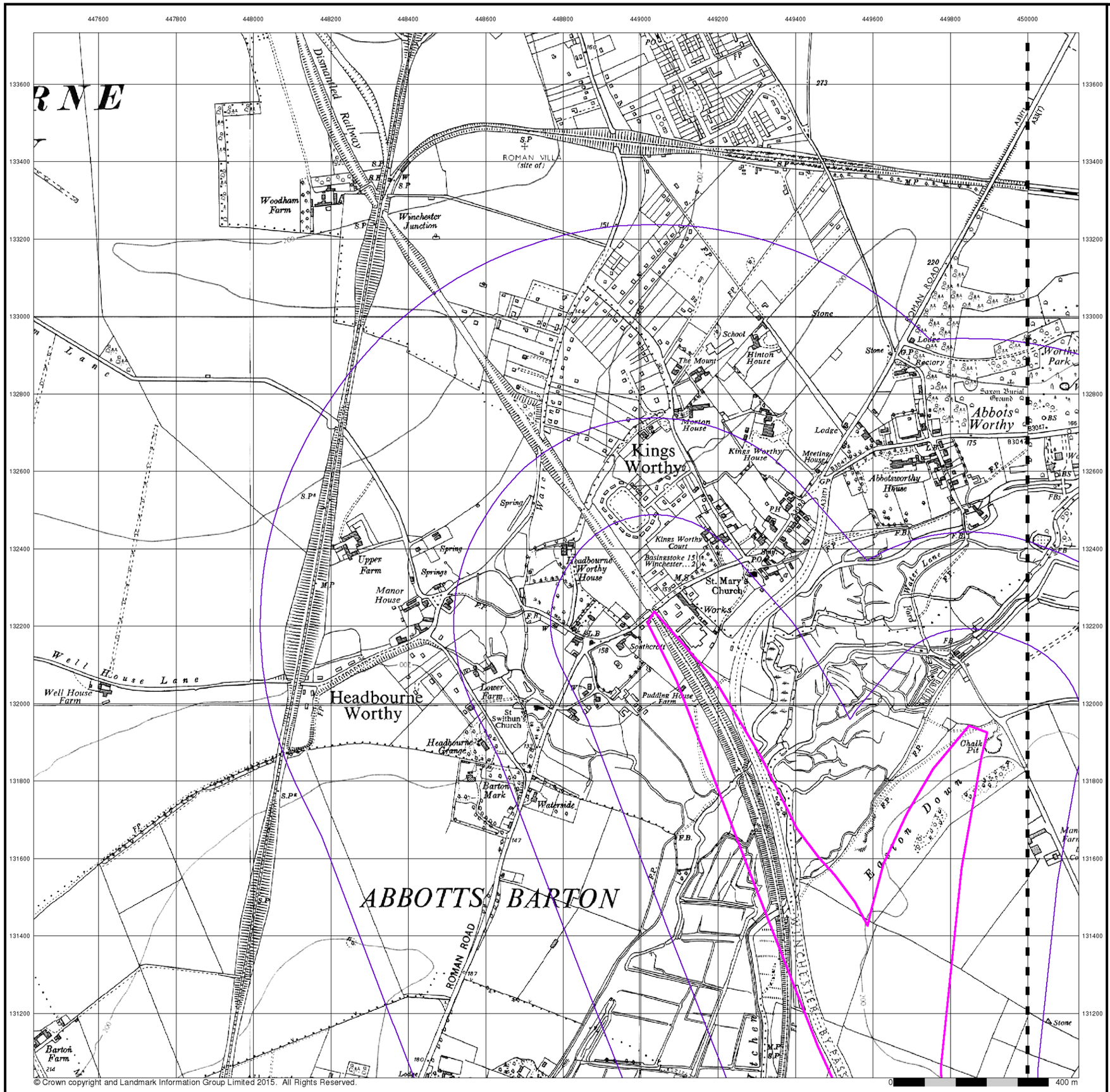
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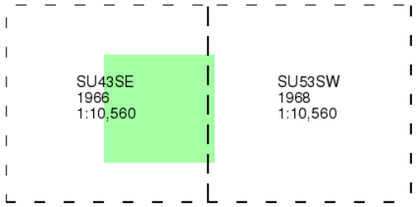
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966 - 1968

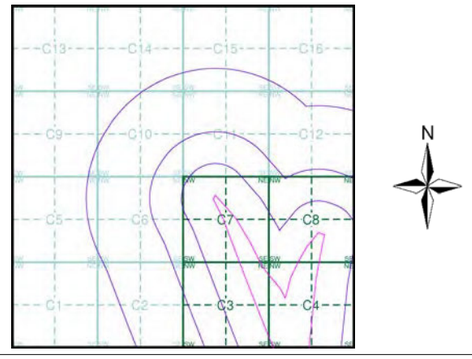
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Historical Map - Slice C



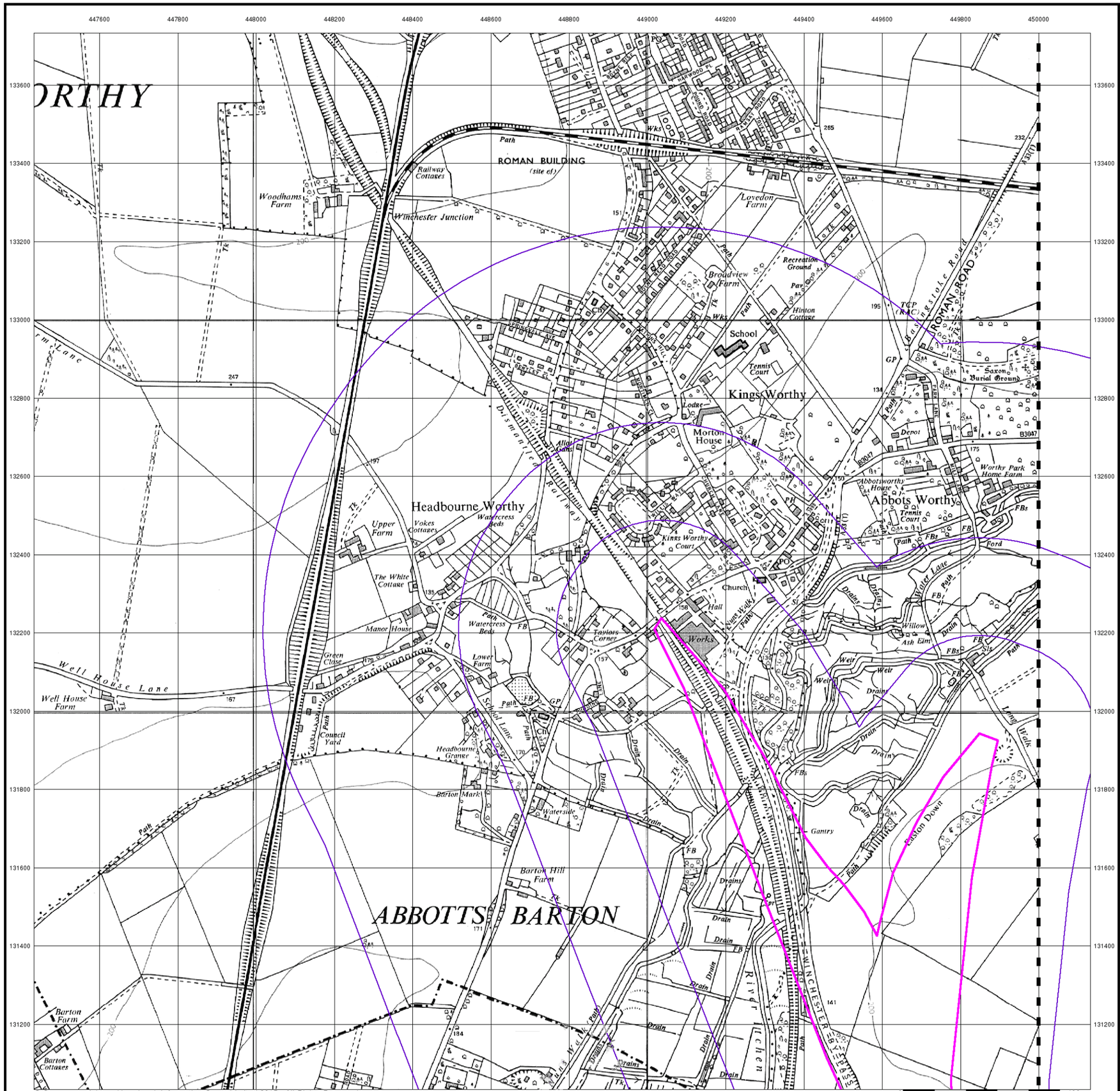
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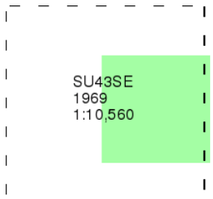
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1969

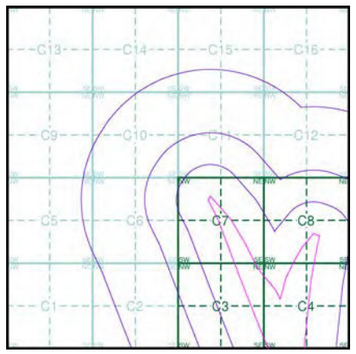
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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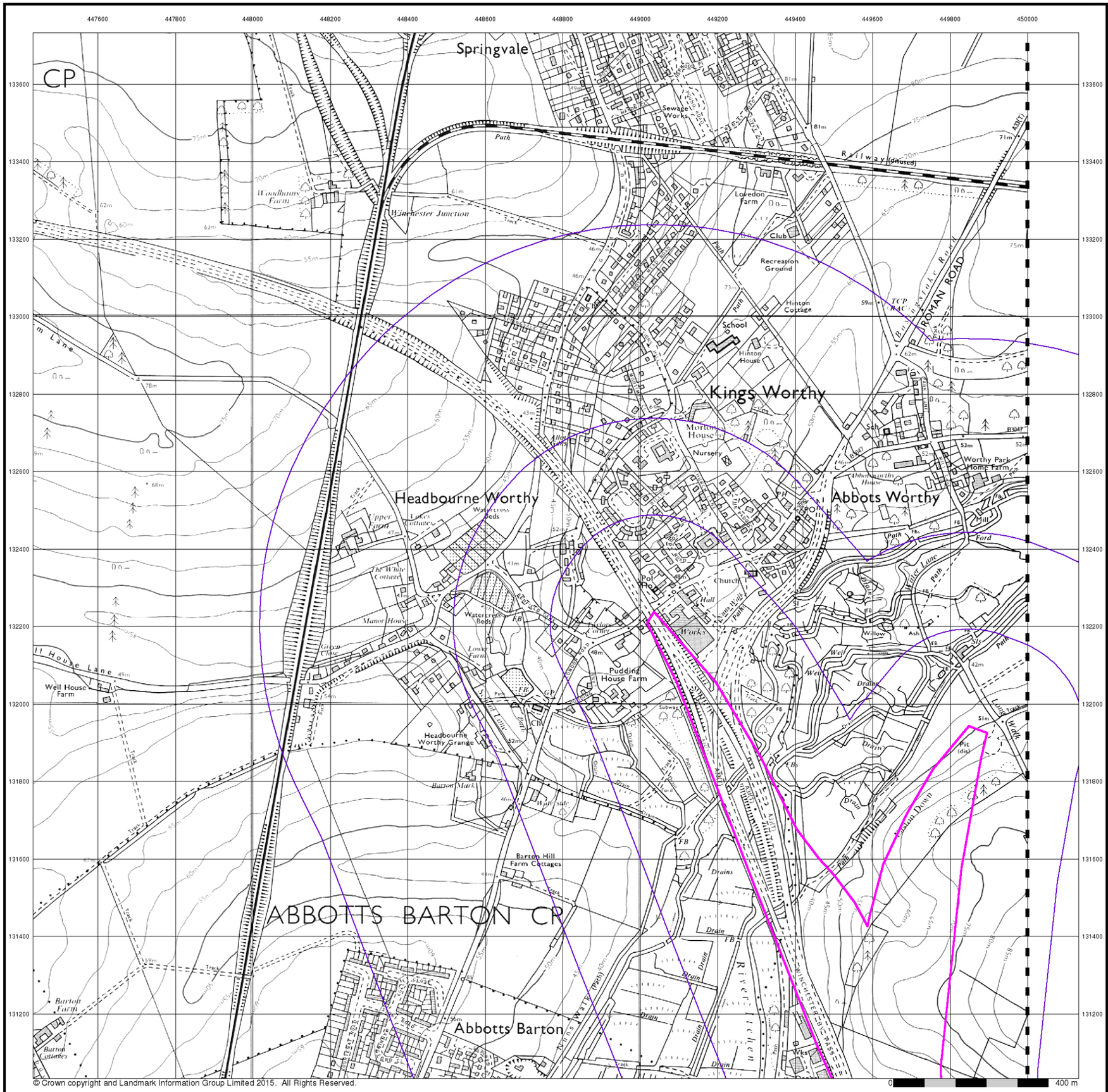
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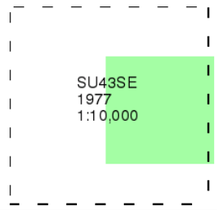
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1977

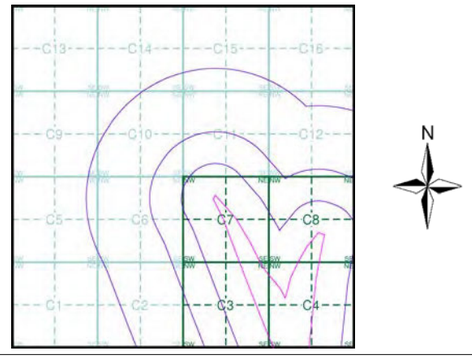
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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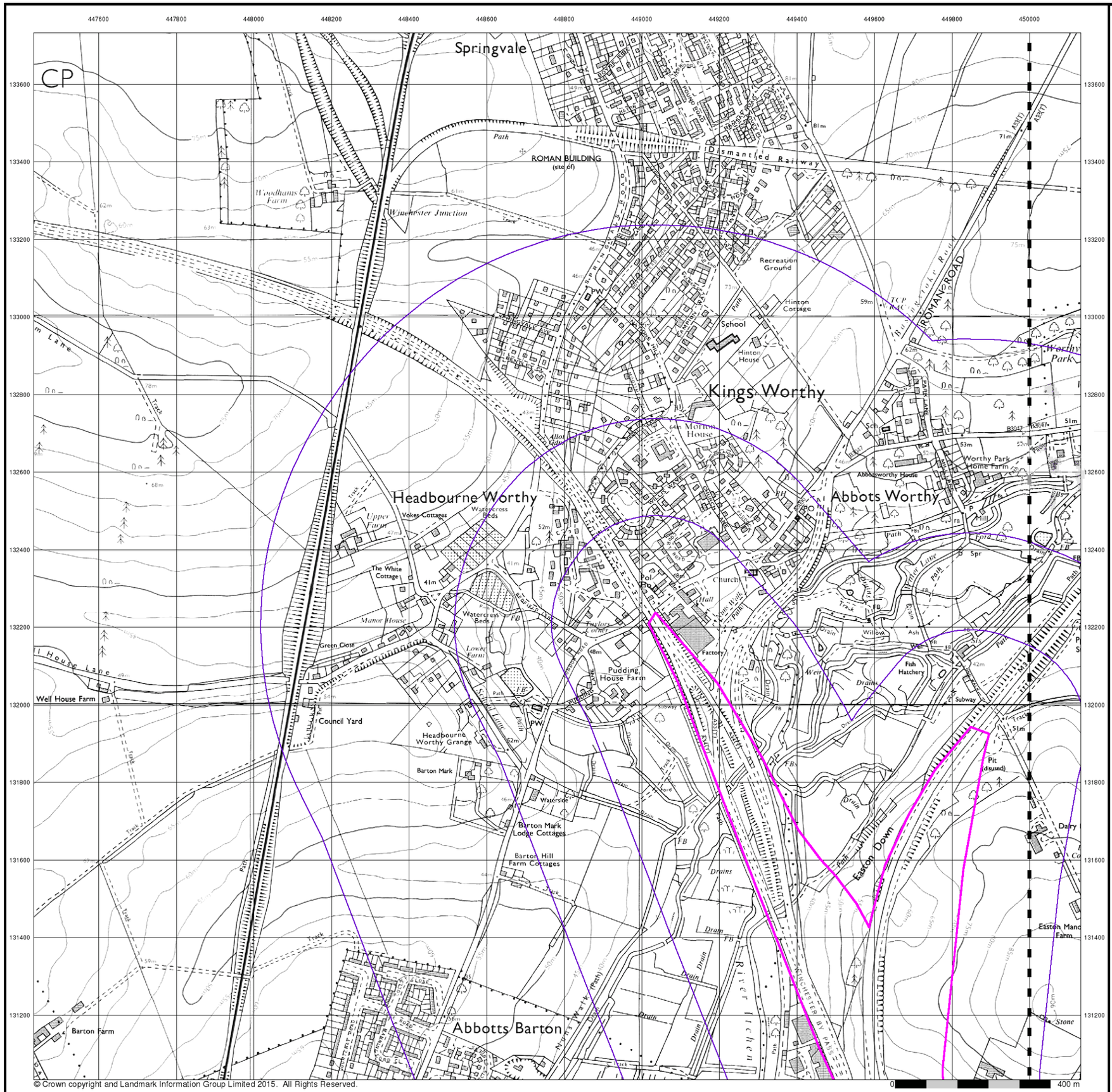
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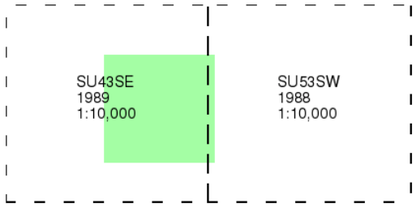
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1988 - 1989

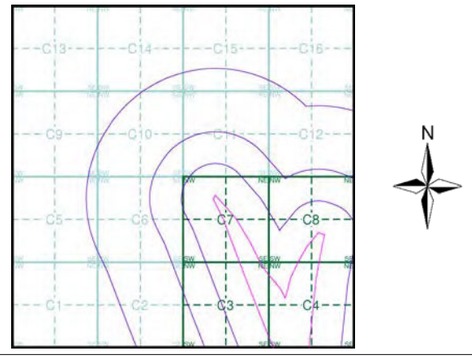
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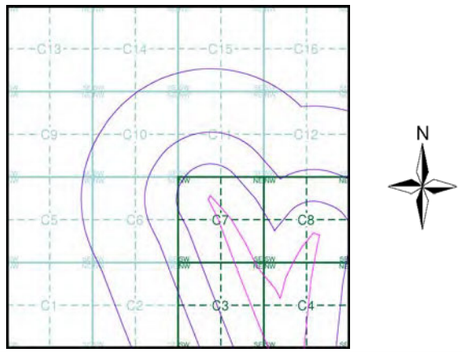


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice C



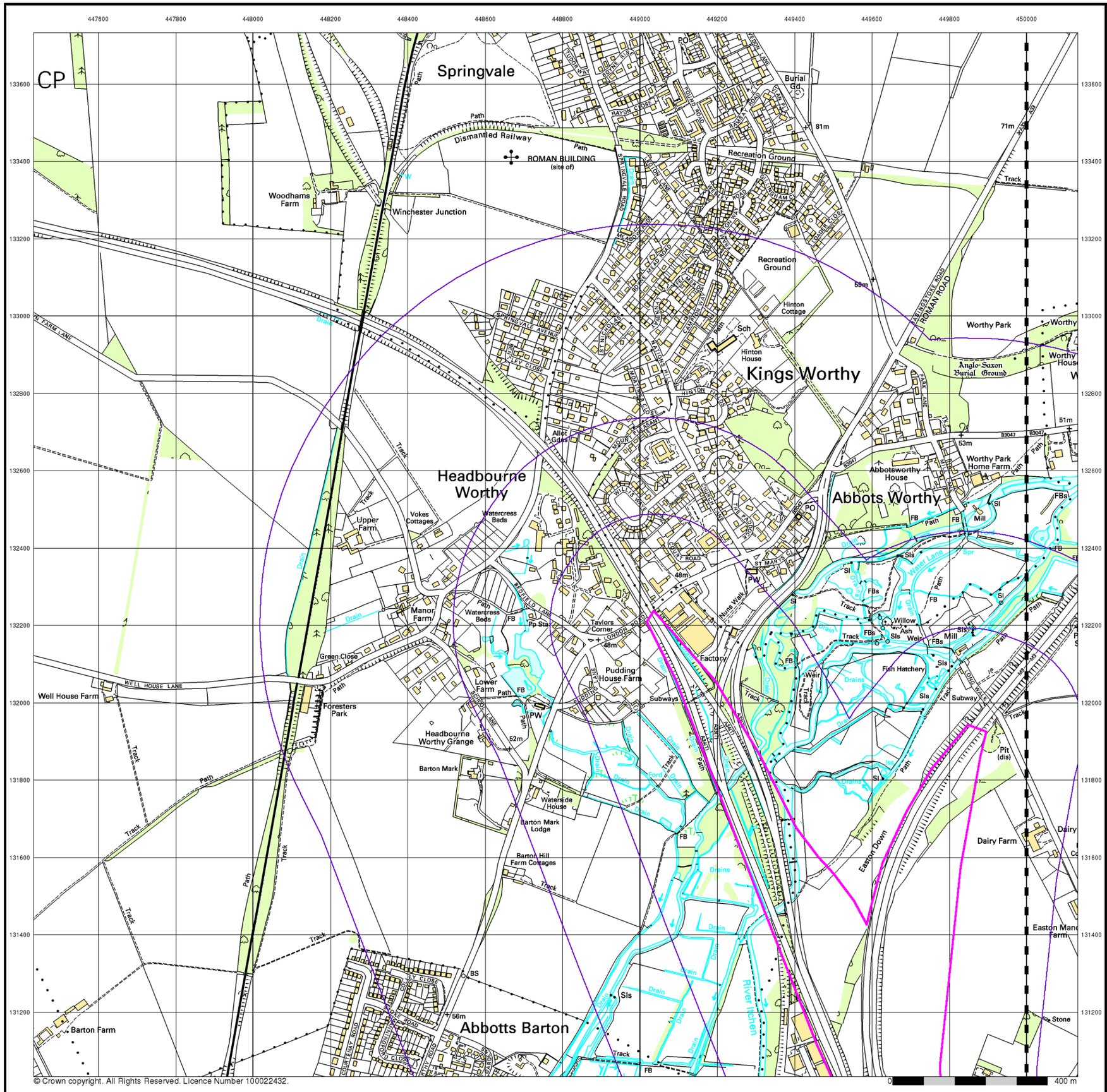
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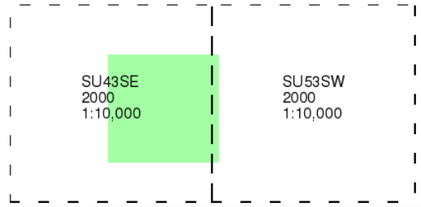
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

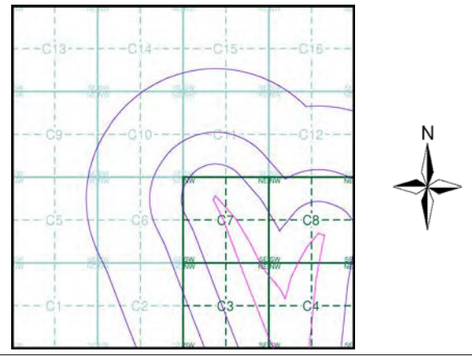
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



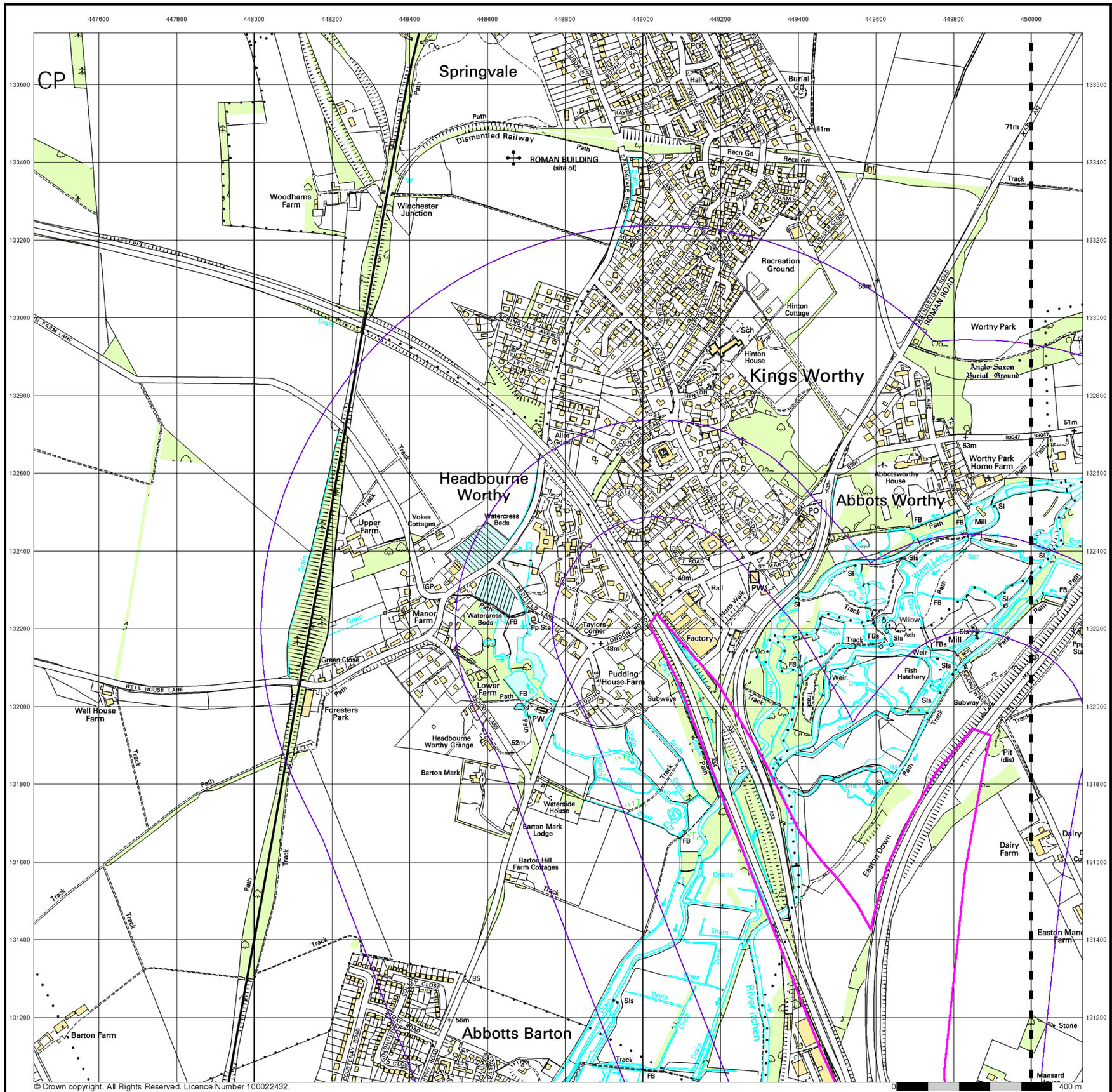
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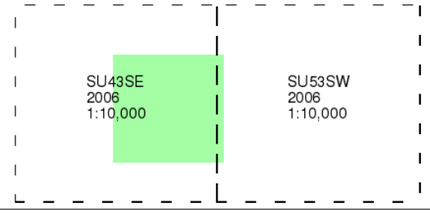
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

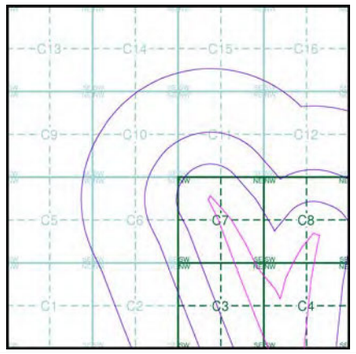
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Historical Map - Slice C



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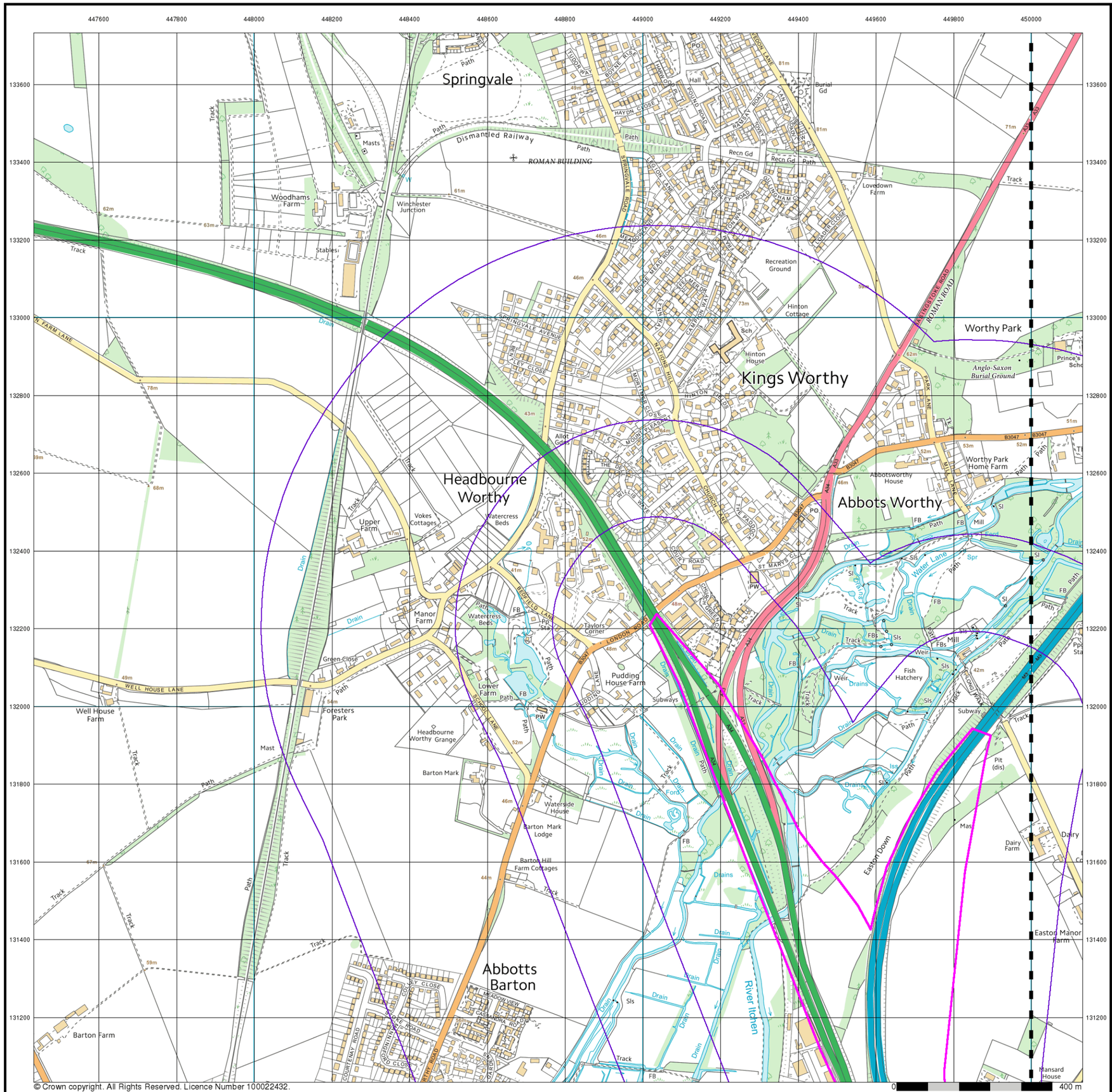
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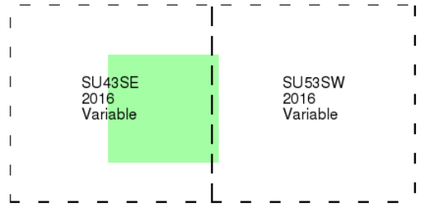
VectorMap Local

Published 2016

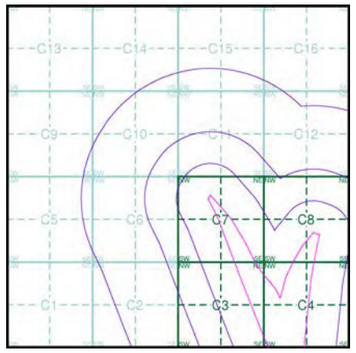
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities),1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449130, 132080
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Minor Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
R.D. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Pole
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

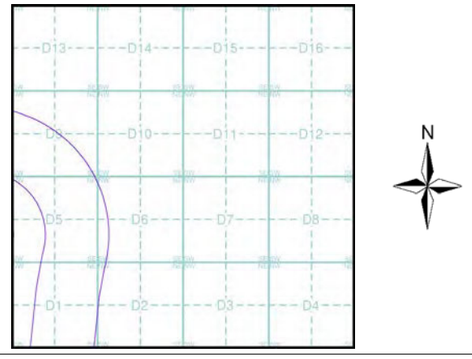
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1874	2
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1897 - 1898	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1910 - 1911	4
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1931	5
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1938	6
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1962	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1988	10
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,000	1999	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	13
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2016	14

Historical Map - Slice D



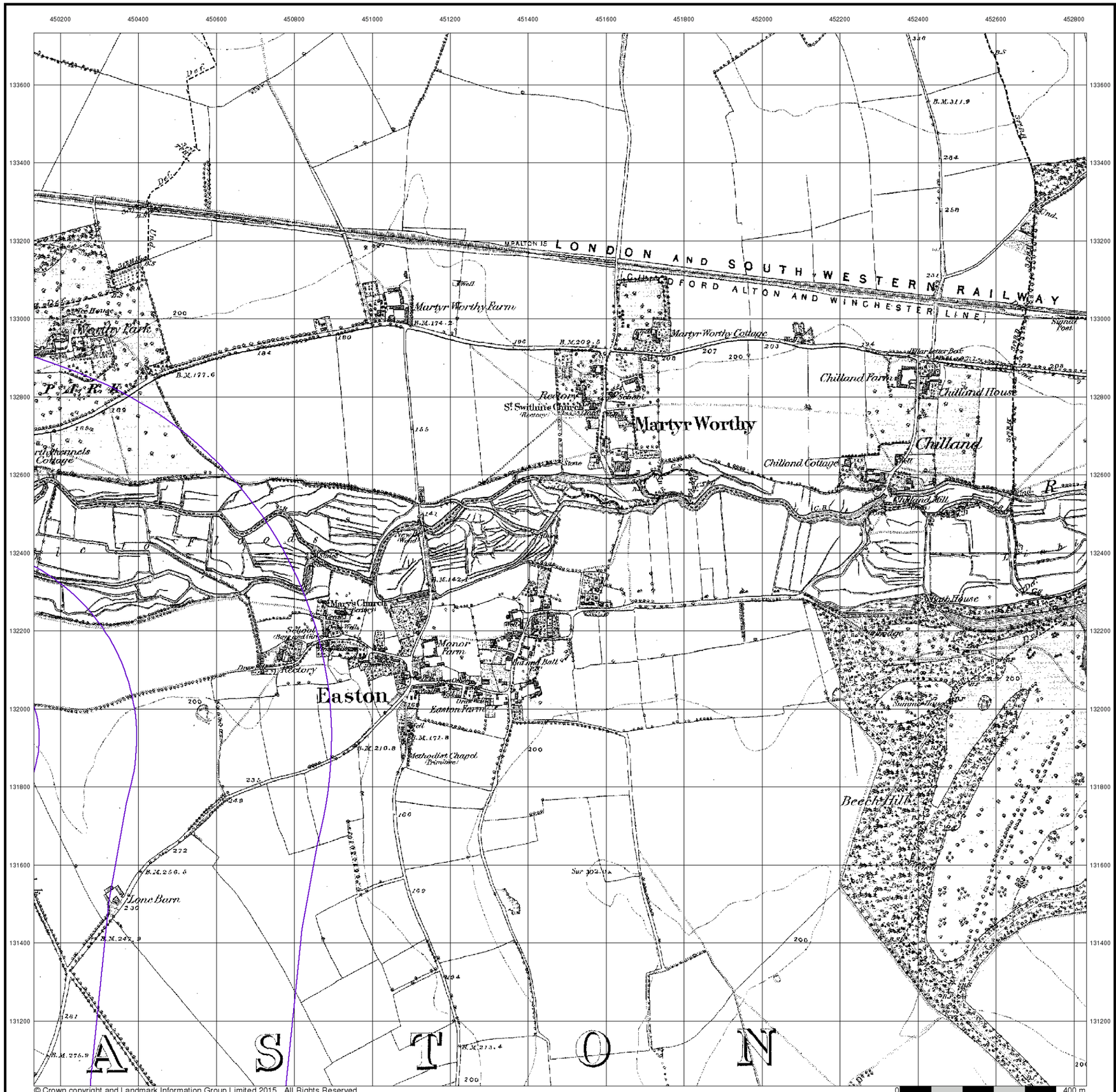
Order Details

Order Number: 85178192_1_1
Customer Ref: Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference: 450470, 131880
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 58.28
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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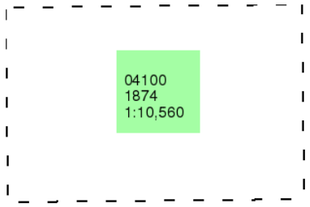
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1874

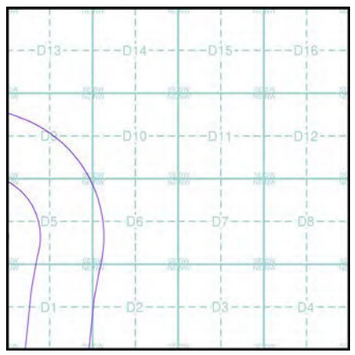
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



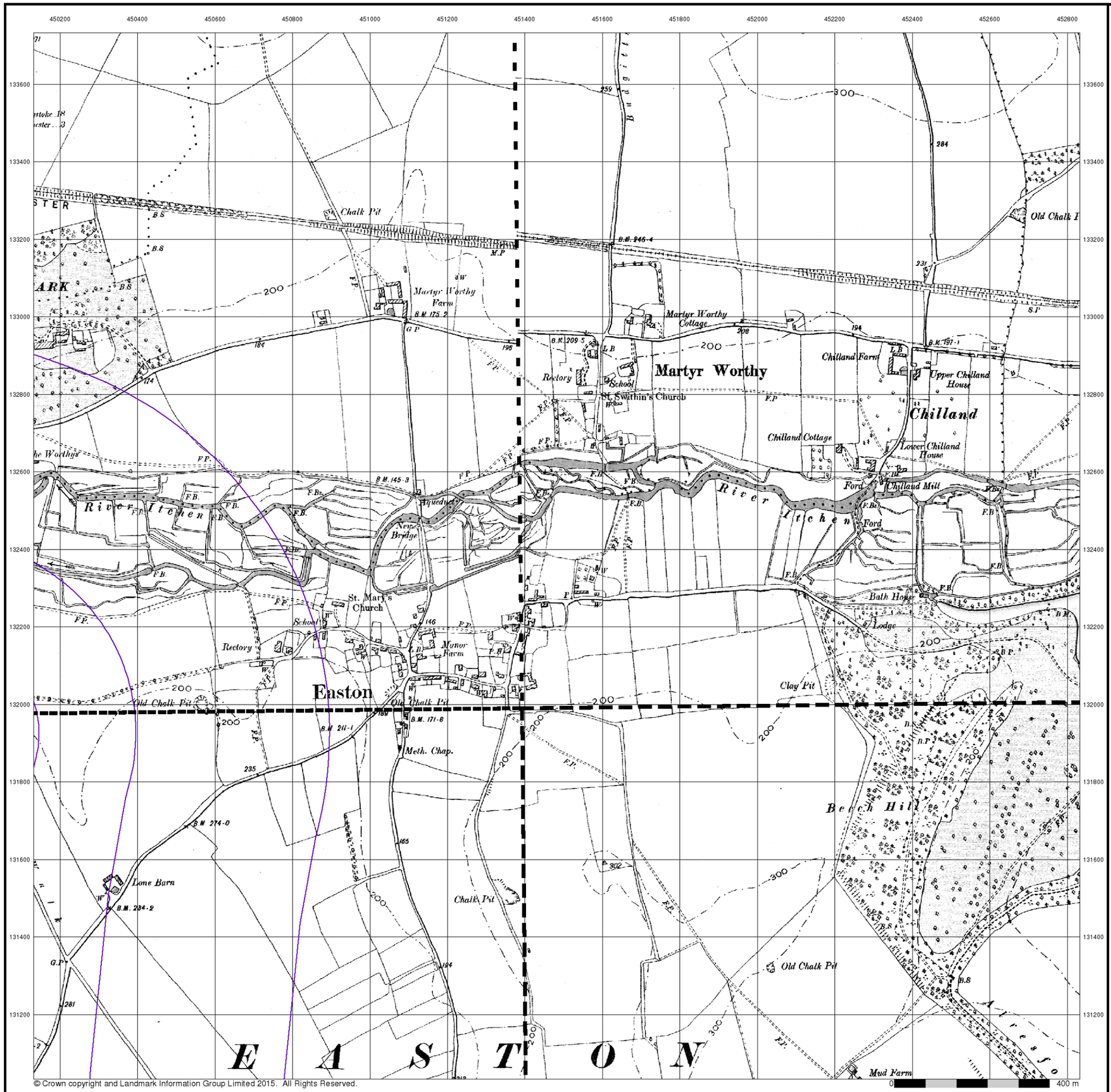
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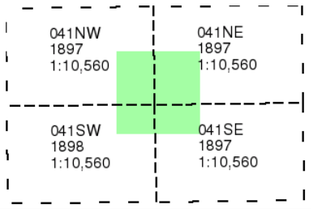
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1897 - 1898

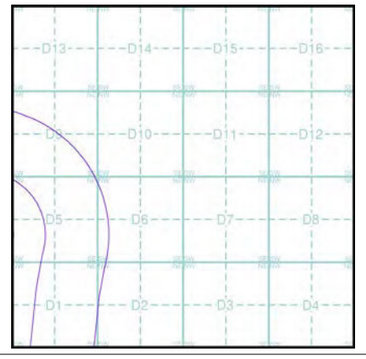
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Historical Map - Slice D



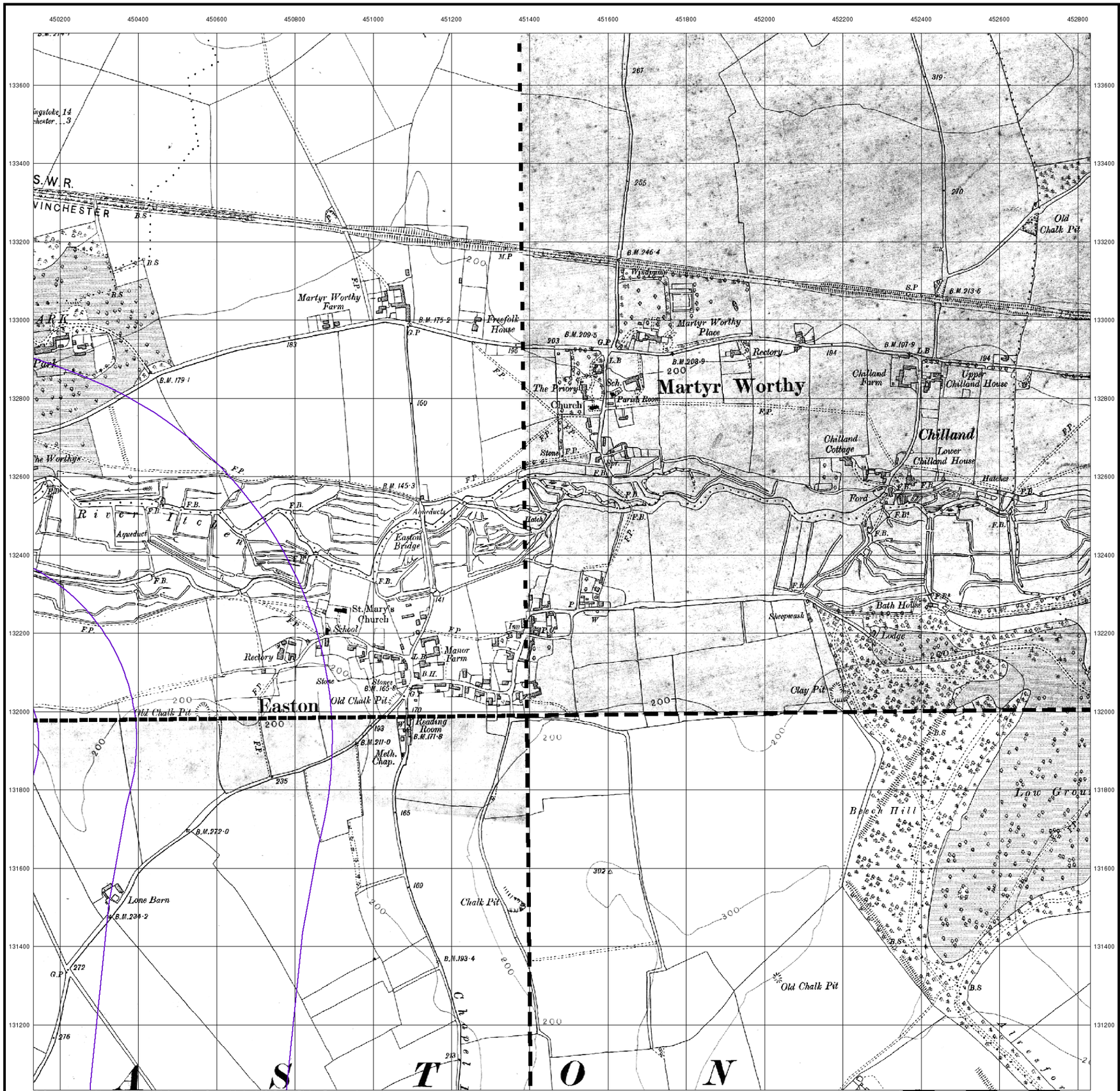
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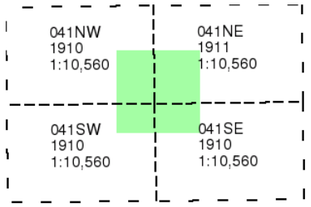
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1910 - 1911

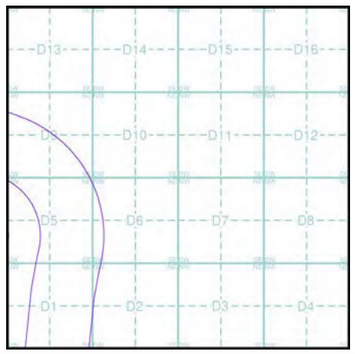
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

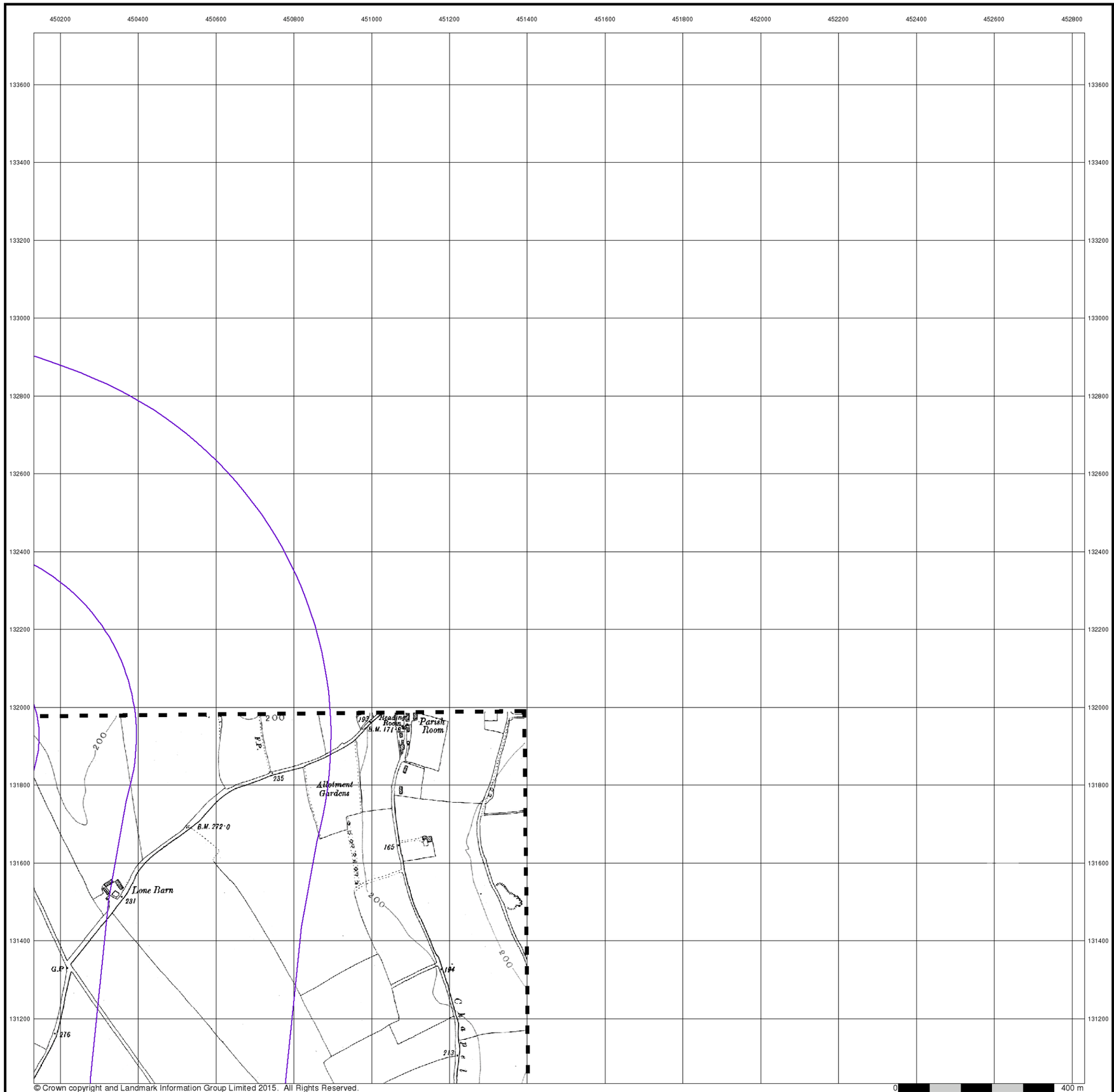
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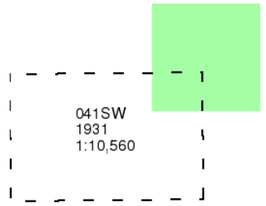
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1931

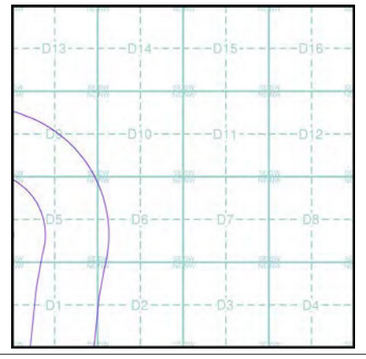
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

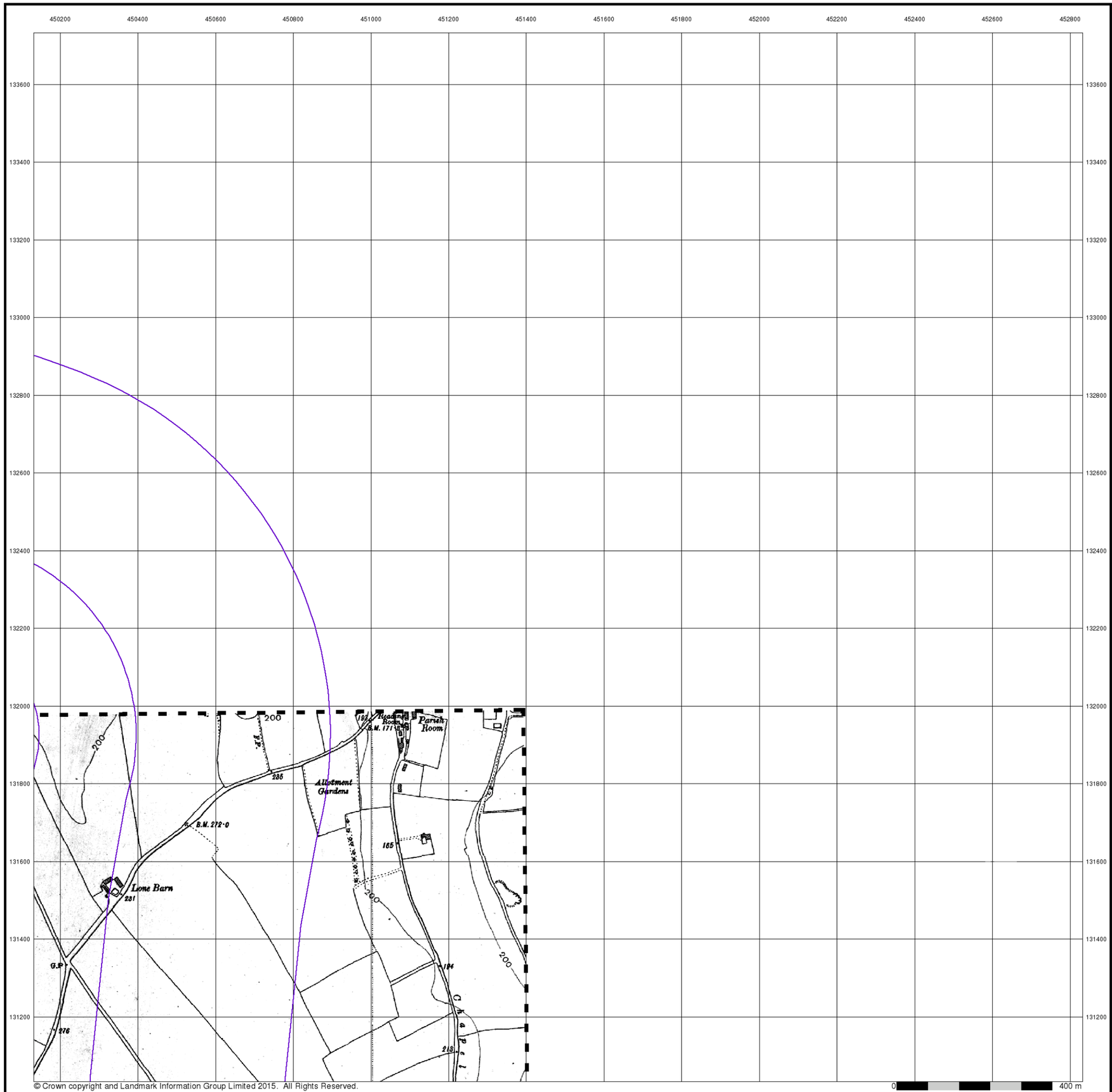
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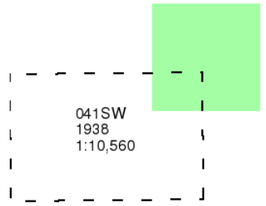
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1938

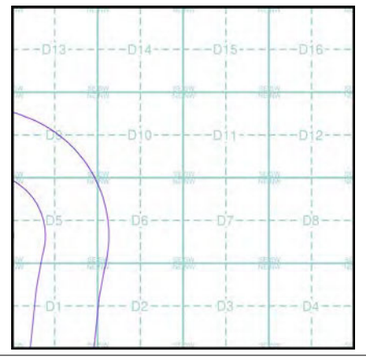
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

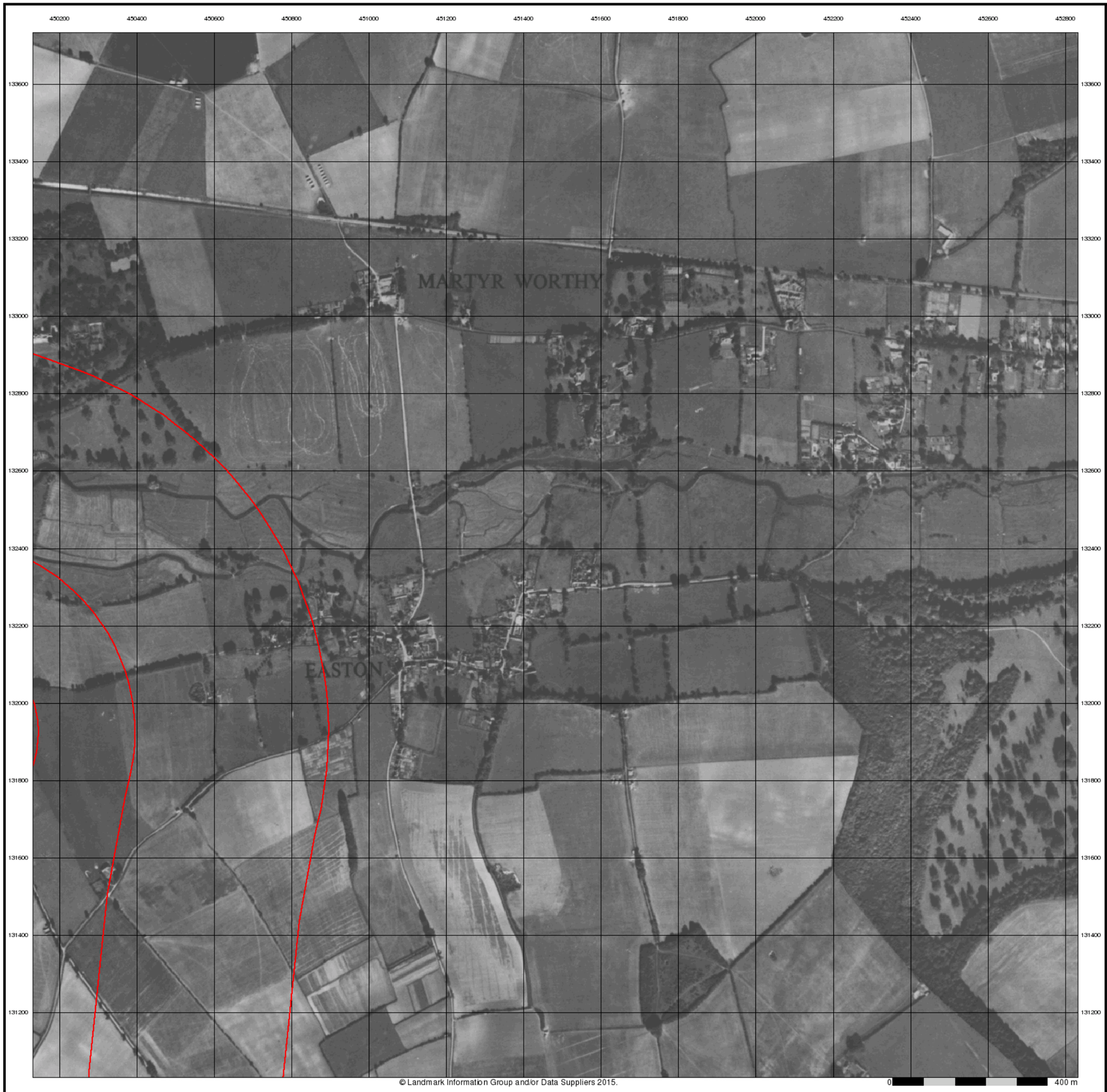
Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
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Site Area (Ha):	58.28
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Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Historical Aerial Photography

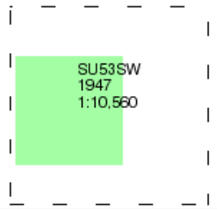
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

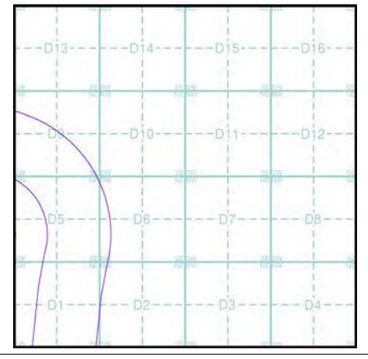
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice D



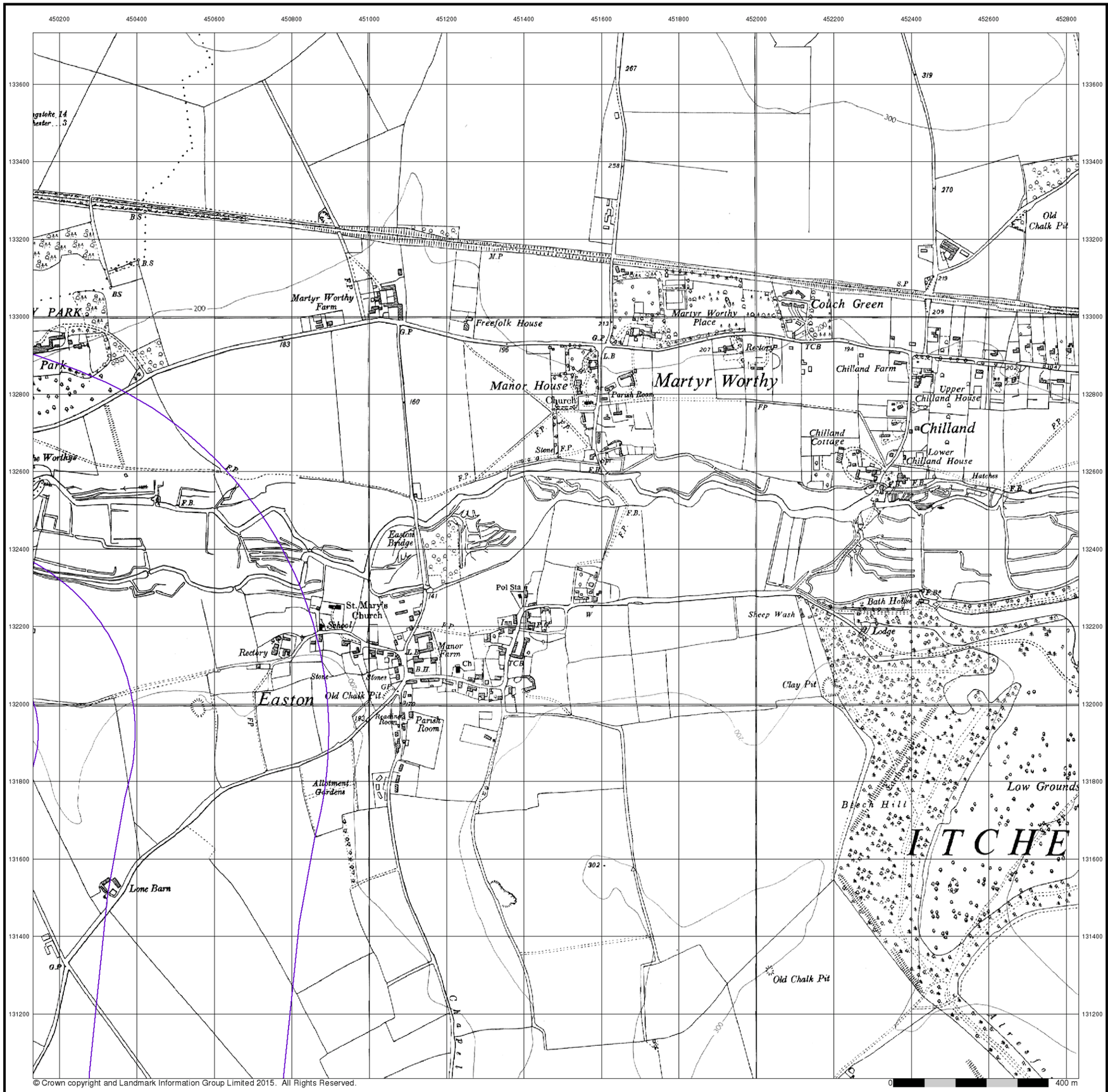
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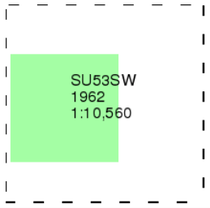
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962

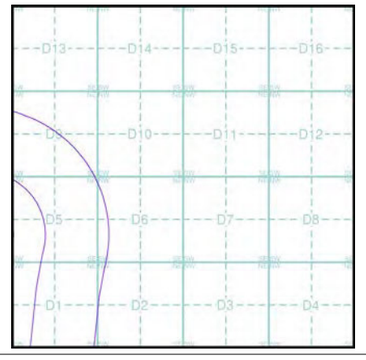
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Historical Map - Slice D



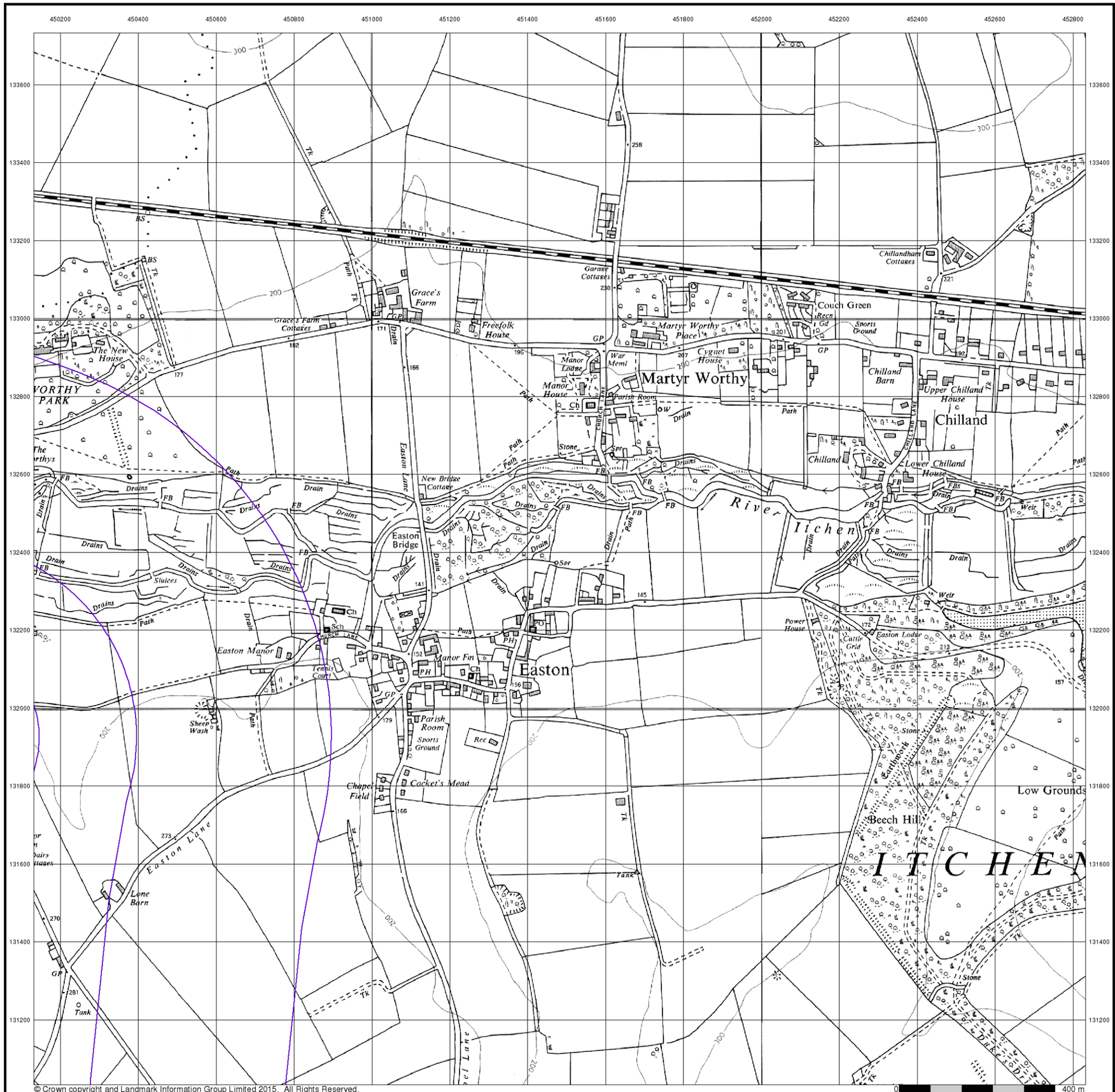
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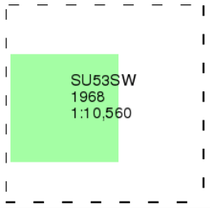
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

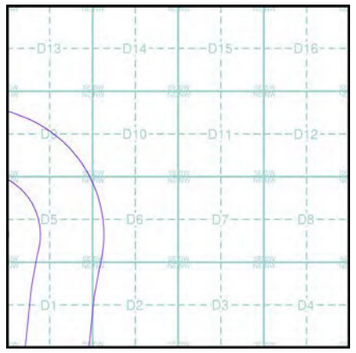
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



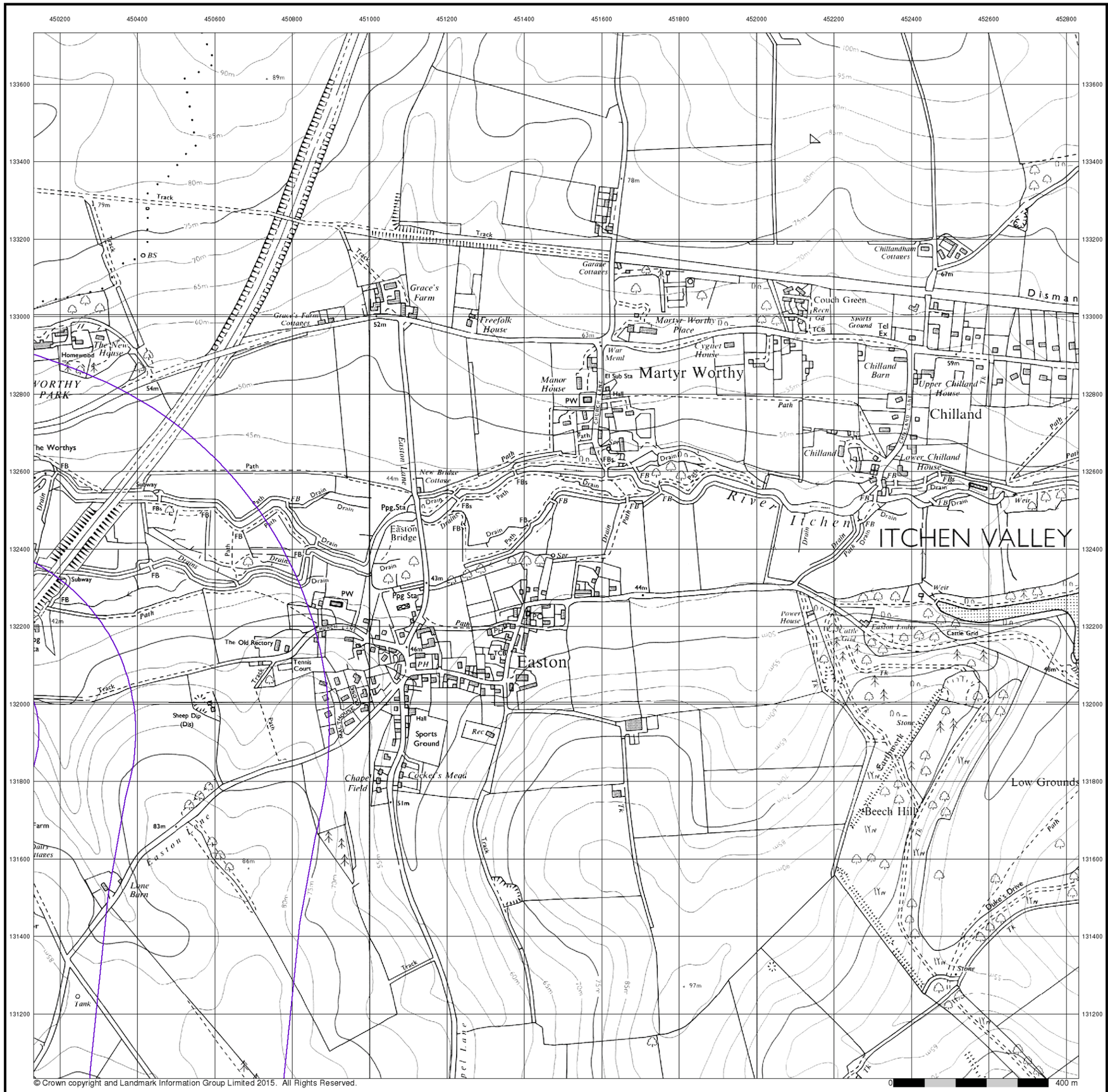
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450470, 131880
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Fax: 0844 844 9951
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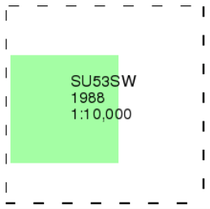
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1988

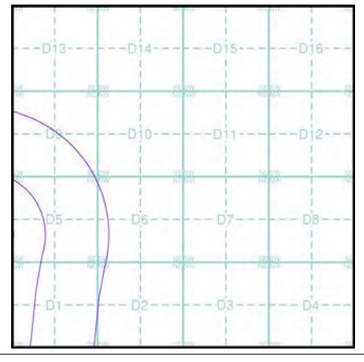
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
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Site Details

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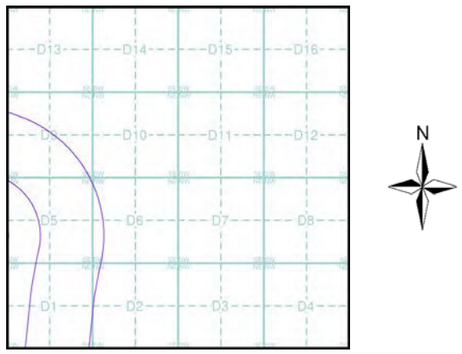


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice D



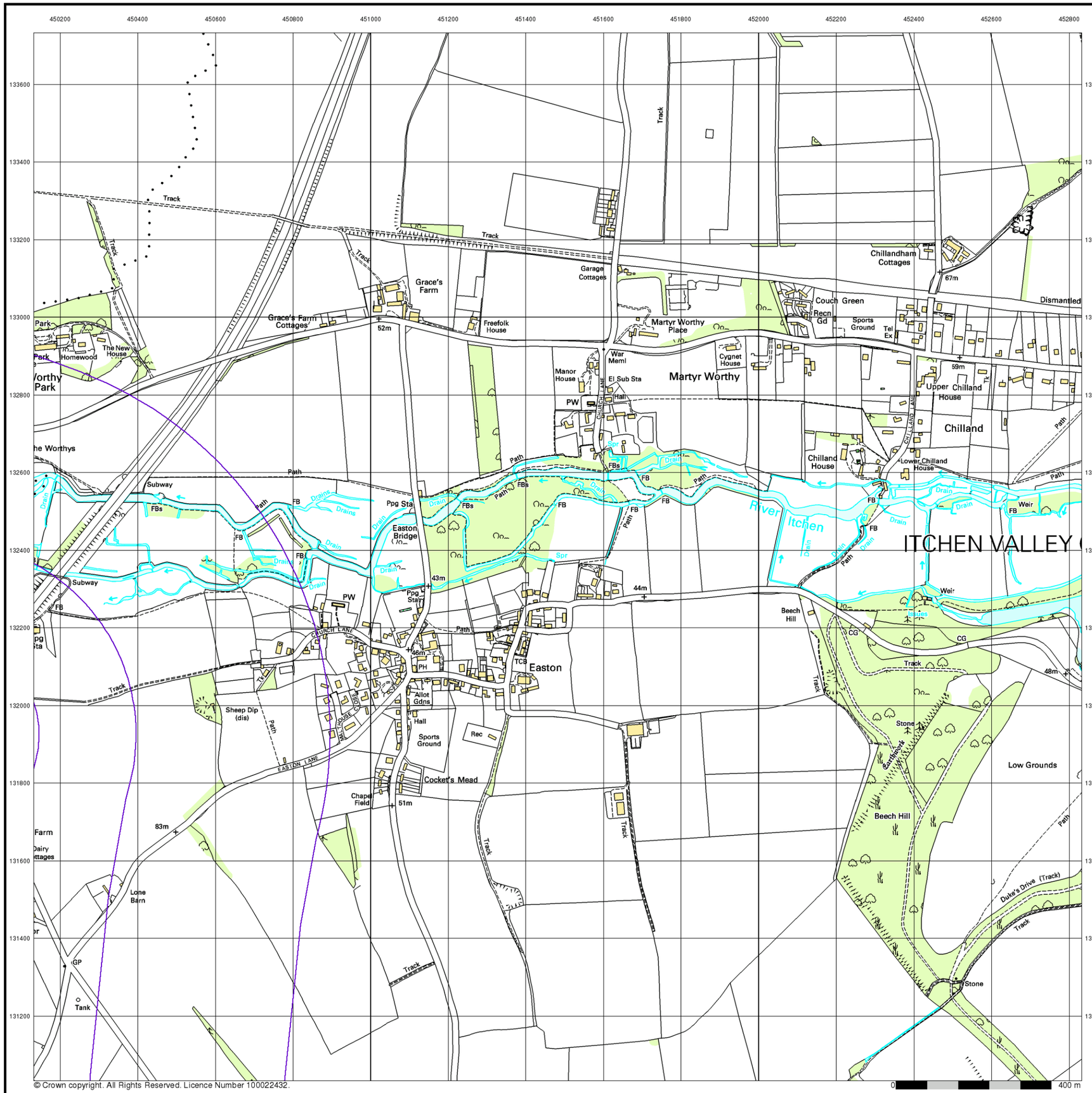
Order Details

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Slice:	D
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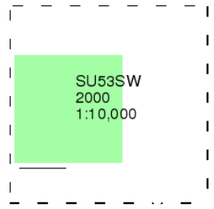
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

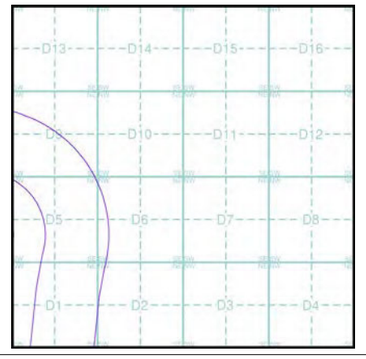
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



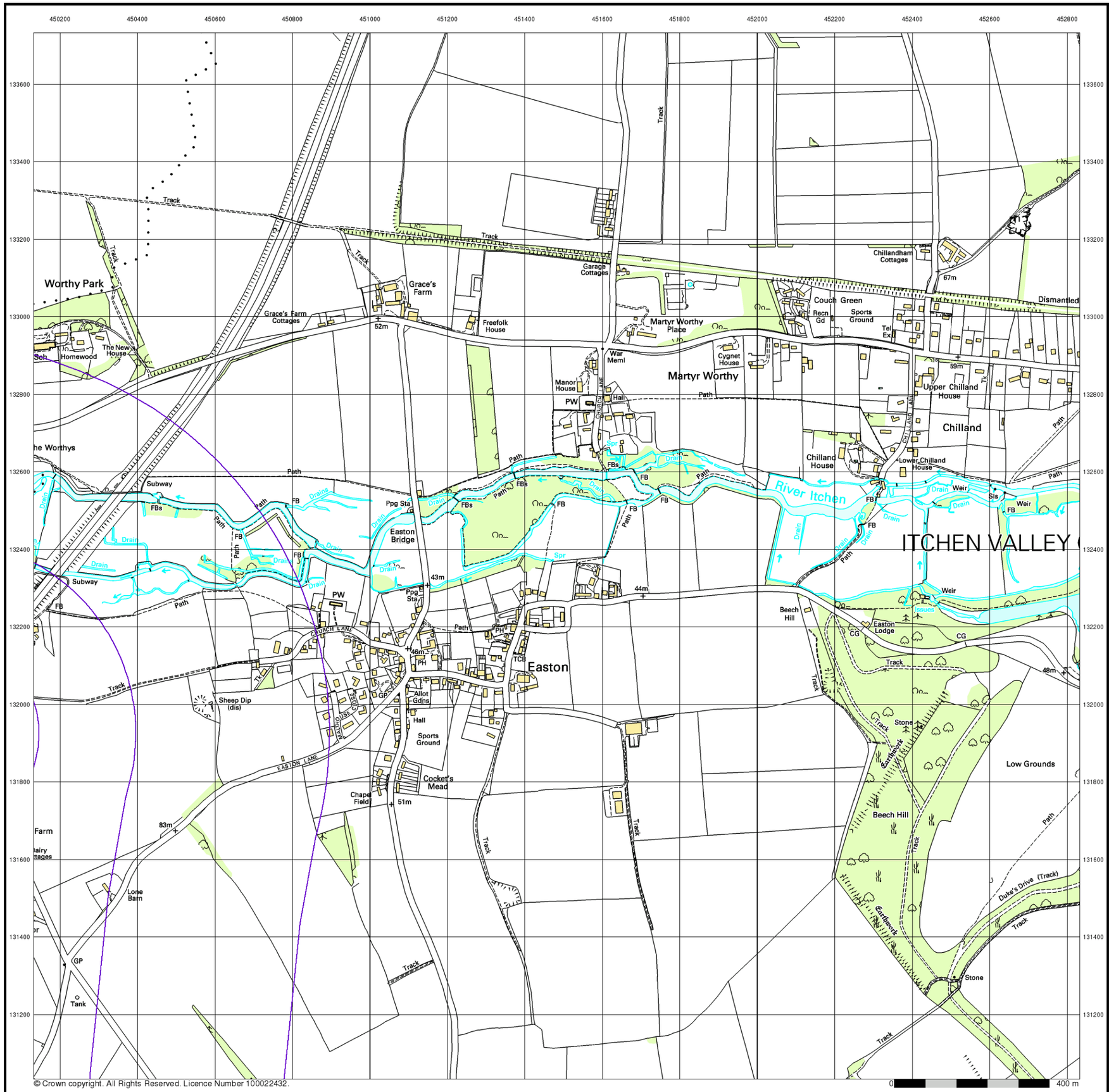
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
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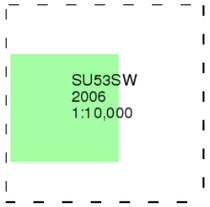
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

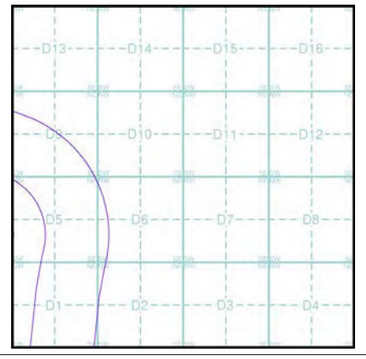
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



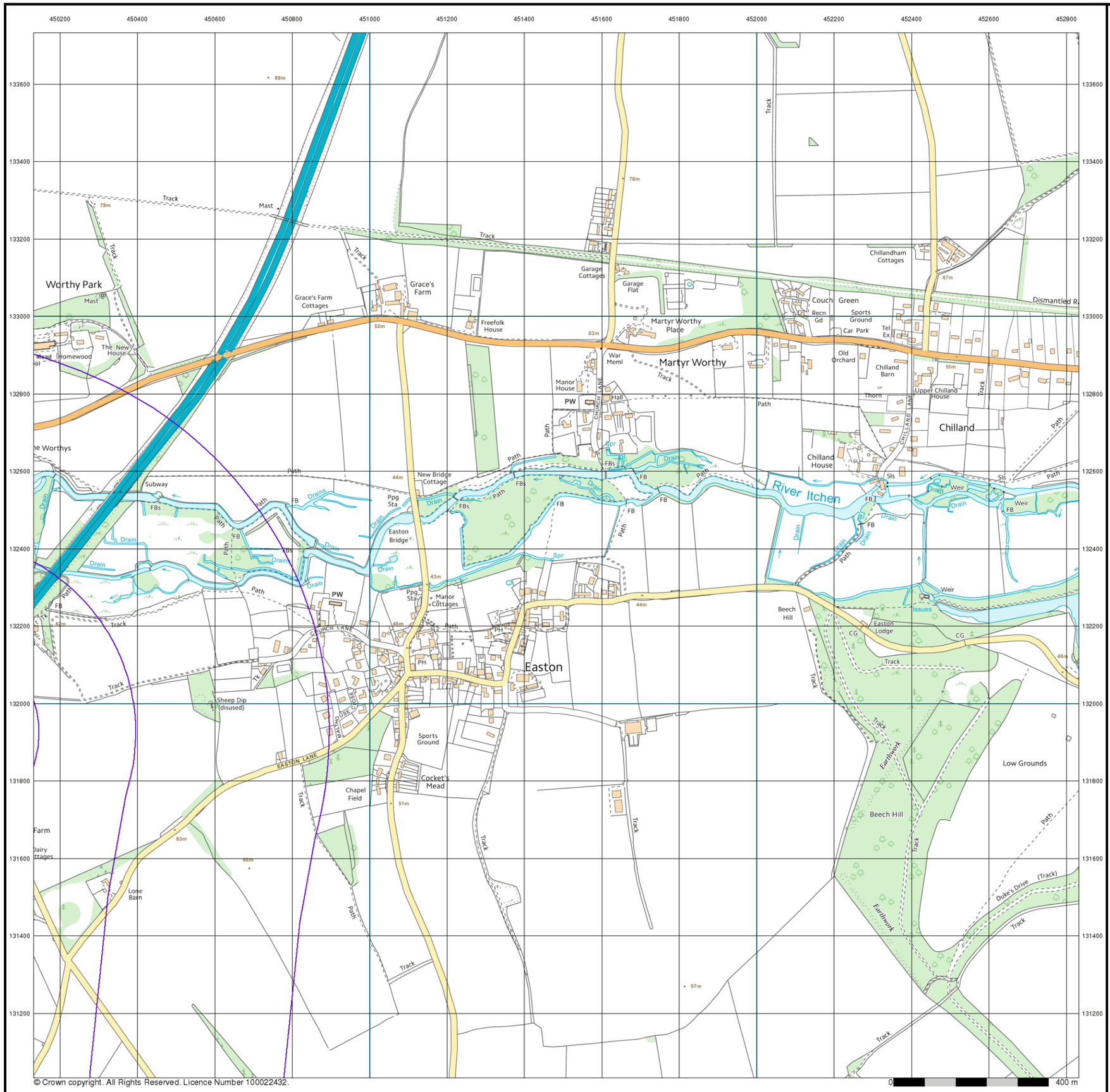
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	450470, 131880
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
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Site Details

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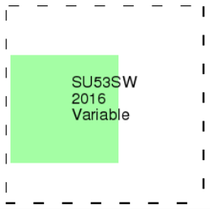
VectorMap Local

Published 2016

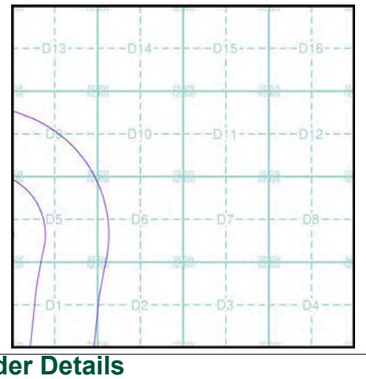
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities),1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



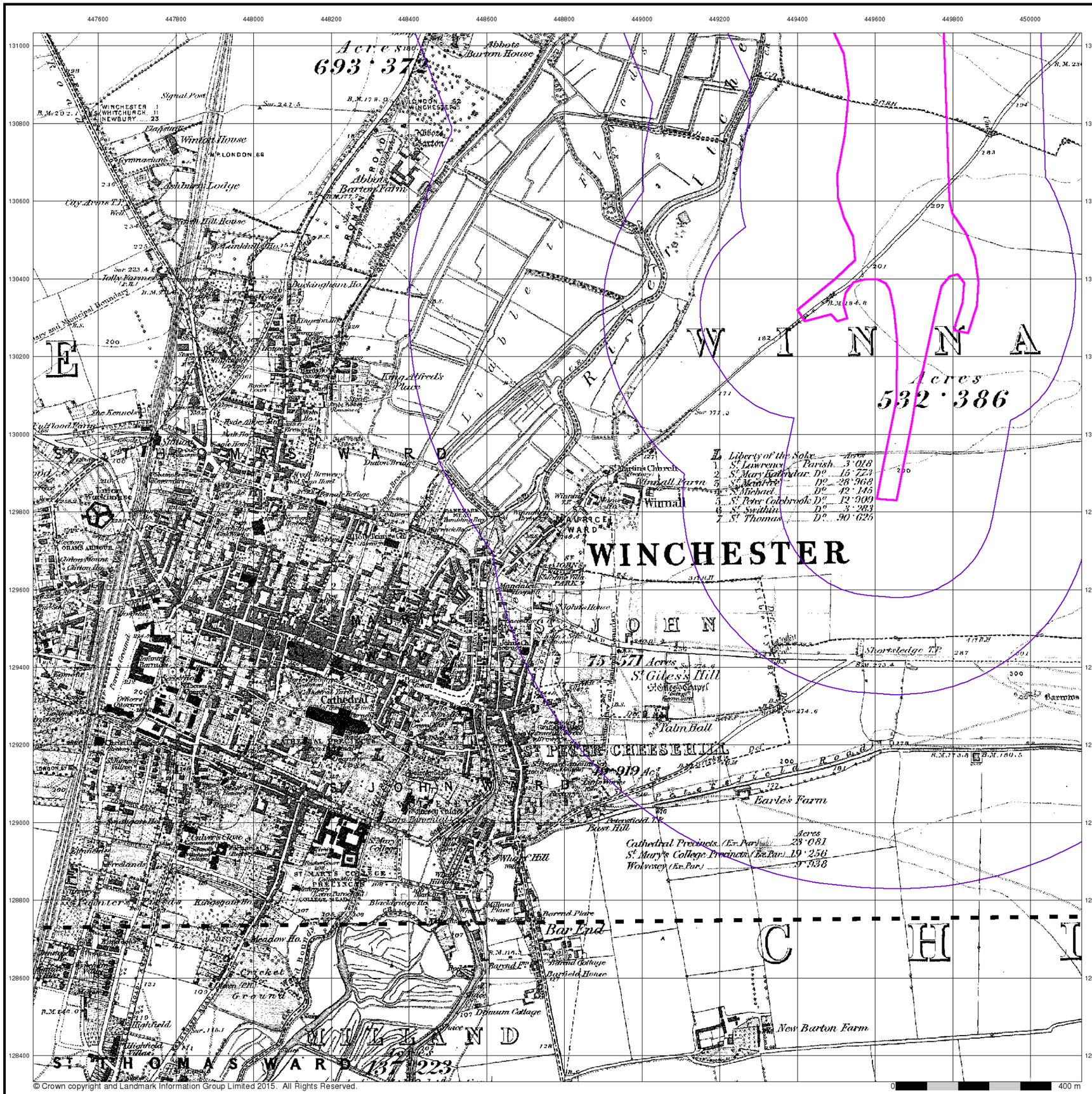
Order Details

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Slice:	D
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Search Buffer (m):	1000

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1873 - 1874

Source map scale - 1:10,560

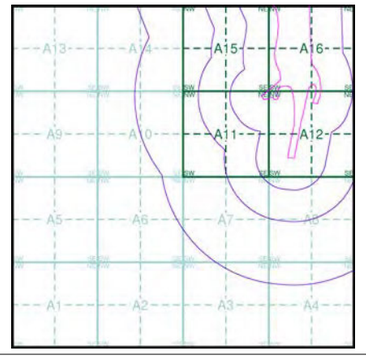
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

04100
1874
1:10,560

05000
1873
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



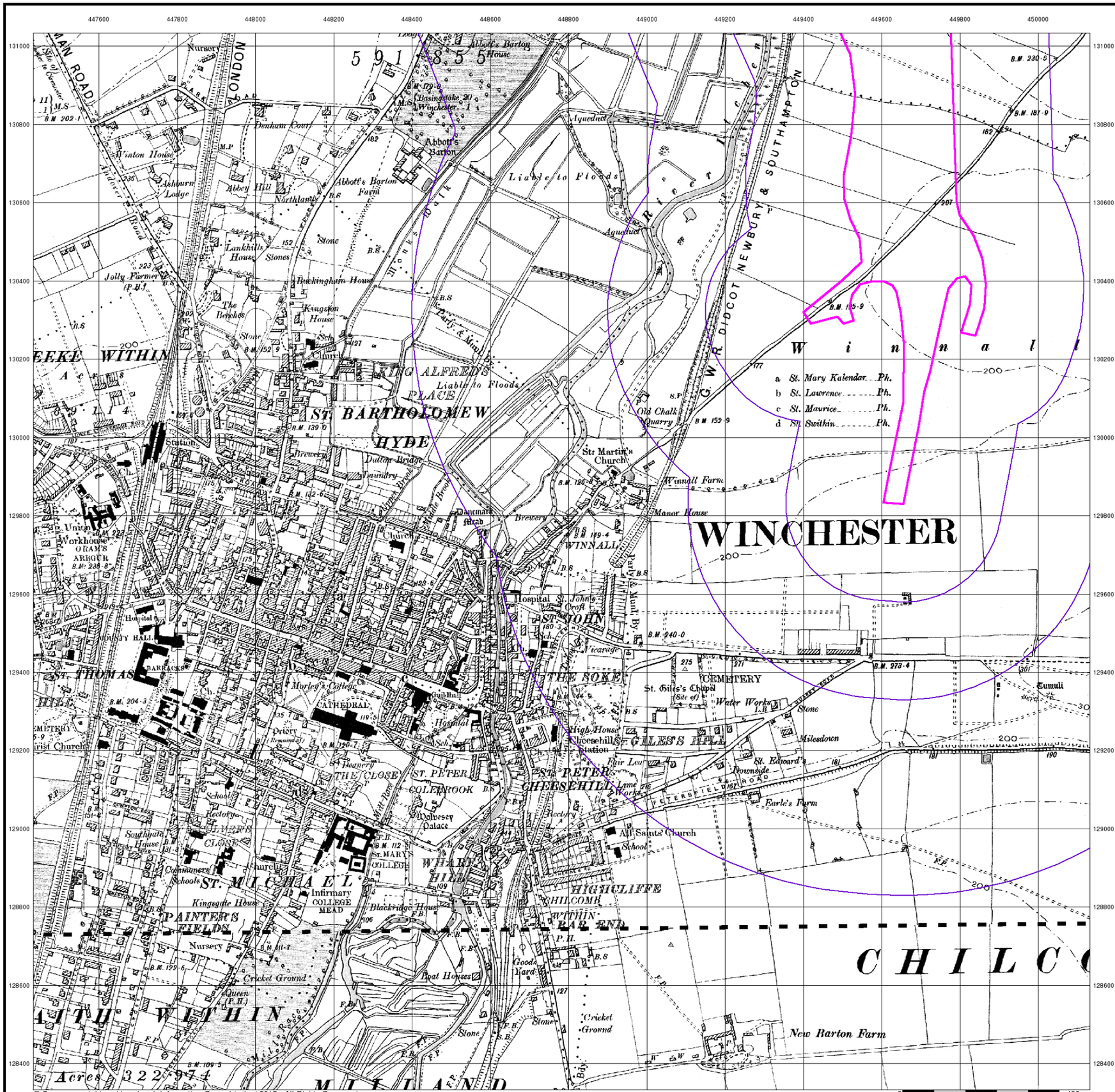
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1897 - 1898

Source map scale - 1:10,560

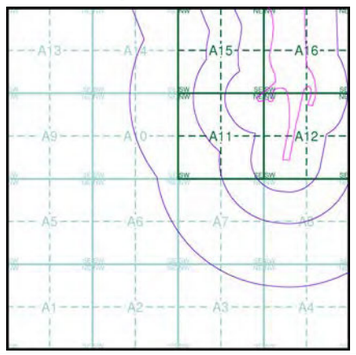
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

041SW
1898
1:10,560

050NW
1897
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



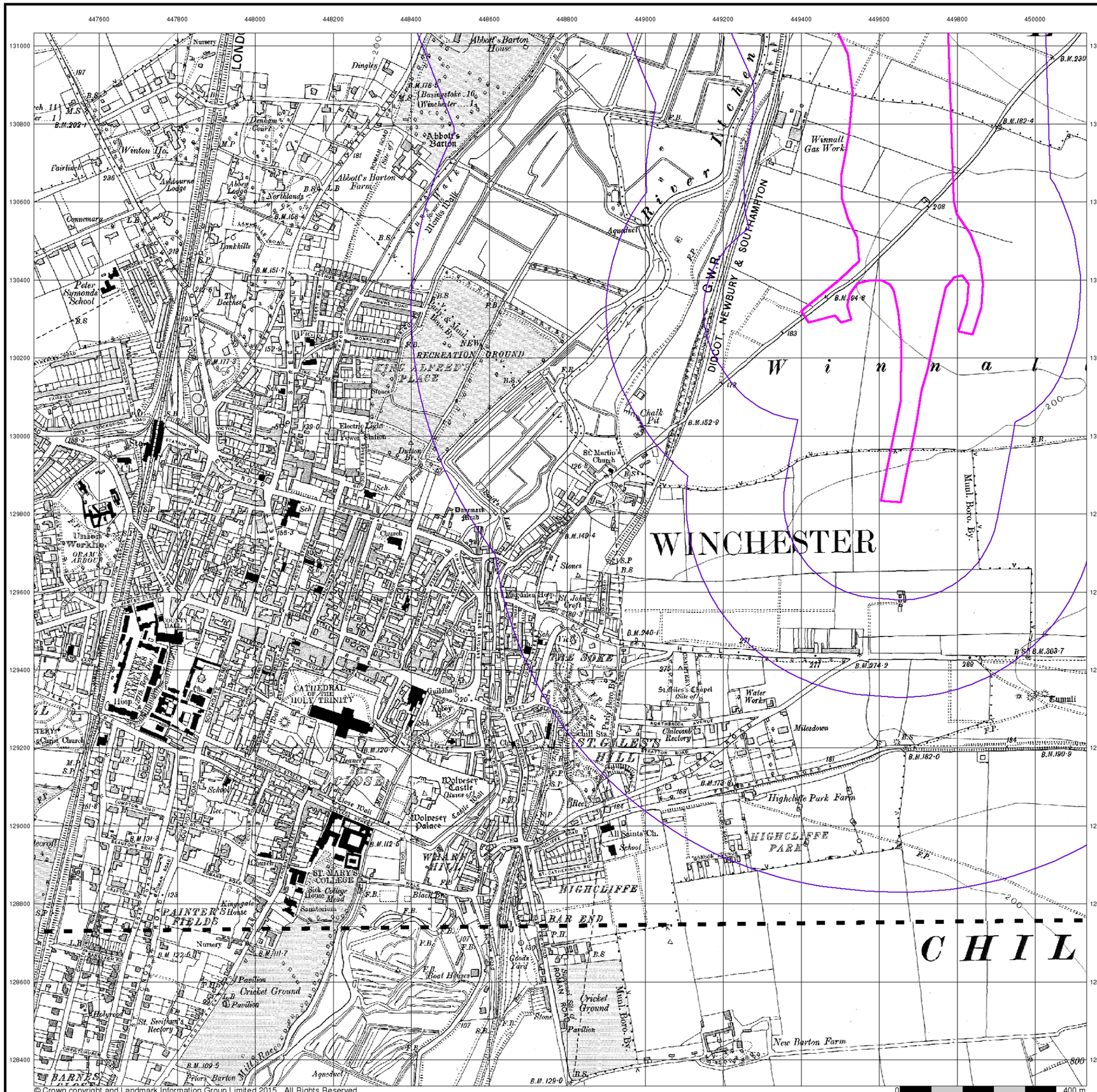
Order Details

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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
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Site Details

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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1910 - 1911

Source map scale - 1:10,560

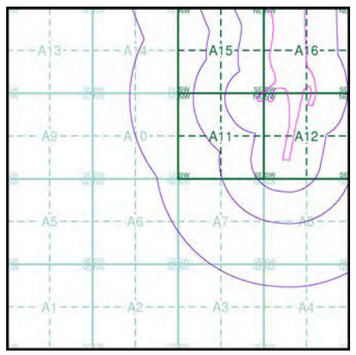
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

041SW
1910
1:10,560

050NW
1911
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

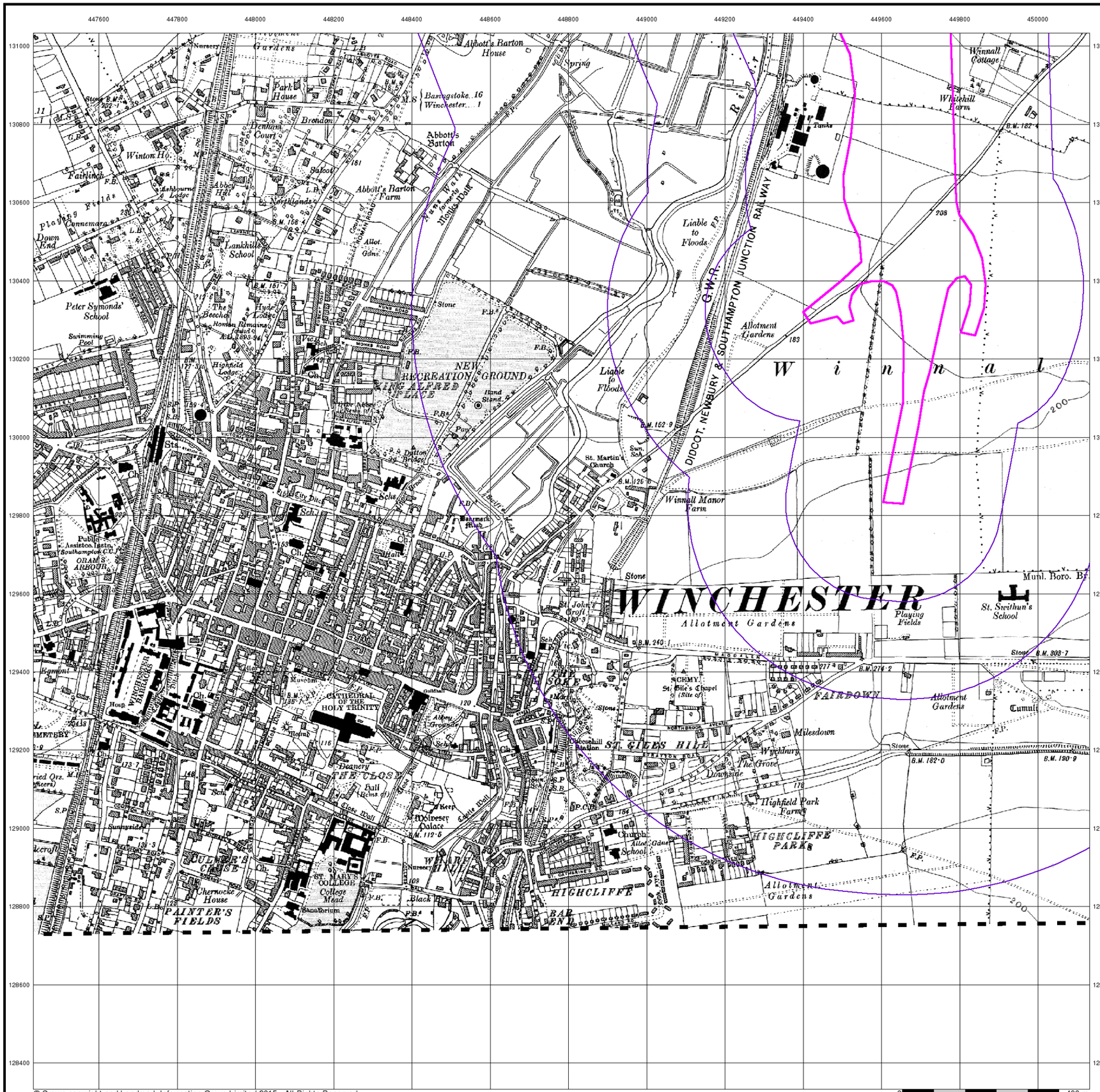
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Site Area (Ha):	58.28
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Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1931

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

041SW
1931
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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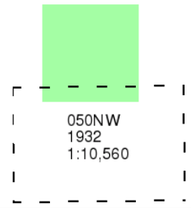
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1932

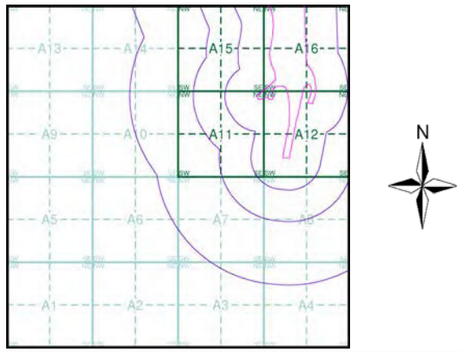
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



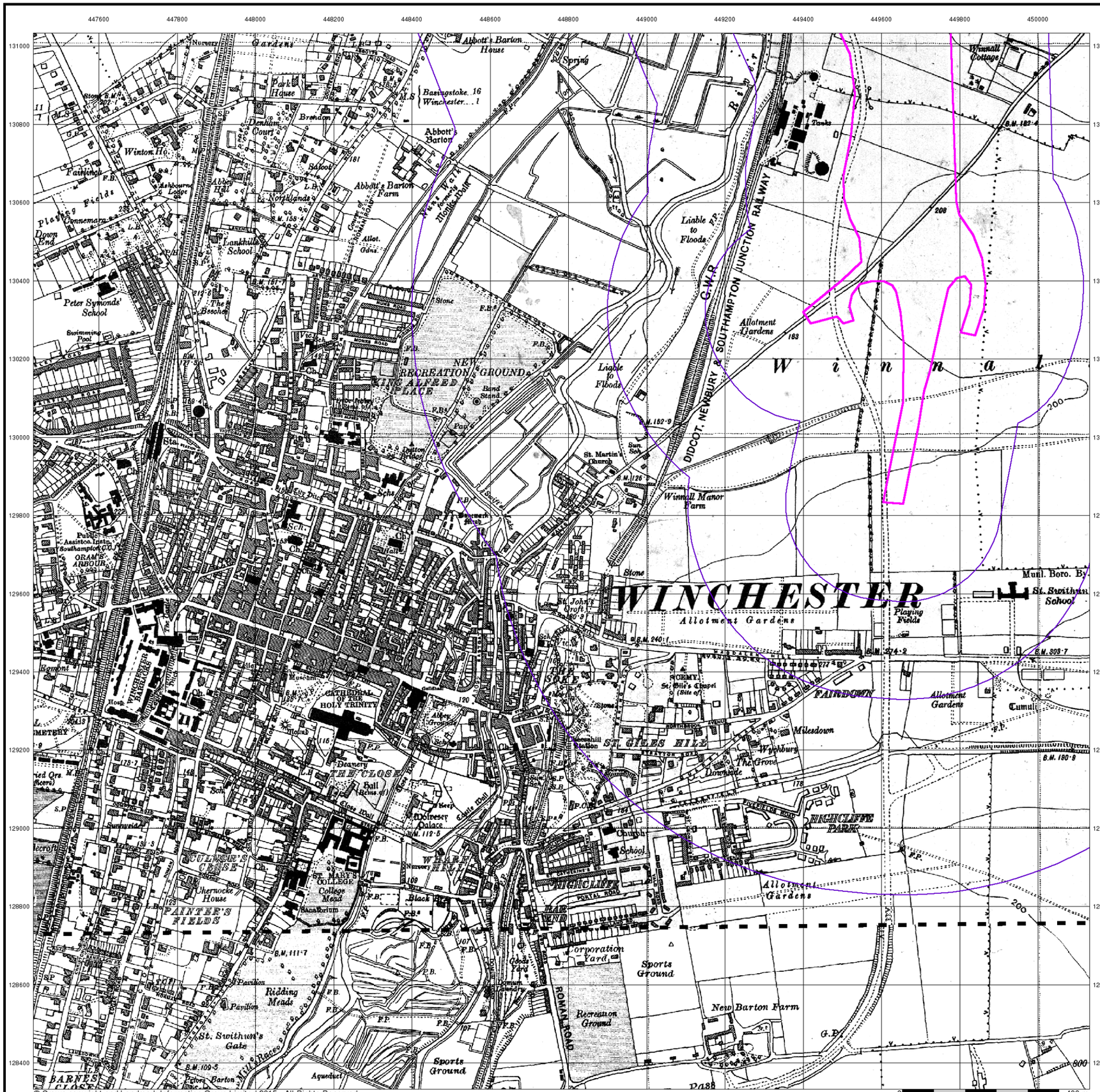
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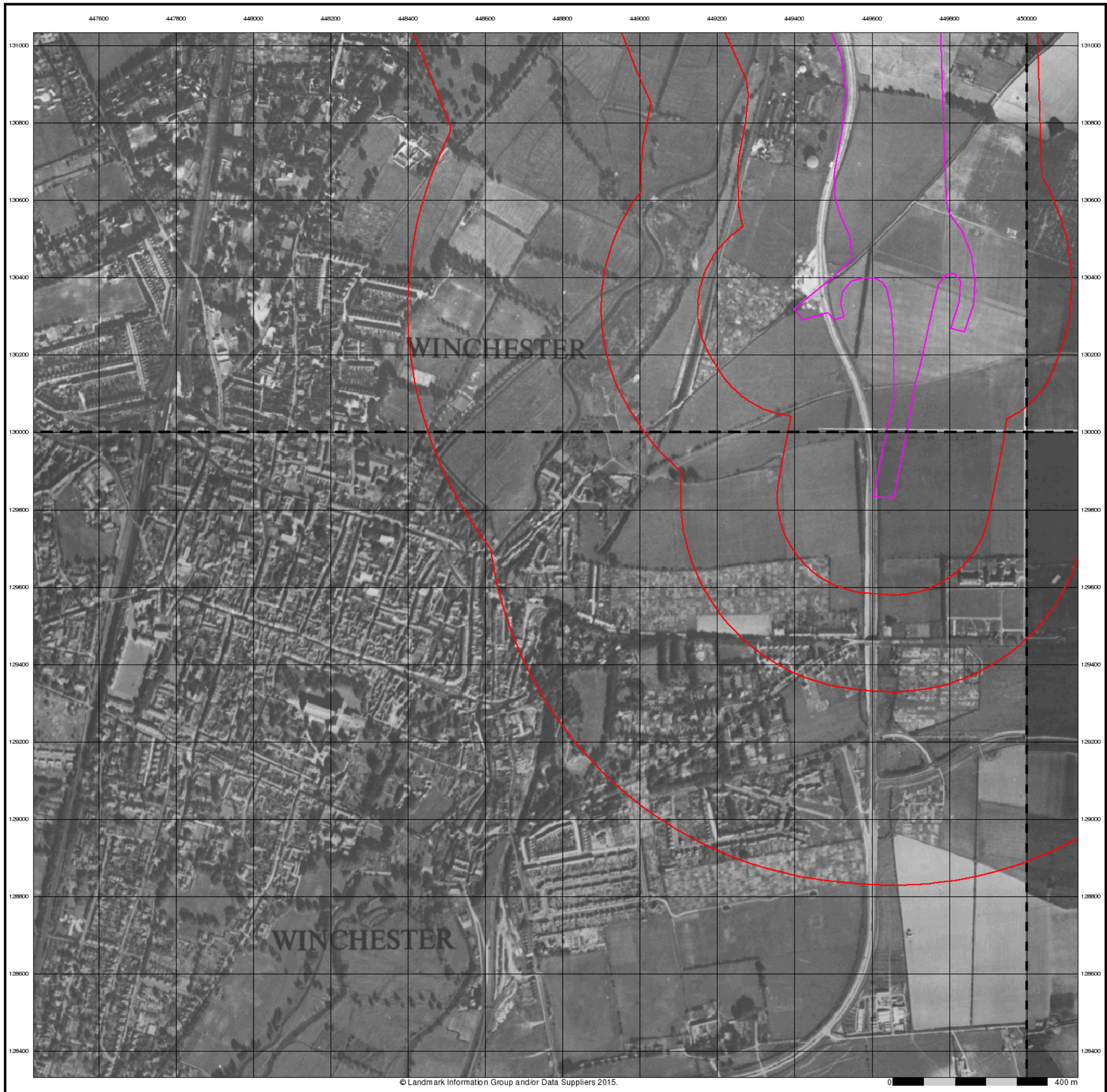
Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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WINCHESTER
Allotment Gardens
NEW RECREATION GROUND
KING ALFRED PLACE
Abbott's Barton House
Abbott's Barton
Abbott's Barton Farm
Winton Ho.
Denham Court
Brendon
Park House
Lankhills School
Peter Symonds' School
Swimming Pool
The Beeches
Northlands
Allot. Gdns.
Liable to Floods
G.W.R.
DIDCOT, NEWBURY & SOUTHAMPTON JUNCTION RAILWAY
Allotment Gardens
Winnall Manor Farm
Winnall Cottage
Tanks
Spring
Basingstoke 16
Winchester 1
Wonhams Road
Stone
Bend Stand
Pond
St. Martin's Church
Sun. Sch.
Dalton Terrace
Station
Public Assistce. Instn.
Southampton C.C.
ORAM'S ARBOUR
Ch.
Hall
Sch.
Hosp.
CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY
Deanery
Hall (Remns. of)
Close Wall
Wolvesey Palace
CULVERT'S CLOSE
Chernocke House
PAINTER'S FIELDS
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE
College Mead
Sanatorium
Black Hill
Ridding Meads
Pavilion
St. Swithun's Gate
Mill Races
Victoria Barton
Aqueduct
BARNES CLOSE
ST. GILES HILL
St. Giles's Chapel (Site of)
Cemy.
Milesdown
Wykeham
The Grove
Downside
Hillcroft
Winchester Hill Station
FAIRDOWN
Allotment Gardens
Cumull
Munl. Boro. By.
St. Swithun's School
Playing Fields
HIGHCLIFFE PARK
HIGHCLIFFE
PORTAL ROAD
HAREWOOD
Allotment Gardens
Corporation Yard
Goods Yard
Common Laundry
Sports Ground
Recreation Ground
New Barton Farm
ROMAN ROAD
Milestone
Tumulus
Pond
Tumulus
Pond
Pond
Pond



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Historical Aerial Photography

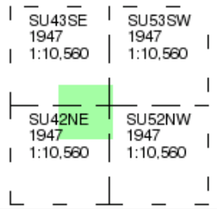
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

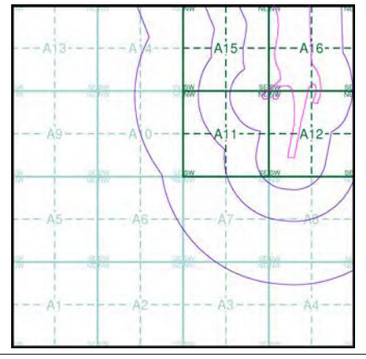
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A



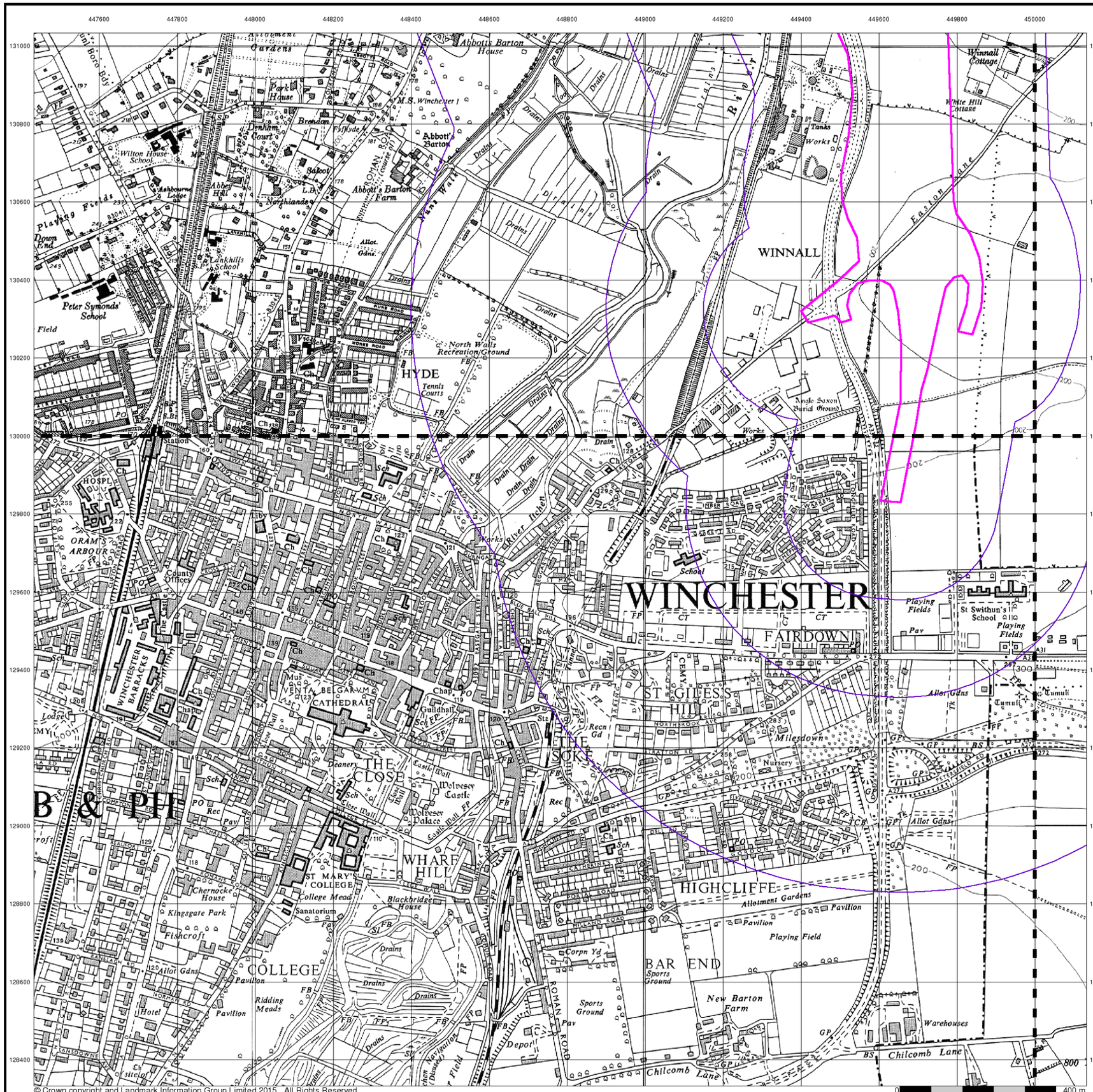
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Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1961 - 1962

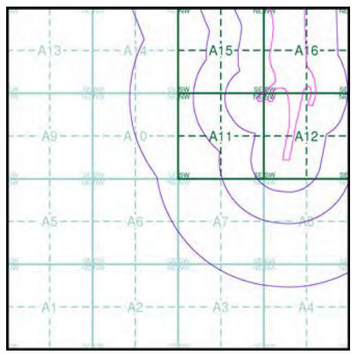
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU43SE 1962 1:10,560	SU53SW 1962 1:10,560
SU42NE 1962 1:10,560	SU52NW 1961 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

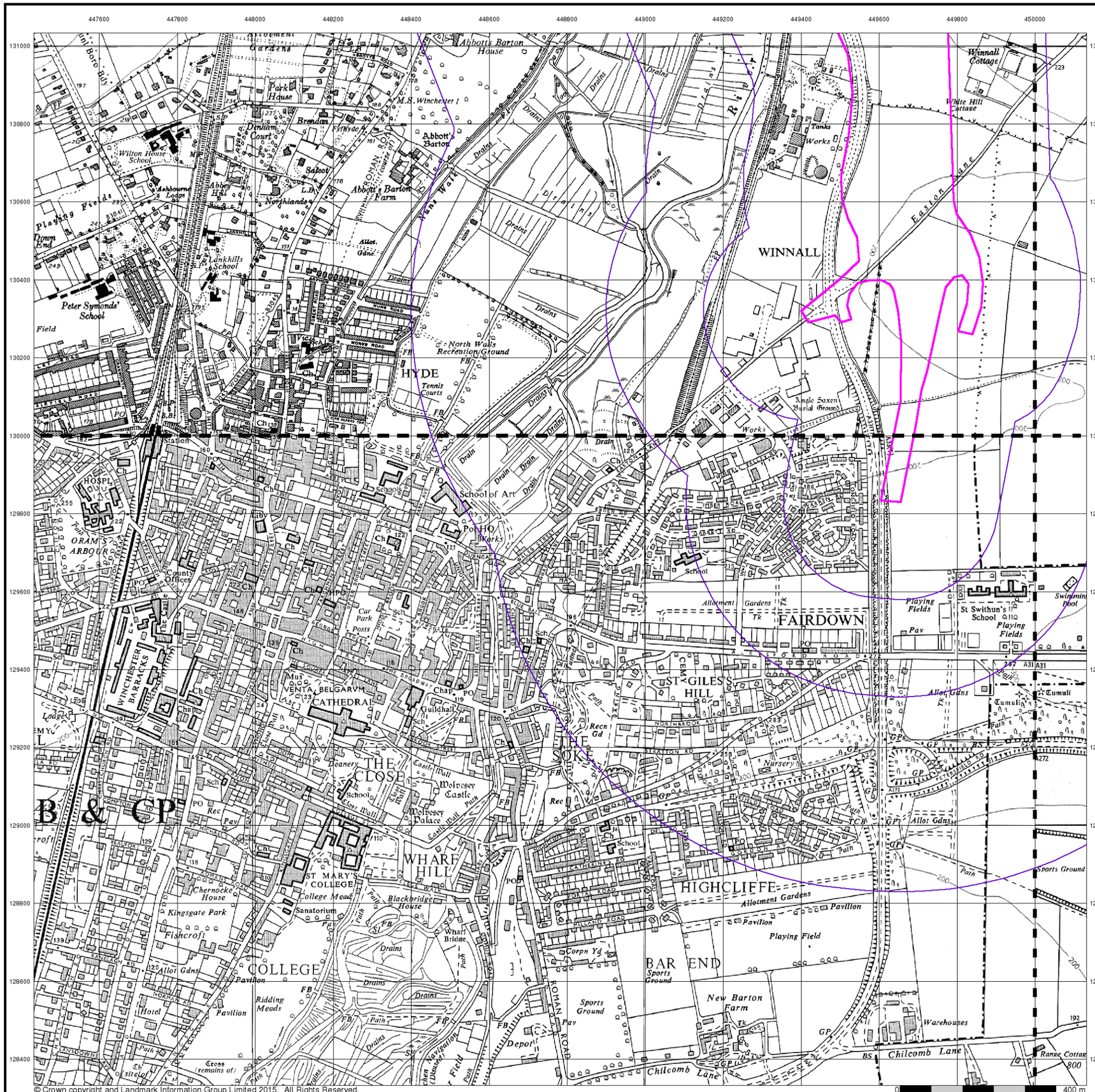
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National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
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Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966 - 1968

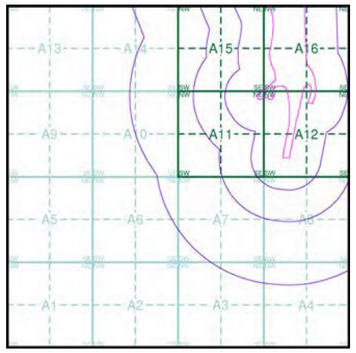
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU43SE 1966 1:10,560	SU53SW 1968 1:10,560
SU42NE 1968 1:10,560	SU52NW 1968 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

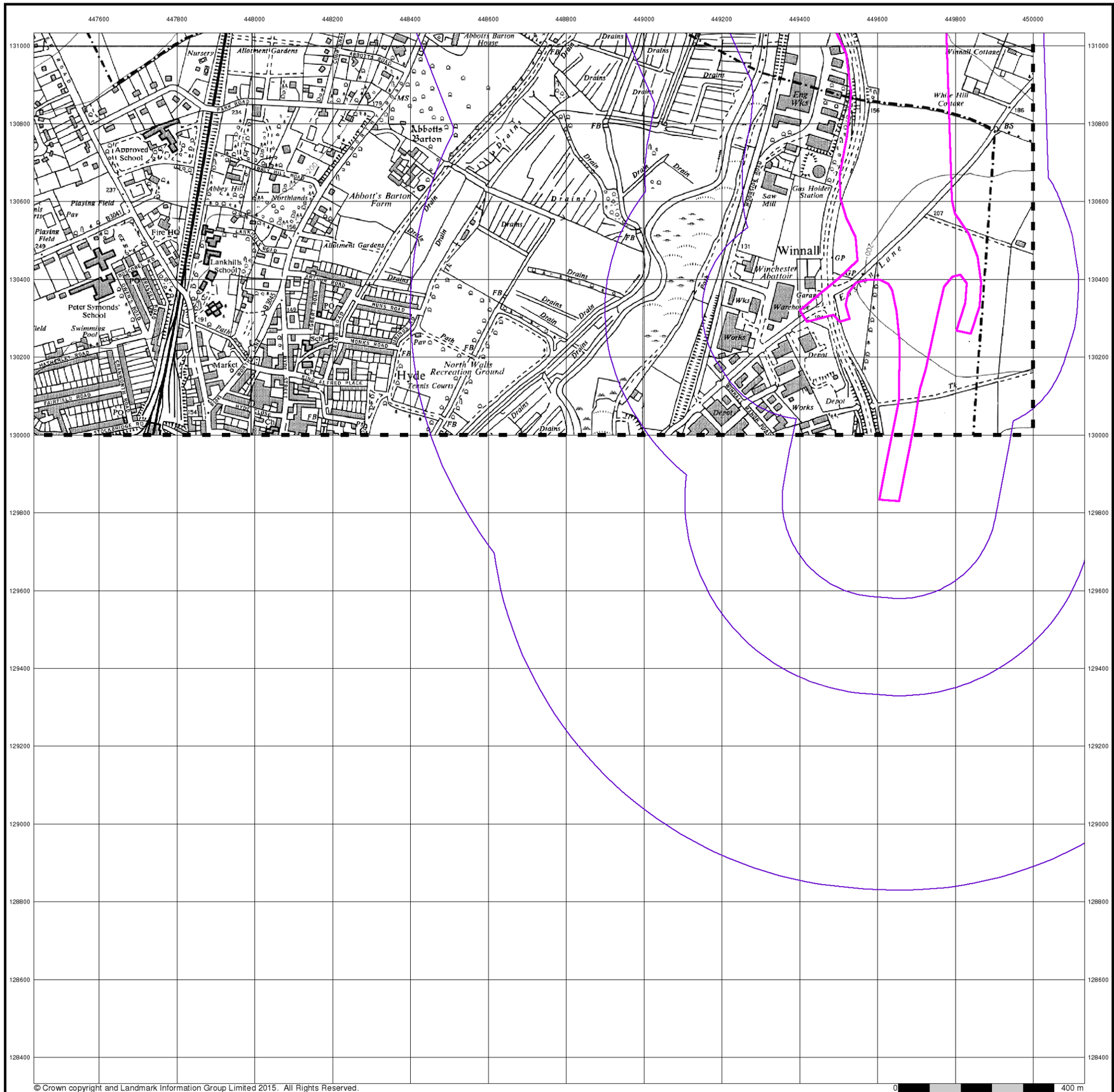
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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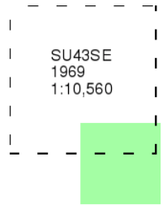
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1969

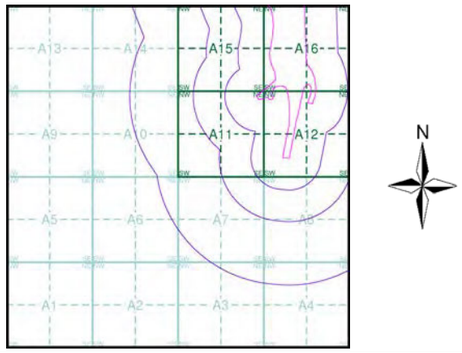
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

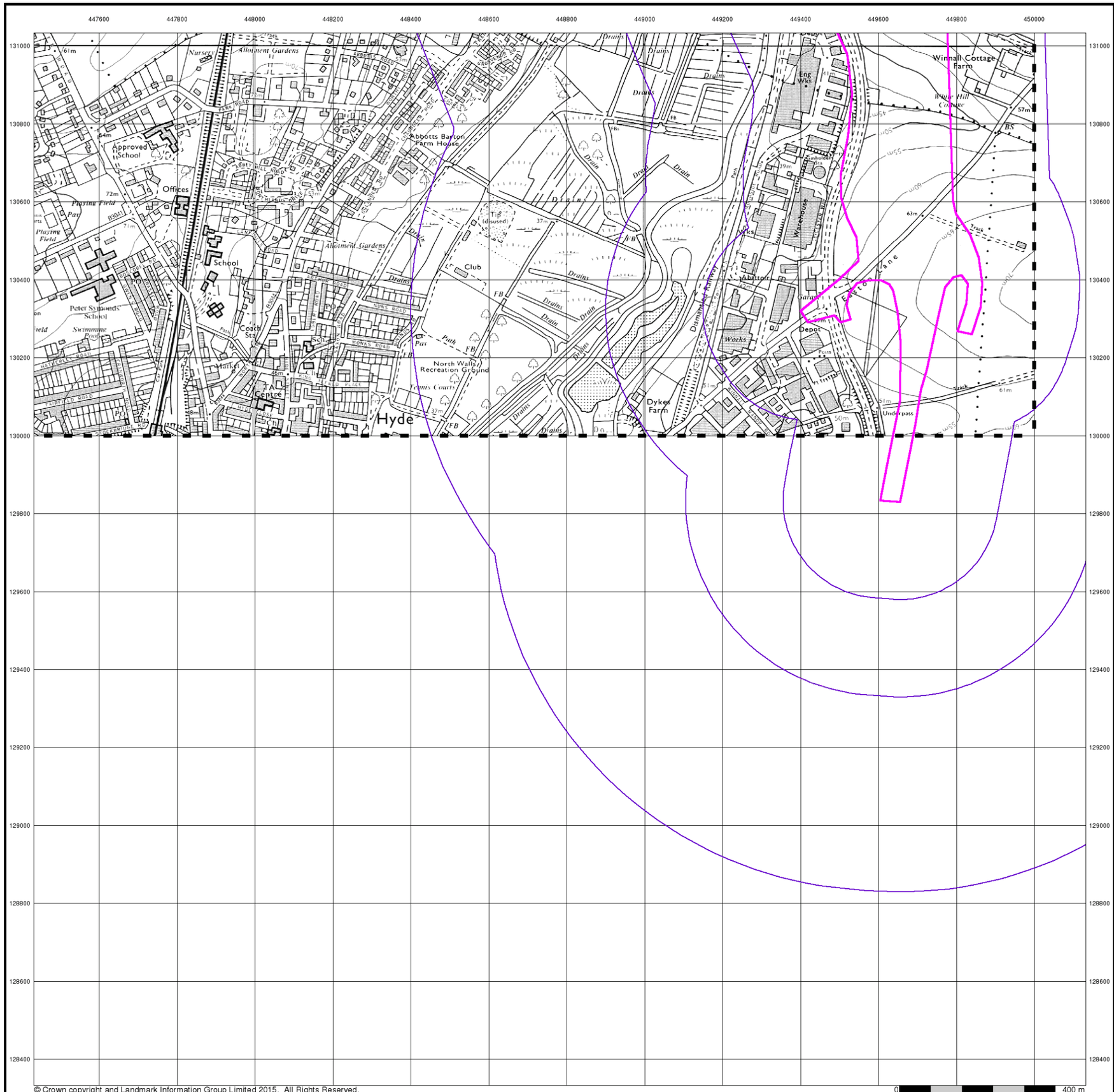
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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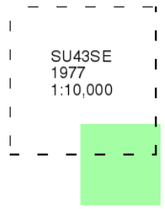
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1977

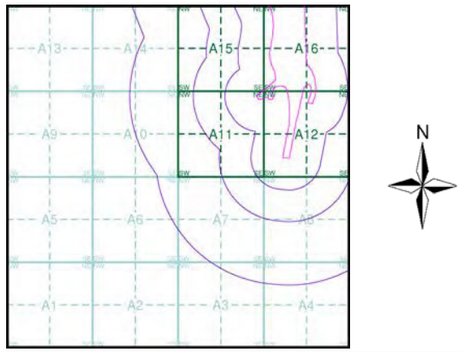
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



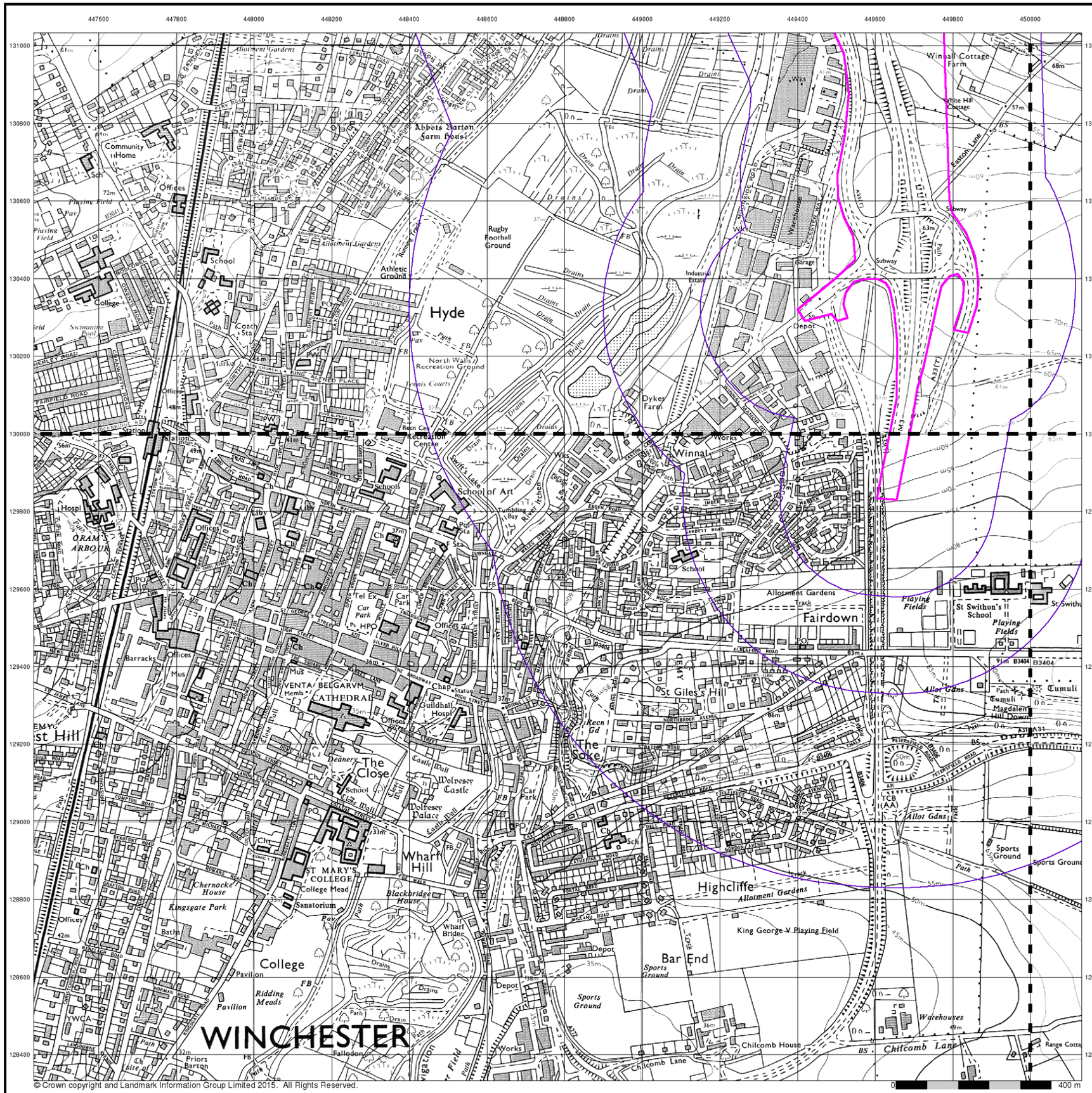
Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1983 - 1989

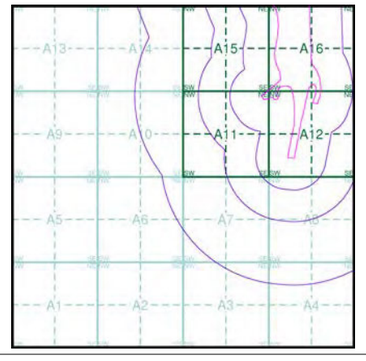
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU43SE 1989 1:10,000	SU53SW 1988 1:10,000
SU42NE 1983 1:10,000	SU52NW 1989 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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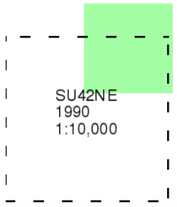
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990

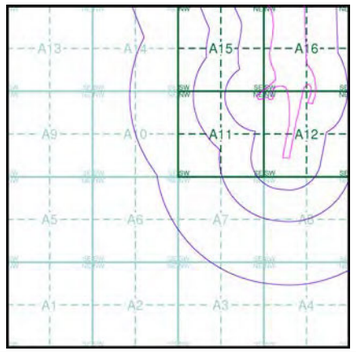
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	85178192_1_1
Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

Landmark Information Group

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

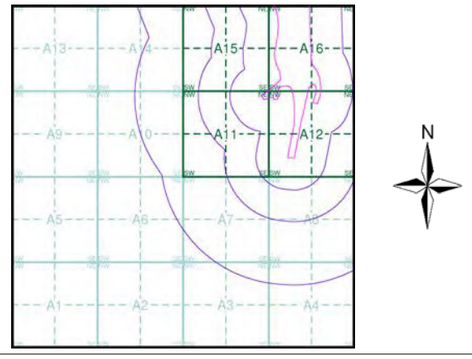


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A



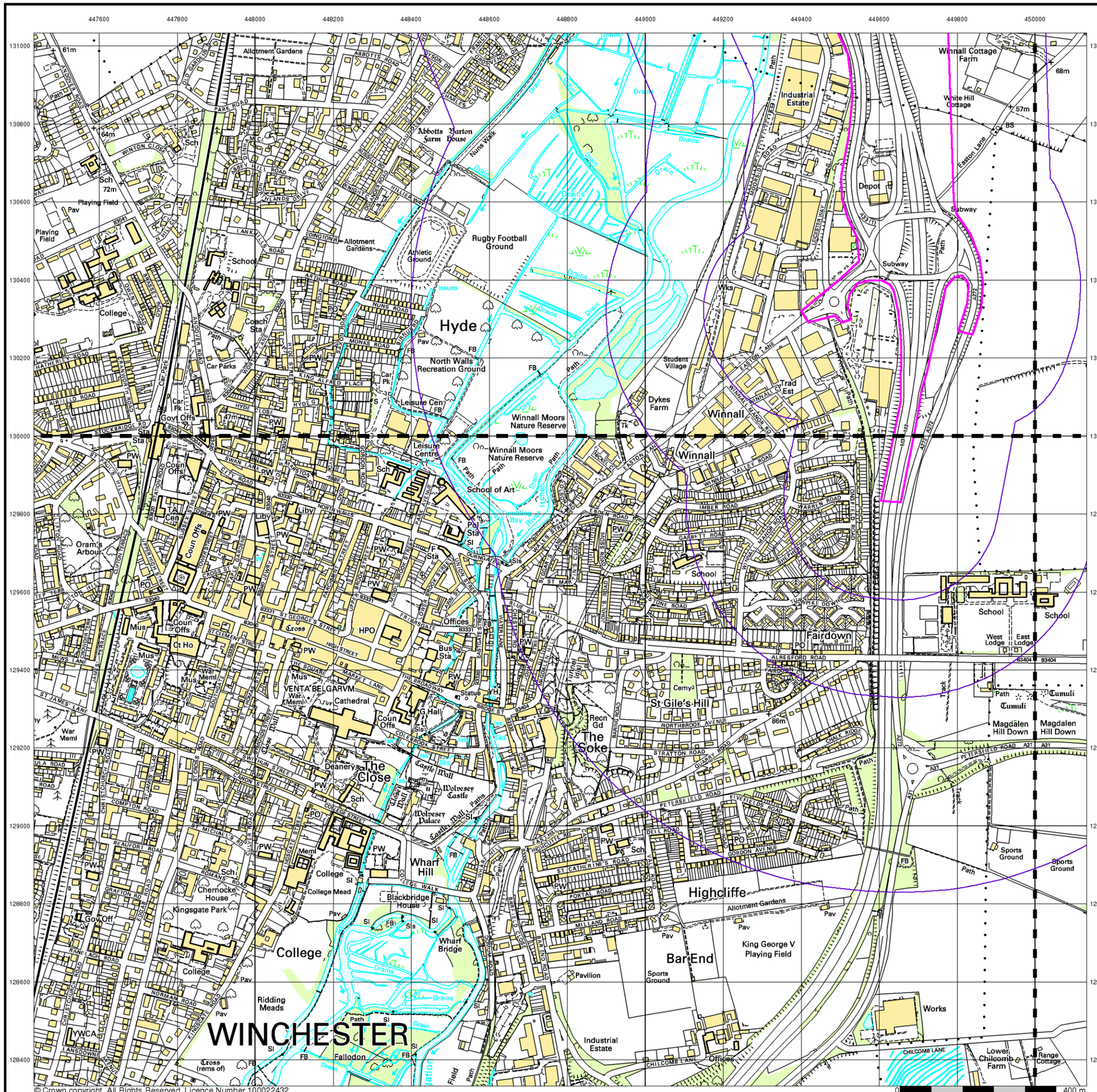
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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0 400 m

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

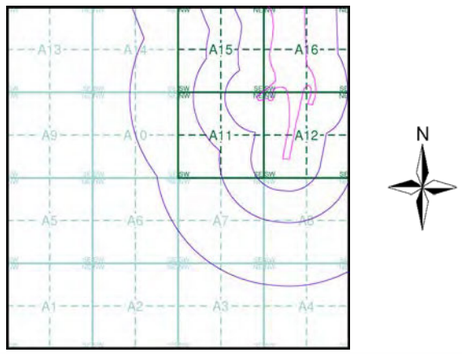
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU43SE 2000 1:10,000	SU53SW 2000 1:10,000
SU42NE 2000 1:10,000	SU52NW 2000 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

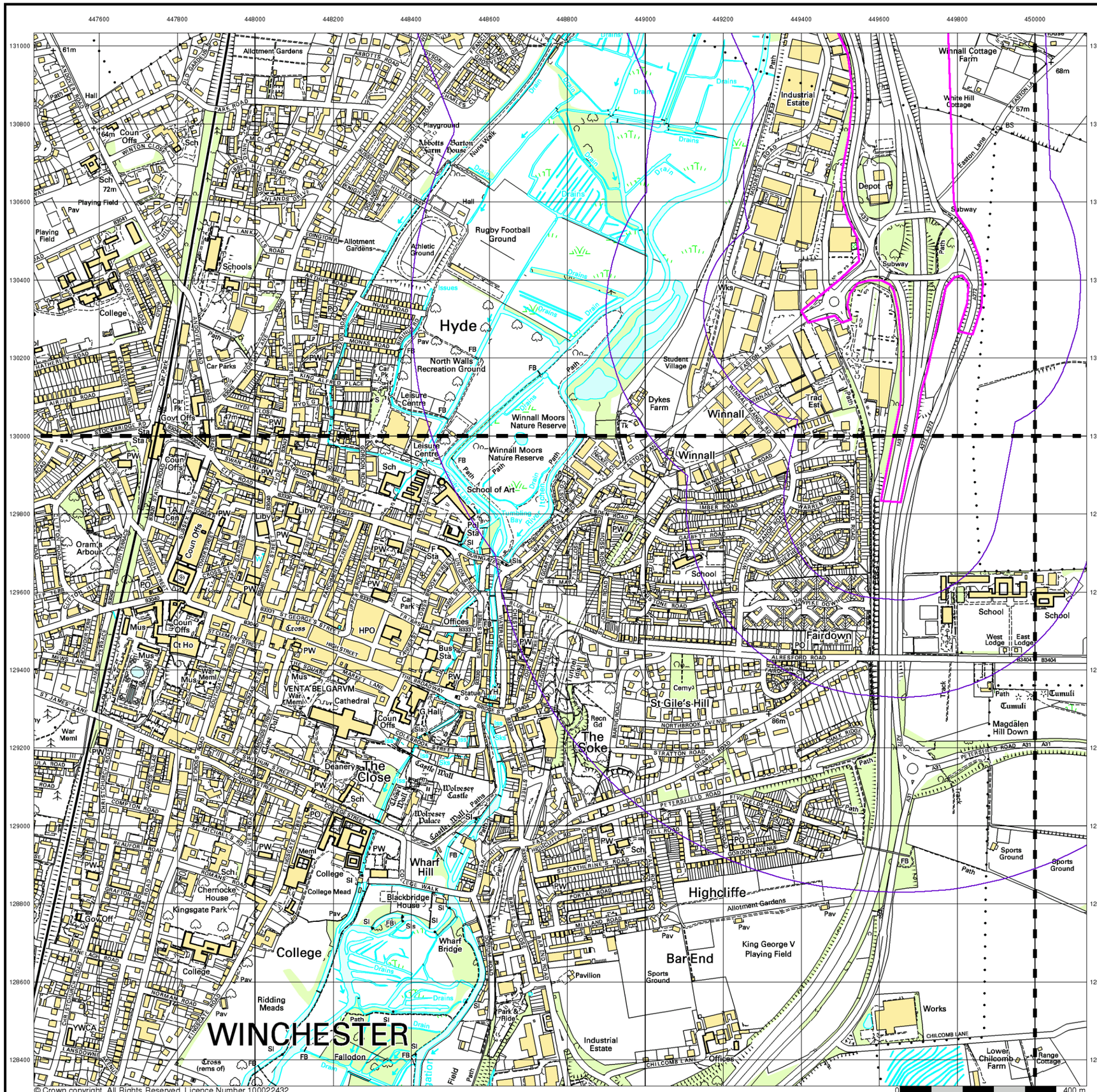
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National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

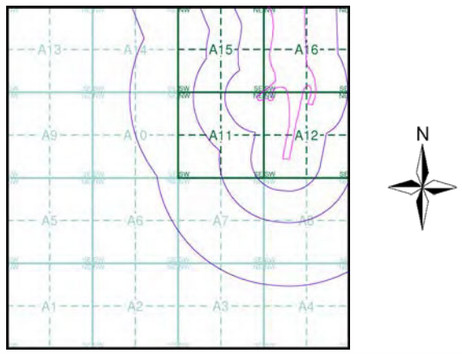
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU43SE 2006 1:10,000	SU53SW 2006 1:10,000
SU42NE 2006 1:10,000	SU52NW 2006 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

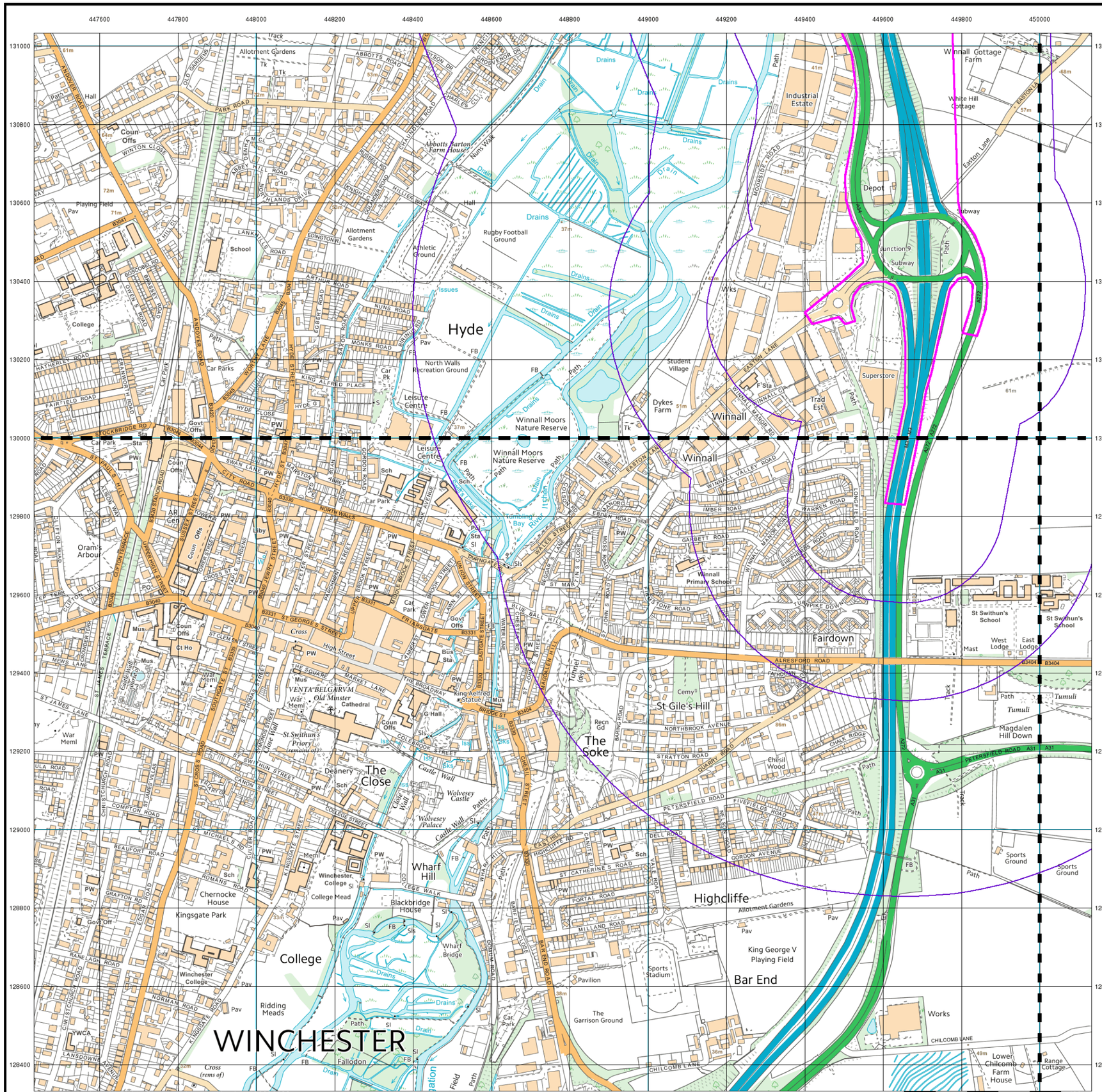
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National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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VectorMap Local

Published 2016

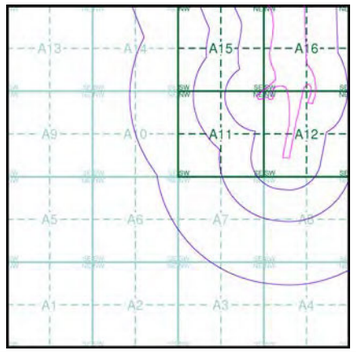
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities),1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU43SE 2016 Variable	SU53SW 2016 Variable
SU42NE 2016 Variable	SU52NW 2016 Variable

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

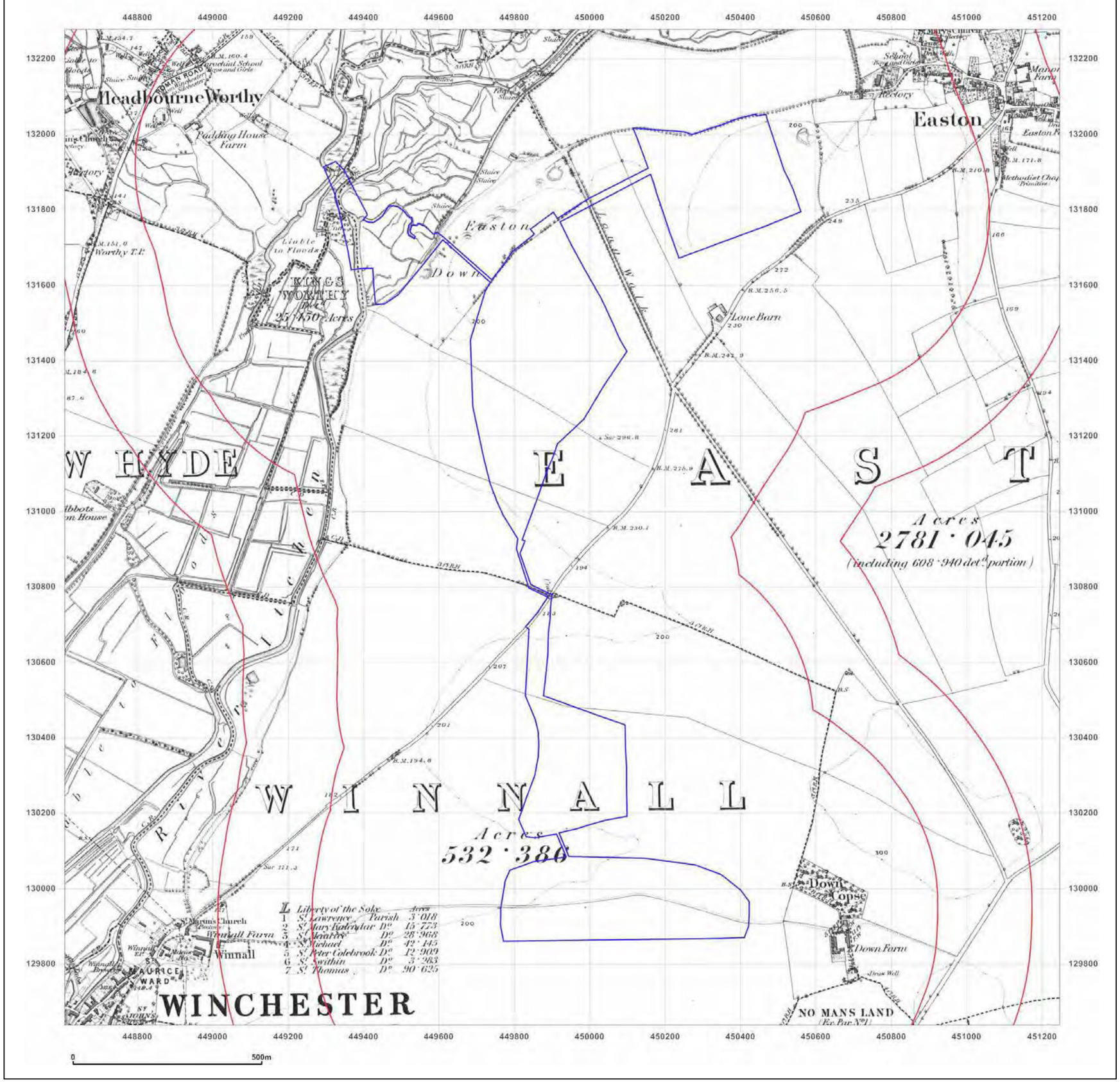
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Customer Ref:	Site at Winnall Down Fm
National Grid Reference:	449350, 130020
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	58.28
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at Winnall Down Fm, Hampshire

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Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1874**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1869
Revised N/A
Edition 1874
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1873

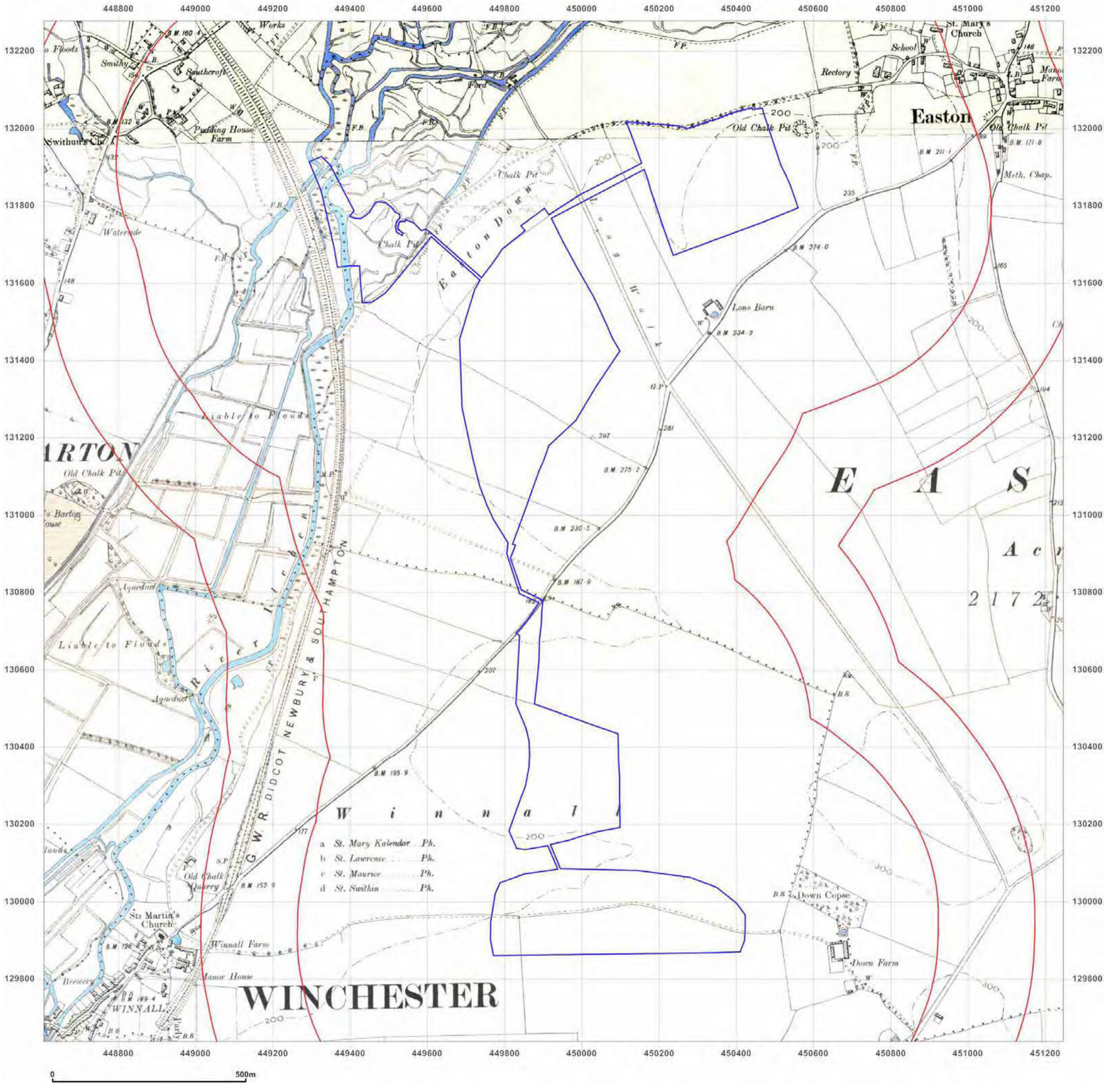
Powered by OS

Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

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Production date: 07 October 2020

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1895-1897**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
W E
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Surveyed 1869
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1871
Revised 1895
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

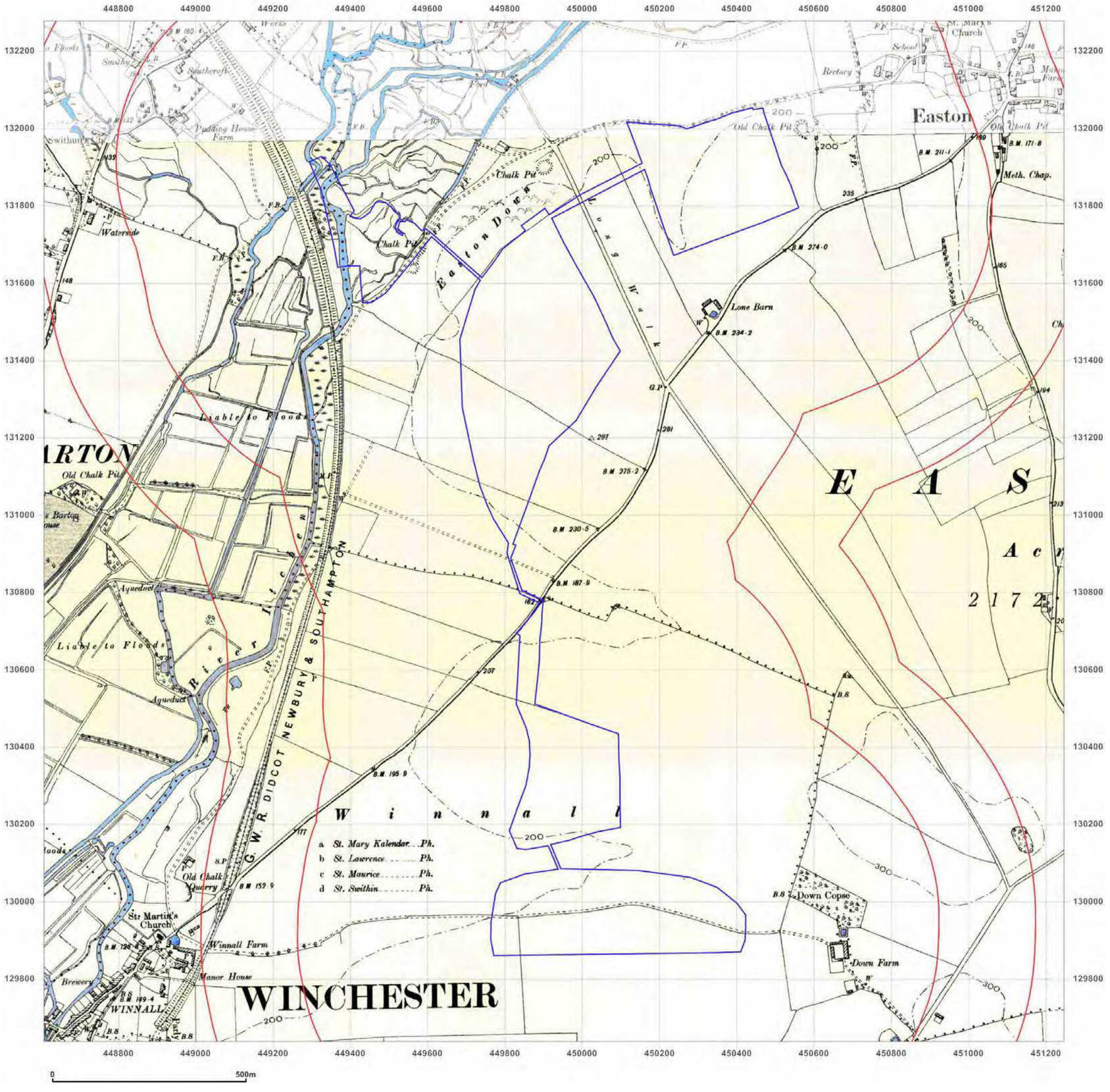
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Production date: 07 October 2020

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1895-1898**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1869
Revised 1895
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1871
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

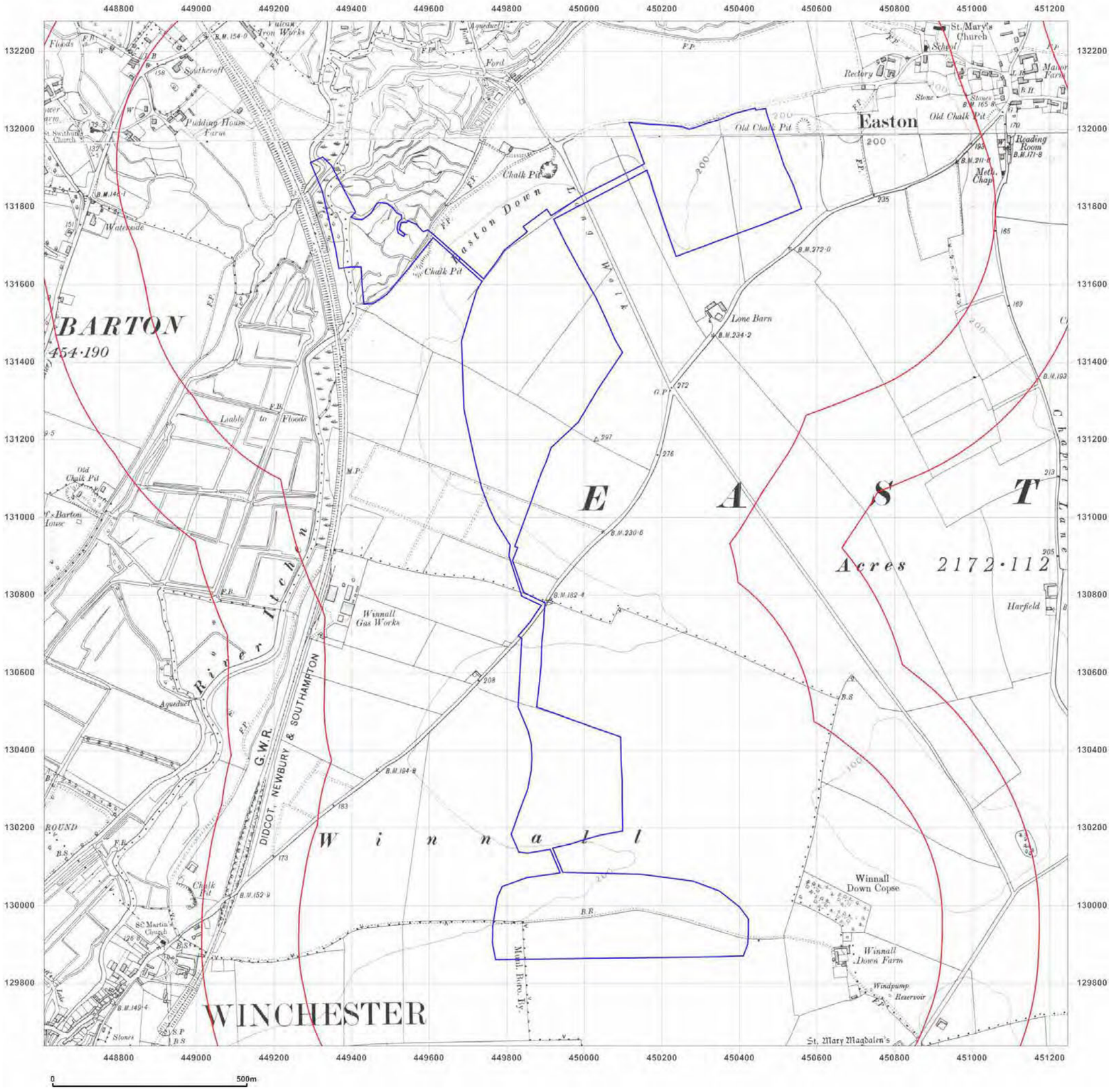
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Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1908-1910**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1870
Revised 1910
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1870
Revised 1908
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

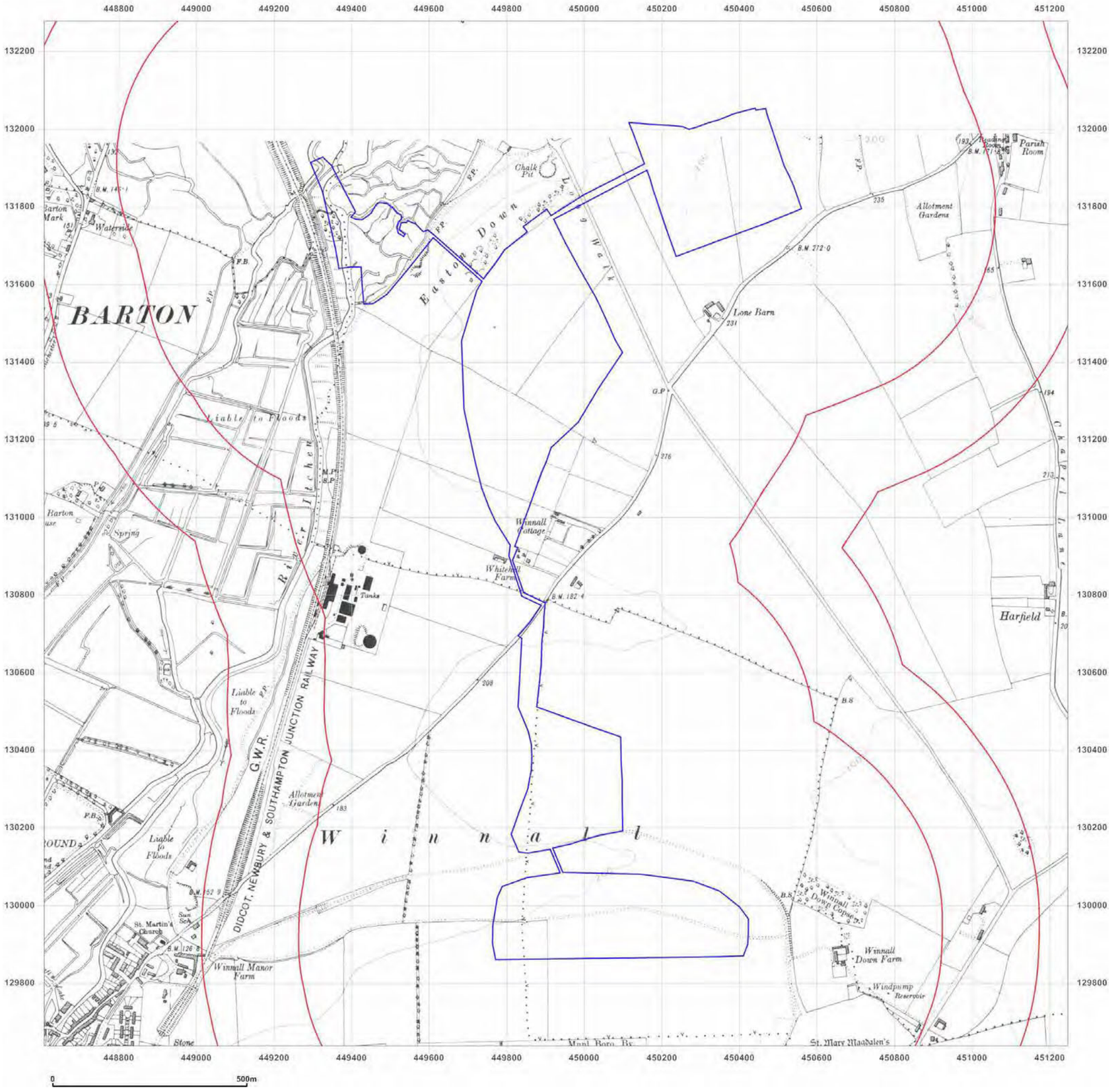
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Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1931**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1870
Revised 1931
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

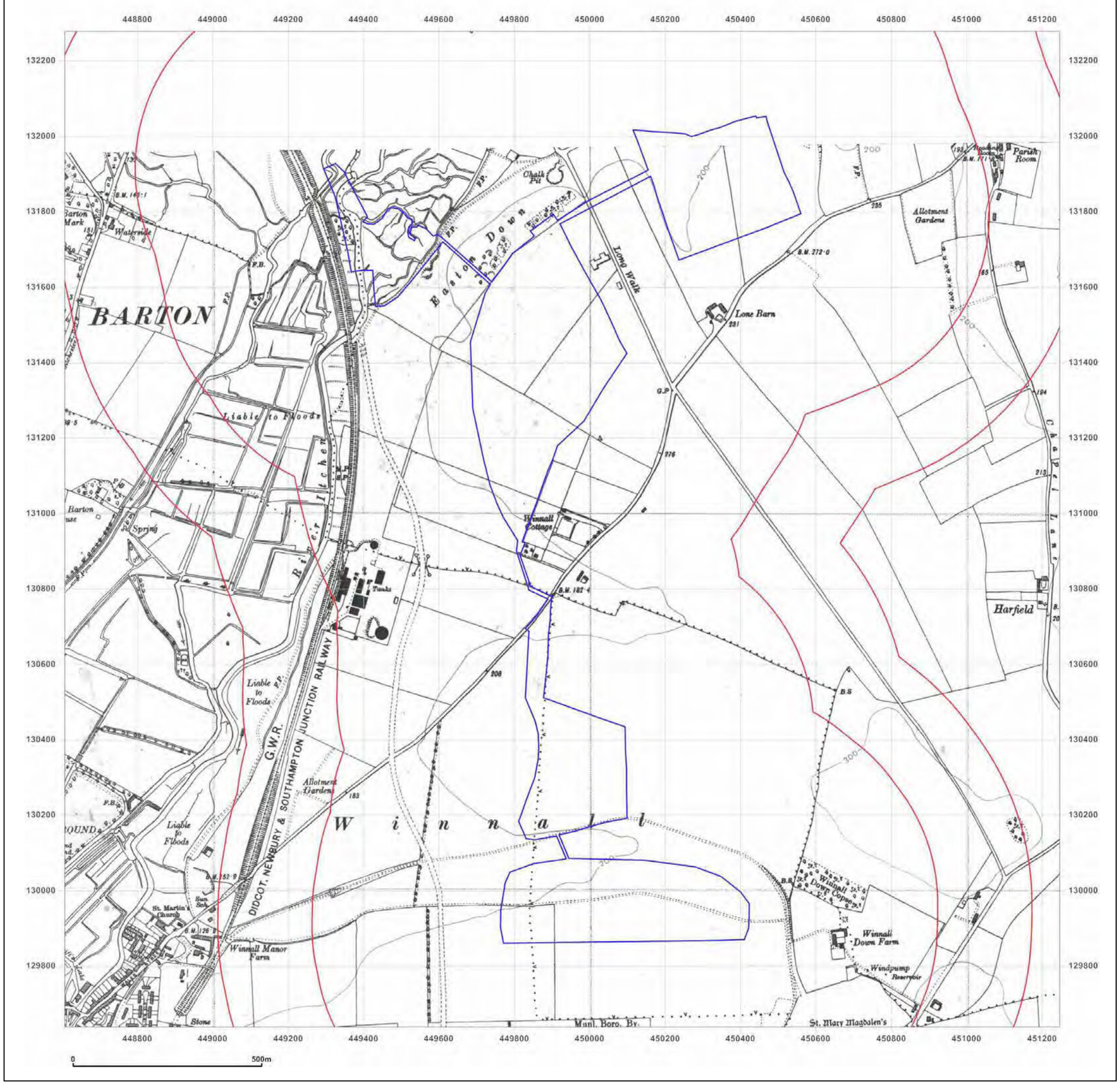
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Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1938**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1870
Revised 1938
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

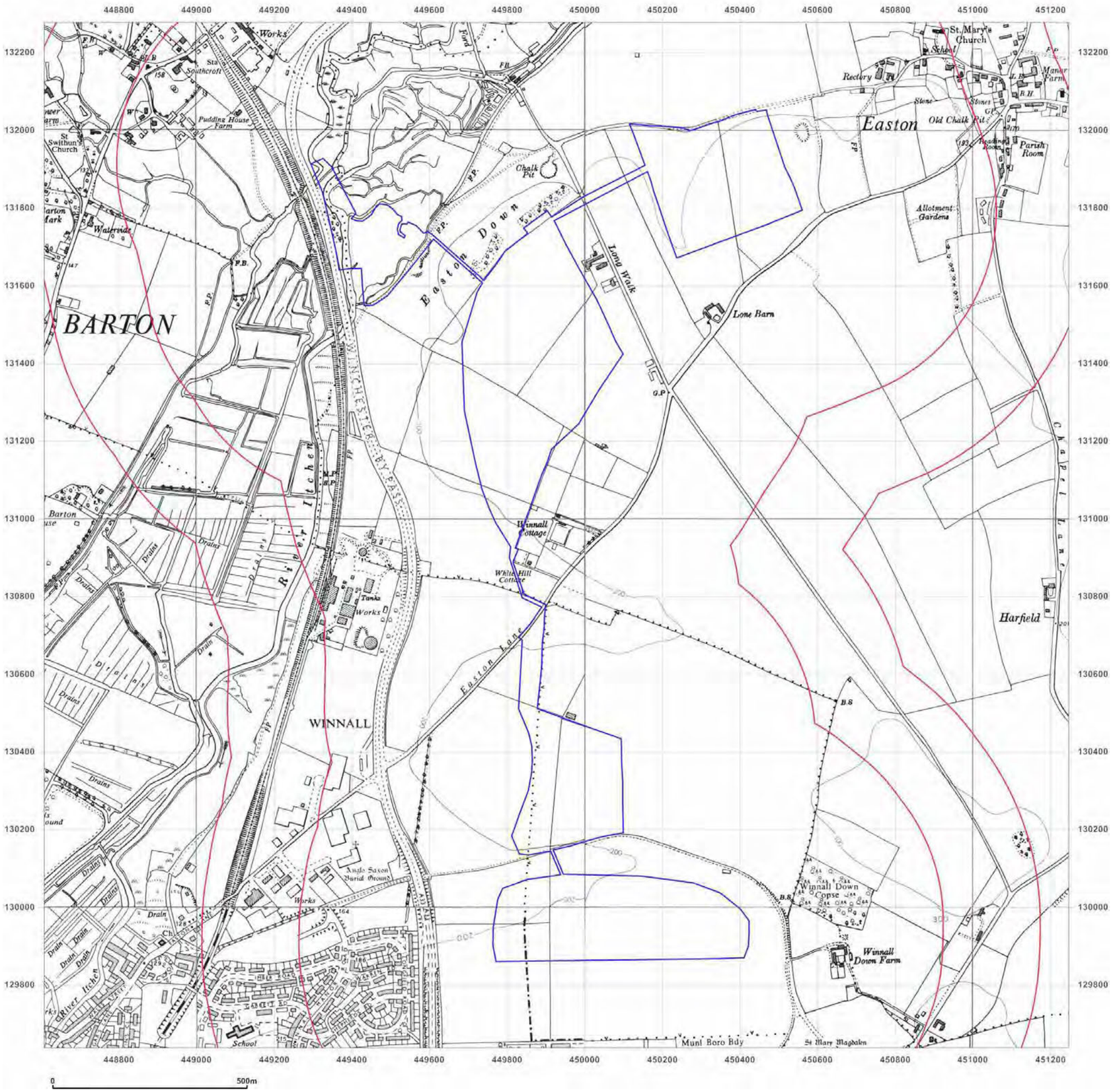
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Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: **1957-1961**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
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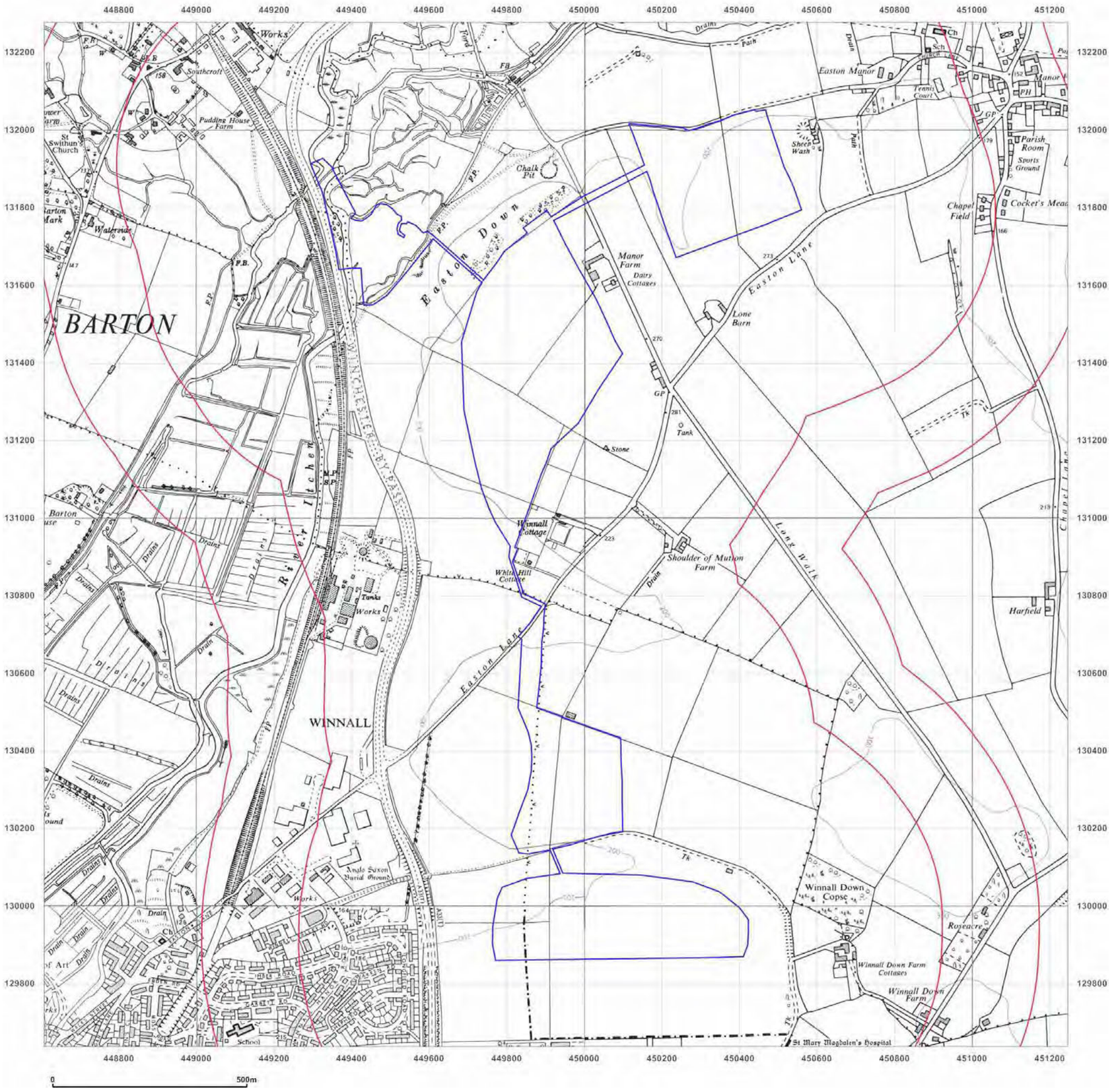
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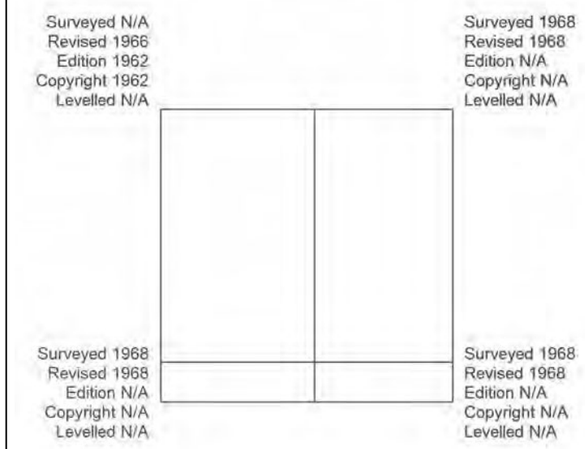
Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: Provisional
Map date: **1966-1968**
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560

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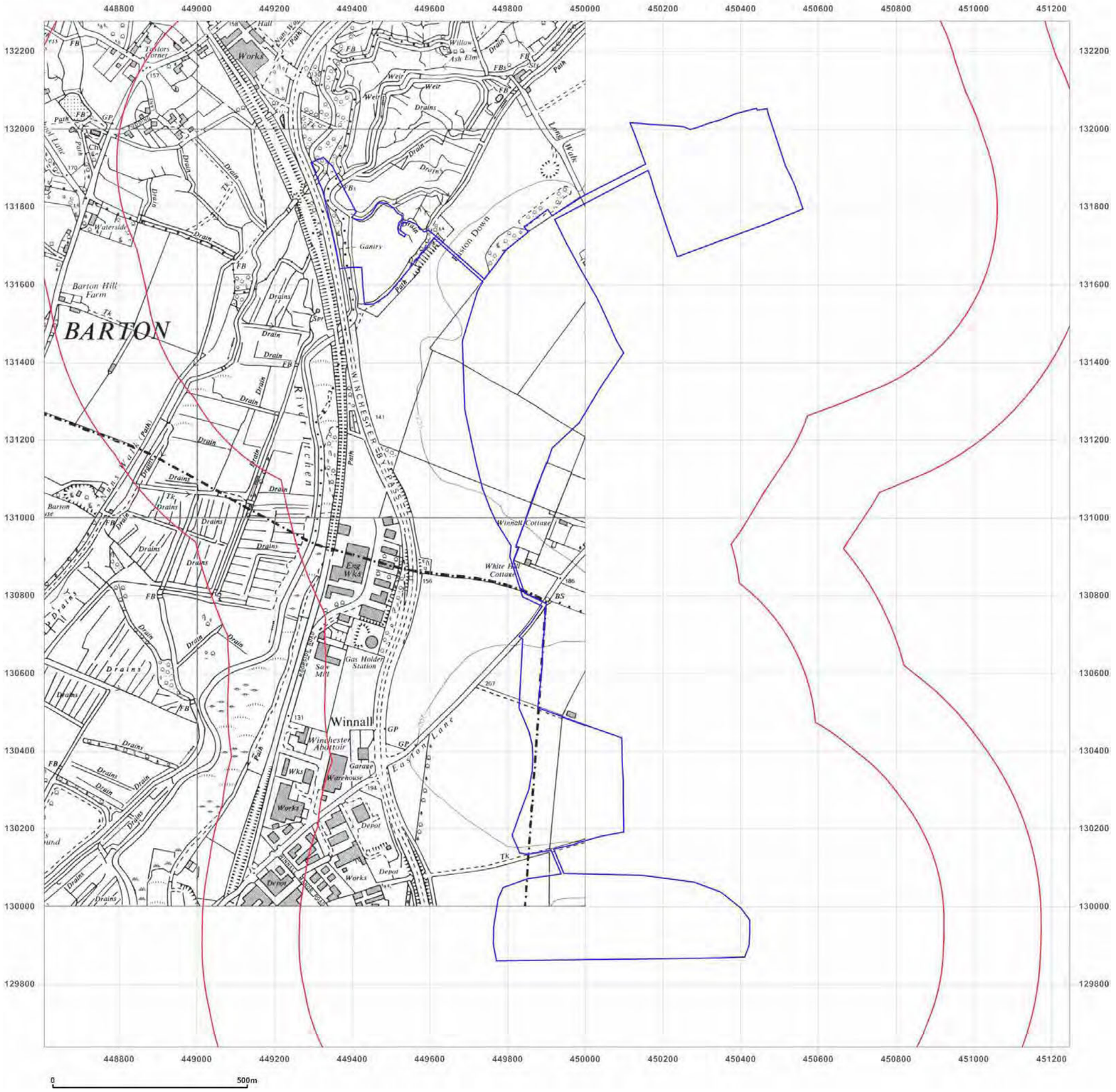
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Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: Provisional

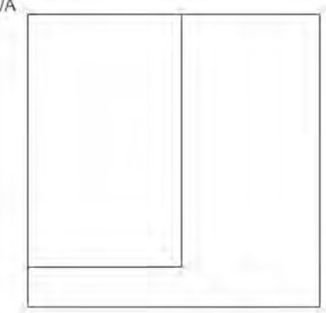
Map date: **1969**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1969
Revised 1969
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



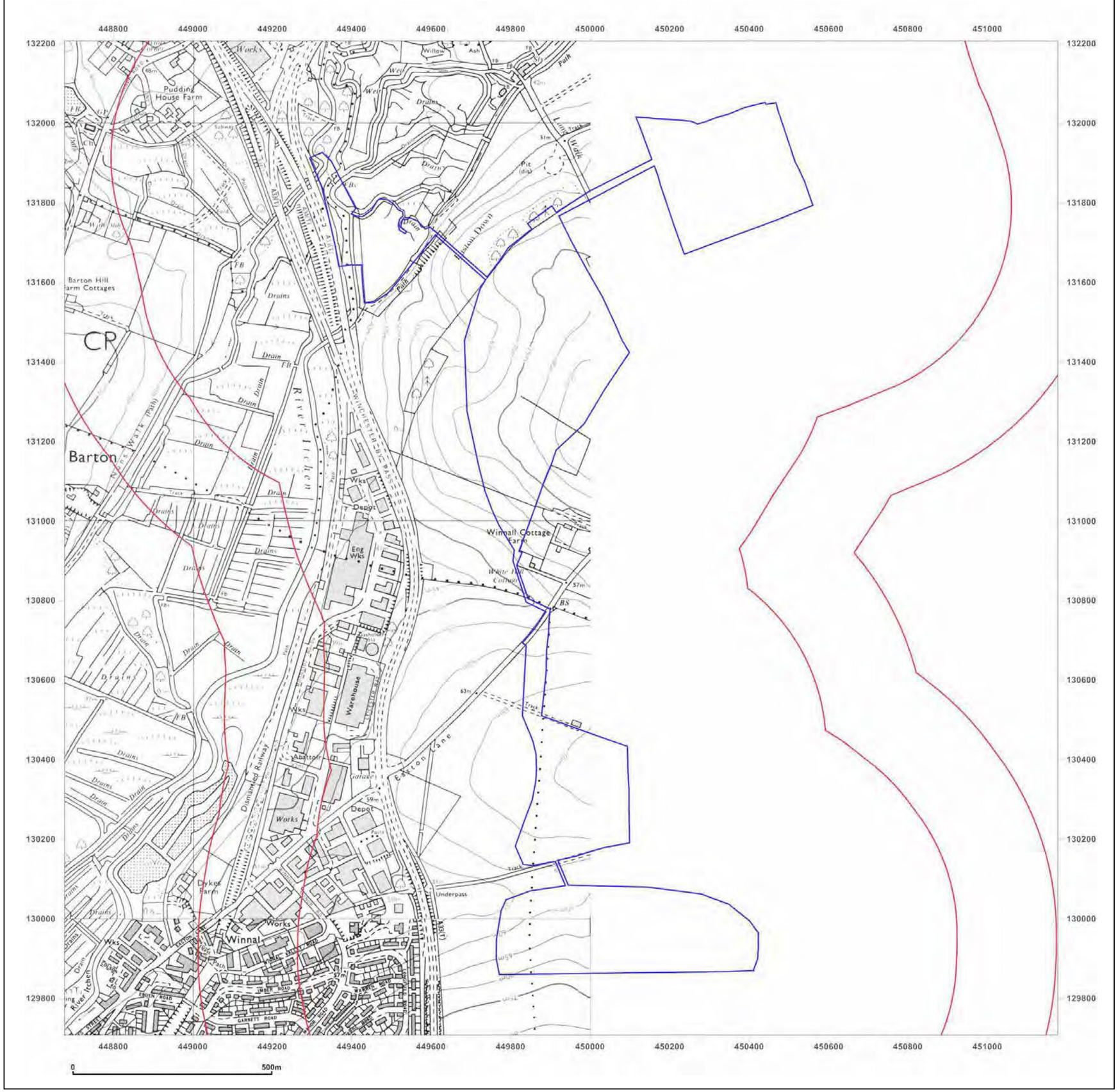
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Production date: 07 October 2020

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Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1977-1981**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1975
Revised 1977
Edition N/A
Copyright 1977
Levelled 1975

Surveyed 1981
Revised 1981
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

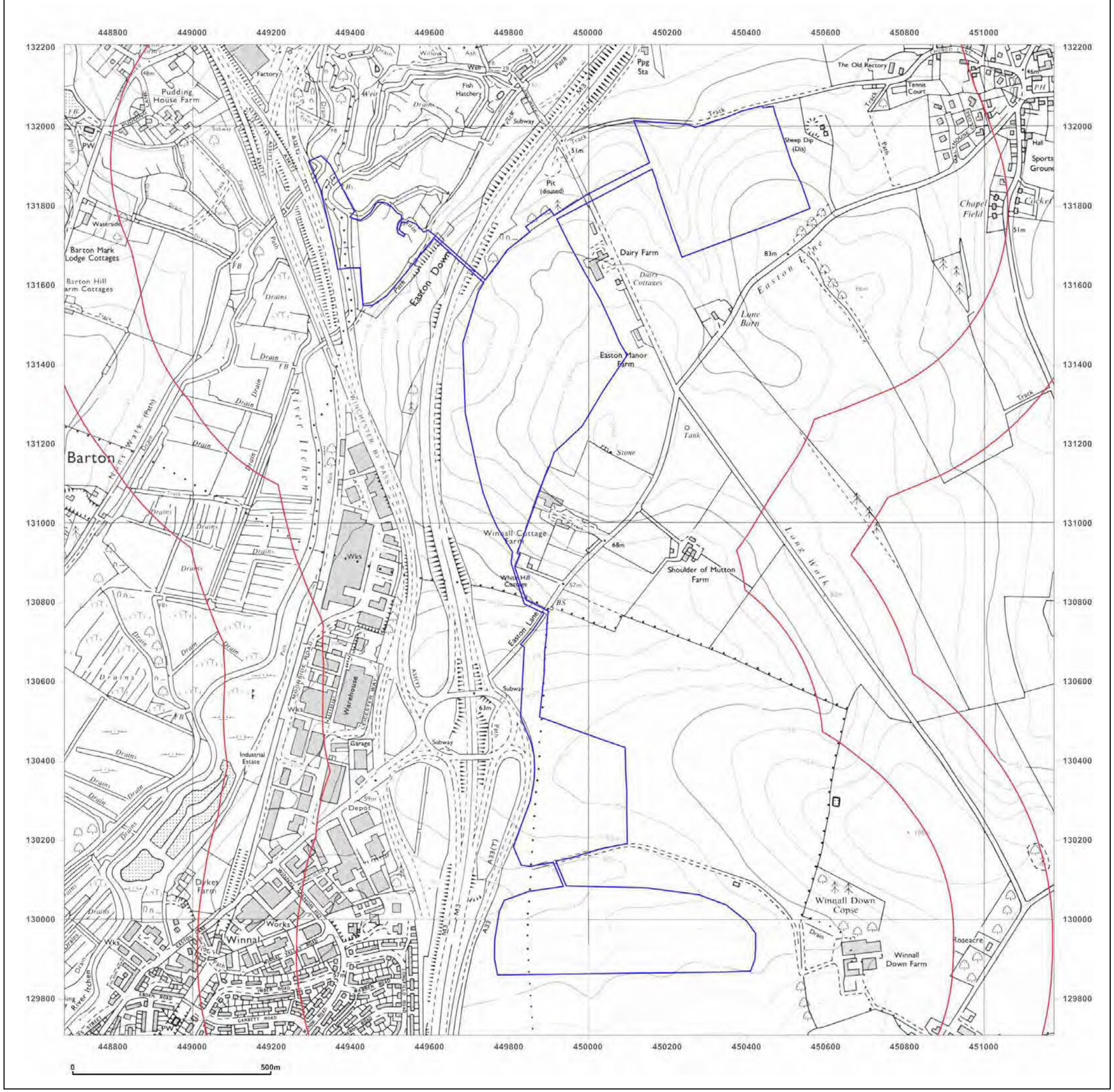
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Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1987-1989**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

N
W E
S

Surveyed 1983
Revised 1987
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1977
Revised 1987
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1988
Revised 1989
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1976
Revised 1988
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

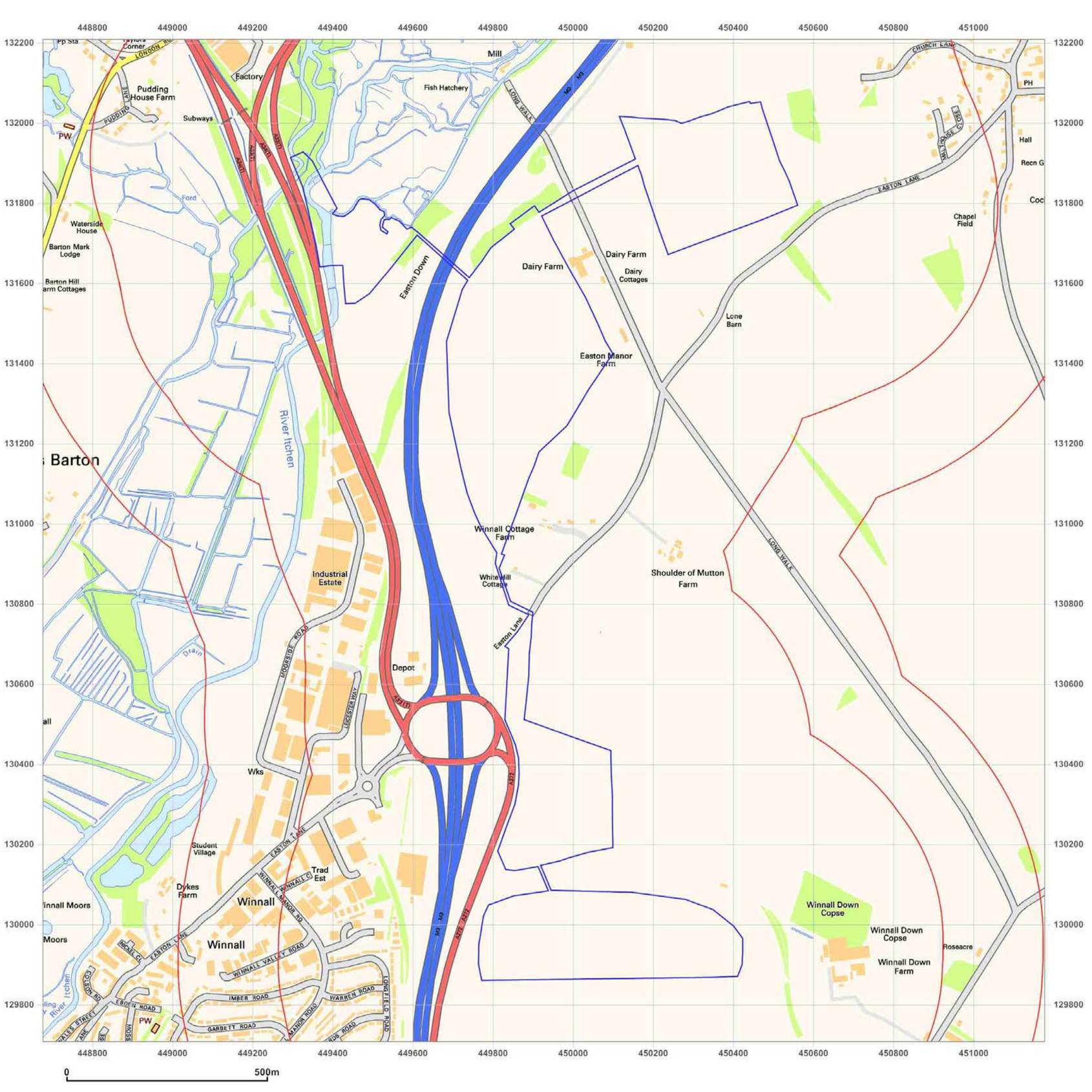
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Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

449969.3362893146,
131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **2001**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

N
W E
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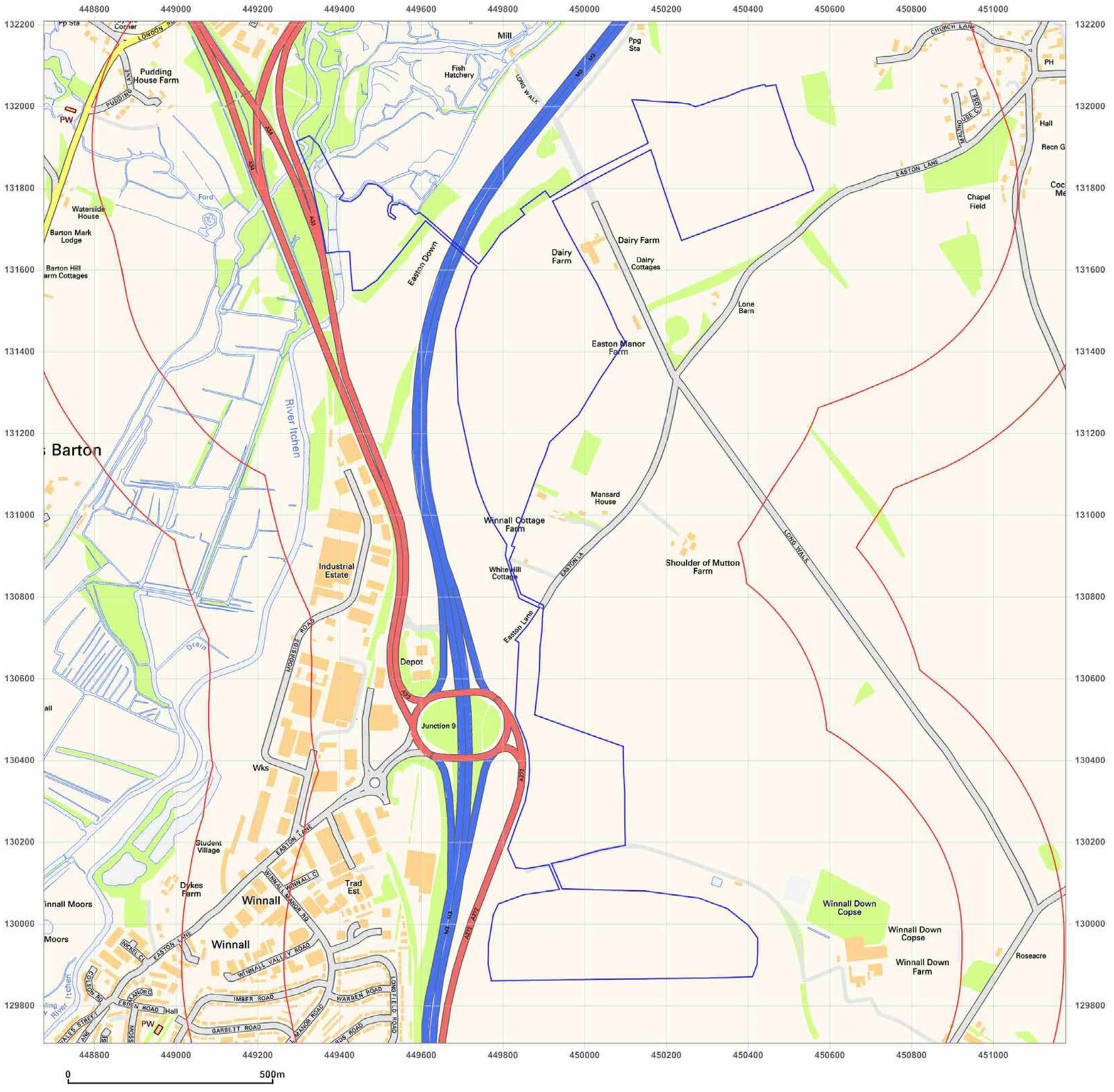
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Site Details:

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131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **2010**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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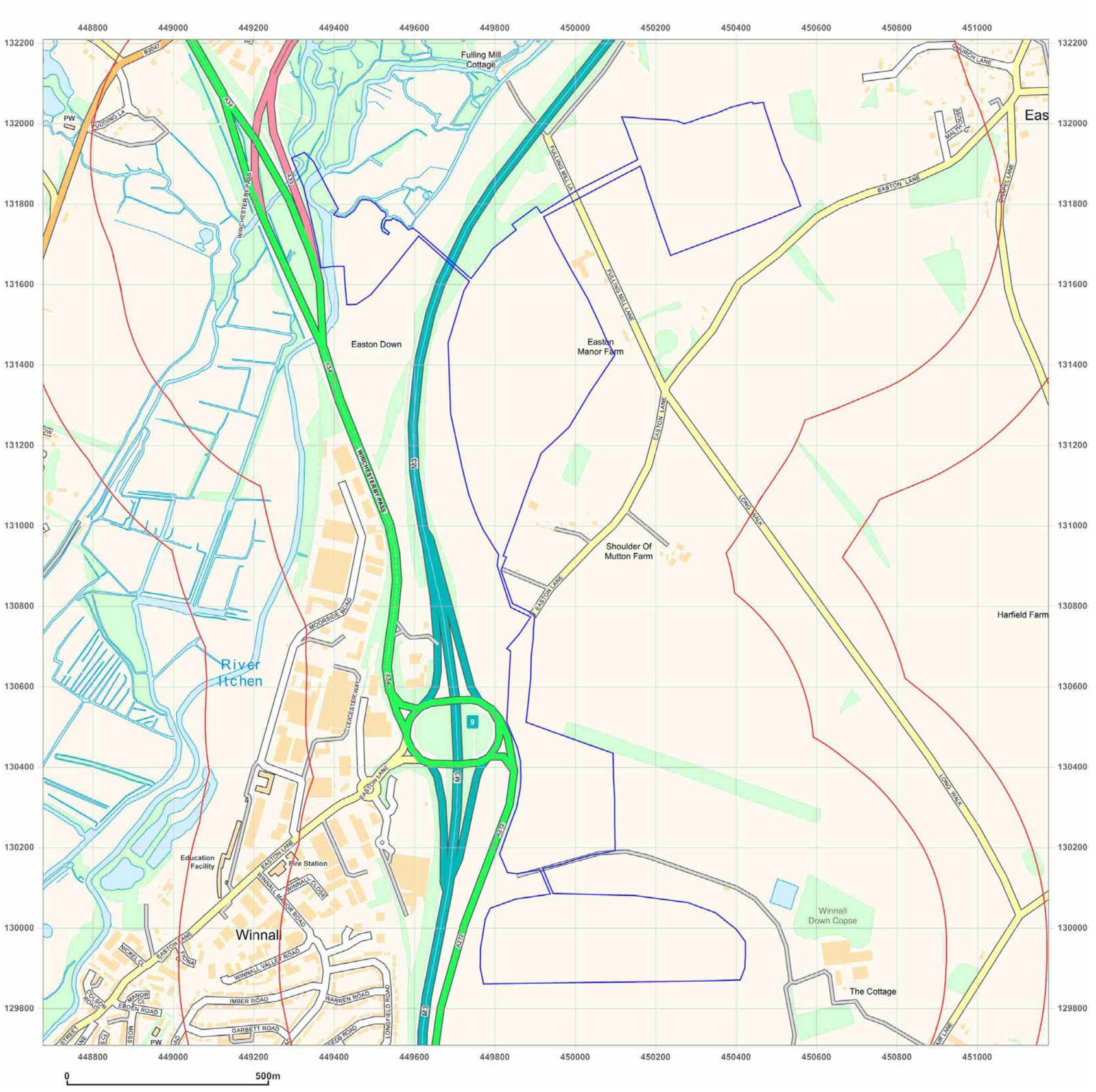
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Site Details:

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131042.05233653993

Client Ref: 33689-_M3J9-Site_2
Report Ref: GS-7137933
Grid Ref: 449926, 130957

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **2020**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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